

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

POLICE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

1913.

No - 25430

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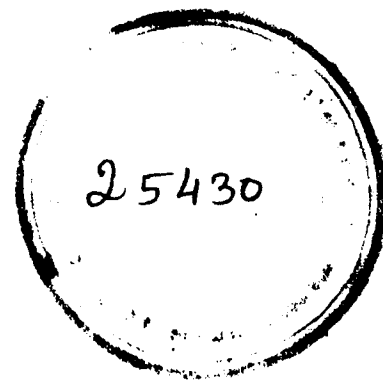
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* Letter from the Government of India, No. 175, Home Department (Police), dated 7th February 1908—G.O. No. 268, Judicial, dated 13th February 1908.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

PART I.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman continued to act as Inspector-General of Police throughout the year during the absence on leave of Mr. Cowie, the permanent incumbent.

Three officers held charge of the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, Mr. C. B. N. Pelly from the beginning of the year up to 31st March and again from 16th May to 2nd November, Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring from 1st April to 15th May and Mr. F. A. Dene from 3rd November to the close of the year. Mr. G. W. Lane was in charge of the Central Range up to 14th May, when he proceeded on leave and Mr. N. E. Q. Mainwaring took charge. For the whole year I held charge of the Southern Range and Mr. P. B. Thomas that of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Transfers of officers in charge of districts were unavoidably more numerous than in the previous year. There was no change in ten districts, one in seven, two in seven and three in four. The number of sub-divisions that had to be left for a time without an officer in charge was seven, but in only one instance did the period exceed one month. The number of districts in which the Superintendents had the services of Personal Assistants at the close of the year was 18.

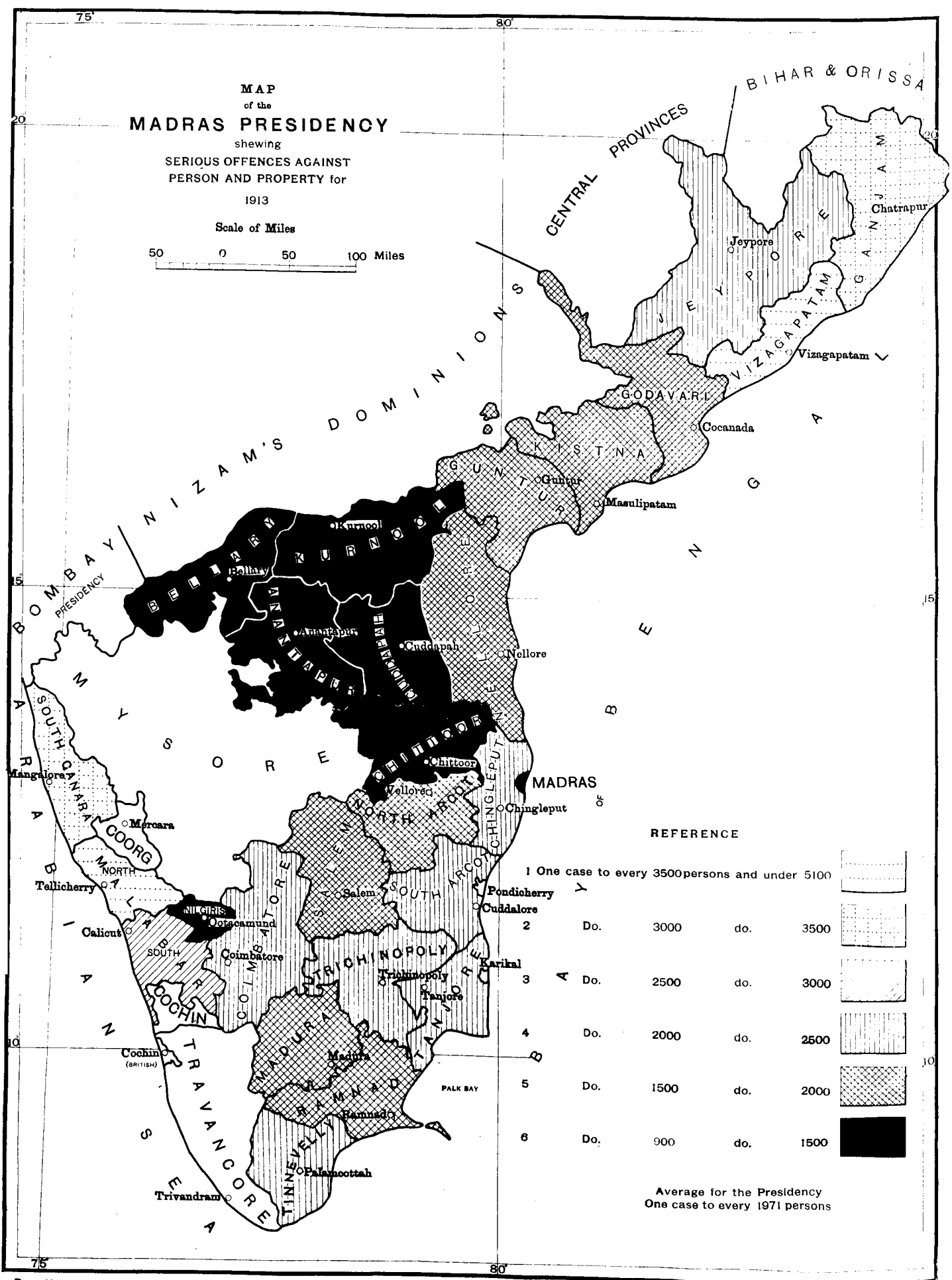
The head-quarters of the District Superintendent of Police, Rāmnād, were removed from Rāmnād to Madura, the head-quarters of the District Magistrate.

In each of the reconstituted districts of South and North Arcot a sub-division was opened during the year with head-quarters at Tirukkōyilūr and Tiruvannāmalai respectively. Owing to want of suitable accommodation at Tiruvannāmalai, the Assistant Superintendent of Police has been permitted to make Vellore his head-quarters as a temporary measure.

The number of casualties among officers during the year was larger than in the preceding one. Five officers (one Deputy Inspector-General and four Deputy Superintendents) retired and four died. I much regret to have to record the death of Messrs. C. C. Longden and I. E. David, two distinguished officers of the Indian Police, and of M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. Jey Singh Avargal of the Provincial Service. Mr. David was at the time of his sudden and untimely death the Inspector-General of Police in Ceylon and the outburst of sorrow which his death evoked in the Island of Police testified to the popularity which he had earned there. Mr. Jey Singh was a well-known personality in the Police department and was one of those rare officers who combined abundant common sense with energy and detective ability of a high order.

Three probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police arrived from England in November. All the four officers who held acting appointments of Deputy Superintendents at the beginning of the year were confirmed. A Sub-Inspector of the Madras City force was promoted to the rank of a Deputy Superintendent. Another permanent appointment to this cadre was made by direct recruitment. Five Inspectors were appointed to act as Deputy Superintendents, two of whom have been made permanent since the close of the year.

2. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force on the 31st December 1913 was 32,815, or an increase of 51 on the number on the last day of the previous year. The variations consisted of (1) the increase in the forces of certain districts owing to the revision of the re-allocation schemes, (2) the strengthening of the Armed



Reserve in the head-quarters of the Gōdāvari district (G.O. No. 1006, Judicial, dated 23rd May 1913), (3) the permanent addition to the strength of the Nilgiris district of that portion of the Cordite Factory Guard which was previously temporary (G.O. No. 212, Judicial, dated 31st January 1913), (4) the withdrawal of wholtime orderlies for Sub-Magistrates (G.O. No. 2011, Judicial, dated 4th October 1913) and (5) the discontinuance of the guards previously supplied to the Madras Bank and several of its branches in the mufassal.

The temporary additional forces shown at the end of the statement were made up of (i) plague force (791), (ii) police guards at the criminal settlements at Kalichedu and Kavali in the Nellore district and at Sitanagaram in the Guntūr district (78), (iii) temporary forces enlisted for other special purposes such as temporary outposts in South Arcot district, Kurnool sub-jail guard, etc. (35) and (iv) temporary guards supplied to public departments, private companies, etc. (34).

The attempts made during the year to bring the force up to sanctioned strength were again unsuccessful. The number of recruits enlisted was 2,364 and the number of vacancies at the end of the year was 1,790 as against 1,792 on the last day of the previous year. After adding the number of men under training in the Central Recruits' Schools to the strength of the districts concerned, the number of vacancies was largest in Bellary (261). Next came Madras City (212), Anantapur (147), Tanjore (140) and North Arcot (130). Only two districts, viz., the Nilgiris and South Canara, were up to full strength. Madras showed an improvement, there being only 77 vacancies at the end of the year as against 188 at the close of 1912. During the year recruitment was easy in Ganjām, Vizagapatam (plains), Kurnool, Tinnevely, the Nilgiris and the West Coast districts, but in the remaining districts and Madras City it continued to be as difficult as ever. The Commissioner of Police, Madras City, and several District Superintendents complain that the quality of the recruits was not up to the prescribed standard. Indeed there has generally been of late a deterioration in the physique of the men in most districts. The enlistment of illiterates has now been confined to the Agency tracts and the Armed Reserves.

At one time it was thought that the shortage was the inevitable result of the considerable and sudden expansion of the force owing to re-organization and was only temporary. An examination of the subjoined statistics which disclose a steady rise in the number of resignations and desertions year after year, however, points to the conclusion that the real cause of the shortage is to be found in the inadequacy of pay. During recent years prices and wages and the demand for labour have risen beyond all proportion to the small increase of pay to the constabulary which the re-organization brought into effect. Naturally private service or agricultural labour which is well paid and easy is sought after in preference to service in the police in which the pay and prospects are uninviting and disciplinary restraints always irksome. In my opinion, which is shared by most officers, the remedy lies in first of all effecting an appreciable increase in pay and thereby making the service attractive. Proposals to this end have been submitted to Government since the close of the year. The proposal, recently approved of by Government, to relieve the recruits of certain unavoidable expenses such as barbers' and dhoby charges during the period of their training in the Central Recruits' Schools, will, it is hoped, tend to reduce the difficulty in recruitment to some extent.

Year.	Sanctioned strength of head constables and constables.	Actual strength of head constables and constables.	Number of resignations.	Number of desertions.
1908	23,813	23,200	492	114
1909	29,898	25,746	534	175
1910	30,013	27,370	884	287
1911	31,396	28,078	1,072	324
1912	30,771	28,979	948	363
1913	30,804	29,014	989	467

The total number of casualties in the permanent force during the year was slightly less than in the previous year (2,826 against 2,987). The figures under certain heads, namely, desertions, resignations and retirements on pension or gratuity, showed however an increase.

The health of the force is reported to have been generally good, except as usual in the malarial tracts. In Nellore a number of policemen contracted fever after work in Kalichedu in connection with the criminal settlement. There was a slight fall in the total number of deaths as well as in the percentage of admissions into hospitals. There are no marked variations in the district figures. In the Central Recruits' School, Coimbatore, however, the percentage of admissions into hospital during the year was considerably larger than in the previous year, partly because the figure for 1912 does not relate to a full year, the school having been opened only in July 1912, and partly because it was very prevalent among the recruits during the year under report. Hospital leave is being freely granted.

3. There was again a satisfactory decline in the percentage of departmental punishments, which occurred in most districts and was doubtless due to an extensive use of the system of deferred punishments. There was also a fall in the number of dismissals and suspensions and several officers report that the conduct of the force under them improved considerably during the year.

Conduct:		Percentage of the number of officers and men departmentally punished to the actual strength.		
Departmental punishments: Statement E, columns 10 to 13.		1911.	1912.	1913.
For offences other than absence without leave	...	32.2	24.5	19.7
For absence without leave	...	10.2	8.9	7.5
For all offences	...	42.4	33.4	27.2

In regard to punishments for offences other than absence without leave only nine districts showed an increase, the largest being in the Nilgiris. The other eight districts were Madras, South Malabar, North Malabar, Trichinopoly, Rāmṇād, Jeypore, Tanjore and Ganjām. For this increase the usual explanation is offered, viz., that punishments were necessary in the interests of discipline. There are, however, indications that in some of these districts, especially the Nilgiris, Rāmṇād and South Malabar, sufficient discretion was not exercised in awarding punishments, and this is borne out by the increase in the number of appeals received from those districts during the year and the high proportion of cases in which the original orders were reversed. Jeypore showed the highest percentage of punishments (52.9) and it would appear that the system of deferred punishments was not freely resorted to in this district. The average for the Presidency was exceeded in thirteen districts, as well as in Madras City where the percentage was 31.5.

In regard to punishments for absence without leave increases occurred in twelve districts. Here also Jeypore returned the highest percentage. This offence is reported to be still common, in spite of the more liberal grant of leave.

The total number of dismissals was 276 as against 399 in 1912, the decrease occurring in all but six districts. There was also a satisfactory fall in the number of suspensions (473 against 513). The percentage of black marks awarded was only 19.8 against 24.7 in the previous year and the decrease in North Arcot and Chittoor was remarkable. There was a noticeable increase in Trichinopoly.

More recourse was had to the system of deferred punishments. The number of such punishments awarded during the year was 4,013 and there were 519 (not 491 as stated in the last report) cases pending final orders at the commencement of the year. Of these 1,869 were remitted, 1,015 were confirmed and in the remaining 1,648 cases final orders had not been passed at the close of the year. The system has worked satisfactorily in all districts. It has given the men a chance to reform and made them realise that good conduct is a necessary factor of success in their career. The system should have been more extensively used in Jeypore, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Madras and Trichinopoly Railway Police districts and the Superintendents' attention has been directed to the matter.

The appellate work of the Deputy Inspectors-General was less heavy than in the previous year, except in the Southern Range where it increased considerably. The number of appeals received from the districts of Ganjām, Salem, Madura, Rāmnād, the Nilgiris and South Malabar was larger and the number received from Kistna, Nellore, Chittoor, Chingleput, Tinnevely and North Malabar districts appreciably less than in the preceding year. The proportion of cases in which the original order was reversed was high in the Nilgiris, Rāmnād, South Malabar and Tanjore districts. The number of appeals disposed of by the Inspector-General was larger and there was a considerable increase in the number of cases in which the original order was modified by reduction of punishment. Eighteen appeals were preferred to Government, in one of which the original order was reversed and in five others the punishments were modified.

There was a slight increase in the number of police officers and men judicially punished during the year, 251 as against 240 in the previous year, of whom 130 were convicted of offences committed in their official capacity and 121 of offences committed in their private capacity. There was a marked increase in the total number of judicial punishments in Jeypore district (23 against 2) which is unsatisfactory. Convictions under the Police Act (XXIV of 1859) were fewer in number than in the preceding year (45 against 55). In North Arcot they fell from 16 to 3, while in Tinnevely they rose from 2 to 11. Convictions under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code numbered 45, the figure for 1912 being 44. The number of persons convicted for extortion was the same as in the previous year, viz., 9. In Ganjām district a Sub-Inspector was convicted for assault and criminal intimidation under sections 352 and 506 of the Indian Penal Code. In the same district a head constable and two constables while inquiring into a case of theft tortured and killed one of the suspected persons. They were found guilty under sections 330 and 304 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced by the Agency Sessions Judge to various terms of imprisonment. A constable of Jeypore district was transported for life under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code for shooting a head constable who reported him for punishment. In Bellary district a constable who took part in a dacoity was convicted and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. During the year the King's Police medal was awarded to Messrs. P. B. Thomas (Deputy Inspector-General), F. A. Hamilton (District Superintendent of Police) and T. Venkoba Rao (Deputy Superintendent of Police), Reserve Inspector G. R. Humphreys, Sub-Inspector Tyagaraja Ayyar and head constable Arthanan of the North Arcot district. The medals were presented by His Excellency the Governor at a parade held in Madras after the close of the year. The titles of Khan Bahadur, Rao Bahadur and Rao Sahib were conferred respectively on Messrs. Muhammad Amin-ud-din Sahib (Deputy Superintendent of Police), B. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu (retired Deputy Superintendent of Police) and A. Kubchand (Inspector of Police, now acting Deputy Superintendent of Police).

The total amount of monetary rewards disbursed to the police during the year, excluding Madras City, was Rs. 15,313 as against Rs. 11,817 in 1912, and the number of recipients was 2,848 as against 2,242. In Madras City 405 police officers were rewarded to the extent of Rs. 3,104 as against 571 persons and Rs. 1,895 in 1912. The substantial increase in the rewards granted is a satisfactory feature of the year's work. As in the previous year the largest amount was disbursed in Tinnevely (Rs. 1,404) and the smallest in the Nilgiris (Rs. 122).

Nine hundred and forty-three private individuals including village officers received rewards to the extent of Rs. 5,427 from officers of the department for assisting the police. These exclude the 69 persons granted Rs. 733 in Madras City. No comparison is possible with the figures for 1912, as the power to sanction such rewards was only conferred on police officers in the middle of that year. This appreciation of the help rendered by the public has its value in that it encourages the people to voluntarily assist the police in the prevention and

detection of crime. There are already signs of this in some districts, viz., Tanjore, South Arcot and Anantapur. The rewards granted to private individuals in Ganjām, Vizagapatam, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Trichinopoly, Rāmnād and South and North Malabar districts were, I consider, inadequate.

The number of police officers rewarded by promotion for good work was 50 as against 64 in 1912. Special mention may be made of a recruit constable of Cuddapah district who was promoted to the rank of head constable for having successfully arrested a dangerous dacoit in spite of the serious injuries he received in the struggle.

The following are a few noteworthy instances in which police officers and others were granted rewards:—

(1) Inspector S. Raghavendra Rao of the Criminal Investigation Department was granted a reward of Rs. 150 for specially good work in a case of theft from the railway mail;

(2) Inspector T. Sivachidambaram Pillai and a head constable of Tinnevely district received Rs. 125 and Rs. 75 respectively for creditable work in a case of murder;

(3) A reward of Rs. 50 was given to probationary Inspector G. Raghava Rao of Vizagapatam district for pluckily arresting, at great personal risk, a murderer who was armed with a loaded gun and cartridges and who had already killed three persons;

(4) Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Tuticorin, granted a reward of Rs. 150 to Sub-Inspector L. Sankaranarayana Ayyar of Tinnevely district in appreciation of the tact and vigilance displayed by him in an important false trade mark case;

(5) Messrs. Addison & Co., Ootacamund, presented a gold watch to Inspector N. L. Mitchell of the Nilgiris and a gold watch and a gold-mounted fountain-pen to Sub-Inspector Qādir Husain of the same district for excellent work in a case of embezzlement of the sale-proceeds of the company by two of their agents;

(6) Out of a sum of Rs. 1,000 offered by one Swaminatha Ayyar of Konerirajapuram, Tanjore district, for the recovery of currency notes to the value of Rs. 27,000 lost by him during a journey, Inspector Muhammad Abdul Karim Khan Sahib and a head constable of Tanjore district received Rs. 150 each and a Sub-Inspector and another head constable of the same district Rs. 25 each, the balance being distributed amongst certain private individuals;

(7) A sum of Rs. 300 which had been offered by the District Magistrate, Gōdāvari, in 1906 for information leading to the apprehension of the murderer of a Sub-Inspector of the Salt and Abkārī department (*vide* Administration Report for 1906), was disbursed during the year to one Venkatarazu;

(8) A private individual of Chingleput district named Subbaraya Pillai received a reward of Rs. 30 for arresting, on his own initiative, the accused in a murder case and promptly taking him to a police station;

(9) Chinna Goundan, Village Magistrate of Nainampatti, Salem district, was presented with a revolver worth Rs. 50 for the assistance he rendered in the arrest of the last two of the notorious outlaws known as the Kūlangālan brothers; and

(10) A gold bangle was given to one Chandrasēkhara Pandithar of Coimbatore for courage in attacking a party of dacoits and in securing the arrest of one of them.

5. The percentage of illiterate constables in the permanent force was 11.5 which was almost the same as in the preceding year, viz., 11.8.

The enlistment of illiterates is now restricted to the Armed Reserves and the Agency tracts. There were no illiterates in the forces of two districts, viz., Coimbatore and Trichinopoly Railway Police, at the close of the year.

The Provincial Training School, Vellore, continued to be efficiently managed by Mr. G. H. Bernays until it closed for the recess in April and by Mr. E. J. Rowlandson after it re-opened. The additional staff of two Inspectors and one head constable, temporarily sanctioned in 1912, was dispensed with. The school was inspected twice by the Inspector-General. Besides the two regular inspections by the Deputy Inspector-

Education:
Statement E, columns 24
and 25.

Provincial Training
School, Vellore.

General, Mr. Mainwaring paid frequent visits to the school. The clerical staff of the Provincial Training and Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore was amalgamated.

The year opened with 3 probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, 3 probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police, 2 probationary Inspectors, 4 Sergeants and 129 Sub-Inspectors under training.

The probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police and Assistant Superintendents were posted to districts for practical training in March and November respectively. Three probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police appointed in England arrived in November and joined the school at once, as also a probationary Deputy Superintendent appointed by direct recruitment. Mr. B. R. Pandian, brother of the Raja of Rāmnād, was appointed an Honorary Assistant Superintendent of Police and joined the school in March. Mr. Dickinson, a probationer of the Straits Settlements Police, was permitted by the Government of Madras to undergo training in the school and joined on the 27th November. These six officers were under training in the school at the close of the year.

The two Inspectors who were in the school at the commencement of the year left it in October after passing the necessary tests. One of the four Sergeants was transferred to the Central Recruits' School, Vellore, in March and the other three left the school in October. In the same month a Sergeant joined the school and remained there till the close of the year. Of the 129 Sub-Inspectors, two left the school after training in February and April respectively, a third resigned, the probation of a fourth was ordered to cease and a fifth was ordered to revert to his permanent appointment, 123 left the school in October and the remaining Sub-Inspector was directed to undergo further training, as he was on sick leave for some months. He however resigned his appointment in November. Forty-nine probationary Sub-Inspectors of this Presidency, 1 of Coorg, 16 of Travancore and 1 of Banganapalle were admitted into the school in October and 2 Sub-Inspectors of Madras City and 1 of Travancore, in the following month. In December one of the Travancore Sub-Inspectors resigned and the remaining 69 were in the school at the close of the year. There were four B.A.'s and four F.A.'s in the new batch selected, an improvement as compared with the previous year.

The results of the final examination were good. Out of 126 candidates who appeared for the Sub-Inspector's test in October, 106 were successful, 10 securing a first class.

Instruction in English Shorthand continued to be given. Three Sub-Inspectors and one head constable of the Madras Railway Police passed the Advanced test, one Sub-Inspector the Intermediate and 11 others the Elementary test. At the end of the year 20 Sub-Inspectors were under training for the Elementary test.

One of the six Sub-Inspectors who were drawing the special allowance for proficiency in Tamil Shorthand resigned early in the year. All the remaining five passed the examination held in April but in the October examination one of them failed and his allowance was discontinued. During the year Government were pleased to raise this allowance to Rs. 10. Satisfactory progress was made in the printing of the Telugu Shorthand Manual and it is hoped that it will be published before the close of the current year. Five specially selected Sub-Inspectors were formed into a class to study Telugu Shorthand and after completion of their course will be examined by a committee. The Canarese Manual is under preparation. M.R.Ry. M. Srinivasa Rao, the Shorthand Instructor, as usual, did excellent work. With the vernacular manuals in hand his work was very heavy and he was therefore given a Sub-Inspector to assist him.

Special lectures in police subjects were delivered and instruction in First Aid to the Injured and *Jiu-Jitsu* continued to be given. The revised Drill Manual was issued at the close of the year. The instruction in riding continued to be satisfactory. The usual prize of a saddle and bridle was given by the Inspector-General. An allotment of Rs. 500 was sanctioned by Government for the upkeep of games. These consisted of cricket, football, tennis and hockey, but the Sub-Inspectors did not evince sufficient keenness. A hostel for Sub-Inspectors was completed in March 1913 and is being freely used. As regards the museum and the library several new exhibits were added to the former and a number of books purchased

for the latter. The band maintained a high standard of efficiency under Sergeant Boston. Its strength was raised from 23 to 28. Six new instruments were purchased at a cost of Rs. 650 and the band fund at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 477-10-0.

The Central Recruits' Schools at Vellore, Vizianagram and Coimbatore worked on the same lines and were regularly inspected by the Deputy Inspectors-General. The number of recruits that passed out of the schools during the year after training were 420, 476 and 553 respectively. An additional Sub-Inspector was sanctioned to the staff of the Vizianagram School. The text-book, viz., the Constable's Catechism, is now under revision. Instruction in Drill and First Aid to the Injured continued to be given. The illiterate recruits were in addition taught to read and write. Games were freely indulged in, an annual allotment of Rs. 500 being sanctioned by Government for the purpose for each of the schools. *Jiu-Jitsu* was taught in the Vellore and Vizianagram Schools. There was a noticeable improvement in the physique of the recruits on leaving the schools.

Recruits who could not be admitted into the Central Recruits' Schools were trained at district head-quarters.

6. Except in the matter of detection the work of the new class of Sub-Inspectors is reported to be on the whole fair. There can be no doubt that the average Sub-Inspector directly recruited is more intelligent, reliable and straightforward than the old station-house officer. That Sub-Inspectors should still be wanting in detective ability in spite of the fact that a good proportion of them have put in some years of service in the department, can only be ascribed to the inadequate attention paid to the practical training of these young officers after they are posted to districts. Detailed instructions on this subject were issued at the close of the year and it has been ordered that every probationary Sub-Inspector should be attached to a good Inspector whose character is above suspicion. This and the insistence by District Superintendents of the Sub-Inspectors moving freely with village officials and villagers and treating them with courtesy are bound to lead to good results.

Of the 172 probationary Sub-Inspectors at the beginning of the year 49 were confirmed as soon as they completed a year's training in the district, 52 after they underwent a further probationary period. The number of Sub-Inspectors whose probation was ordered to cease was 13.

7. The cost of the department in 1913 was Rs. 91,60,692 against Rs. 88,57,551 in 1912. Excluding the Royal bonus granted in 1912, the increase amounts to nearly 4½ lakhs and occurred mainly under the following heads:—

Cost:	LAKHS.
(1) Pay and allowances of Executive force	+ 1.5
(2) Travelling allowance	+ 1.0
(3) Clothing and uniform	+ 1.3
(4) Criminal settlements	+ .5

8. From the reports received it would appear that in a few districts, viz. Gōdāvari, Guntūr, Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot, Rāmnād and the Nilgiris, there was an improvement in the co-operation between the village and the regular police, while in the remaining districts it was much the same as before. The reporting of crime was generally satisfactory, but lack of interest was still noticeable in regard to the watching of bad characters and reporting their absences. The patrolling of villages by talaiyaris was frequently neglected owing probably to the other multifarious duties they are expected to perform. The same indifference as before characterised the village officials in Zamindari tracts. The Superintendent of Police, Tinnevely, reports that in ryotwari areas of his district the paid village magistrates are proving useful in proportion as they are in touch with the police officers of the rank of Inspector and above. In this district and in Madura, Rāmnād, Coimbatore and South Canara the gazetted officers made a point of interviewing as many village magistrates as possible during their tours and explaining to them their duties and

responsibilities. This naturally produced a good effect. Personality has a great deal to do in this respect and if Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors mix freely with village officers, treat them with consideration and courtesy and thereby gain their confidence the usefulness of the latter can be assured. Inspector Ramayya Suri (now Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police), while in charge of the Srungavarapukota circle, Vizagapatam district, is reported to have seen all the village officers in his circle personally and given them the necessary instructions in regard to their police duties, with the result that a healthy co-operation between them and the regular police was soon established. A case of double murder that occurred within his circle was successfully worked up through the active co-operation of the village magistrate.

The number of village headmen classed as good, indifferent and bad is 13,306, 11,521 and 4,104 respectively.

The necessity of promptly recognizing good work on the part of village officials by the grant of liberal rewards has been strongly impressed on all officers. The number of these officials granted rewards during the year both by officers of the department and the District Magistrates for assistance to the police was 309 as against 169, and the amount disbursed was Rs. 2,743-8-0 as against Rs. 1,198-8-0 in the previous year. There was thus a great improvement in this respect. It is hoped that the figures for the current year will show a still further increase.

The scheme of talaiyaris' meetings introduced in Tanjore and which was referred to in the previous report was abandoned as it did not prove satisfactory.

A few instances of good work on the part of village officials deserve mention. In Cuddapah district a village magistrate, after sending his usual report to the police about the occurrence of a burglary, proceeded at once to the scene of offence and, having learnt by careful enquiries who the culprits were, arrested one of them and managed to recover a portion of the stolen property. This enabled the police to recover a large portion of the property lost. He was presented with a gold ring valued at Rs. 25. A village magistrate in Chingleput district not only reported the arrival of a dangerous Korava gang within his village limits but was also of great help in securing evidence against the members when they were put up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that 17 of them were bound over. For his assistance the village magistrate was granted a reward of Rs. 30 in the shape of a gold bangle with a suitable inscription.

The work of ghât talaiyaris was as usual most useful. The re-allocation of ghât posts in Chittoor district was sanctioned during the year and additional talaiyaris for South Arcot district have been asked for since the close of the year. The question of revising the ghât talaiyari establishments in North Arcot and Nellore districts is under consideration. In the matter of providing talaiyaris with cultivable land near their ghât posts fair progress was made during the year in Guntûr, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Coimbatore districts. In Nellore district land has been allotted to 2 out of 28 talaiyaris, 10 did not want land owing to the rocky soil and no suitable land was available near the ghât posts of the remaining 16. Only 4 out of 58 talaiyaris in South Arcot district have been provided with land and the Superintendent has been directed to give his attention to this matter. The Superintendents of Madura and Râmnâd have addressed the Collectors of their districts for the grant of land to their talaiyaris. In Chittoor and North Arcot nothing was done pending the re-allocation of the tannahs.

9. The armed reserves at district head-quarters were generally kept up to full strength. In only two reserves—Koraput in Jeypore district and Chodavaram in Gôdâvari district—the Jamadar's post remained unfilled at the close of the year. The Emergency force was maintained at the prescribed strength in every district, except Nellore where the Superintendent reports that this could not be done owing to other heavy duties, such as escort of members of criminal gangs to Kalichedu. All the reserves were mobilized during the year in accordance with the prescribed orders. Besides the annual mobilization the reserves in several districts were mobilized for other purposes. The Madura and Tanjore reserves failed to maintain their former high standard of efficiency owing to the slackness of the Inspectors in charge, who have been replaced.

10. During the year a branch line from Bobbili to Salur on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was opened, which increased the mileage under the Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Madras, by 11 miles (from 2,139 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2,150 $\frac{1}{4}$). The mileage under the other Superintendent remained the same. The number of vacancies in the constabulary at the close of the year was 68, as against 22 in 1912. In order that Railway Police constables might gain a knowledge of District Police work the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and C.I.D., proposed that a few recruits enlisted for each of the Railway Police districts should, after the usual school course and before joining the Railway Police, serve for six months in the head-quarter town of the district in which they were enlisted. The proposal was approved as a tentative measure, the number of recruits to be thus trained being, for the present, fixed at six for each district. As in the previous year, there was an increase in both cognizable crime and grave crime, the increase occurring under thefts, which has not been satisfactorily explained. A majority of the thefts were, however, of a petty nature or those in which the property stolen was unidentifiable and were mostly committed by Railway menials. Consequently detection was difficult. Crime was carefully enquired into, but there was an inappreciable fall in the percentage of detection of thefts, while the percentage of property recovered slightly rose. A few cases of theft of valuable articles from mail bags were detected and the offenders who were all employed in the Railway Mail Service were convicted. About the middle of the year thefts were reported in large numbers from goods trains between Erode and Chavadipalaiyam on the South Indian Railway. Patrols were arranged between the two stations with good results. Special attention was paid during the year to the vexed question of 'shortages' and it was ordered that cases should not be registered as thefts in the absence of reasonable suspicion of the commission of a cognizable offence. Nevertheless the preliminary enquiry which is obligatory in every complaint of shortage involves a good deal of time and labour. The Railway authorities are now beginning to realize that most of these complaints preferred to the Railway Police are not thefts at all but mere 'shortages' due to the carelessness of their own staff, and it is hoped that during the current year there will be an appreciable reduction in the number of these complaints.

There were ten true cases of attempt to derail trains, but none of them were of a serious nature. All the cases were promptly investigated, but in only one was a prosecution launched, the persons charged being acquitted. The other cases remained undetected. No case pointed to an organized attempt to derail a train for any special purpose. Three cases occurred between the 2nd and 6th April 1913 on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway near Ichchhapuram. In each of them a large stone had been placed on the line. No clue could be obtained in spite of careful enquiries and the offer of a reward of Rs. 200. A man of unsound mind living in the vicinity was strongly suspected, but no direct evidence was available. He was closely watched and nothing further occurred. Forty-seven cases of stone-throwing were reported, of which nine ended in conviction. The offenders were invariably mischievous boys.

The number of collisions and derailments was 12 and 11 respectively. The Railway employees responsible were suitably dealt with.

There was an increase in the number of persons run over by trains and killed, 170 as against 106. In most cases the deaths were due to the fault or neglect of the persons killed. A clerk of one of the Railway offices in Trichinopoly while jumping into a train in motion fell and was killed.

Cordial relations prevailed between the District and the Railway Police. The latter worked in harmony with the Railway staff. The 'seal-checking' of raggons jointly by the Railway Police and the Railway staff which was reported to have given rise to friction was stopped and a system of seal-checking independently by the Railway Police substituted.

His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to this Presidency entailed a considerable amount of arduous and extra work on the part of the Railway Police which was admirably performed. Useful assistance was also rendered by the Railway Police during the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

General character of the year. 11. The prices of food-grains continued to be high as in the previous year and there was a slight increase in grave crime.

Year.	Number of Government seers per rupee.			Grave crime (True cases).
	Rice.	Cholam.	Ragi.	
1909	8.1	13.5	13.4	30,861
1910	9.0	14.3	15.0	30,835
1911	9.3	14.6	15.7	30,727
1912	7.5	12.6	13.5	34,408
1913	7.4	12.7	13.5	35,059

12. The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year rose to 54,506 from 53,572 in 1912, the increase occurring in 14 districts. There were large fluctuations in South Arcot (+ 435), Kistna (+ 329), Anantapur (+ 275), Madras City (-366), and Vizagapatam (-379). There was a decrease in the number of cases under Special and Local Laws, viz., 19,239 as against 20,009, Tinnevely district largely contributing to the decrease (-495). Nuisance cases numbered 121,525 as against 119,658 in 1912. Trichinopoly district showed the largest increase (+1,534) and Madras City the reverse (-3,465). Crime was on the whole properly reported and registered. The District Magistrate of Malabar, however, suspects that serious crime was hushed up in some of the wilder parts of the Wynaad. The Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, toured in the Wynaad twice during the year and reports that the number of cases of grave crime reported from that circle during the year was ten more than in the preceding one.

13. A map showing the local distribution of serious offences against person and property is as usual prefixed to this report. The total number of such cases was 21,002 or one case to every 1,971 persons against 20,461 cases or one case to every 2,023 persons in 1912. Kurnool district and Madras City were again the most criminal districts of the Presidency and five more districts, viz., Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor and the Nilgiris had an almost equally bad record. Eight other districts showed more than the average crime for the Presidency.

14. The statistics of grave crime, vide annexed statement, show an excess of 651 cases over those of the preceding year, the increase being chiefly under thefts (+ 495) and house-breakings (+ 155). The reasons assigned for the increase by a number of Superintendents are the usual ones of high prices and better registration. It is probable that high prices did affect the volume of crime. It is noticeable that in Vizagapatam district, which shows the largest decrease in crime (- 249) after Madras City, there was a considerable fall in prices. While high prices may be a contributory cause to the increase of crime, it is apparent that in some districts the lack of control over local criminals may be taken as the main cause. The subordinate police do not keep pace with the criminal population in activity and ingenuity and what is required is the effective prevention of crime by the maintenance of an efficient check over the movements of criminals. It has hitherto been impossible to maintain such a check, but with the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act it is hoped that much may be effected in this direction. Already satisfactory results have been produced in those districts in which criminal settlements have been established and the Nellore, Guntur and Chittoor districts show decreases of crime under nearly all heads, but more especially in respect of gang crime and theft with violence.

Madras City and Vizagapatam also showed a decrease in crime; in the former it is ascribed to successful operations conducted against a criminal gang and to close surveillance over notorious criminals, while in the latter, in addition to the fall in prices, the chief cause was the effective watch maintained over bad characters.

True cases of grave crime reported during the three years ending with 1913. (Compiled from special returns from districts.)

Districts.	Murder, 302, 309, 306, I.P.C.			Dacoity, 395, 397, 398, 399, I.P.C.			Robbery, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, I.P.C.			House-breaking, 440 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.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Madras City	4	5	6	1	1	1	6	7	9	345	342	277	1,136	1,265	1,058	3	5	5	1,495	1,624	1,356
Ganjam	15	25	18	10	13	9	19	17	31	377	434	368	635	686	618	40	64	57	1,086	1,189	1,121
Vizagapatam	22	25	18	16	17	13	27	20	16	354	373	309	660	724	575	91	99	77	1,257	1,257	1,008
Jaypur	2	6	27	4	19	18	6	12	47	188	194	204	88	120	141	55	68	67	344	405	433
Godavari	20	31	27	18	19	18	40	56	47	488	504	492	1,202	1,242	1,268	88	117	124	1,857	1,859	1,916
Kistna	28	26	24	33	21	22	31	28	36	549	529	757	907	1,022	1,269	162	194	191	1,688	1,941	2,282
Guntur	21	21	14	77	45	27	88	74	58	681	529	457	758	764	715	121	98	98	1,571	1,524	1,374
Nellore	25	46	44	28	45	45	43	94	52	538	435	431	590	580	613	167	206	145	1,481	1,381	1,282
Kurnool	18	34	36	23	49	57	28	29	42	320	417	467	385	487	464	79	95	68	878	1,121	1,140
Bellary	23	25	25	16	29	17	33	39	42	294	345	307	278	277	297	57	81	78	698	815	817
Anantapur	30	25	41	7	12	14	19	28	29	324	436	385	230	231	255	61	68	84	618	840	933
Cuddapah	18	17	30	13	10	11	37	49	41	469	641	535	366	521	533	117	190	193	1,020	1,439	1,373
Chittoor	16	28	26	10	23	15	38	35	35	490	561	602	623	740	719	121	170	171	1,238	1,557	1,598
North Arcot	3	8	18	3	4	4	15	8	18	342	369	362	463	550	546	99	139	110	825	1,078	1,061
Obinglenut	44	39	13	23	35	18	41	48	40	506	561	672	940	1,155	1,277	284	319	312	1,736	2,067	2,335
South Arcot	21	23	23	19	23	27	23	35	44	416	438	481	632	651	696	910	260	320	1,376	1,518	1,624
Tanjore	22	26	23	24	27	37	35	40	56	559	508	580	589	511	760	95	121	145	1,323	1,328	1,568
Trichinopoly	22	26	23	24	27	37	35	40	56	559	508	580	589	511	760	224	228	236	1,271	1,210	1,424
Madura	22	26	23	24	27	37	35	40	56	559	508	580	589	511	760	286	318	396	1,378	1,504	1,567
Ramanad	23	21	30	18	18	15	26	22	42	493	590	492	312	509	588	115	116	129	951	989	1,094
Tinnevely	24	38	33	30	23	18	69	95	99	413	449	404	394	443	356	142	129	146	1,092	1,176	1,052
Cumbadore	77	84	70	31	43	33	48	45	53	327	388	372	486	542	560	437	578	452	1,399	1,608	1,588
The Nilgiris	2	2	2	3	3	3	8	11	14	36	47	50	166	181	201	6	8	3	200	183	256
South Malabar	28	22	24	8	8	11	5	8	16	304	361	419	478	663	466	69	98	92	892	1,157	1,018
North Malabar	13	9	16	3	8	11	6	7	8	142	144	128	223	183	187	18	23	8	404	370	346
South Canara	10	7	8	9	8	11	6	7	8	147	153	141	382	404	381	28	20	26	582	599	575
The Railway Police, Madras.	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	2	12	17	14	689	716	953	1	...	...	705	739	972
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	2	2	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	16	12	19	585	1,083	1,184	...	3	...	605	1,082	1,207
Total	599	647	689	479	541	491	868	981	979	10,125	11,064	11,219	15,401	17,368	17,853	3,355	3,837	3,828	30,727	34,408	35,059

15. The number of murders was 689, the highest figure on record. Curiously enough, an examination of the statistics discloses the fact that in the last 50 years the number of murders has trebled.

Murder.

It is impossible to give any explanation for this extraordinary increase, but I think it may safely be inferred that the registration and reporting of crime have steadily improved. Coimbatore as usual heads the list with 70 cases, though this number was well below that of the previous year. The increase was largest in Cuddapah (+ 16) and Kistna (+ 14). The former district is noted for factions and is the abode of hired assassins. The binding over, under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, of 15 of the latter during the year will, it is hoped, have a salutary effect. In Bellary district two murders and one attempt were committed with revolvers. This is a new departure and a disquieting feature. The District Magistrate states that, though applications for revolver licenses are very frequent, they are refused. As in the preceding year, the severance of the head from the trunk in order to thwart identification characterized several of the murders in Madura district, especially those in Tirumangalam circle. The following are some of the noteworthy cases:—

A triple murder was reported from Chittoor district. Six buffaloes were found tethered close to the roadside, a few miles from Palmanēr, also some remains of food and a few cloths. Enquiries led to the discovery of three corpses with the throats cut in a bush close by. A Muhammadan of Gudiyāttam who turned up identified the bodies to be those of his brother and nephews and stated that his brother's wife had dreamt that she saw her husband and sons murdered by a faqir! No clue to the perpetrators of the crime was obtained nor could the movements of the deceased be traced beyond the fact that they had left their homes about a month previously.

For the sake of money a postman while on night duty as a watcher at the Srungavarapukōta post office, Vizagapatam district, murdered the Postmaster and his wife. He was sentenced to death. In this case valuable help was rendered by the village magistrate as reported in paragraph 8.

In South Malabar district a village adhiyari was waylaid and murdered by three of his brothers and the body thrown into a distant well. The case was exceedingly well worked out by the police and the three accused sentenced to death.

In the same district a Mappilla tenant murdered his landlord in broad daylight and absconded. Investigation has shown that the murder was the result of ill-feeling between the two parties, though it looked at first like a prelude to a Mappilla outbreak.

The karnam of a village in Madura district who was assisting the Railway police in their enquiries into a case of robbery was decoyed away by the alleged perpetrators of the robbery on the pretext of restoring the property and murdered. A few persons were prosecuted under section 302, Indian Penal Code, but acquitted. The robbery remained undetected.

In Chittoor district a Koracha who had escaped from jail and for whose re-arrest a reward had been offered, murdered one of his jail-mates when after release from jail the latter attempted to arrest him. He was finally captured and was under trial at the close of the year.

In Jeypore district a constable whose suspension and prosecution for an offence had been ordered shot the head constable who reported his misconduct. He was sentenced to transportation for life. Two Mappilla constables employed in Tinnevely district murdered another constable of the same caste by stabbing him for giving evidence against them in a court of law. They were both sentenced to death. In this case the prompt arrest of the accused undoubtedly prevented further atrocities contemplated by one of them.

In the following cases the motive for the murder was very trivial. In Tanjore district a man murdered his wife's younger sister because she refused to marry him and her marriage with another man had been arranged. He was sentenced to death. In Kurnool district a man was killed by his neighbour for the reason that he did not stop playing on his pipe when asked to do so. The murderer absconded.

The following murders were actuated by a sense of moral indignation. In Kistna district a young fisherwoman who had made herself obnoxious to the

villagers by her immoral life was brutally murdered by a stick being thrust into her vagina. The village is entirely inhabited by fishermen and though two men were strongly suspected no evidence was forthcoming against them. In Cuddapah district an ex-convict and notorious thief who seduced a woman in the village was murdered in broad daylight in front of his house by some 11 persons including the husband of the woman. The feeling against him was so strong that none of the villagers excepting the wife and the brother of the deceased came forward to give evidence, nor did the village magistrate send a report of the case until a complaint was preferred by the brother. The accused were committed to the sessions and eight of them sentenced to transportation for life, but the High Court quashed the conviction and sentence. The village magistrate was suspended for two years.

The circumstances which led to the following murders were peculiar:—

A gardener attached to the Guntūr Collector's office who was suffering from acute gonorrhoea, believing that sexual intercourse with a virgin would cure the disease, decoyed a grass seller into the office compound under the pretence of purchasing grass, committed rape on her and then murdered her. He was under trial at the close of the year. In Salem district a woman brutally murdered a blind beggar who was under her protection by inflicting no less than 32 wounds on his body. He told her that he had grown weary of life and that if she killed him she would recover some money out of which she had been cheated some years previously by her relations. She believed him, killed him and subsequently voluntarily confessed her guilt. She was sentenced to transportation for life.

In some cases children were murdered by their fathers in order to wreak vengeance on their enemies. In Chingleput district a Brahman sweetmeat-seller was so much enraged when a Chetti with whom he had deposited a large sum of money denied the fact, that he murdered his own son near the Chetti's residence, to bring everlasting infamy on the man who cheated him. In Salem district one of two brothers who were on bad terms with each other set fire to the cattle shed of the other. When the latter set out to complain to the village magistrate, the former killed his own daughter by dashing her brains out and charged his brother with the crime. In Coimbatore district a Chetti murdered his daughter in order to get his brother-in-law into trouble and laid the crime at the latter's door. In all these cases the real culprits were arrested, tried and hanged.

16. There were eight cases in which mothers were found guilty of murdering their children. A woman owing to constant ill-treatment by her husband and mother-in-law threw herself into a well with her two children. She was rescued but the children died. In the remaining seven

cases the children were illegitimate and the mothers destroyed them to avoid disgrace or owing to inability to support them. One of the women was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, but on appeal the High Court found her guilty and sentenced her to transportation for life. The Local Government, however, commuted the sentence to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. In all the other cases the accused women were convicted and sentenced to transportation for life at the sessions, but the sentences were, with one exception, commuted to rigorous imprisonment for various periods.

17. The most serious riot of the year was that at the Railway Workshops at Perambūr near Madras on the 19th December 1913. The

Riot.

causes of the riot were the dissatisfaction among the workmen owing to the introduction of a new agreement which they were required to sign and which they resented on the ground that its clauses were entirely in favour of the company and its advantages not reciprocal, the reduction of the time allowed for admission to the works and the enforcement of a rule that a cooly who attended five minutes late in the morning should forfeit one-eighth of the day's wages. It is also probable that the treatment which the workmen received at the hands of the upper subordinate officers was irritating. On the 19th December a large body of carpenters deliberately returned late after the tiffin interval and were marked late. An altercation followed between the foreman and one of the late-comers. In accordance with an obviously pre-arranged plan of action a signal was given and the men first attacked the foreman and junior foreman by throwing snailshots and other missiles and drove them out of the shop. The Works Manager

then came on the scene, but had to retreat to his office after receiving a serious wound on the head. By this time several men from other shops joined and the whole body of rioters began to chase every European officer of the workshop they came across, broke windows and furniture and finally arrived at the Manager's office, but were prevented from entering it by the Watch and Ward Inspector whom they attacked and who was compelled to defend himself by using his revolver. He fired seven shots without doing any damage and eventually had to retire to a room behind the office. Two other European officers then appeared in front of the office with revolvers in hand but were surrounded by the crowd and greeted with a shower of missiles, bolts, etc. Pressed by the rioters at close quarters each of them fired four or five shots in self-defence and a third officer who came to their rescue also fired. One of the rioters was killed and four others were injured, one of whom subsequently succumbed to his injuries. The rioters then dispersed. The Police and the Railway Volunteers arrived and prevented further mischief. The shops were then closed and not re-opened for work for some days, a strong police guard being stationed near the works during the period. Eighteen persons were charged before the Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, who convicted 11 and sentenced 10 of them to various terms of imprisonment ranging from six months to two years and one boy to whipping, and acquitted the others.

Two serious riots which were the outcome of ill-feeling between the Hindus and the Muhammadans occurred at Kōvūru in Nellore district and Chakrapalli in Tanjore district respectively. The riot at Kōvūru took place on the 18th February 1913, when a Hindu religious procession passed a Muhammadan mosque. This mosque was constructed in 1910 in the midst of Hindu quarters notwithstanding the protests of the Hindu community. Ever since its construction there were dissensions between the two communities in regard to processions with music, which necessitated the taking of precautionary measures under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code on several previous occasions. A festival of the local Hindu temple came off in February 1913 and measures were adopted to avoid a conflict, the Taluk Magistrate, Kōvūru (a Brahman), and a Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Police being present to regulate the processions of the idol. The festival passed off quietly from 13th February to the morning of the 18th idem. On that night the idol was taken in procession from the temple at 11-30 P.M. As it was an important day the procession was largely attended and was accompanied by the two officers named above. After it had passed 50 yards beyond the mosque a commotion arose and the Muhammadans who had assembled in the mosque to hear a religious recitation came out and proceeded to throw stones at the Hindus. Thereupon the Hindus, depositing the idol on the ground, turned round, attacked a Muhammadan house in the vicinity and despite the entreaties of the Taluk Magistrate proceeded towards the mosque with sticks and stones. The Police Sub-Inspector did his utmost to keep the Muhammadans inside the mosque, but both parties seemed determined to come to blows and the Taluk Magistrate was compelled to order the Police to fire. As soon as the warning shots were fired the Muhammadans retired, but the Hindus who were in the majority pressed forward and the police opened fire on them. Two Hindus were killed and a few others slightly injured. The crowd then dispersed. Forty-six Hindus were prosecuted and ten convicted, but on appeal five were acquitted and the sentences passed on the rest were reduced. Of the 35 Muhammadans charged 15 were convicted, but on appeal the convictions were reversed in the case of 6, confirmed in the case of 4 and the sentences awarded to 5 others reduced. The Taluk Magistrate and the Sub-Inspector acquitted themselves well throughout the riot. There is no doubt that the Muhammadans were initially the aggressors, as stones were first thrown by them, but the Hindus were entirely responsible for what subsequently took place.

The riot at Chakrapalli also occurred during a Hindu festival when the idols of the local Hindu temple were taken out in procession to visit seven other temples in the adjoining villages. The route which the procession had to follow led past a Muhammadan mosque about 1½ miles from the temple. Every precaution was taken to prevent a breach of the peace, the Superintendent being present on the spot with a body of the Reserve Police. The procession proceeded on its forward course quietly on the morning of the 24th March. Apprehending

no further trouble the Superintendent returned to his head-quarters, the local Sub-Inspector and a few men being left at Chakrapalli. The following morning while the procession was returning to the temple and the palanquin was being carried round the temple prior to entering it, the Muhammadans, whose quarters surrounded the temple, threw stones at the Hindus. The Muhammadans rapidly increased in numbers and being armed with sticks approached the palanquin. As the situation looked serious and the Muhammadans did not disperse when warned to do so, the Sub-Inspector ordered his men to fire. Some Muhammadans were wounded and the rest dispersed. By the time the palanquin reached the main temple gate the fight again began and the Hindus who were tired out after a long and weary march were panic-stricken and, dropping the palanquin with the idols inside it opposite the gateway of the temple, dispersed in different directions. The Muhammadans rushed at and stripped the palanquin, carrying away the idols and tearing off the jewels valued at about Rs. 10,000. On receipt of telegraphic intimation the Superintendent of Police hurried back to the spot the same afternoon with a strong force and order was restored. The rioters were tried by the Assistant Magistrate specially deputed for the purpose and convicted.

A disturbance occurred at Ootacamund in which the local policemen were attacked by the sepoys of a detachment of the 88th Carnatic Infantry. The cause of the riot was that two sepoys insulted a young girl in the market place. Two constables interfered and were assaulted by the sepoys. The Subadar of the regiment hearing this marched all the sepoys back to their lines. This infuriated the sepoys, a large number of whom subsequently rushed from their lines and ran in different directions attacking every policeman they came across, including a Sub-Inspector. The Officer Commanding the detachment and the acting Superintendent of Police arrived at the spot and quickly restored order. Eleven sepoys were judicially convicted.

18. The number of dacoities was less than in the previous year (491 against 541). The decrease occurred in several districts, notably in South Arcot (— 18), Nellore (— 18), Kistna (— 14), Anantapur (— 12), Guntūr (— 11), Chittoor (— 10) and North Arcot (— 8). All these districts had been subject to the inroads of wandering gangs who were brought under the operation of the Criminal Tribes Act during the year. It will thus be seen that the action taken under the Act has not been fruitless. The only districts which showed appreciable increases were Coimbatore (+ 18), Trichinopoly (+ 14) and Kurnool (+ 11). Bellary again reported the largest number of cases (57) and was followed by Coimbatore (49). Bellary district, situated as it is on the frontiers of Mysore and Hyderabad States, is exposed to the depredations of criminals from across the frontier and the fact that this district was undermanned probably facilitated the commission of crime. The increase in Coimbatore and Trichinopoly districts points to ineffective road patrols. Most of the crime in the latter district is committed by professionals and these have been or are being dealt with under the Criminal Tribes Act. In Kurnool several dacoities were committed in the Markapur sub-division at the beginning of the year by a gang since traced in Guntūr district. To prevent a recurrence a special party was working in the three districts of Guntūr, Nellore and Kurnool. There was a fall in the Madura-Rāmnād-Tinnevely group. The first-named district returned 15 cases against 14 in 1912, while each of the other two districts showed a decrease. It is satisfactory to note that not a single case occurred on the Ammayanayakkanur-Periyakulam road which was once so notorious for dacoities.

The number of robberies was about the same as in the preceding year (979 against 961). A considerable decrease occurred in Nellore (— 42) and Guntūr returned 16 cases less than in 1912. Tinnevely had the largest number of cases (90), more than half of which were thefts of ear-ornaments worn by women, a common occurrence in this and the neighbouring districts of Madura and Rāmnād. The figure returned by Madura (42) includes 15 cases referred by the police as false but on which orders had not been received from Magistrates at the close of the year.

One of the most sensational dacoities was that committed at Suraivilanthur in South Arcot district in the house of the local village magistrate. The dacoits

numbered about 20 and carried candles. The inmates of the house were severely handled and property valued at Rs. 9,000 removed. After a very careful enquiry made in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and the Pudukkottai State, M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib P. Subba Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, South Arcot, succeeded in tracing the crime to the Kallars of Kuttappal in Trichinopoly district and recovered property valued at Rs. 1,000. The case ended in the conviction of five of the Kallars. It was also brought to light that these Kallars were responsible for several undetected dacoities in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts. Another Deputy Superintendent of Police was placed on special duty to enquire into the dacoities in Tanjore district, but only one case could be charged.

In Kottapet, a suburb of Kurnool town, a dacoity was committed on the night of the 28th September in a house situated about a quarter of a mile from the police station. The noise roused the Tahsildar and the Collector's Sarishtadar living close by and they promptly appeared on the scene. The latter fired twice in the air and another shot fired from the top of a house by some unknown individual scared the dacoits who beat a hasty retreat. The police did not put in an appearance until after the dacoits had fled. Owing to the failure on the part of the head constable in charge of the sub-jail guard to send information to the proper quarter, he was punished. The Reserve Inspector to whom word was sent by the Tahsildar through his peon unfortunately did not understand the message owing to an imperfect knowledge of Telugu and did nothing.

A daring torchlight dacoity was committed by Yerra Gollas in Somarajapuram village, Ganjam district, and cash and jewellery alleged to be worth Rs. 20,000 were stolen. The police apprehended the culprits on clear identification though their attempts to recover the property proved futile. The accused were however acquitted by the Sessions Judge for want of sufficient evidence.

In Salem district two dacoities were committed on the high road by five persons. They first waylaid a father and son who were returning to their village from the market and relieved them of their belongings. Shortly afterwards they attacked a cart in which a Sub-Inspector was travelling with another man. The Sub-Inspector rose to the occasion and taking a stick from the cart-driver kept the assailants at bay for some time but was soon overpowered as neither his co-traveller nor the cart-driver gave him any assistance. The Sub-Inspector was severely beaten and lost consciousness. The dacoits removed his box containing uniform and records and deprived the other two men of their clothing and jewellery. Three of them were captured and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

A European lady sleeping in the waiting room of the Kōdaikānal road railway station displayed unusual presence of mind when her bag containing valuables was stolen. She awoke and seeing the thieves taking away her bag got up and pursued them. She eventually overtook them but was assaulted. It was during the investigation of this case that a karnam who was assisting the Railway Police was murdered as stated in paragraph 15. For want of sufficient evidence no one was charged with the robbery.

19. As already observed the number of burglaries rose from 11,064 to 11,219.

Kistna stood first as regards the number of cases (757) and was followed by South Arcot (672) and North Arcot (602). The largest increase occurred in Trichinopoly (+ 151). There was a satisfactory fall in Chittoor (- 106), Madura (- 98) and Guntūr (- 72).

The only case that deserves mention was that in the house of a Chetti in Kandanur, Rāmnād district, when an iron safe with its contents worth Rs. 10,000 was carried away. The safe was immediately recovered with the major portion of the property. Two persons were prosecuted, of whom one was convicted. Good work was done by the police in this case.

20. The number of thefts rose to 17,353 from 17,358 in the previous year.

South Arcot district reported the largest number of cases (1,277). Noticeable variations occurred in only a few districts, viz., Kistna (+ 247), Madras Railway Police (+ 237), Tanjore (+ 147), South Arcot (+ 122), Madras City (- 207), South Malabar (- 196) and Vizagapatam (- 149).

Excellent work continued to be done by the Port Police in the prevention of thefts at the Cocanada harbour, as a result of which the number of cases of grain theft fell from 19 in 1912 to 3, of which two were detected. The motor launch "Commerce" was constantly laid up for repairs and on all such occasions another launch was kindly lent by the Port Officer, Cocanada, for patrol work. The question of replacing the "Commerce" by a more suitable vessel has been submitted for the orders of Government.

The loss of a mail bag containing currency notes to the value of Rs. 800 was reported from Gōdāvari district. The theft of another mail bag occurred at the Kalambur railway station in North Arcot district shortly after it was placed in a carriage for despatch to Arni Post office. The bag was recovered the next morning, rifled of its contents valued at Rs. 1,000. Both cases were undetected.

A considerable amount of property was stolen in two thefts which occurred in the houses of the Kummararaja of Kalahasti in Chittoor district and the Raja of Ettiyapuram in Tinnevely district respectively. In both cases the police did creditable work by recovering almost the whole of the stolen property.

A remarkable case of theft occurred in Kistna district. Two persons agreed to purchase a big emerald and other precious stones from the brother of the Zamindar of Challapalli for Rs. 20,000. They paid Rs. 100 in advance and also deposited as security some valuable stones. These and the stones sold were put in a tin box which was covered with a piece of cloth, stitched and sealed by one of the purchasers and handed over to the vendor for safe custody. The men then left on the understanding that they were to return in twenty days' time with the balance of the purchase money and receive the articles. They never returned. Suspecting foul play the Zamindar opened the tin box, only to find to his amazement a bit of Cuddapah slab and a piece of china. Needless to say, the swindlers had cleverly substituted another tin box for the one in which the precious stones were packed. The two men were arrested and the large emerald was eventually traced to a jeweller in Calcutta who had purchased and cut it up. The accused were convicted. In this case Deputy Superintendent M.R.Ry. P. Sanyasayya Nayudu Garu did most excellent work. He visited Madras, Bangalore and Calcutta in the course of his enquiries and the Sessions Judge referred in his judgment to the able manner in which he had detected the case.

21. The number of cattle-thefts remained almost stationary (3,828 against 3,837). As in the previous year Coimbatore headed the list (484). Nellore showed the largest decrease (-61). Madura reported 78 cases more than in 1912 and the increase

may be ascribed to the abolition of the special party previously employed in the district for putting down this class of crime. The branding of cattle by the use of chemicals was introduced in this district during the year and 1,859 cattle were thus branded, the number branded according to the old method being 5,253. It is reported that the new system bids fair to become more popular than branding with hot iron which disfigures the animals and lowers their value. A system of branding the dried skins of cattle before sale, not the cattle themselves, has been in force for some time in parts of Jeypore district and the Agent to the Governor has approved of its extension to the whole district.

Cattle-poisoning cases numbered only 43 against 61 in 1912 and 62 in 1911. Kistna had the largest number (5).

22. The number of true cases relating to coin was the same as in the previous year, viz., 53, while the percentage of conviction rose to 50.9 from 47.2. A pensioned Subadar living in Cowl Bazaar, Bellary district, who was suspected to be a manufacturer of counterfeit one-anna coins, was charged under sections 232, 240 and 243, Indian Penal Code, tried and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The enquiry into the circulation of false coins in this Presidency undertaken by the Criminal Investigation Department in the previous year was completed and a report submitted to Government. This enquiry led to the discovery of several implements and steel dies used in manufacturing counterfeit rupees in a house in Rāmachandrapuram taluk, Gōdāvari district. Two men were arrested and have been convicted since the close of the year.

Six cases relating to currency notes were reported during the year and two were pending from the previous year. One of them was referred as false, two ended in discharge and the other five were reported as undetectable.

23. The following cases may be mentioned. The Marvadis of Guntūr were cleverly duped by a stranger who came there and opened a Commission Agency, posing as a very rich man. A few residents of the place vouching for his wealth and respectability, he was able to raise a loan of Rs. 40,000 in an incredibly short space of time and disappeared. He was arrested and sent to jail along with his accomplices.

Two privates of the Cameron Highlanders aided by five Indians sold some spurious amalgam as Kolar gold to a wealthy contractor of Dhône in Kurnool district for Rs. 10,000 and disappeared before the fraud was discovered. The soldiers and four of the Indians were subsequently arrested by the police and a large amount of the money recovered. All of them were tried and with the exception of one Indian convicted.

In Rāmnād district a goldsmith helped by two others passed off about 2,000 brass coins on some Nattukottai Chettis by showing them a few genuine gold coins and received in return about Rs. 8,000. They then absconded. Similarly in Tinnevely district a gang of five persons sold 86 brass ingots to a villager for Rs. 1,000 after satisfying him by the production of a genuine gold ingot. A dispute among the swindlers over the division of the money led to one of them revealing the fraud to the police. Four of them were arrested and three convicted. The other person escaped.

24. In South Malabar district local excitement was created when a married Tiya girl was abducted by a Mappilla. The Mappillas claimed her as a voluntary convert to their religion. The girl was declared to be under-aged and the Mappilla was placed on his trial for kidnapping, but discharged.

A boy at the Lovedale school, the Nilgiris, died from the effects of tasting a white substance which he picked up in the premises and which was found to be corrosive sublimate. Sometime after, several inmates of the Longwood Boarding House in Ootacamund were suddenly taken ill at dinner. Arsenic in large quantities was found in the soup. No clue was forthcoming. These poisons being easily procurable at all the Chemists' shops, the District Magistrate has ordered that licenses should be obtained for their sale.

25. The number of cases of justifiable homicide was 13. Of these three were caused by policemen, two in the Kōvūru riot (paragraph 17) and the other in self-defence while arresting a party of men against whom warrants had been issued. Two cases were the deaths which occurred during the Perambūr riot (paragraph 17). The remaining eight cases were caused by private individuals in the exercise of the right of private defence.

PART III.

DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF CRIME.

26. The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman has left the following note on crime in certain districts visited by him:—

Coimbatore.—The record of dacoity continues to be bad. In the main range up to 30th September, the date of my inspection, 17 dacoities had occurred, 15 of them being in the circles of Coimbatore and Palladam. They were generally committed by Valayars or Pallars on people going to or returning from weekly markets, the scene of offence being usually a lonely 'itteri' (village cart-track).

"It is impossible for the police to patrol these tracks, which are very numerous in the district, and it has been suggested to the District Magistrate that talaiyaris should assist the police in patrolling 'itteris.' Certain gangs of Valayars require to be notified under the Criminal Tribes Act. The District Superintendent of Police has not submitted the case yet, though he was directed to do so

in June. Recovery of property is fair. Receivers, who are principally Goundans, exist in every village. In the sub-division this form of crime was most prevalent in Bhavani taluk (included in Erode circle) and the dacoits were usually Koravas of the Salem—Melurnad tribe. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to this tribe ought to have a good effect. The Inspectors of Coimbatore, Palladam and Erode circles are handicapped by the heaviness of their charges and proposals have been submitted for the formation of two new circles.

"Cattle-theft is committed by Kallars, Padayachi Goundans of no status and the Vettuvans of Kondalam (Erode circle) and neighbourhood. The Kallars of Palni circle are notorious cattle-thieves and black-mailers and the attention of the Superintendents of both districts has been specially directed to the Othaiyur and Krishnapuram gangs of Palni circle with a view to action being taken against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Vettuvans usually steal cattle across the river and sell them in Sivagiri market. An outpost was established at Sivagiri this year (1913) to prevent them.

"The breaking up of Anamalai Muhammad's gang in 1911 has had a good effect on crime in Pollachi circle. Crime in Dharapuram seems to be entirely the work of local criminals who should be carefully watched.

Trichinopoly.—There was an increase in crime over the previous year, particularly in dacoities and house-breakings. Most of the dacoities occurred in the sub-division and are attributable (1) to the Namakkal Koravas (Salem-Melurnad tribe) who have been registered under the Criminal Tribes Act and (2) a gang in Karūr town believed to be in league with municipal servants. There was a heavy increase in every form of crime in Namakkal circle due to the activities of the above mentioned Koravas. From a police point of view the transfer of this circle from the Salem district was a mistake. The circle is also too heavy a charge for one Inspector. The villages round Tattaiyangarappettai, which is the head-quarters of a gang of receivers connected with Musiri criminals, are not properly looked after and should be transferred to Musiri circle. In Jayankondasholapuram circle the increase in dacoities and house-breakings is attributed to the Tennur Padayachis, allied to the Vellaiyankuppam gang in South Arcot. Action is being taken against them under the Criminal Tribes Act. There is a decrease of crime in Perambalūr circle as the inroads of the Veppur Pariahs have ceased since they were proclaimed a criminal tribe. The Kuttappal Kallar gang are mainly responsible for the increase in crime in Musiri circle. This is the same gang that committed candle-light dacoities in Tanjore and South Arcot in 1912. All the members of the gang are known and some have been convicted; if, in addition to the good work already done, the gang is proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act and settled it will be effectively broken up. A mixed gang under the leadership of a village magistrate and karnam which has been committing house-breakings and cattle-thefts in Kulittalai circle is receiving the close attention of the Superintendent of Police. The Superintendent of Police has also been directed to look closely after the receivers in Trichinopoly town where, I believe, much of the property stolen in Trichinopoly and Tanjore districts eventually finds its way. Partly for this purpose a recommendation has been made to add an intelligence party to the Town Police.

"It will be seen from the above that Mr. Blackstone knows who his most active criminals are and that he is taking action against them which should prove effective before long.

Tanjore—Main range.—Dacoity has been prevalent in Tanjore taluk circle and is committed by Kallars and Koravas. The worst Tanjore Kallars combined with others of the same tribe in Trichinopoly and Pudukkōttai and formed a gang which was responsible, so far as is known, for four dacoities in Tanjore district and one in South Arcot. The South Arcot dacoity was successfully detected and some of the members of the gang have been convicted. It is expected that the Deputy Superintendent of Police who is on special duty for the investigation of the Tanjore dacoities will be able to round up some more members of the gang either for the specific offences or under section 400, Indian Penal Code. Serious dacoity has ceased in consequence of the action taken.

"The Koravas associate with Kallars for dacoity and are very much in the power of the latter. They will be glad to settle down as they make little profit out of their crimes, the Kallars taking the lion's share. The District Magistrate is moving for the application of the Criminal Tribes Act to the Koravas.

"*House-breakings.*—It is noticed that these are committed mainly along the lines of rail and principally on the main line up to Māyavaram. These crimes would therefore seem to be the work of men who travel by rail and it is for the Superintendent to ascertain who they are. The police generally suspect local criminals but are evidently wrong. The recovery of property, especially jewels, is very unsatisfactory and the probability is that it is disposed of outside the district. Mr. Hamilton suspects Koravas from Salem to be the culprits and it may be that the stolen property is disposed of in Trichinopoly town, as in grave crime 15 (Main range).

"*North Arcot.*—Up to the date of my inspection in October there had been no road dacoity and only two field dacoities but crime on the whole showed an increase over the previous year and has not yet been effectively dealt with, though the lines on which action should be taken are now clear. The criminal tribes which infest the district have first to be rendered harmless and then it will be possible for the police to concentrate on the local criminals. Among criminal tribes should first be mentioned the Jogis, probably 900 in all, who are found in Wandiwash and Kadaladi with connections in South Arcot and Chingleput. During the year an Inspector was placed on special duty to prepare a case against this tribe under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Koravas of Tiruppattūr are troublesome; a bad gang of them in Vāniyambādi has been arrested. The Uppu Koravas in the east of the district have relations in Chingleput and action is being taken to bring them under the Criminal Tribes Act. The Dommaras of Kuppam—about 15 males—are being put under surveillance. This is the only place in the district where cattle-lifting is prevalent; probably Sugalis are also responsible. The Venganur Pariahs who used to commit house-breakings in the north-east of the district are now in jail and have been proclaimed a criminal tribe. The steps which are now being taken to eliminate gang crime must inevitably produce good results soon.

"*Chittoor—Main range.*—In 1912 there were 35 grave crimes,* including 12 dacoities, in 1913 up to 18th October the number was 28 including 5 dacoities. The average value of property lost in a dacoity was Rs. 54; two of the cases were false and the others were committed by local criminals. House-breakings in Nagari division, which is to be included in the new Puttur circle, were heavy owing to the operations of a mixed gang of Malas and Madigas, which also works in Satyavedu circle of Chingleput. This gang is under close surveillance. It is doubtful if one Inspector will be able to manage the new Puttur circle. House-breakings were also prevalent in Kalahasti, where a mixed gang of Yanadis and Korachas was put up under the security sections, and in Pakala where a new Sub-Inspector was not equal to the situation. In Chittoor the arrest of a local gang by Sub-Inspector Venkataramayya stopped this form of crime. Here one of the undetected crimes, in which over Rs. 500 worth of property was lost, was committed in the house of a village magistrate who was also a receiver and had come by the property dishonestly. Naturally he refused to assist the police. The Venganur Pariahs who used to infest the south-east of the district have been put out of harm's way. There has been a marked fall in grave crime in the sub-division as the Vayalpad Korachas roam no more and the Sugalis—cattle-thieves—in Palmanér and neighbourhood are now being dealt with.

"Not only has gang crime been greatly reduced in this district, but local criminals have also been marked down. Messrs. Hasted and Saunders have done fine work.

"*Salem.*—In the two short visits that I was able to pay to this district I was occupied with the preparation of the cases under the Criminal Tribes Act against the Melurnad and Aturnad Koravas. Crime in this district is mainly committed by Koravas and it is absolutely necessary that a settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act should be established for this tribe in the district, to which those

* According to the Superintendent's Register of Grave Crimes.

members may be sent who show no disposition to settle down to peaceful avocations. It is to be regretted that the idea of establishing a settlement in connection with the magnesite works at Suramangalam has had to be given up.

"*Nellore.*—There has been a gratifying decrease in grave crime owing to the effective measures taken by Mr. Atkinson against criminal tribes. The Kathiras, Donga Dasaris and Donga Yerakalas, who were principally responsible for the numerous and also heavy dacoities in the district, have been settled at the Kalichedu and Kavali settlements; also the Dommaras. We are under a deep obligation to Mr. Ludvig, the Manager of the Kalichedu mica mines for his firm and yet kindly management of the tribes that have been settled there.

"The Pichaguntas of Kovur taluk—about fifty families altogether, who are robbers and house-breakers, have taken to wandering since they were placed under surveillance. The Superintendent informed me that the evidence against them is not sufficient at present to warrant the application of the Criminal Tribes Act. The worst dacoity (Grave Crime No. 32, Main range, property lost Rs. 5,000) was committed by Arava Malas in association with criminals of Nellore town. A portion of the property was recovered owing to smart detective work by the police and three persons were convicted. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act to these Malas who live in Venkatagiri and Nellore seems necessary. They generally commit house-breakings and so also do the Podili Malas.

"The Nandipad Madigas are robbers and might be settled at Udayagiri where, I understand, the Rev. Mr. Stait has offered to look after them.

"The Kurichedu and Kanigiri Boyas—about thirty males—who commit robberies and house-breakings have been placed under surveillance. Boyas and Yakkaras who raid from the Vellagonda hills in the west of Kanigiri into Chandrasēkharapuram station limits need attention.

"A great deal of the local crime—especially in Nellore town—is committed by Yanadis who are to be found all over the district. It is difficult to know how to deal with these people, as they are not in large numbers in any place and possess the sympathies of the villagers by whom they are employed as domestic servants.

"Local criminals in Nellore, Kavali and Kandukur circles need special attention.

"Police work in this district is effective and improving. The people realize this fact and a great improvement in the assistance which they render to the police is noticeable."

There was a slight falling off in detection not only under cognizable crime but also under every head of grave crime except murder and dacoity. The several causes that militate against detection are too well known to be enumerated. The chief of them is no doubt the lamentable ignorance on the part of the investigating officers of their jurisdictions and of the several bad characters residing therein, which is in part due to increased station areas consequent on re-allocation. The opinion is unanimous that with a few exceptions the investigating staff possess little real detective ability. Special instructions were issued at the close of the year as to the practical training in regard to investigation of crime which should be given to every probationary Sub-Inspector after he is posted to a district. The attention of all station-house officers has been directed to their responsibilities in the matter of investigation and it has been brought home to them that success in their career depends to a great extent on the amount of care they take in investigating cases and the ability they display in detection.

My observations as Deputy Inspector-General on the work of investigation in the Southern Range and some prominent features disclosed in the reports of other Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents of Police are summarised below:—

"*Northern Range.*—In Ganjām district the work of the police in the detection of murders and dacoities was far from satisfactory. Other crimes were fairly efficiently handled. In Vizagapatam not a single case of dacoity was successfully worked out. The results under murders, house-breakings and thefts were fair. Action against the Kondadoras under the Criminal Tribes Act will have a beneficial effect on crime in this and Gōdāvari districts. Considering the peculiar condition of Jeypore district the work of the police may be said to have been on the whole satisfactory. The results obtained in Gōdāvari district in all classes of

crime were poor, but an improvement was seen in the latter part of the year owing to the personal interest taken by the Superintendent, Mr. Sullivan, in seeing that investigations were thorough. Incompetent station-house officers were removed and better surveillance over bad characters was maintained. The handling of crime by the Kistna district police left much to be desired, though to a certain extent they were handicapped by the unwillingness of the villagers to speak the truth. In Guntūr there was a slight improvement in the quality of investigation work. In a number of cases of house-breaking, however, enquiries were not sustained. Wandering Yanadis who are chiefly suspected of this kind of crime in the sub-division require to be marked down. It is satisfactory to note that unlike the preceding year there were no instances in this district in which false post-mortem certificates were issued. A gang of Muhammadans living near Ongole town and some Mutlur Woddars who were concerned in a highway dacoity were brought to book. This resulted in a marked decrease in crime in the neighbourhood. In Nellore the station-house officers are reported to have failed to adopt any system in their investigations and did not persevere in following up a clue.

Central Range.—A few cases failed in Kurnool district owing to the perversity of the local juries. In no less than four dacoities in which the District Judge summed up for conviction the juries brought in verdicts of not guilty. The Deputy Inspector-General observes that the police of North Arcot knew little of their local criminals at the beginning of the year, but latterly showed improvement. The investigation of Suraivilanthur dacoity in South Arcot district already referred to in paragraph 18 was remarkably good and Mr. Stevenson has left it on record that there was a marked improvement in dealing with crime generally in the district. In Salem the conviction of the accused in certain dacoity cases was secured mainly by means of identification. To render this evidence free from suspicion the District Magistrate, Mr. Bedford, at the instance of the District Superintendent of Police, issued a circular that identification parades should be held as far as possible in the presence of a Magistrate. Mr. Bedford says that this system has worked well in Tanjore and Tinnevely districts and might be introduced with advantage elsewhere.

Southern Range.—The detection of murders was generally unsatisfactory in the Southern Range except in North Malabar and the Nilgiris, and it is unfortunate that not one of the six cases in South Canara district ended in conviction. It may, however, be stated that in at least three of them the police were in no way to blame. In two of these cases the witnesses undoubtedly committed perjury. The villages in Coimbatore district are notoriously factious and the people are only too ready to implicate their enemies. Their evidence is consequently tainted and this renders detection difficult. As regards dacoities one of the two cases in South Canara was detected and a fair measure of success was obtained in Tinnevely, while in the remaining districts the results were deplorable. I have carefully scrutinized case diaries during my tours of inspection in the range and am constrained to observe that in but few cases was any real ability shown.

Investigation was refused in a larger number of cases during the year, the percentage of such cases to the total number reported being 1.8 against 1.5 in 1912. In some districts, however, e.g., Guntūr, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore and Madras City, more use of section 157 (b) of the Criminal Procedure Code could have been made. In the last report the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman was inclined to think that in Salem district several complaints which were afterwards found to be false could have been dealt with under this section and it is a matter for satisfaction to find that during the year under report section 157 (b) was resorted to more freely.

The number of cases referred to the police by the Magistrates under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code was 3,100, of which 2,564 related to cognizable and 536 to non-cognizable crime. Two thousand and eighty cases were referred back by the police as false. In five districts, viz., South Arcot, Tanjore, South Malabar, North Arcot and North Malabar, the number of Magistrates' references exceeded 200. In Kistna and Chittoor there was a satisfactory decline as compared with the previous year.

Personal investigation.

The subjoined table compares the amount of personal investigation into grave crime by superior officers in 1912 and 1913:—

	Number of cases for personal investigation.		Number of cases investigated.		Percentage.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Superintendents' ranges— By Superintendents and their Personal Assistants.	899	951	602	635	67.0	66.8
Sub-divisions— By Assistant (including Deputy) Superintendents.	806	903	467	486	57.9	53.8
Total ...	1,705	1,854	1,069	1,121	62.7	60.5

Note.—Fifty-seven cases were also investigated which were found to be false.

Among Superintendents Messrs. Percival, Swire and Lewis investigated a large proportion of cases. The investigations made by Messrs. Hitchcock (Salem) and Powell (Bellary) were inadequate and no explanation has been offered.

The work of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents in charge of sub-divisions was on the whole satisfactory. The exceptions were Messrs. Sweney (Dindigul) and Howse (Bhadrachalam). The latter explains that he was unable to reach the scene of offence within a reasonable time.

The attendance at Sessions of Assistant and Deputy Superintendents was better than in the previous year, but that of District Superintendents was not so good. The Superintendents of Anantapur (Mr. Swire) and Bellary (Mr. Powell) did not attend a single sessions. It is not always easy for the former to visit Bellary or Cuddapah for the purpose, but the latter can offer no explanation for his failure.

27. The subjoined statement shows the amount of property lost and recovered in police cases during the past three years:—

Property lost and recovered. (Police cases.)

Districts.	1911.			1912.			1913.			Remarks.
	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
Madras City ...	Rs. 85,029	Rs. 24,324	28.6	1,18,934	27,662	23.3	1,02,913	20,875	20.3	Recoveries made during the year of property lost in previous years' cases—Rs. 15,456.
Ganjām ...	59,898	13,448	22.5	69,777	10,724	15.4	63,321	5,182	8.2	
Vizagapatam ...	82,665	22,636	27.4	98,788	29,327	29.7	78,645	21,210	26.8	
Jeypore ...	10,016	2,822	28.2	12,880	2,605	21.0	18,740	5,638	30.1	
Gōdāvari ...	93,984	12,964	13.8	1,16,689	20,030	17.2	1,25,501	14,280	11.4	
Kistna ...	88,200	13,533	15.3	1,14,372	20,638	17.7	1,55,257	21,478	13.8	
Guntūr ...	69,823	14,764	21.1	67,757	9,085	13.4	68,025	8,029	11.8	
Nellore ...	89,253	15,491	17.4	64,141	11,357	17.7	72,779	13,623	18.7	
Kurnool ...	89,797	7,416	8.6	73,357	10,386	14.2	74,550	12,391	17.3	
Bellary ...	98,004	15,842	16.2	1,01,231	18,270	18.0	83,145	10,294	12.4	
Anantapur ...	42,344	9,168	21.7	59,458	7,065	11.9	51,998	10,247	19.7	
Cuddapah ...	44,208	5,713	12.9	74,122	9,067	12.2	68,640	8,175	11.9	
Chittoor ...	41,957	5,079	11.3	84,889	8,803	10.4	78,074	19,874	25.6	
North Arcot ...	57,186	6,328	11.1	74,103	14,144	19.1	83,627	14,482	17.3	
Chingleput ...	41,247	7,666	18.6	44,427	6,483	14.6	37,340	5,363	14.4	
South Arcot ...	89,265	10,513	11.8	78,123	10,814	13.8	99,386	16,320	16.4	
Salem ...	63,565	8,572	13.6	54,847	8,584	15.7	66,219	7,964	12.0	
Tanjore ...	91,001	16,172	17.8	1,01,978	17,611	17.3	1,12,702	17,593	15.6	
Trichinopoly ...	69,992	18,331	26.2	76,355	12,729	16.7	76,869	16,011	20.8	
Madura ...	1,00,411	27,646	27.5	1,11,329	23,968	21.5	1,04,209	23,866	22.9	
Rāmnād ...	1,16,573	10,056	8.6	62,542	16,732	26.8	90,622	19,387	21.4	
Tinnevely ...	69,738	8,646	12.4	63,738	11,548	18.1	91,561	32,803	35.8	
Coimbatore ...	74,293	15,963	21.5	74,778	18,900	25.3	89,779	27,271	30.4	
The Nilgiris ...	6,609	3,611	54.6	8,062	1,423	17.7	10,967	2,329	21.2	
South Malabar ...	24,420	4,645	19.0	47,886	6,250	13.1	59,875	5,547	9.3	
North Malabar ...	10,593	2,990	28.2	12,085	2,016	16.7	17,413	6,944	39.9	
South Canara ...	20,394	4,544	22.3	30,121	8,601	28.6	39,928	16,446	41.2	
The Railway Police, Madras.	20,979	6,383	30.4	22,575	5,872	26.0	40,108	10,013	25.0	
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	24,348	7,456	30.6	29,913	4,299	14.4	38,900	6,988	18.1	
Total ...	17,18,831	3,22,722	18.8	19,50,752	3,54,993	18.2	20,95,993	4,01,216	19.1	

A larger amount of property was lost than in either of the two previous years, but the percentage of recovery was better. The loss was heaviest in Kistna district which also showed the largest increase. The percentage of recovery was highest in South Canara. A few instances in which almost the entire property lost was recovered have been referred to in paragraphs 19 and 20.

28. The total number of cases decided during the year in classes I to V was 14,525 against 14,222 and the percentage of successful prosecutions was 72.0 against 73.3 in 1912. Madras City again showed the highest percentage of success (97.1). There was a marked falling off in South Malabar and Ganjam.

The number of original cases in which the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors appeared was larger than in the preceding year (4,605 against 4,373) and there was little variation in the percentage of successful cases. In regard to appeals the work done by them was much the same in quantity and quality as in 1912.

29. Instances of inadequate sentences were not numerous and District Superintendents of Police were generally prompt in bringing them to the notice of the District Magistrates. The following cases may be mentioned. In Gōdāvari district the punishment imposed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate, Rajahmundry, on certain ryots for offences under sections 147, 455 and 324 of the Indian Penal Code was fine and imprisonment till the rising of the court. The High Court enhanced this to substantive terms of imprisonment. The Sessions Judge of Rāmnād awarded a sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code. The High Court was moved and the sentence was enhanced to transportation for life.

30. Escapes from police custody numbered 140 against 127 in 1912, and 112 (or 80 per cent.) of the runaways were recaptured in addition to 10 who had escaped in previous years. The largest number of escapes occurred in Anantapur district. In 45 cases the police were absolved from blame. In the remaining cases 45 police officers were punished departmentally and 65 criminally prosecuted, of whom 42 were convicted.

In Trichinopoly district a man, arrested by two police constables, while being taken by them to the village chavadi at sunset, was rescued by his father and three brothers. There was a struggle between the policemen and the rescuers in which the former sustained injuries. The offenders were all arrested and convicted. Two convicts were being conveyed by train from Trichinopoly to Dindigul on the night of 14th October. The two constables forming the escort who had been provided with carbines, bayonets, handcuffs and cartridges left the carbines and cartridges in their houses. When the train was running near Tamarapadi railway station at 10-30 P.M. the convicts suddenly opened the door of the compartment and jumped out. One of the constables promptly followed them and struggled with the prisoners but they overpowered him and escaped. The other constable was apparently fast asleep and neither stopped the train nor informed the beat constable. He jumped out of the train about 200 yards further on when he could be of no possible assistance. The two constables were prosecuted under section 223 of the Indian Penal Code and the case was under trial at the close of the year. One of the prisoners was recaptured on the 30th December while attempting to commit theft at Athur. He inflicted serious injuries on some of the villagers who arrested him and was severely beaten by them in return. As a result of this he died on 2nd January 1914 in the sub-jail at Dindigul.

31. The number of cases struck off as "maliciously and wilfully false" was 5,016 against 5,075 in 1912. There were no remarkable variations in the district figures except in Madura where the number of such cases rose from 112 to 247. The number of complainants in false cases prosecuted by the police was 434 (352 on their own initiative and 82 on the sanction of the Magistrate). Conviction was obtained in 132 or 30.4 per cent. of the cases as against 31.5 in 1912. The number of convictions was again largest in Salem district while in South Arcot it rose from

1 to 15. It is no doubt difficult to secure a conviction in such cases, but a free use of section 250 of the Criminal Procedure Code will tend to reduce the number of false complaints.

Out of 149,806 cases prosecuted by the police, 416 or 0.8 per cent. were declared false after trial. The districts in which this average was largely exceeded were again Jeypore, Cuddapah, South Canara, Kurnool and Chittoor.

Cases found false after trial.

Prevention:
Habitual criminals.

32. The annexed statement compares the number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year with that on the corresponding day of the previous year:—

* The variations as compared with the figures in the report for 1912 are due to the revised figures returned by some districts.

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It was further ordered under section 10 (b) of the Act that every registered member of the tribes referred to in items (1) to (8) should notify his place of residence, any change and any absence therefrom. The total number of members registered in this Presidency during the year under the Act was 5,462.

Some of the criminal tribes mentioned above were also restricted in their movements to certain specified areas, viz., the Donga Dasaris and Dommaras to the settlement at Kalichedu (Nellore district), the Donga Yerakalas to the settlement at Kavali (Nellore district) and at Sitanagaram (Guntūr district), the Veppur Pariahs to the settlement at Kammapuram (South Arcot district), and the Nawabpeta Korachas to that at Bommanigedda (Chittoor district). All these five settlements were notified early this year under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act. The members settled at Kalichedu are employed on the local mica mines owned by Messrs. Brandt & Co. The Kavali settlement is under the management of the American Baptist Mission, while the other three are in charge of officers of the Salvation Army.

The settlement at Kalichedu was started in 1911. There was a large increase in the number of settlers which on the last day of the year amounted to 1,491, including women and children. A model village has been constructed by Government. A school has been opened and was attended by over 300 children. Mr. Ludvig, the Manager of the mica mines, continued to take great personal interest in the settlers, and the success of the undertaking is almost entirely due to him.

The Kavali settlement contained 630 members at the close of the year. An initial grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the construction of buildings and a monthly recurring grant of Rs. 200 for maintaining the settlers was sanctioned by Government. The several industries taught were fibre-cleaning, weaving, stone-quarrying, aluminium, mat and basket-making, but progress has necessarily been slow as the Yerakalas are unaccustomed to any kind of systematic labour. A school has been established for the children. The conduct of the settlers was on the whole satisfactory and there were but few escapes. The Reverend E. Bullard, his wife and daughter threw heart and soul into this difficult work of reclamation and deserve special thanks.

The industrial settlement at Sitanagaram, which was opened at the commencement of the year, was 494 strong on the last day of the year. A monthly recurring grant of Rs. 200, subsequently raised to Rs. 270, was sanctioned by Government to the Salvation Army, besides an initial grant of Rs. 6,500. The number of escapes during the year from the settlement was 163, of whom 48 were recaptured. To prevent a recurrence of such escapes six of the Yerakalas were employed as special warders. A European officer of the Salvation Army was in charge of the settlement. The chief work provided for the settlers was quarrying to which they did not take kindly, and rope and basket-making.

There was another settlement for Yerakalas at Bethapudi in Bapatla taluk of the same district, which was also under the management of the Salvation Army. The total number on the rolls at the end of the year was 316. The settlers seem contented and there were no escapes.

Certain Donga Woddars were settled and given employment on tank restoration work at Siddhapuram in Kurnool district. There were 101 members on the rolls on 31st December 1913. A school was opened and the children have made remarkable progress. The members have given considerable trouble from time to time. One of them assaulted a police constable and maimed him for life. He was sent to jail for seven years. Later the whole gang refused to work and left Siddhapuram in a body. They were all arrested and six of the leaders sent to jail for a year. This had a good effect and the members settled down quietly.

The Nawabpeta Korachas, who were a pest to the Chittoor and the neighbouring districts, were at last settled. In February, thanks to the exertions of Mr. Saunders, Assistant Superintendent of Police, 70 members, including women and children, were collected and employed in repairing a tank at Yellapalli and, on its completion, they moved on to Ditivandlapalli. The several scattered members of this tribe were meanwhile collected and the strength at the close of the year was 550. Mr. L. E. Saunders was in charge of the gang until they were finally

sent to the settlement at Bommanigedda early this year. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Saunders and Mr. Hasted, the Superintendent of Police, for their excellent work in connection with these Korachas.

Though the number of Veppur Pariahs registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 663, the number at the Kammapuram settlement on the last day of the year, including women and children, was only 135. It is reported that the mere rumour of action under the Criminal Tribes Act had a wonderful effect on these criminals. They were in the habit of committing crime in the Trichinopoly district, but since April 1913 they do not appear to have been concerned in any case in that district.

Two settlements were opened at the end of the year, in Madras City and Guntūr town respectively, under the management of the Salvation Army for the reception and reclamation of prisoners undergoing imprisonment in jails.

Five more families of the Rudrapad Korachas of Bellary district were granted land. Though these Korachas cultivated a much larger extent of *sivai-jama* land than in the previous year it was suspected that they were only making a show of agriculture and that in reality they shared with their fellow Korachas in the booty brought by them. The total number of members of this gang registered under the Criminal Tribes Act was 121.

The case against 21 members of C.I.D. gang No. IX (Bande Guruvadu's gang) under section 400, Indian Penal Code, mentioned in the last report ended in the conviction of 18 who were each sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Action under the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code was also taken against members of certain gangs. The binding over of 15 members of the gang of hired assassins in Cuddapah district has been already alluded to. Four of these furnished securities and the remaining 11 members elected to go to jail. To watch the former and their satellites an outpost at Regadipalli with a staff of one head constable and four constables was opened. In Jeypore district a gang of 15 Dommaras was very cleverly captured and proceeded against under the security sections and all, with one exception, bound over. Another gang of 23 Dommaras was similarly dealt with in Guntūr district. Seventeen members of a gang of Koravas of Madras City known as "Elephant Gate Koravas," who were responsible for a series of house-breakings and robberies, were bound over in the Chingleput district. In South Arcot some of the Irulars of Timmalai and Koravas of Pinnalavadi, who were suspected to be responsible for several dacoities, were also successfully proceeded against under the security sections.

There was a decline in the number of old offenders convicted under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code—1,674 against 1,861 in 1912. The decrease occurred in most districts and was marked in Vizagapatnam. Madras City and Anantapur, however, showed an appreciable increase. The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code was almost the same as in the previous year, viz., 600 against 603 in 1912, and 174 persons were prosecuted for disobeying the rules, 138 being convicted, as against 181 and 140, respectively, in 1912. The Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, reports that, as some Magistrates interpreted that to constitute a breach of the rules there should be a permanent and not temporary change of residence, it was difficult to secure convictions.

The work of the Finger-Print Bureau continued to be satisfactory. There was a noticeable increase in the number of references asking for the antecedents of suspected persons, which including 2,567 references from other provinces and Native States was 14,182 as against 10,528 in 1912. The number of successful identifications was 3,370 (of which 297 related to references from outside the Presidency), the percentage being 23.8, which is an improvement on 1912 and only slightly below the record figure of 1910. The Criminal Investigation Department made the largest number of references (2,538) and next came Nellore (1,356), Kistna (1,007) and Madras City (974). There was a marked increase in the number of references made by the Criminal Investigation Department and Kistna. As usual the smallest number

was from North and South Malabar and the Nilgiris. Outside the Presidency, Federated Malay States, Kolar and Mysore State made the largest number of references. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 10,879 and the number eliminated on account of death, etc., 8,272. The total number on record at the close of the year was 154,396.

The following case is of interest :—

A dealwood case containing watches consigned to Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. was received in the Customs House, Madras. Soon after its arrival one of the planks of the case was found to have been broken, the tin lining cut and some watches stolen. The Sub-Inspector who made enquiries noticed some blood stains on some empty card-board boxes and on the dealwood case. One of the coolies working in the Customs House who had a fresh cut on one of his fingers was arrested. The finger-prints of the suspect and the blood-stained card-board boxes were sent to the Bureau for examination. There was a decipherable finger-print in blood on one of the card-board boxes which corresponded with the right thumb finger-print of the suspect, who was accordingly charged and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The rules relating to the record of finger-prints were revised and to check the work done in the districts 4 testers of the rank of Sub-Inspector were sanctioned during the year. The appointments have since been made and the new system has been brought into force from 1st June 1914.

Security for good behaviour.

The subjoined statement shows the prosecutions in bad livelihood cases :—

Districts.	1910.		1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.	
	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	24	32	32	31	24	30	24	1	32.8	22
Ganjām	34	41	36	35	24	34	42	7	39.4	64
Vizagapatam	122	127	94	89	24	61	49	6	92.5	54
Jeyapore	123	107	116	55	13	33	17	...	68.0	54
Gōdāvari	143	111	143	99	125	59	127	47	46.5	47
Kistna	71	13	79	25	35	143	95	19	75.4	143
Guntūr	320	157	303	133	193	123	116	72	83.7	273
Nellore	171	92	215	201	137	55	163	30	80.0	178
Kurnool	147	69	139	106	370	170	158	83	53.5	257
Bellary	91	32	99	69	84	58	230	124	57.1	134
Anantapur	46	35	173	85	114	71	125	45	89.9	151
Cuddapah	107	62	123	48	104	50	79	44	68.8	188
Chittoor	130	39	142	100	65	23	167	92	48	77.8
North Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chingleput	98	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot	171	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	123	70	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanjore	106	62	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	156	135	114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura	304	192	271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramanad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely	123	120	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore	140	36	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Malabar	23	19	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara	42	36	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Madras.	27	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	13	3	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3,177	1,945	3,415	1,997	2,787	1,577	3,037	1,833	511	69.3

The number of persons put up during the year was appreciably less than in the previous year in Bellary, Tinnevely and Chittoor districts. The total number

of persons bound over was 1,906 against 1,683 in 1912. The increase was marked in Guntūr, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. In most districts good work was done. The number of receivers dealt with was, however, very small, being only 47, of whom as many as 17 belonged to Guntūr. There can be no doubt that a great deal more attention should be paid to the prosecution of receivers. Of the remaining, 723 were K.Ds. The binding over of 15 members of the gang of hired assassins in Cuddapah district, already referred to, was a very creditable piece of work. The trial was most protracted. There were no less than 53 sittings, 23 witnesses were examined for the prosecution and 106 for the defence. As other instances of good work may be mentioned the binding over by the South Arcot police of one Jadal Nayak, a notorious dacoit and the leader of a gang, and by the South Malabar police of one Chekkutti of Edavanna and his eight associates in crime.

The number of persons bound over during the year in Tinnevely district for enforcing Kaval fees was 42. The steady work done in this direction has deprived the Kavalgars of their old means of livelihood and most of them now live by honest means. In several villages the hereditary Kavalgars were re-employed during the year.

The number of persons whose cases were pending disposal at the end of the year was 465 as against 511 in 1912. Madura again showed the largest number (188), of which 152 were pending for more than two months.

The number of cases withdrawn was large in Nellore district (63). This was due to the fact that several of the persons put up preferred the alternative of joining a Criminal Settlement.

Of 1,906 persons bound over 1,241 were sent to jail. The proportion so treated was small in Tinnevely, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. The average amount of security demanded was Rs. 22 as against Rs. 152 in 1912. The figure was very largely exceeded in Cuddapah (Rs. 771) and Anantapur districts (Rs. 606). In the latter district a Reddi was bound over in a sum of Rs. 20,000 himself and two sureties of Rs. 10,000 each. This Reddi was suspected to be an organizer of serious crimes and was a veritable terror to the people in the neighbourhood.

In Tinnevely district 33 persons, i.e., 27 Koravas, 1 Vellala, 2 Maravars, 1 Nadan and 2 Nayaks, who had been bound over under the security sections and sent to jail for failing to furnish sureties were released by the District Magistrate and sent to the East India Distilleries, Kulasekarapatnam, for employment on the condition that if they left the factory without permission they would be liable to further prosecution. The men seemed to be contented and willing to work in the mill. The Manager, Mr. Weth, received no complaints against them and they gave no trouble.

33. Mr. P. B. Thomas held charge of the department during the whole year. The strength remained unchanged. The Deputy Inspector-General spent 134 days on tour. Excellent work was done by the members of the department in regard to the registration of criminal tribes. The enquiry into the circulation of false coins in this Presidency was continued and a report on the subject submitted to Government. Another piece of creditable work performed by the department was the successful detection of a few cases of theft of insured articles from mail bags. A watch over seditious literature continued to be kept and several proscribed leaflets were seized. The work thrown on the staff on the occasion of the strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and especially in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's tour was heavy and responsible and excellently carried out.

34. The total number of warrants pending execution on 31st December 1913 was 1,790 as against 1,878 on the corresponding date of the previous year. Six hundred and fourteen warrants were pending for more than one year and 334 for more than six months against 599 and 305, respectively, in 1912. South Malabar, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam showed an

appreciable decrease in the number of unexecuted warrants, while Tanjore returned the largest number both as regards the total pending and those more than a year old.

35. The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman made tours of inspection in the districts of Vizagapatam, Kistna, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. He also visited the Training and Recruits' schools. The touring of the Deputy Inspectors-General was adequate. All stations were inspected during the year and several of them more than once.

CONCLUSION.

36. During the year 52 circles were formed and on the last day of the year the re-allocation was completed in all but nine districts, viz., Jeypore, Kistna, Guntūr, Nellore, Bellary, Anantapur, Salem, Tanjore and Madura, the number of circles which remained to be formed being only 17. Of these six have since been formed and proposals regarding the rest will be submitted to Government before the close of the current year.

37. Quarters for 42 Sub-Inspectors, 7 Sergeants, 235 head constables and 1,395 constables were constructed during the year and the number of officers provided with permanent accommodation at the close of the year, leaving out of account the buildings at stations abolished on re-allocation and those condemned, was 75 Sub-Inspectors, 75 Sergeants, 1,215 head constables and 10,770 constables. Arrangements were made for the construction of mud and thatched huts in places where accommodation was difficult to obtain. Quarters were also rented at the expense of Government for the occupation of certain officers and men in Madras City, the Nilgiris and Madura and Vellore towns.

Work of Officers.

note:—

"I cannot speak too highly of the work of all the Deputy Inspectors-General. Mr. Carmichael managed the Southern Range—by far the heaviest of the three—in a manner that commanded admiration. Mr. Mainwaring proved himself particularly wellfitted for the charge of the Central Range owing to the intimate knowledge of the criminal tribes which he had previously acquired as Superintendent in several of the districts. In the Northern Range Mr. Pelly was an efficient and popular administrator.

"Of Mr. Thomas' work as Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department, I cannot speak too highly. The intimate knowledge which he possesses and the complete information that he has prepared in regard to criminal tribes were invaluable in the preparation of cases under the Criminal Tribes Act. On him lay the responsibility for the detective arrangements in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, which were admirable. Mr. H. E. Williams proved himself a very efficient assistant to Mr. Thomas.

"I am under a great obligation to Mr. Sweeting, who was my assistant throughout the year, for the ability and method which he displayed in the management of my office.

"The work of the following officers deserves special commendation:—

"*Superintendents.*—Messrs. Mayne, Cardozo, Hamilton, Hasted, Blackstone and C. M. Atkinson."

"*Assistant Superintendents.*—Messrs. Rowlandson, Clinch, Withinshaw, Happell, Saunders, Gasson, Beckett and Tottenham.

"*Deputy Superintendents.*—Messrs. McLaughlin (retired), Venkoba Rao and Lewis, acting Superintendents, B. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar, F. D. D. Anderson, Muhammad Abdul Karim Sahib Farukhi, Khan Sahib, N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, A. K. Raja Ayyar, V. G. Muhammad Khan Sahib, Khan Sahib, Rao Sahib, A. Kubehand and Rai Sahib R. Viraraghava Ayyar."

Among the list of Inspectors who are reported to have rendered excellent service during the year the following names are submitted to the notice of Government:—E. J. S. Nicholas, J. A. Hiscox, A. W. J. Payne and J. W. M. North of Madras City; G. Subba Rao Pantulu and Yusuf Ali Sahib, Khan Sahib, of Ganjam;

R. Ramayya Suri (now acting Deputy Superintendent of Police) of Vizagapatam; M. L. Narasimham of Jeypore; S. Venkatarama Ayyar and K. Suryaprakasa Rao of Kistna; Saiyid Qasim Sahib and P. Guruswami Ayyar (Prosecuting Inspector) of Guntūr; C. N. Krishnaswami Nayudu of Nellore; V. S. Narayana Ayyangar of Kurnool; A. F. Akehurst and G. Smith of Bellary; A. Gopalaswami Nayudu, K. Srinivasa Ayyangar and K. C. Krishnama Achari of Anantapur; P. Nammalvar Nayudu and P. Narasimha Mudaliyar of Cuddapah; K. S. Rajagopala Ayyangar, S. Abdul Rahim Sahib (Sub-Inspector) and V. P. Srinivasa Ayyangar of North Arcot; T. V. Srinivasaraghava Achari of Chingleput; T. D. Rajaram Bhatt, C. Kuppa Achari and M. Kuppuswami Ayyar of South Arcot; A. Swaminatha Pillai, J. S. Deva Das Nadar and N. S. Manikkam Pillai of Salem; T. R. Sourirajulu Nayudu and J. F. Wilkins of Tanjore; T. Seshagiri Rao of Trichinopoly; S. Velayudham Pillai, K. Venkatarama Ayyar and M. C. Tiruvengkata Achari of Madura; D. J. Winfred, T. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar and W. H. Juckes of Tinnevely; G. R. Humphreys, S. Arbuthaswami Pillai and Jacob Nargunam Nadar of Coimbatore; K. Achyutan Nayar, P. Kunhikelu Menon and G. Stagg of South Malabar; K. Narayana Rao and Shaikh Abdul Qadir Sahib of South Canara; P. Srinivasa Ayyangar of Government Railway Police, Trichinopoly; V. Ramachandra Nayudu, R. Guruvappa Nayudu, S. Raghavendra Rao and A. B. G. Snedell of the Criminal Investigation Department; C. S. Duraiswami Ayyar (now acting Deputy Superintendent of Police) and J. Day of the Provincial Training School, Vellore; and G. R. Glover of the Coimbatore Central Recruits' School.

M.R.Ry. A. Vittal Rao has again proved himself a most efficient manager in my office. Among district managers may be mentioned A. Dandapani Ayyar (Tinnevely), T. K. Krishnaswami Pillai (Coimbatore), T. D. Vedaji Rao (Nellore), T. Muhammad Ali Sahib (North Arcot), V. Raghavayya (Vizagapatam), C. S. Krishna Rao (Tanjore) and S. Rajaram Ayyar (Rāmnād).

39. His Excellency the Viceroy visited this Presidency in November 1913 and the special arrangements made on the occasion consisted of the policing of the towns of Trichinopoly and Tanjore, the guarding of the whole length of railway line and the drafting of a large number of the Armed Reserves into Madras City. Great credit is due to all ranks of the force for the admirable manner in which they performed their onerous duties.

Summary.

40. The prominent features of the year were—
- (1) difficulty in recruitment;
 - (2) an extensive use of the system of deferred punishments and the reduction in the number of departmental punishments;
 - (3) increase in rewards;
 - (4) continued high prices and a slight increase in the total of grave crime, though an appreciable fall in the number of dacoities;
 - (5) the application of the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to members of several criminal gangs and the establishment of Criminal Settlements; and
 - (6) good work under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

There were no prosecutions for sedition and, but for the incidents mentioned in paragraph 17, the public peace was generally well maintained.

MADRAS,
9th July 1914.

C. D. J. CARMICHAEL,
Ag. Inspector-General of Police.

APPENDIX A.

STATEMENTS A TO E.

PART I.—Return of cases

[illegible]

STATEMENT A--continued.

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

† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1912 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1913.

4 The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1912 is due to the alterations noted and determined in the district returns for 1913.

STATEMENT A—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

STATEMENT A—concluded.
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Released under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year.	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 in investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number concerned in Magistrates' cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person—cont.														
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Attempt	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	9	54	4	...	...	64	84	20	...	...	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	144	13	...	...	159	109	50	...	...	...	...
19	328	Grievous hurt	107	1,015	119	...	...	1,162	567	595	...	...	...	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	8	1	...	...	8	3	5	...	...	...	...
21	363 to 369 and 371 to 373	Hurt	193	1,318	244	...	...	1,543	762	786	...	...	...	...
22	346 to 348	Attempt	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	6	193	11	...	...	183	69	114	...	...	...	...
24	304A, 338	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	43	539	62	...	...	917	424	463	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	56	8	...	...	55	24	31	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.														
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Decoy and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	276	1,048	87	...	...	910	258	652	...	...	...	...
26	392, 393, 394, 397, 398	Robbery	91	849	58	...	...	787	353	414	...	...	...	...
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	17	249	27	...	...	368	105	263	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.														
29	449 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460	Intentional 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.	374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	18	291	10	...	...	432	163	269	...	...	...	...
32	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	8	127	23	...	...	127	80	47	...	...	...	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.														
34	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	281	2,881	128	...	...	3,006	1,080	1,326	...	...	...	...
35	406 to 409	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	411 to 414	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	419, 420	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	447, 448, 453 and 456	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	461, 462	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	205 to 207	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and I of 1889 and other local laws.	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	Attempt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total														

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or in investigation on bail at end of year.	Released under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year.	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 in investigation on bail at end of year.	Number arrested.	Number concerned in Magistrates' cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
40	205 to 207	Offences against religion	...	20	2	...	...	46	19	27	...	...	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, and nuisances punishable under Acts III of 1888 and I of 1889 and other local laws.	Public and local nuisances	2,293	86,039	425	...	...	116,796	112,150	4,607	...	...	...	...
42	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable	...	2,293	86,039	425	...	...	116,796	112,150	4,607	...	...	...	...
Grand Total														

STATEMENT B.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1918.

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, 268, 333, 335 and 364, Cr. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.													
1	115, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.													
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 226A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	153	2,324	2,977	53	225	474	2,108	117	31	20	13
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	12	90	102	19	5	31	36	11	5	1	1
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	168	746	909	92	46	388	238	145	30	...	7
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	38	172	210	47	9	92	21	41	14	...	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	202	207	4	1	48	153	1	18	...	7
9	453 to 459	Making or using false marks.	...	22	22	4	6	5	5	2	1	...	...
10	149, 153A to 156, 160	Blotting, unlawful assembly, affray.	3	297	300	7	2	48	245	...	3	...	2
		Total	374	4,353	4,727	226	294	1,084	2,806	317	102	22	31

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3	20	23	13	1	6	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.													
13	384 to 389	Extortion	29	309	338	77	12	193	39	17	50	...	3
		Total	29	309	338	77	12	193	39	17	50	...	3
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.													
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	718	50,010	50,728	7,386	30,424	8,831	3,301	776	805	140	90
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.													
18	417, 418	Cheating	29	462	491	203	18	234	33	18	38	1	6
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	17	281	298	76	5	150	48	19	40	...	6
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	88	5,972	6,060	1,256	2,989	1,286	428	101	166	8	20
		Total	134	6,715	6,849	1,535	3,007	1,660	509	138	244	9	31
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.													
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	49	1,409	1,458	283	629	435	71	40	47	...	10
24	500 to 502	Defamation	12	613	625	212	161	178	39	35	20	...	3
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.													

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913—continued.

PART I.—Return of cases—concluded.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Number 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, 259, 333, 345 and 494, Cr.P.C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the court never to have taken place or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	231	13,071	13,302	2,438	7,527	2,326	840	171	289	4	20
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	38	4,861	4,869	46	86	347	4,407	18	9	27	8
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	3	30	33	...	...	2	31	...	...	28	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	2	21	23	3	4	5	8	3	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	26	892	918	197	215	304	132	70	...	...	...
	Total		361	20,930	21,291	3,184	8,634	3,603	5,597	333	345	59	41
32	Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.												
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	67	7,623	7,690	5	86	155	7,383	61	5	32	9
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	52	107	169	...	2	11	139	7	3	...	1
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	4	14	18	...	2	5	10	1	1	...	...
(4)	Bengal Excise Act V of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(5)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899	...	...	741	741	1	...	27	680	6	1	5	...
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	5	5	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
(7)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
(8)	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	67	3,191	3,258	329	1,874	646	341	68	31	2	9
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	2	13	15	1	1	10	2	1	...	...	...

(10)	City Police Act III of 1888	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(11)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	...	...	89	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(12)	Companies Act VI of 1882	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(13)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	5,296	5,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(14)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	...	1,197	1,198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(15)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(16)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	...	...	66	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(17)	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	43	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(18)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	...	...	347	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(19)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(20)	Estates Land Act I of 1908	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Factories Act XII of 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(24)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	...	337	13,613	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(25)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 and V of 1911	...	...	316	11,533	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(26)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(27)	Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889 and IX of 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Insolvency Act III of 1909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(29)	Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(30)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(32)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(33)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(34)	Municipal Act IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(35)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(36)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(37)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1916.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(38)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(40)	Poisons Act I of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(41)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(42)	Ports Act XV of 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(43)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Salt Act IV of 1889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(51)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(53)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(54)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		4,012	77,606	81,618	1,766	23,942	4,431	47,359	4,120	153	78	49
	Grand Total		† 5,831	159,944	165,575	14,197	66,314	19,808	59,552	5,704	1,704	308	245

* The number of persons ordered during the year, under this chapter, to give security is shown in column 11 against this serial in Part II.
† The variation from the corresponding figure for the year 1912 is due to the alterations noted and explained in the district returns for 1913.

STATEMENT B—continued.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases.

Serial number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons against whom process had issued.				Persons against whom process issued.				Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 6 and 9).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.			
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13			14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	
			Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	(In-complaint.	On Magistrates' own motion or information from the Police.	Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons issued to appear, and persons against whom process were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons discharged without trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number concerned in cases abandoned, commuted or withdrawn, or those who died, insane during trial.	Number of those in column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.					
1	2	3																		
SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE.																				
1	116, 117, 118, 119	Abetment of non-cognizable offence.	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, etc.																				
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 235A, 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	66	2,838	406	24	3,283	9	785	2,326	717	48	115	22	3	...	...	...		
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	10	104	36	4	146	1	67	59	421	13	6	...	...	...	...			
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	86	700	162	9	936	22	529	269	312	81	35	...	...	...	...			
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government promissory notes, and falsifying accounts.	50	310	9	8	361	3	236	44	138	60	18	...	...	...	...			
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	5	171	38	2	212	...	52	160	766	...	...	1	...	...	...			
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trademarks.	...	23	1	...	24	...	11	5	208	1	6	...	...	...	...			
10	149, 163A to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	973	157	...	1,124	9	329	786	695	...	1	...	...	...	...			
		Total	217	5,119	809	52	6,086	45	2,009	3,648	615	203	181	23	7	...	...	...		

11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	384 to 389	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 356, 358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.																				
13	384 to 389	Extortion	48	690	15	6	747	2	614	73	104	45	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	48	690	15	6	747	2	614	73	104	45	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																				
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 356, 358	Criminal force	...	51,234	39	440	51,298	...	11,300	2,508	49	378	32,623	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	41	...	...	41	...	21	13	317	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	56,052	49	321	56,580	2,277	13,504	3,519	63	730	36,550	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,283	107,338	88	761	107,930	6,766	24,835	6,041	56	1,108	69,180	35	18	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																				
18	417, 418	Cheating	9	389	3	6	395	...	327	32	82	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	381	7	...	347	...	268	62	183	9	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	203	13,325	8	75	13,461	498	4,129	898	67	241	7,697	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	221	14,045	18	81	14,203	467	4,719	992	71	274	7,721	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																				
21	298	Offences against religion	...	13	...	...	...	...	4	...	00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	47	...	...	...	...	10	...	447	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	2,498	...	...	2,551	...	1,187	86	34	42	1,169	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	1,045	...	...	1,018	...	491	74	71	40	364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—concluded.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1913—concluded.
PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases—concluded.

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 tried.		Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons who appeared before the courts.	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Number of those in column II convicted of cognizable offences.	Persons who died, escaped, or were transferred before appearance.	Remarks.
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)												
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above—cont.																											
25	504, 506 to 510	...	203	22,245	55	204	22,286	1,408	5,407	1,251	56	158	14,072	4	3												
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	42	5,817	177	2	6,082	11	732	5,141	858	12	136	39	2												
27	294-A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
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	1	33	...	...	34	...	2	32	970	...	...	28	...												
30	Cases under Chapter XII, Cr.P.C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	8	169	1	...	178	3	112	38	224	25	...	...	...												
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, Cr.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	914	...	52	863	196	304	132	144	16	215	...	...												
		Total	338	32,781	237	319	33,032	1,735	8,249	6,987	212	265	15,978	71	5												
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																											
32																											
(1)	Abkari Act I of 1886	...	59	7,906	61	7	8,019	2	239	7,659	961	44	75	40	...												
(2)	Arms Act XI of 1878	...	21	125	7	...	152	...	11	139	1053	2	...	...	...												
(3)	Assam Labour and Emigration Act VI of 1901	...	4	22	...	...	26	...	13	11	500	...	2	...	...												
(4)	Bengal Excise Act V of 1890	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1000	...	...	...	...												
(5)	Births and Deaths Registration Act III of 1899	...	...	811	2	...	812	1	45	739	909	2	25	5	1												
(6)	Canal and Ferry Act II of 1890	...	...	6	...	...	6	1	...	2	333	...	3	...	...												
(7)	Cantonments Act XV of 1910	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	333	...	...	...	...												

(8)	Cattle Trespass Acts I of 1871 and I of 1891	...	121	7,937	4	71	7,989	343	1,990	719	91	166	4,771	2	2
(9)	Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872	...	...	72	...	...	73	...	58	8	111	...	6	...	...
(10)	Civil Police Act III of 1888	...	...	99	1	...	99	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...
(11)	Civil Procedure Code, Act V of 1908	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	87	879	...	...	...	...
(12)	Companies Act VI of 1882	...	133	5,850	1	423	5,546	...	...	...	1000	...	2,279	...	15
(13)	Compulsory Labour Act I of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	2,015	344	39	...	...	...
(14)	Contract Act XIII of 1859	...	2	17	1,187	...	1,206	...	365	841	786	...	...	...	...
(15)	Court-fees Act VII of 1870	...	...	8	6	...	11	...	...	...	364	...	...	...	...
(16)	Criminal Procedure Code, Act V of 1898	...	...	11	...	...	59	...	...	...	384	...	...	...	...
(17)	Criminal Tribes Act III of 1911	...	...	61	...	...	113	...	32	28	280	...	51	...	1
(18)	Emigration Act XVII of 1908	...	...	318	33	...	358	...	85	227	647	7	34	...	...
(19)	Epidemic Diseases Act III of 1897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...
(20)	Estates Land Act I of 1908	...	14	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(21)	Explosives Act IV of 1884	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(22)	Factories Act XII of 1911	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(23)	Fisheries Act IV of 1897	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(24)	Forest Act V of 1882	...	484	26,321	753	687	26,891	1,198	3,388	15,134	559	461	6,700	91	10
(25)	Hackney Carriage Act III of 1879 and V of 1911	...	45	523	11,213	226	11,555	...	97	11,400	971	40	18	...	...
(26)	Income Tax Act II of 1886	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...
(27)	Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889 and IX of 1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(28)	Insolvency Act III of 1909	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	1	...	...
(29)	Legal Practitioners Act XVIII of 1879	...	3	2,700	14	...	2,707	11	329	1,981	730	13	373	8	2
(30)	Local Boards Act V of 1884	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(31)	Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(32)	Merchant Shipping Act VII of 1880	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(33)	Motor Vehicles Act I of 1907	...	75	27,076	60	2,304	24,903	165	803	12,937	477	19	10,979	2	4
(34)	Municipal Acts IV of 1884 and III of 1904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(35)	Opium Act I of 1878	...	2	61	3	...	62	...	6	55	902	1	...	...	...
(36)	Petroleum Act VIII of 1899	...	...	438	...	...	435	...	133	101	1000	2	164	...	...
(37)	Petty Assaults (triable by Heads of Villages) Regulation XI of 1816.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(38)	Places of Public Resort Act II of 1888	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(39)	Planters' Labour Act I of 1903	...	24	3,731	...	1,897	1,802	...	32	415	111	23	1,320	...	56
(40)	Poisons Act I of 1904	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(41)	Police Act (by Policemen) XXIV of 1859	...	4	18	37	...	59	...	7	46	836	...	6	...	...
(42)	Ports Act XV of 1908	...	2	290	25	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...
(43)	Post Office Act VI of 1898	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(44)	Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(45)	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(46)	Prisons Act IX of 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(47)	Railways Act IX of 1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(48)	Registration Act XVI of 1908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(49)	Rivers Conservancy Act VI of 1884	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(50)	Salt Act IV of 1869	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(51)	Stage Carriages Act XVI of 1861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(52)	Stamp Act II of 1899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(53)	Telegraph Act XIII of 1885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(54)	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		1,073	85,432	14,153	5,609	94,957	2,150	8,666	56,379	566	826	26,936	146	92
	Grand Total		3,181	245,413	15,320	6,828	256,964	11,195	49,100	74,121	284	2,751	120,009	288	122

Property stolen and recovered.

STATEMENT D.

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1913.

[illegible]

Includes the strength of the Chitralli guard employed in the district.

8

$$\begin{aligned} & \geq 211,193 + N13 \\ & \quad N1431 \end{aligned}$$

Showing sanctioned strength and cost of Police for 1913—concluded.

* Excludes the Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.
† Includes four undistributed and excludes the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Coorg.
‡ Includes nine Deputy Superintendents to take charge of sub-divisions when Assistant Superintendents are not available.
§ Excludes the two Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruita School, Anantapur.
|| Includes 17 undistributed Reserve.
¶ Includes one bugler.
** Includes 1000 unattached men.
*** Includes 11 orderlies.
†† Includes orderlies of the Railway Police.

Includes 11 orderlies.

Return showing equipment, discipline and general internal management of the force for 1913.

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

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS CITY POLICE

FOR THE YEAR 1913.

As there was very little change in the personnel of the superior officers during 1912 and 1913 I hope that this may be an indication of a diminution of serious offences, dealt with departmentally. The figures for judicial punishments are very slightly over the average of the last five years.

[illegible]

NOTES.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head constables are shown as men.
 * Includes an undistributed reserve of 17 Sub-Inspectors. The strength according to the armament statement is 1,077. The difference is due to (a) the exclusion from Statements D and E of (1) the 80 probationary Sub-Inspectors, and (2) the 17 Sub-Inspectors under training in the Provincial Training School, Bangalore. The latter are not included in the sanctioned strength of the School (D or E) and are not included in the armament statement in the districts they are not included in the sanctioned strength of the School (D or E) and are not included in the armament statement of the 4 Sub-Inspector testers sanctioned in 1913 for the Finger Print Bureau.
 † Includes 2 Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for the Central Recruits School, Amritnagar, which is not yet opened, and (b) the non-inclusion in the armament statement of the 7 buglers attached to the training schools.
 ‡ The strength according to the armament statement is 30,737, the difference being due to the exclusion therefrom of the 7 buglers attached to the training schools.
 § Includes 61 probationary Sub-Inspectors under training in the school.
 ¶ Includes 136 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 †† Includes 229 recruits of the districts who have been excluded from the actual strength shown against the districts.
 ‡‡ Includes 1,757 men punished with black marks only.

Twenty-seven men were judicially punished as against twenty-six in 1912 of whom three were convicted for offences committed in their official capacity.

Two constables of the Harbour Police were convicted of theft.

Deferred punishments :—

(1) Awarded in 1912 in which final orders had not been passed in 1912.	16
(2) Awarded in 1913	79
(3) Number confirmed	21
(4) Number remitted	55
(5) Number pending at the end of the year	19

It is very difficult to estimate the effect of this system. The habitual defaulter is unlikely to be affected by it, while, in the case of the usually well-conducted man, it is impossible to say whether the pending punishments acted as a deterrent or not.

Rewards. 6. Four hundred and five members of the City Police were granted rewards amounting to Rs. 3,104 during the year, the corresponding figures for 1912 being 571 and Rs. 1,895 respectively.

Rewards in the form of money amounting to Rs. 738 were granted to private individuals as against Rs. 319 in 1912.

Inquests. 7. Two hundred and twenty-two inquests were held during the year whilst in the previous year there were one hundred and ninety-four.

Fires. 8. There were twenty-five cases of accidental fire involving a loss of property worth about Rs. 23,650. Of these the most important was in the American Central Cotton Press, Muthialpet, in which the damage was estimated at Rs. 17,000.

Stray children. 9. Two hundred and eighty-six stray children were restored to their parents or guardians and five hundred and thirty-four injured and helpless persons were taken to hospitals or homes.

Lunatics. 10. Seventy-four lunatics were sent to the Asylum at Madras, the corresponding figure for 1912 being fifty-two.

Stray dogs. 11. The number of stray dogs destroyed in the lethal chambers was 7,175 as against 8,453 in 1912.

Crime. 12. The subjoined statement gives the statistics of crime during 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.						RS.	RS.
Classes I to V.—Offences under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances and offences against religion.	1911	2,433	1,868	1,553	1,212	85,029	24,324
	1912	2,512	1,995	1,419	1,144	1,18,934	27,662
	1913	2,082	1,690	1,332	1,022	1,02,913	20,875
Class VI.—Nuisances, offences against religion and offences under Special and Local Laws.	1911	35,080	35,083	40,607	39,814	...	...
	1912	37,973	37,906	42,893	41,933	...	...
	1913	34,948	34,788	39,117	38,267	...	...
Grave Crimes.							
Murder	1911	5	4	3	...	...	...
	1912	5	5	...	...	700	500
	1913	7	6	7	6	600	...
Dacoity	1911	2	1	5	5	25	15
	1912	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1913	2	1	...	...	...	...
Robbery	1911	17	2	6	...	170	...
	1912	19	6	...	...	200	...
	1913	18	4	7	4	4,242	12
House-breaking	1911	409	345	214	189	33,461	5,525
	1912	367	341	114	101	44,024	2,313
	1913	308	277	131	93	23,704	3,287
Cattle-theft	1911	7	3	3	3	180	170
	1912	7	5	8	5	224	199
	1913	8	4	2	1	40	15
Theft	1911	1,364	1,118	847	719	37,938	10,500
	1912	1,506	1,253	823	705	51,597	15,647
	1913	1,244	1,047	714	601	55,539	12,296

The total number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisances, reported during the year was 2,010 comparing with 2,376 in 1912.

True cases of house-breaking decreased by 65 or nearly 19 per cent. and of theft by 207 or nearly 17 per cent.

Mr. Cunningham has conducted, with great success, operations against the dangerous criminal gang referred to in paragraph 14 of last year's report and it has ceased to exist as an organization.

In addition to Madras, its members had associates and used to commit crime in Pondicherry, Vellore, Nellore, Kistna district and other places.

A party of City Police under a Sub-Inspector has been employed for some months in systematically watching the movements of the members of the gang with the result that the most dangerous members have been detected in crime or committed to jail for failure to give security.

The breaking up of this gang and the conviction of certain other dangerous criminals, together with close surveillance over the prominent criminals, now at large, are believed to have brought about the decrease in crime.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu has devoted much labour to the classification of criminals according to their *modus operandi* referred to in paragraph 25 (3) of last year's report.

All undetected cases come under my review and I am satisfied that the Deputy Commissioners insist upon adequate investigation being made.

It has been very strongly impressed upon Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors that they must cultivate sources of information and persons who give information are adequately rewarded. There is, however, much room for improvement in this direction.

The number of cognizable cases under Special and Local Laws rose from 6,945 to 7,264. Cases under the Hackney Carriage Act numbered 7,512. This large number of prosecutions suggests that sentences are not sufficiently deterrent.

Nuisance cases fell from 31,003 to 27,538.

18. During the year under report there were six true cases of murder.

Two cases in which a woman threw her two children into a tank and drowned herself were followed by suicide. In another case a child of five months was found drowned in a well in a house. The case, which was clearly committed by a member of the family, remains undetected.

Another undetected case is one in which a Muhammadan lady was strangled and robbed. Two cases ended in conviction. In each case the murder was connected with domestic affairs.

The Elephant Gate murder case, noticed in paragraph 11 of last year's report, in which one Duraammal was murdered, ended in conviction during the year, three persons being convicted. This was a case of a very bad type and its detection in which the police of the H. and C. divisions of the Northern Range did very good work, is a matter for congratulation.

Another murder case of the previous year was convicted during 1913. 14. The Penitentiary riot case of 1912 ended in March 1913 in the conviction of thirteen persons.

15. The one true case of dacoity ended in the conviction for robbery of three Koravars at the February Sessions of this year (1914).

The accused persons induced a woman to bring Rs. 170 on the pretext of selling her sovereigns at a cheap rate, and then robbed her. Cases of this kind occur from time to time and are usually very difficult to prove.

16. There were four true cases of robbery (excluding Magistrates' cases), one of which ended in conviction and three remain undetected.

17. A case of theft in the harbour was detected by means of a finger-print in blood left by the culprit, who was an old offender, on a packing case.

18. An habitual swindler named Sudarsanam Ayyangar started a concern under the name of the "Indian Finance Agency" professing to advance money at a low rate of interest and obtained money on the pretext of preliminary expenses in the arranging of loans. He was successfully prosecuted.

Two more cases of floating bogus companies are under trial and under investigation respectively.

19. Thirteen gambling houses were raided during the year and 95 persons were convicted of gaming. Thirteen persons were prosecuted for keeping common gaming houses, of whom 12 were convicted.

In one case the gaming house was being conducted under the guise of a proprietary social club called the "Coronation Club" located in Triplicane. Eighteen Indian young men, mostly of good status, were convicted, the fines imposed aggregating Rs. 1,000.

Fifty-seven persons were convicted under the Opium Act, mostly for keeping opium dens. The Harbour Police seized 121 tolas of raw opium about to be taken on board the

"Erinpura" for being smuggled to Rangoon. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

20. The addition of an Indian Sub-Inspector to the Marine Police staff proved to be fully justified. The Chairman, Madras Port Trust, observed in his Administration Report for 1912-13 that the "Deputy Commissioner and Inspector of Police co-operated actively with the Trust's officers in putting down the pilfering of goods which was so rife a year or two ago. Considering the large number of old offenders that work in the harbour the preventive and detective operations of the police may be considered to be satisfactory."

21. The Intelligence Department has handled several cases, the most important of which, namely, the prosecution of the promoter of the "India Burma Trading Company", is under trial.

Three of the leading members of an organized gang of swindlers in Madras who used to cheat people by obtaining money on the pretence of finding hidden treasure were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

Property lost and recovered. 22. Property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,02,913, out of which Rs. 20,875 were recovered.

Escapes. 23. A convict who escaped from the lock-up attached to the Egmore Police Court by climbing over the wall was recaptured.

24. The number of cases struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 122 as against 149 in 1912. Six persons were prosecuted for making false complaints, of whom five were convicted.

Out of 1,113 cases, excluding cases under Special and Local Laws and Nuisance cases, prosecuted by the police 30 cases were declared false after trial.

25. The number of habitual criminals under the surveillance of the police on the last day of the year was 627 as against 870 in 1912 and that of bad characters newly registered was 90 as against 151 in the previous year. One hundred and twenty registered bad characters were convicted during the year. There were 40 houses of bad repute on the police registers as against 36 in 1912.

The number of persons ordered to notify their residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 96 as against 93 in 1912. Twelve persons were prosecuted for breach of the rules, of whom nine were convicted.

One hundred and eighty-eight persons were sentenced to enhanced punishment under section 75, Indian Penal Code, as against 180 in 1912.

Finger-prints of 695 persons were sent for record and 974 references regarding the identity of suspected persons were made to the Finger-Print Bureau which traced convictions in 217 cases.

Prosecutions for bad livelihood were instituted against 22 persons, of whom 16 were bound over, fifteen being K.D.'s and one a petty thief. Fourteen persons were sent to jail for failing to furnish security.

The police have received valuable support from the Bench Courts in the matter of binding over rowdies, on conviction, to keep the peace. A large number of such persons have been so dealt with to the great benefit of their neighbours.

Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. 26. The two Prosecuting Inspectors appeared in 826 cases, of which 723 cases ended in conviction.

The two Prosecuting Sub-Inspectors, in addition to conducting the prosecution of the enormous number of nuisance and petty cases before the Bench Courts, appeared in 640 cases before the Stipendiary Magistrates, of which 500 cases ended in conviction.

Licenses. 27. Licenses under the various acts were issued as below:—

Licenses issued under the Arms Act.

	1912.	1913.
Licenses to import arms and military stores (Form II) ...	75	73
Do. to import arms, ammunition or military stores by land (Form III) ...	10	12
Do. to export arms, ammunition or military stores by sea (Form V) ...	35	26
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to Native States and foreign territories (Form VII) ...	91	67
Do. to export by land or river arms and ammunition to British territories through Native States (Form VII) ...	298	439
Do. to transport arms, ammunition or military stores (Form VIII) ...	234	220
Do. to manufacture, possess, and sell arms (Form XI) ...	...	1
Do. to keep and sell arms and sulphur (Form XII) ...	17	17
Do. to possess fire-arms (Form XV) ...	4	4
Do. to possess ammunition or military stores (Form XV) ...	38	35
Do. to possess arms and ammunition for personal use including renewals during the year (Form XVI) ...	190	207
Do. to go armed on a journey (Form XIX) ...	4	6

Under the Explosives Act.

	1912.	1913.
Licenses to import explosives (Form I) ...	138	115
General licenses to transport explosives (Form II) ...	42	21
Licenses to manufacture, possess and sell explosives (Form A) ...	13	13
Do. to possess and sell explosives (Form B) ...	189	162
Do. to possess gunpowder, etc (Form C) ...	2	2
Do. to possess explosives generally (Form F) ...	1	1

Under the Petroleum Act.

	1912.	1913.
Licenses to possess carbide of calcium (Form B) ...	6	7
General licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form C) ...	4	5
Special licenses to transport carbide of calcium (Form D) ...	4	1

Under the Emigration Act.

	1912.	1913.
Emigration sub-depot licenses ...	7	8

Under the City Police Act.

	1912.	1913.
Licenses for hotels, eating, coffee and boarding houses, etc. ...	1,044	1,012
Do. for toddy, liquor, ganja, opium shops, etc. ...	287	258
Occasional licenses to sell foreign liquors ...	63	56
General licenses for music for religious institutions ...	141	185
Licenses for gymnasium ...	12	9
Do. places of public resort ...	74	71
Other music licenses ...	5,660	5,869

Under the Poisons Act.

	1912.	1913.
Licenses to possess and sell poisons ...	4	6

Under the Motor Vehicles Act.

	1912.	1913.
Number of motor-cars and cycles registered ...	323	439
Do. of drivers' licenses issued, including renewals ...	975	1,303

Under the Hackney Carriage Act.

	1912.	1913.
Number of hackney carriages registered ...	1,871	1,886
Do. of hackney rickshaws ...	619	711
Do. of hackney drivers' licenses issued ...	2,525	2,445
Do. of hackney rickshaw men's licenses ...	956	1,016

28. Rs. 4,072-4-0 as against Rs. 3,791-12-0 in 1912 were collected as fees under the Hackney Carriage Act during the year. The expenditure was Rs. 5,409-0-6 as against Rs. 5,313-6-4 in 1912.

29. (1) His Excellency the Viceroy visited Madras in November and expressed his satisfaction with the police arrangements made for the occasion. A strong contingent of police were brought in from the mufassal to supplement the City Police.

The zeal and good will with which all ranks of both forces carried out their arduous labours cannot be too highly appreciated.

(2) The Carnival of Sports was held as usual in the South Indian Athletic Association Grounds, People's Park, for eight days from the 24th December 1913 and passed off without any noteworthy incident.

(3) The Police of D-1 Wallajah Road station won for the third year in succession the challenge shield awarded for drill and setting up.

(4) Ambulance class.—Instruction in First Aid to the Injured is being given to the members of the City Police by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon deputed for the purpose. The course, as originally arranged, did not prove adequate, but a more extended course has since been sanctioned by Government from which it is hoped that better results will be derived.

(5) Deficiency in strength of the constabulary.—The shortage of constables has caused much inconvenience in the performance of the various duties of the police and seriously detracted from the efficiency of the force.

(6) Housing the force.—Quarters were built for four European Sub-Inspectors and a Sergeant and lines were provided for eight head constables and 46 constables at H-1 Station, Washermanpet.

Quarters now exist for seven European Sub-Inspectors, one Indian Sub-Inspector and six Sergeants.

Forty-nine Sub-Inspectors and twenty-eight Sergeants have been provided with rented quarters.

The necessary steps for placing further schemes for the housing of the force before Government were in progress during the year.

30. Mr. C. B. Cunningham, M.R.By. Rao Bahadur P. Parankusam Nayudu Garu and M.R.By. Rao Sahib S. Bhavanandam Pillai Avargal have worked with much ability and untiring zeal in their respective charges. Of the Inspectors, Messrs. Hiscox, Nicholas and Payne are specially to be commended for uniformly steady and painstaking work in their divisions, and Mr. North's work, as Reserve and Store Inspector, has been performed most satisfactorily and with great devotion to duty. Sub-Inspector Mr. Aldridge, in charge of the head-quarter stables, has been most painstaking and successful in his stable management.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, MADRAS,
17th February 1914.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police.

II

Letter—from F. ARMITAGE, Esq., Commissioner of Police, Madras City.
To—the Inspector-General of Police, Madras.
Dated—the 1st May 1914.
No.—R.C. 504/Genl.

With reference to paragraph 19 (2) of the Administration Report of the City for 1913, I have the honour to report that fourteen of the accused put in a revision petition to the High Court with the result that one was acquitted and the fines imposed were reduced to Rs. 500.

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCIAL STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

Return showing the number of justifiable homicides, suicides and accidental deaths for the year 1913, classified according to the results of the investigations held under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code—concluded.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible]

Government of Madras.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

[Para. 31.]

Statement of maliciously and wilfully false cases and of cases prosecuted by the Police and found false after trial for the year 1913.

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 complainants 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.	Magistrate's sanction was applied for.	Magistrate refused sanction to prosecute.	Magistrate granted sanction to prosecute.	On sanction of Magistrate.	Without sanction of Magistrate.					Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Madras City	...	134	122	12	...	32	7	...	...	...	6	5	...	35,456	80	0.1	Madras City.
Ganjam	14	96	98	4	7	30	18	10	...	...	11	7	...	8,237	9	0.3	Ganjam.
Vizagapatam	12	143	143	2	9	18	18	8	...	...	3	4	...	3,472	6	0.2	Vizagapatam.
Jaypore	9	43	49	...	3	18	16	10	...	...	8	7	...	349	7	2.0	Jaypore.
Godavari	57	130	137	9	41	10	4	2	...	...	4	4	...	5,003	15	0.3	Godavari.
Kistna	69	235	203	39	53	14	14	5	...	...	6	...	...	5,752	14	0.2	Kistna.
Guntur	51	164	144	17	54	6	5	1	...	...	12	3	...	4,500	15	0.3	Guntur.
Nellore	22	99	95	7	19	17	14	3	...	...	20	6	...	2,997	6	0.2	Nellore.
Kurnool	28	196	205	...	38	16	13	1	...	...	13	9	...	2,739	28	1.0	Kurnool.
Bellary	26	176	154	12	38	14	10	...	...	...	9	4	...	5,846	28	0.5	Bellary.
Anantapur	44	195	191	4	6	49	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	1,899	17	0.9	Anantapur.
Cuddapah	9	193	191	18	3	16	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	2,187	82	1.5	Cuddapah.
Chittoor	5	295	209	18	15	12	12	4	...	...	13	6	...	3,402	35	1.0	Chittoor.
North Arcot	30	175	184	6	11	2	2	3	...	...	4	2	...	5,380	3	0.1	North Arcot.
Chingleput	16	149	150	1	14	2	19	10	...	...	28	15	...	5,216	10	0.2	Chingleput.
South Arcot	101	312	320	6	35	27	19	10	...	...	41	16	...	6,243	19	0.4	South Arcot.
Salem	50	330	341	4	53	33	19	5	...	...	8	3	...	5,403	19	0.4	Salem.
Tanjore	62	236	241	4	56	39	9	...	...	...	6	3	...	7,332	8	0.1	Tanjore.
Trichinopoly	66	264	265	9	56	23	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	8,784	28	0.3	Trichinopoly.
Madura	7	281	247	4	37	15	7	3	...	...	17	4	...	10,789	24	0.2	Madura.
Ramanad	25	207	197	7	28	23	4	...	...	...	9	3	...	3,415	16	0.5	Ramanad.
Tinnevelly	29	263	247	17	28	16	8	...	...	...	14	3	...	4,580	20	0.4	Tinnevelly.
Coimbatore	102	473	468	5	102	43	18	5	...	...	29	9	...	4,496	11	0.2	Coimbatore.
The Nilgiris	...	24	20	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1,004	2	0.2	The Nilgiris.
South Malabar	55	197	226	2	24	40	20	8	...	...	7	4	...	4,388	6	0.1	South Malabar.
North Malabar	32	87	103	7	9	30	7	3	...	...	4	3	...	1,471	3	0.2	North Malabar.
South Canara	6	96	84	4	4	28	18	10	...	...	12	3	...	992	12	1.2	South Canara.
The Railway Police, Madras.	2	30	29	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...	1,018	1	0.1	The Railway Police, Madras.
The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	4	31	30	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,387	4	0.3	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.
Total	983	5,070	5,016	230	757	572	249	101	100	83	352	132	175	149,806	416	0.3	Total.

Recd.

Regd.

1914.

Enclosures

Spare copies

G.O. No. 1771, 19th August 1914.

Administration Report of the Police Department for the year 1913.

Reviewing the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. C. D. J. CARMICHAEL, Acting Inspector-General of Police.
To—the Chief Secretary to Government.
Dated—Madras, the 14th July 1914.
No.—199/A.E.

ABSTRACT.—Submitting report on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1913.

Order—No. 1771, Judicial, dated 19th August 1914.

The Government have read with interest the report of the acting Inspector-General, Mr. C. D. J. Carmichael, on the administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1913.

2. Mr. Gillman was in charge of the department throughout the year. Changes in personnel in the higher ranks were somewhat numerous, though in as many as ten districts charge was held by a single officer throughout. The Government learnt with much regret of the deaths of Mr. David, who died in Ceylon where he was rendering distinguished service as Inspector-General of Police, and of Mr. Jey Singh, an officer of unusual detective ability.

3. *Strength and cost of the force.*—Inclusive of all ranks the strength of the force stood at 32,815, or one police officer to 1,261 of the population. The total cost rose from 88.6 lakhs in 1912 to 91.6 lakhs in the year under review, all but half a lakh of this increase, which was expended on criminal settlements, being attributable to the ordinary pay, allowances and equipment of the force. It is interesting to note that the cost of the Madras Police per head of the population amounted in 1912 to As. 3-5 compared with As. 5-8 in Bombay and As. 4-5 in the Punjab.

4. *Recruitment and discipline.*—The Inspector-General again draws attention to the difficulty experienced in all but a few districts in maintaining the force at its sanctioned strength, and alludes to the inferiority in physique of the men now recruited and to the growing number of yearly resignations and desertions. The difficulty was especially felt in Madras City, where the actual strength fell to 1,448 from 1,532 in the previous year, as against a sanctioned strength of 1,660. The Government are fully conscious of the importance of adjusting the pay of police officers to the rise in labourers' wages that has taken place of recent years, and definite proposals have already been formulated with this object in view. The improvement noticeable in Madura shows, the Government think, that recruitment is not dependent alone upon local conditions of labour but may be influenced by the administrative methods applied to the force. The number of departmental punishments imposed upon police officers in Madura, which was as high as 1032 in 1910, when the actual strength was 1,045, stood only at 355 in 1913,

although the strength had risen to 1,179. The Government note with pleasure that a further general reduction in the number of departmental punishments took place compared with the preceding years, the percentage of punishments to the actual strength, which was as much as 42.4 in 1911, falling to 27.2. That this figure might have stood still lower is clear from the fact that several Superintendents failed to exercise their powers with due discretion, notwithstanding the admonitions that have repeatedly been addressed to them on this subject. The general improvement in the conduct of the force noticed in the report is, the Government are convinced, due not to the imposition of vexatious penalties, but to the influence of those officers who are able to encourage a spirit of discipline without undue resort to such measures. The Inspector-General comments on the very marked increase—from 2 to 23—in the number of judicial punishments inflicted on police officers in Jeypore. The Government notice further that the number of departmental punishments in this district, which stood at 267 in 1911 and 426 in 1912, in the year under report rose to the high figure of 465, a percentage to actual strength of 86.2, compared with the Presidency percentage of 27.2. The reasons for this apparent deterioration in discipline should receive the scrutiny of the Inspector-General. The District Magistrate remarks on the need for improving the quality of the Sub-Inspectors serving in Jeypore. The Government will consider any proposals likely to have this effect.

5. *Rewards.*—The King's Police medal was awarded to six officers, including Messrs. P. B. Thomas and F. A. Hamilton. The Government are glad to observe that advantage was freely taken by police officers of their power to grant monetary rewards to private individuals, with the result, as the Inspector-General points out, that a better co-operation in the prevention and detection of crime was secured. The Government hope that all officers who have grants at their disposal will exercise a judicious liberality in dispensing them. They attach great importance to the prompt recognition, by money rewards or otherwise, of services rendered by village officers and private persons.

6. *Training.*—The observations which the Government made in last year's review regarding the importance of continuing a Sub-Inspector's training after he has joined a district have been now embodied in detailed instructions, and it is to be hoped that by this means the deficiency at present noticeable in the matter of detective ability will soon be remedied. An investigating officer must learn to rely upon his own intelligence, promptitude and resource in prosecuting an inquiry and not solely—as the District Magistrate of North Arcot believes to be too frequently the case—on the ability of the village police or the complainant to produce the offender and the witnesses who incriminate him.

7. *Village Police.*—The Government endorse the view of the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam, that the village officers should be made to feel that they are co-operating with the police, and not that they are serving them. Such an object would certainly not be attained if the suggestion that appears to have been made by one District Superintendent of Police were adopted, viz., that the village magistrate should be punished whenever matters miscarry in his village, irrespective of evidence showing his personal responsibility for the failure. In last year's review the Government instructed District Magistrates, in forwarding the reports of their Superintendents, invariably to comment upon the condition of the village agencies in their districts. Most of the District Magistrates have furnished instructive remarks on this topic, but some have neglected to refer to it in spite of the instructions given and of the fact that they can themselves do so much to improve matters.

8. *Special forces.*—The Government notice with disapproval that the emergency section of the armed police in Nellore was not maintained at the prescribed strength. The reason given does not furnish sufficient ground for departing from the orders on this subject. The strike on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway threw additional duties on the Railway Police, which were satisfactorily discharged. The District Magistrate of Gōdāvari refers to the useful work done by the Port Police at Cocanada. The Government have expressed their willingness to establish a similar force at other ports where they may be required, provided that the cost is borne by the local Landing and Shipping Fees fund.

9. *Crime*.—There was a further, if slight, increase in the number of true cases of grave crime, the net result of a rise in the figures in thirteen districts and of a decrease in Madras City and the remaining thirteen districts. The fall in Madras City was considerable—from 1,624 to 1,356 cases—and is ascribed by the Commissioner of Police largely to the breaking up of a dangerous gang that had its headquarters in the City. In the districts the variations were capricious enough to suggest that the figures were largely influenced by the nature of the steps taken to prevent crime. Thus in Kistna district the number of cases increased by 341, or 17·6 per cent., while in Vizagapatam there was a decrease of 249 or 19·8 per cent. It is doubtful whether differences in prices can be invoked as an explanation of this divergence. In Guntūr there was a fall by 150 cases, which is probably due in part at least to action taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, as the decrease is also noticeable in the Nellore, Chittoor and South Arcot districts, where measures of this kind were taken. The same conclusion is suggested by an examination of the statistics of dacoities and robberies and, so far as Chittoor and Guntūr are concerned, of house-breakings, offences to which members of criminal tribes are peculiarly prone. Thus in Nellore district there were only 27 dacoities and 52 robberies, compared with an average of 60 dacoities and 87 robberies for the preceding three years. In South Arcot the number of dacoities fell to 18 from an average of 33. Considering that action under the Criminal Tribes Act is still in its earliest stages, these results are encouraging and are a good augury of further success. It is disappointing that these local reductions in crime have been neutralized by increases elsewhere, as for instance in the case of dacoity in Kurnool, Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, and of robbery in Bellary, while in most of the districts, but more especially in the southern ones, there was an appreciable rise in the number of ordinary thefts. Cattle-theft remained at the high figure which it reached in the previous year. This form of crime is particularly rampant in Coimbatore and the District Magistrate should consider whether special measures of prevention and detection cannot be devised.

10. *Detection*.—There was a slight falling off in detection under every head of grave crime except murder and dacoity. The acting Inspector-General mentions as one of the causes of this the ignorance on the part of investigating officers of their jurisdictions and of the bad characters residing therein, and considers that the increased station areas consequent on re-allocation are partly responsible for this. The jurisdictional area of a police station in Madras, however, is less than in most, if not all, other provinces and any increase of the number of police stations would add to the already high cost of the police service. The Government believe that the true remedy is to be found in avoiding the transfer of officers, as far as possible, from one station charge to another, and to insist upon the possession by investigating officers of an intimate local knowledge. It is probable that it is at least as much the unwillingness of sub-inspectors to mix with the people, and their failure to secure the co-operation of village officers and the public, as the size of their charges that is the cause of poor detective results.

The Governor in Council also desires to draw the attention of the superior officers to their duties in the matter of investigation. They should examine not merely the results of investigation, but the methods followed, and should show the investigating officer where he has gone wrong and what he ought to have done; and the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General should direct their inspections to ascertaining how far this duty has been adequately performed. Instead of the detailed notes given in paragraph 2) of the report the Government would have preferred to learn whether Superintendents and Assistant and Deputy Superintendents were showing a real appreciation of their responsibilities in superintending prevention and investigation of crime, and in particular in guiding and instructing their sub-inspectors. The Governor in Council is aware that the work of many officers in this respect is entirely satisfactory, and he desires to see this excellent example followed by all. Advantage should in particular be taken of the opportunities furnished by those cases which superior officers are required to investigate personally to show sub-inspectors how investigation should be conducted. The proportion of such cases which were actually investigated is not altogether satisfactory and Deputy Inspectors-General should invariably obtain on the report of every case of this

character the explanation of any failure to comply with the rule. In future the number of cases investigated by Superintendents and their Personal Assistants should be shown separately.

11. *Habitual criminals*.—The work of dealing with criminal gangs under the Criminal Tribes Act made considerable progress during the year. Twelve gangs, the combined operations of which extended over no less than sixteen districts, were registered, as many as 5,462 members of the criminal classes being thus brought under control. Two additional settlements were established, making five in all, and comprising at the close of the year settlers to the approximate number of 3,300. The acknowledgments of the Government are again due to the unofficial managers of these settlements—to Mr. Ludwig at Kalichedu, the Rev. Mr. Bullard at Kavali and to the Salvation Army, which is now responsible for the three settlements of Sitanagaram, Kammapuram and Bommanigedda. It is certain that without the willing assistance thus given the reclamation of criminal tribes on anything like the scale now being attempted could not have been undertaken. Two police officers, Messrs. C. M. Atkinson and L. E. Saunders, the Government are pleased to note, have shown commendable zeal in promoting this movement. A great deal remains to be done both in reclaiming the tribes already brought under control and in the application of similar measures to the remaining criminal gangs. Most important, too, is the question of the care and training of the children of these criminals, either in the settlements themselves or at separate institutions. Since the close of the year an industrial school for such children has been opened, with Government assistance, by the Salvation Army in Madras.

The reform of other habitual offenders is the object of the two Prisoners' Homes, in Madras and Guntūr respectively, opened during the year under the superintendence of the Salvation Army. Into these Homes prisoners are drafted after serving a portion of their sentences in jail, and an endeavour is made, by finding them employment, to secure them on release against a relapse into crime. The opening of these two institutions is too recent to allow of any opinion being formed as to their prospects of success.

Meanwhile there was no diminution in the number of persons put up before Magistrates under the security sections. Of the 3,315 persons so produced 1,906 were bound over and of these 1,241 were committed to jail. The percentage of successful proceedings (71·3) was slightly higher than that for the previous year. It was as low as 49·5 in Nellore, owing apparently to the fact that several of the persons put up were let off on condition that they entered a criminal settlement, a method of disposal which is to be commended. The rates stood only at 50·0 per cent. in Rāmnād, in sharp contrast to the high figure (82·6 per cent.) for the adjoining district of Madura, a circumstance of which no explanation is given. The Government agree with the acting Inspector-General that every opportunity should be taken to deal with receivers. The fact that of the 47 receivers proceeded against as many as 17 belonged to a single district suggests that in many districts insufficient attention is paid to offenders of this class.

During the year the arrangements for recording and testing finger-prints were brought under revision. The number of finger impression slips on record in the Bureau at Madras at the close of the year was 154,396.

12. The progress made in introducing the new scheme of reallocation was somewhat better than during the preceding years, 52 circles being formed, leaving a balance of 17 circles remaining. The Government note that the end of the current year will see the completion of this process. The expenditure on police buildings during 1913-14 amounted to about 11·92 lakhs, the greater part of which was incurred upon quarters for subordinate police officers. It is hoped that this figure will be worked up to, if not exceeded, during each of the next few years, until the whole number of officers entitled to free-quarters has been housed.

13. The report shows that the police force has, on the whole, held its own in dealing with crime. The Governor in Council, however, hopes for better results than this and looks forward with confidence to progressive improvement. Under Mr. Gillman's stimulating guidance much excellent work has been done in the direction of controlling and reforming criminal tribes, but much more remains to be done.

Again, it is clear that there is great room for improvement in connexion with the investigation of crimes, the prosecution of offenders and the surveillance of bad characters. The personnel of the force from sub-inspector upwards was never better than it is at present and His Excellency in Council has no misgiving about the future. In conclusion he congratulates the Inspector-General and the officers specially mentioned by him upon the good service they have rendered.

(True Extract.)

A. BUTTERWORTH,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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 O.L.).
Editors' Table.

APPENDIX.

REMARKS OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES ON THE POLICE ADMINISTRATION REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR 1913.

Ganjam.

The relations between the magistracy and the police were generally harmonious; in one or two cases where junior Sub-Magistrates showed violent prejudice against the police they were suitably dealt with. It is obvious that a Sub-Magistrate who cannot or will not treat the police impartially is unfit to exercise magisterial powers.

2. *Village Police*.—It is not practicable to insist on the village heads in the Agency performing all the duties that are expected of them in the plains. As a matter of fact, the village and mutta officials in the Agency are usually very prompt in reporting crime to the police stations; and most real detective work in the hills is done by the people themselves. This remark applies specially to cases of cattle-theft.

3. *Grave crime*.—I have applied to Government to prefer an appeal to the High Court against the acquittal in the torchlight dacoity case on the ground of misdirection in the Judge's charge to the Jury.

4. In addition to the case referred to in paragraph 25 in which one head constable and two constables were found guilty under sections 330 and 304, Indian Penal Code, a Sub-Inspector of Police in the Agency was committed for trial under section 330, Indian Penal Code. He was found guilty of offences under sections 352 and 506, Indian Penal Code, by the Additional Agency Sessions Judge.

CAMP, DARINGABADI,
20th February 1914.

N. MACMICHAEL,
District Magistrate.

Vizagapatam.

There was a very considerable decrease—about 40 per cent.—in the number of departmental punishments inflicted.

2. It is hoped that the relations between the police and the village magistrates and watchmen will improve. I am only too conscious that the character and attainments of these village officers often leave much to be desired, but all seem to agree that the attitude of the Sub-Inspectors towards them is not what it should be: the village officers should be made to feel that they are co-operating with the police, and not that they are serving them. It is noteworthy that where there were good Inspectors, the number of village magistrates reported as "good" is far the greatest (vide table between pages 11 and 12 of the report): Vizagapatam, Vizianagram and Srungavarapukota are zamindari circles, but they had the best Inspectors.

3. The percentage of grave crime detected seems to be very poor this year—worse than in either of the previous two years. No reason is assigned for this. The number of grave crimes reported is also less, but there does not seem to be any obvious connection between the two sets of figures.

4. Work under the preventive sections is hampered by the "village watchers blackmail system." Practically all the bad characters are village watchers and abstain from crime in their own village, the residents of which are not only afraid to speak against them but are usually willing to perjure themselves in their defence. If we get the Kondadoras under the Criminal Tribes Act we may change all that.

5. Two good pieces of detection by M.R.Ry. Ramayya Suri have come to my notice during the year.

6. Like most other Government reports this one contains much statistical information so set forth as to be of very little use. If the statistics on all the more important points were set forth in a table showing the figures for a series of five or ten years (a shorter period is of little use) it would be possible to gauge the tendencies at work and at the same time to dispense with very much of the narrative portion.

I mean some such statement as this :—

	Years. 1912.	Years. 1913.
Number of cognizable offences reported..	2,655	2,578
Number found true	2,223	1,846
Number of grave crimes reported	816	684
Percentage of detection	38.8	30.0
Number of departmental punishments	379	235
Number of cases under preventive sections	51	48
Percentage of convictions, etc.	80 per cent.	72 per cent.

26th February 1914.

Jeypore.

L. T. HARRIS,
District Magistrate.

There has been a satisfactory decrease of dacoity and robbery but the total number of offences has tended to rise during the past four years: this may be due to more conscientious treatment of complaints by the Sub-Inspectors as suggested by the District Superintendent of Police and if so, it is not to be deprecated.

Steps are now being taken in the direction of removing liquor shops from the market towns, and this should tend considerably to the reduction of crime.

The class of man recruited as Sub-Inspector evidently needs improvement, and I think we should aim at removing the distinction between the staff serving in the Agency and the plains: this may be effected to some extent by insisting upon the observance of malaria preventive measures, for there is no doubt that men who take these precautions keep their health far better than those who do not. Liberal Agency allowances and the provision of good quarters in wholesome surroundings will tend to the same result.

Difficulty of loco-motion interferes seriously with personal investigation and the District Superintendent of Police would certainly be able to do more if he had a Personal Assistant at head-quarters who could relieve him of inspection and personal investigation within an easy range of Koraput.

The Superintendent should be encouraged to meet the authorities in the adjoining districts. He has recently been to Bastar and might quite well pay a visit to Raipur when he comes to Waltair for the rains.

I am very glad to have an opportunity of endorsing Mr. Moore's remarks about the Deputy Superintendent Mr. Ramanuja Ayyangar, who proved himself a smart and keen police officer with plenty of pluck and initiative.

18th February 1914.

L. T. HARRIS,
Agent to the Governor.

Godavari.

Port Police.—The decrease in grain thefts is satisfactory and shows that the Port Police are doing useful work. It is difficult to run in receivers of stolen grains as the property cannot be identified. So it is all important to prevent the thefts. The launch is no doubt unsuitable, but fortunately the Port Officer has been able to lend one of his port launches when necessary.

Recruitment.—I agree with the Superintendent that it is much better to get illiterate recruits for the Agency than men of inferior physique. Recruitment generally has been very satisfactory.

Village Police.—The improvement in the co-operation of village officers and talaiyaris with the regular police is noteworthy and seems likely to continue.

Inadequate sentences.—In the case referred to the High Court, the sentences of three of the accused have been since enhanced, and they have been given substantive terms of imprisonment.

Houses of bad repute.—A list of toddy shops resorted to by thieves was obtained from the District Superintendent of Police last June, and instructions were issued disallowing the offending renters from bidding at the toddy sales held last August and warning successful bidders against harbouring thieves. The District Superintendent of Police was also requested to report at once to the Collector whenever he registered a shop as of bad repute. Only one such report has since been received, and the Abkari authorities have been asked to make enquiries. I take it that the 85 shops entered by the District Superintendent of Police as registered in 1913 mean ought to contain only the one shop reported since the current toddy year began.

Security work.—This has been better in quality and quantity in 1913, but the Sub-Inspectors have still much to learn as to how such cases should be put up.

General.—The relations between the police and magistracy have been satisfactory during the year, and Mr. Sullivan has done much excellent work.

9th February 1914.

E. B. ELWIN,
District Magistrate.

Kistna.

Forwarded to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police.

This report was received by me in camp on the 12th instant with the request that it might be urgently forwarded. I regret that I have had to retain it four or five days. Owing to other special work, I could not find time to attend to it immediately.

I will deal briefly *seriatim* with such points in the report as seem to me to require any comment from me.

2. **Re-allocation.**—The bifurcation of the Narasapur Circle into Narasapur and Tanuku Circles was discussed with me by Mr. Pelly, acting Deputy Inspector-General, when on tour in this district. It is in my opinion an urgent necessity. I do not remember any correspondence on the subject of the other changes referred to by the District Superintendent of Police, but I think it quite probable that it has taken place.

The revision of the police charges in the district seems to be requiring a good deal of modification, and I should think the policy of increasing the size of the Inspectors' charges and reducing the number of stations to a minimum has been carried to excess in this district.

3. **Village Police.**—I agree with the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police that the village police are at present most inefficient assistants to the police. It is also my belief that as stated by him the system of patrols by village servants is a farce. I also fully agree with his opinion that it is not practicable to insist on the patrols while the talaiyari's pay remains the mere pittance it is. In fact in the delta portion of this district, where the ordinary coolies rule very high, I believe it to be now a proved fact that the talaiyari's pay is usually less by one-third, and frequently less by one-half than what he could earn by regular coolie employment throughout the year, and that such employment is by no means difficult to get. We are feeling in all branches of work the natural results of this condition of things. My taluk officers inform me that they find constantly recurring difficulties in getting their ordinary revenue duties done by the village servants. Resignations are very common, temporary absence from duty of regular monthly occurrence, and wholesale strikes of village servants are by no means unusual. As the village officers are much more likely to be punished for the non-performance of revenue duties than they are to be punished for non-performance by their talaiyaris of patrol duties, owing partly to the much greater difficulty of detecting the non-performance of the latter, I see no prospect of enforcing patrol until the village servant is paid a wage which, at the very least, places him on a level with the village coolie. The matter is of course beset with many difficulties which have nothing to do with police procedure, among them being the very great cost which such universal raising of pay would involve, another being the singular anomaly resulting from such action in the fact that it would frequently raise the pay of the village talaiyari to a sum equal to, if not greater than, the pay received by his superior, the village headman. It is not of course possible to discuss these difficulties in connection with this administration report.

4. I also rather incline to agree with the District Superintendent of Police as to the desirability of having one talaiyari for police work only in all the important villages. The same difficulties however will arise as regards the pay of any such servant. I am against giving him land, which is bound to result in a resurrection of the old service inam system, which has been practically abandoned and was found most unsatisfactory in practice. Moreover in the delta tracts of this district it is impossible to find any land to give.

5. I disagree entirely with the remarks of the District Superintendent in the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph as regards the treatment of village magistrates. The system of holding the village magistrate responsible for everything which occurs in his village and punishing him whether he can be proved to have known of its occurrence or not, is one which is frequently suggested by officers of most departments except the Revenue Department. Its chief charm is its simplicity. It is perhaps only the officers that have to replace the village magistrate with due regard to the law of heredity and other complications which govern such appointments, who can understand how little the village administration is really benefited by such dismissals and indeed how entirely impossible it is in practice to order them, having regard to the extensive powers of appeal possessed by village officers. I admit that cases often occur where there is a suspicion almost amounting to certainty that the village magistrate and most of the villagers must know everything about a crime which has occurred within the village limits. But it is impossible to prove this knowledge and unless and until the Indian public develops some sort of a public conscience in these matters, it will often in my opinion be impossible to take effective steps towards detection. The fault should not be laid at the door of the police nor should the village magistrate, who is no better or worse than any other villager in this respect, be made a scape-goat in the absence of proof. The Indian public, with whom the fault really lies are also the chief sufferers from their apathy in these matters.

6. As regards the Burma track law which the District Superintendent refers to in paragraph 7 of this report, I think it only suitable to a more backward state of civilization than that which obtains in Madras villages.

7. *Detection and work of the Sub-Inspectors.*—I have not been able to find any statement attached to the report, as sent to me, which gives the percentage of cases detected to cases reported or compares the success of detection with the results obtained under the old system of more numerous stations and station-house officers. I note, however, that the District Superintendent of Police remarks that throughout the district the detection is as bad as ever and as detectives the Sub-Inspectors are conspicuous failures. I fully agree with the remarks of the District Superintendent of Police in these two paragraphs. The best thing that can be said is that the present period is still more or less transitional and that the work may improve as the Sub-Inspectors gain more experience. I admit that I am by no means sanguine about it. I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that each year we shall have to devote more time and trouble to prevention of crime rather than to its detection.

8. *Attendance at Sessions.*—I agree that the District Superintendent of Police might be exempted from attendance at Sessions except in the case of a very young District Superintendent of Police to whom the experience might be valuable.

9. The chief interest of the year has been the application to criminal gangs of the new Criminal Tribes Act. It is too early to gauge the effect on crime in the district of the action taken in respect of these criminal tribes. There is some reason to apprehend that the proximity of the Sitanagaram settlement immediately opposite Bezvada on the other side of the Kistna may result in a good deal of crime in Bezvada at times when the Kistna is easily fordable. I have not yet heard of any such case.

10. I think Mr. Anderson has submitted a particularly careful and interesting report. I do not agree with all his conclusions but I think the whole report shows evidence of the strongest interest in his work and that of a very careful study of police problems.

KISTNA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
MADRAS,
15th February 1914.

J. M. TURING,
Ag. Collector.

Guntur.

Forwarded. It is satisfactory to observe that there has been a reduction in the percentage of departmental punishments as compared with the figures for the previous year. The difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits will continue unless the Government are pleased to grant a substantial increase in the pay of constables.

2. Frequent instructions have been issued to the Divisional and Taluk Magistrates to see that the village servants co-operate with the police in checking and detecting crime. There has been considerable improvement in this direction lately, and every effort is being made to increase the efficiency of the village agency. Much can be done by tact and consideration, and great deal depends on the way in which the village magistrates are approached by the police officers.

3. The outstanding feature of last year's administration is the appreciable decrease in the number of grave crimes. There has been a reduction in the figures for dacoities and house-breakings, and the police are to be congratulated on the work turned out by them. A large number of convicted criminals was bound over under the security sections, and this fact, coupled with the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act, has largely contributed to reduce crime in this district.

4. A settlement was opened last year at Sitanagaram for the reclamation of criminals. A "Criminal's Home" was started at Guntur in November last. Both these institutions are under the management of the Salvation Army, and a separate report will be sent regarding their progress in due course.

5. Mr. Coningham joined this district in November last. Both he and his predecessors, Messrs. Beckett and Ramaswami Ayyangar did excellent work, and I am glad to note the remarks made by the Superintendent regarding Inspectors Guruvappa Nayadu, and the other officers mentioned in this report.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
NELLORE,
15th February 1914.

J. N. ROY,
District Magistrate.

Nellore.

I

Report of Mr. T. Raghavayya, late acting Collector and District Magistrate of Nellore, on the Police Administration of the Nellore district during the time he was in charge.

The police administration of the district during my term of office as acting District Magistrate was, on the whole, efficient. I wished, however, that the District Superintendent of Police could have devoted more time to his regular work by having an assistant to relieve him of much of the work connected with the criminal settlements in the district. On account of

the heaviness of this work, he was unable to do personally much of the original investigation of serious crime which he should otherwise have done. The District Superintendent of Police was, however, lucky in his assistants, both the Personal Assistant Deputy Superintendent and the Chandur Deputy Superintendent being men of zeal and devotion to their work, and the Personal Assistant Deputy Superintendent being a man of considerable capacity besides. Through them he was able to cure largely the defect I have referred to above.

T. RAGHAVAYYA,
Sett. Secy. to the Bd. of Rev. and late
Ag. Dist. Magistrate, Nellore.

11th December 1913.

II

Forwarded.

2. There were as many as 124 vacancies in the constabulary on the last day of the year and resignations and desertions in the year. With the higher prices the daily wage has mounted. There has been a considerable increase in the demand for labour in public works and the problem of recruitment is therefore difficult; any increase in the salary likely to be mentioned will by no means attract sufficient numbers of the right sort of men required.

3. The instruction of the village agency to co-operate with the police has been steadily going on and I believe much has been done in the ryotwari areas. In the zamindari areas which form such a large part of the district the establishments are being revised. I do not expect immediate improvement as the areas are large, the salaries low and the material poor.

4. The outstanding feature of the year's work is that done in connection with the settlement of the criminal gangs. Kalihedu has considerably improved and sanction has been accorded for the most urgently required works; these will take a year to accomplish. Meanwhile further attention should be devoted to the improvement of education and the providing of labour other than mining. Mr. Ludvig has done admirably well. In Kavali the want of labour on which to employ coolies was keenly felt; the initial difficulties were great; other than financially the settlement has done well; and with some help from the State it is likely to become permanent. The effect of the settlements in the diminution of crime is marvellous.

5. By enlisting the sympathy of the chief men in the village it was found possible to deal with cases of ill-feeling between religious sects. But in Kovuru the tension has become so bad as to culminate in a riot. The officers at the spot, the Tahsildar Magistrate, D. Venkatachalayya and Sub-Inspector Ahmed Khan acquitted themselves very well.

6. With the impending allocation, proposals have been sent for an increase in the number of ghat talaiyaris.

7. I endorse Mr. Raghavayya's remarks about the Deputy Superintendents Messrs. Chandrasekhara Ayyar and Anderson. Personal investigation by the Superintendent has greatly declined and this is chiefly due to Mr. Atkinson's continued attention to the settlements. Unfortunately his health broke down at last and he has had to proceed on leave. A second Personal Assistant seems to be quite necessary.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
NELLORE,
15th February 1914.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
District Magistrate.

Kurnool.

I

Murders have been numerous and there have been several bad dacoities. As regards the latter, it is fair to the police to again draw attention to the perversity of the Kurnool juries. Five cases (in two of which Chenchus were concerned) which should have ended in conviction were acquitted.

2. The notorious Donga Dasari gang of Motupalli has been registered and sent out of the district. The Donga Yerakalas have been registered and proposals are being made to restrict the movements of some of this gang. The Donga Woddars have also been registered. The question of their settlement is a difficult one which cannot yet be said to have been satisfactorily solved.

Mr. Withinsaw continues to carry out his very difficult and responsible work with unflagging zeal.

E. S. LLOYD,
District Magistrate.

25th October 1913.

II

Forwarded.

2. I have no remarks to make. I took charge of the district on 19th December 1913 and from the 23rd December 1913 to the end of the year were holidays.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
KURNOOL,
24th February 1914.

H. A. B. VERNON,
District Magistrate.

Bellary

Forwarded.

2. The only point on which I have any remark to make is that of murders committed with revolvers. Applications for revolver licenses are very frequent in this district, but I do not issue such licenses. Even in skilful hands a revolver is a very dangerous thing; and as it is useless for sport, and not nearly so useful for protection of crops as a gun, I have no compunction in refusing such applications. I also found, on coming to this district, that people with licenses for single-barrel shot guns were purchasing automatic recoil operated weapons made by the Winchester Company. On a reference from me, Government were pleased to declare that such weapons are not covered by licenses for single-barrel guns.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
BELLARY,
16th February 1914.

A. F. G. MOSCARDI,
District Magistrate.

Anantapur.

Enlistment.—The district is thinly populated and wages are high, and it is therefore not surprising that recruitment is difficult. I agree that it will be better to accept illiterates than physically defective men.

Village Police.—The Divisional Officers and Tahsildars will be reminded of their duties in this matter.

Security for good behaviour.—This man* appears to have been setting the law at defiance for many years and it is very satisfactory that he has been caught at last.

* A Reddi of Dorigal.

Paragraph 48.—I agree with the District Superintendent of Police. The work of the District Police as a whole has been creditable.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
ANANTAPUR,
11th February 1914.

I. MAC IVER,
District Magistrate.

Cuddapah.

Forwarded.

2. From one or two sentences it may be inferred that the Superintendent of Police has a poor opinion of the village police and of the village magistrates. In two or three instances in which the village officers concerned are no longer in service, his views are justified. But a sweeping condemnation is not, I think, really intended by the Superintendent of Police. Thus he prefaces his remarks on the village police with the admission that the crime was on the whole well and duly reported (page 18) and closes them with the statement that it is only in rare cases that village officers are reported against. It is the village headman who is at present responsible for the prevention of crime in his village (P.O. No. 701) and so long as he discharges his responsibility in such a way that the police have only rarely occasion to complain against him, I see no reason to condemn him unreservedly.

3. Ghat talaiyaris seem to be more numerous than usual in this district. It is open to question whether some of them are not unnecessary. If so, a few tanahs may profitably be abolished and the savings utilised in strengthening the police force in Jammalamadugu which is unduly weak.

4. Grave crime has on the whole remained stationary during the year notwithstanding a rise in prices. It is possible that the increase in murder is partly due to more careful registration, a point on which I have laid great stress.

5. The Regadipalli gang of assassins has been bound over during the course of the year. The most active members have been sent to prison for not finding security. The pernicious activities of the gang are now in abeyance. Great credit is due to the Deputy Magistrate, Mr. A. Duraiswami Ayyar for his fearless handling of the situation.

6. In conclusion I must thank Messrs. McLaughlin and T. Venkoba Rao for the efficient manner in which they handled the force during the past year. Mr. A. K. Raja Ayyar, the Deputy Superintendent, has also done good work.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
CUDDAPAH,
19th February 1914.

J. F. BRYANT,
District Magistrate.

Chittoor.

Forwarded.

2. The village police will not work better until better relations are established between the police and the village magistrates. I see no sign of any movement to secure this on the part of the police.

3. It is unfortunate that sanctions to prosecute complainants were given more freely than the standard of evidence demanded by the magistracy justified.

4. Mr. Saunderson's work with the Nawabpet gang of Korachas cannot be too highly commended. It is one of the best pieces of work I have seen in my whole residence in this country.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
CHITTOOR,
14th February 1914.

A. FOTHERINGHAM,
District Magistrate.

North Arcot.

Returned as requested.

2. The decrease in the number of minor punishments inflicted on the men is very satisfactory. The previous year's regime of 'nagging' contributed more in my opinion to the difficulty of getting recruits than the rival attractions of beedi making or ground-nut picking.

3. I do not follow the Superintendent in his remarks about the village police. The specific complaints made during the year were, it is said, with reference to alleged delays in reporting crimes. But yet the Superintendent states that most village magistrates reported crimes promptly and that it was the work of watching criminals and patrolling that was neglected—so much so that many crimes which were the work of local criminals would, it is asserted, have been prevented, had this watching and patrolling been efficiently done. It does not appear that there are any definite grounds for this report. My own impression derived from the perusal of the enclosures to weekly reports and from conversation with Sub-Inspectors is that practical detective ability is a quality as yet rare in the force. The village police are expected to provide everything—information, criminal and witnesses. If they do not, and if badgering the complainant as to his suspicions produces no 'clue,' the Sub-Inspector is absolutely at a loss and has to fall back on the inefficiency of the village police in not having prevented the offence. It should be remembered that now-a-days village magistrates and village talaiyaris have nothing like the power and influence they had a generation ago. But they can still be very useful if treated and utilised intelligently and tactfully. In particular, Sub-Inspectors should bear in mind that village magistrates are often very much more important and valuable members of the community than even themselves.

4. I do not follow also the Superintendent's remarks about sureties. It does not appear that insolvent sureties were accepted in any case. The truth of the matter seems to be that binding over persons to be of good behaviour has very little effect in preventing crime.

5. In other respects, Mr. Sayers' report leaves me nothing to say, except that Mr. Sayers' own work was marked with great industry, activity and common sense and that the district is fortunate in having so thoroughly efficient a Superintendent of Police.

N. E. MAJORIBANKS,
District Magistrate.

10th March 1914.

Chingleput.

Forwarded.

2. The difficulty in recruitment was mentioned last year and was ascribed to the proximity of Madras. More recruitment from outside the district is necessary and Malayalis especially make good constables. This is a matter for the District Superintendent of Police rather than for Inspectors.

3. There was a satisfactory fall in punishments but the desire to reduce these to a minimum must not be allowed to result in undue leniency.

The two constables who were judicially punished for allowing a Brahman prisoner to escape behaved most foolishly. The sentry guard was, however, chiefly to blame.

4. Rewards.—These are not always proportionate to the service rendered but that is a matter for the discretion of the sanctioning authority. I am glad to say that in several cases the police have shown gallantry in saving life and in such cases I have sometimes granted a larger reward than that recommended. It is pleasing to hear that the Sembiam Inspector has distinguished himself by good work, more especially as his circle is an outpost of Madras City.

5. Village Police.—On the whole, the village police have done their work adequately. There have been cases (such as the Pullambakkam riot) in which they have conspicuously failed but against this must be put other cases in which they have rendered good service. Crime is light in the district and the village munsif has not the same scope for displaying ability or incompetence, as he has in some other districts. Their relations with the police were generally satisfactory. The police classification is of little value.

6. Grave crime.—It is unfortunate that there was an increase of crime under nearly all heads and especially under murders. This, of course, cannot be helped but dacoities and robberies which are a better criterion of police prevention also showed a considerable increase and this suggests that night patrols are not always adequately performed.

7. Apart from the Perambur riot case which has already been before the Inspector-General and Government, the most noticeable feature of crime in the district was the dedication to temples. I have little doubt that the Dharmakartas know perfectly well what they are doing and it is a great pity that convictions could not be secured against them. The cases quoted show to what length they—for it is probably they and not the dancing women who prepare these false defences—are prepared to go to evade justice. The sentences were generally rather inadequate but perhaps the fact just alluded to was considered in passing sentence on the dancing girl.

8. *False cases.*—Out of 150 cases considered to be wilfully and maliciously false, magisterial sanction was asked for in only three cases and granted in one. Two cases undertaken under the sanction of the District Superintendent of Police ended in conviction and two more are pending. It seems to be the impression that it is worse than useless to prosecute, as long as there is a reasonable doubt that a conviction may not be obtained. I question if this is sound policy. As long as there is any *doubt* as to the result, the fear of prosecution and the chance of a conviction might act as a useful deterrent, whereas under the present policy a false complaint, worked out with a very small amount of skill may be laid almost with impunity. The police seem to be scared by the bogey of possible non-success in such cases; but how is the position bettered if they never try at all?

9. *Houses of bad repute.*—As regards liquor shops the police have the remedy at least to some extent in their own hands as they are consulted about the location of such shops and they can bring to notice the name of any individual offender. Though there were 31 houses of receivers apparently registered, nothing much seems to come of the knowledge and the cases against receivers which might reasonably come under "grave crimes" are certainly rare.

27th February 1914.

P. S. P. RICE,
District Magistrate.

South Arcot.

Forwarded.

2. Mr. Stevenson was in immediate charge of the police administration in the district until 29th November 1913 when he proceeded on leave. M.R.By. Rao Sahib P. Subba Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police officiated as District Superintendent of Police until 10th December 1913 when he was relieved by Mr. Bernays, the present Superintendent of Police.

3. The police administration in 1913 was on the whole satisfactory, the reduction in grave crime, such as dacoities, being eminently good. This reduction was chiefly due to Mr. Stevenson, the man at the helm of the administration, to the excellent detective work of the late Deputy Superintendent of Police M.R.By. Rao Sahib P. Subba Ayyar Avargal and to the commendable energy of the Deputy Superintendent M.R.By. M. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal in the prevention of the crime in the Tirukkoilam division. Mr. Bernays, the new Superintendent of Police has commenced his work with great earnestness and I expect great usefulness from him in the current year, 1914.

4. *Recruitment.*—On account of the continual increase in ground-nut cultivation and the consequent steady development of ground-nut trade, wages have considerably gone up in the district and, under the circumstances, it is only natural that there should be difficulty in securing recruits for the police. To solve this difficulty, sooner or later, the pay of the constables will have to be increased.

5. *Dacoity.*—The work under this head has been specially good.

6. *Criminal Tribes.*—The Veppur Pariahs who form the most leading criminal tribe in this district have been brought under Part II of the Indian Criminal Tribes Act and they have already commenced to settle down in the agricultural settlement at Kammapuram which is much appreciated by them. The construction of the lines for the settlers was unfortunately greatly impeded by the recent floods in the district. A new site has now been selected for the lines and by the end of the current year I expect the settlement to be in a thorough working order. The District Board has sanctioned the construction of a school and a dispensary for the benefit of the settlers. When all the Veppur Pariah families come into the settlement there will be a very remarkable decrease in crime in the district. In this connection I am bound to add that the popularity which the settlement has already achieved is due to Mr. Heden, the Adjutant of the Salvation Army, who by his praiseworthy tact and kindness has endeared himself to the Veppur criminals.

7. *General Remarks.*—I fully endorse the opinion of Mr. Stevenson about the subordinate police officers recorded in paragraph 12 of his report. I would also place on record in this connection that the successful detection of the Minamur dacoity referred to in paragraph 20 of the report was mainly due to the commendable zeal of M.R.By T. Abboy Nayudu Garu, who at the time was Taluk Magistrate of Gingee and took very prompt action in the detection of the crime and seizure of the property involved in the dacoity. M. Taj-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Taluk Magistrate of Tindivanam (now Deputy Collector in Tinnevely) also rendered valuable help in the detection of the Vittalapuram rioting case referred to in paragraph 19 of the report. The

village magistrates and talaiyaris actively co-operated with the police in patrolling under my orders the ground-nut traffic roads and to this co-operation the fall in the road dacoities in the Kallakurichi taluk was due in no small measure.

M. AZIZ-UD-DIN,
District Magistrate.

13th February 1914.

Salem.

I

Forwarded.

2. I presume that the Inspector-General held that a Sub-Inspector could not be reduced to the grade of head constable. On the other hand a man who is capable of fabricating false records does not seem fit to retain a post so responsible as that of Sub-Inspector without some longer period to mend his ways than one month.

3. It is too early yet to make any statement as to the effect of the introduction of the Criminal Tribes Act. Everything depends on whether we can find regular work for a settlement. Apart from this the only effect of the order is likely to drive the people concerned into the hands of zealous recruiters.

4. I quite agree with the Superintendent that watching a few really bad characters is far more useful than to make a pretence of watching a large number.

5. I am unable to give any useful opinion on the re-allocation scheme at present but on personal grounds, I feel sure that in a district like this villagers living more than eight miles from any station are unlikely to report offences to the stations unless there be either a railway line or a good high road connecting them.

6. There had no complaints about the police work of the district since I took charge of it.

E. W. LEGH,
Ag. District Magistrate.

21st February 1914.

II

Re-transmitted to the Inspector-General of Police as requested.

Paragraph 3 of Mr. Legh's note (*Application of the Criminal Tribes Act*).—I agree. Unless we can find regular employment for the tribe, we have, in my opinion, no ground for harassing them by surveillance. So far, we have only registered them. This places valuable information on record in a handy form.

Rewards.—I agree with Mr. Hamilton's suggestion that the allotment for rewards should be raised. When the grant of a reward is long deferred, half the effect is lost.

Identification parades.—My circular is a re-production of one which I introduced in Tanjore in consultation with Mr. (now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice) Oldfield. It worked well there and, I understand, in Tinnevely and might, I think, be introduced elsewhere with advantage.

Method of dealing with false cases.—Mr. Hitchcock was for prosecution. Mr. Hamilton was for refusing to investigate. The former method suffered from the extreme difficulty of getting convictions, the fact being that, as a rule, nobody on either side is speaking the truth. On the other hand, when a conviction could be obtained, the effect was real, whereas to refuse to investigate is simply a call for further ingenuity on the part of the complainant.

A large proportion of the people of this district (and, as far as my experience goes, of South India generally) regard cases of this kind as an amusement and excitement. The constant fluctuation in the views and methods of the authorities amount to changes in the rules of the game and add to its excitement. While the people continue in their present frame of mind, I do not believe that false cases can be stamped out.

Cases of interest in the crime of the year.—There is a ruling in Weir's commentaries which certainly suggests that cases of theft of articles under ten rupees in value should be charged under section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. I believe that this is not the meaning and that the case has been paraphrased in a misleading way. It would be a good thing, if the ruling could be omitted.

Conduct of the force.—I have nothing but praise for the work done by Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hamilton. I am very fortunate in having had the co-operation of these two officers, but I hope that the district has no further transfers to look forward to in the future (Mr. Jones is expected shortly). Admirable work was done on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to this district. I am glad to be able to endorse Mr. Hamilton's remark as to the cordial relations between the magistracy and the police.

SALEM,
16th March 1914.

J. P. BEDFORD,
District Magistrate.

Tanjore.

Forwarded.

2. The police administration during the year has been handicapped by four changes in the District Superintendent and three in the Assistant Superintendent. I hope that they may be able to settle down now, for these changes seem to encourage the criminal classes even more than they disturb the rest of the police.

3. With reference to the re-allocation, I am afraid that this is by no means finally settled. As Mr. Hamilton pointed out, station circles should be based not merely on area but on population; tested by the latter method, some at least of our station circles are too big.

4. The system of rewards to the police has not advanced very far, considering that most crimes are really traced owing to information given by the public. Unless the Superintendent gives constant attention to this point, he will find that his police constantly take credit which should be given elsewhere.

5. The increase of crime under house-breaking, cattle-theft and ordinary theft demands careful attention. The increase under cattle-theft, I do not think, is real, and should attribute it rather to the increased number of cases reported—a point to which Messrs. Chetham and Lidbury had been paying special attention before they left the district. The increase in house-breakings and thefts is more likely to be real. The first could probably be explained to some extent, if we know more of the intimate history during the past year of the Gandarvakottai and Karaikkal Koravars; and it may be partly due to a bad season in Salem and South Arcot as alleged by some wanderers from those parts. The latter is possibly accidental. Some of the people here attribute it to complainants being used to the more distant police stations.

6. The village police meeting system having been "turned down," I am afraid that there is every chance that the village talaiyaris will return to their usual slumber. However, it may be possible, by rewarding them substantially whenever the District Superintendent of Police finds that they have rendered any assistance, to get good work from them.

7. The general work of the police has been on the whole satisfactory.

The police arrangements when His Excellency the Viceroy visited Tanjore passed off without a hitch.

8. With reference to my police officers, Mr. Chetham was as keen and hardworking as usual; but had a higher opinion of some of his subordinates than events have justified. The work of the Deputy Superintendent Mr. Subrahmanya Ayyar was disappointing in more ways than one. Mr. Hamilton got a grasp of the district in a remarkably short time, and I was very sorry to lose him. Mr. Johnson has yet to learn how to express himself on paper, and I think, how to use his evidence, but has the makings of a good officer.

R. B. WOOD,
District Magistrate.

Trichinopoly.

I

The work of the police generally was satisfactory. The only real blot was the death in the police lock-up at Ariyalur; this should never have occurred, and there is no doubt the men concerned did all they could to conceal the true facts.

Mr. Blackstone and Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar both worked well and I especially commend the work of the District Superintendent of Police and his Personal Assistant in the arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit. Both deserve the highest credit for their untiring energy both in thinking out and carrying out the scheme.

10th February 1914.

L. E. BUCKLEY,
District Magistrate.

II

I personally can say nothing about the work during the year under report as I only took charge on 31st December 1913.

I note the classification of village magistrates but the District Superintendent of Police does not say that he has reported specifically against any of the bad ones to have them removed.

The temporary effect of the re-allocation is in at least one case (Meensuritti and Andimadam) an actual increase of crime and in others an increase in reported crime. But the system is still only on its trial. Mr. Fox's conviction by the Deputy Magistrate is considered by Government to be illegal. Whether the High Court will think so remains to be seen. He waived his privilege of European British subject.

The town constables have still something to learn about traffic regulations.

The registration of gangs now in progress will eventually be certain to have its effect in a reduction of grave crime.

A. L. VIBERT,
District Magistrate.

14th February 1914.

Madura.

Forwarded. The year was a comparatively uneventful one and I have few remarks to make on Mr. Clinch's report.

2. The decrease in the number of unfilled vacancies is in some respects satisfactory but I agree with the District Superintendent of Police that some of the new recruits are of a very inferior stamp. I understand that there is some question of granting a special local allowance for the police in Madura town, but I have no official knowledge of this, and it will need to be a large allowance to make the policeman's salary attractive as compared with that of even the ordinary cooly in Madura.

3. I shall be glad to receive Mr. Clinch's promised letter on the subject of the co-operation of the village magistracy and police with regular police. There is no doubt that a clearer understanding on the matter is greatly needed. I observe that the District Superintendent of Police has classified village magistrates according to their work in respect of police cases. The Inspector-General's circular on which this classification is based was not communicated to this office and I have no idea of the criterion by which village magistrates are being judged. As names are not mentioned the matter is not of great importance, but I should have thought that it would have been better that a classification of this kind should receive the imprimatur of the District Magistrate, or at least that he should have been told that a record of the village magistrate's conduct was being kept. The incident, to my mind, shows that the need for co-operation in respect of the employment of village magistrates on police duties extends to all ranks.

4. The increase in cattle-thefts is considerable but as Mr. Clinch shows it is impossible altogether to attribute it to the abolition of the special party previously employed. Cattle-branding has, I fear, failed as yet to yield any tangible results but it should nevertheless be persevered with; until branding becomes the rule and not the exception it can hardly have any marked effect on the number of thefts.

5. The application of the Criminal Tribes Act has been delayed by the change of Superintendents and the complication involved in applying the Act to so large a tribe as the Kallars. I hope to receive soon the District Superintendent's official proposals regarding the Keelakudy Kallars to which I have already unofficially agreed. The increase in the number of security cases, which are mainly directed against Kallars, is satisfactory.

6. It will not usually fall within the District Magistrate's province to comment on the District Superintendent's list of officers for special commendation, but I feel bound on this occasion to mention that I cannot concur in the selection for this purpose of Inspector Tiruvengkatachari, late of Palni. That officer's conduct has been in question on a serious charge, and the matter is still not finally disposed of.

A. R. KNAPP,
District Magistrate.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
MADURA,
28th February 1914.

Ramanad.

Recruitment.—I hope that the considerable lee-way that we have to make up in this respect will be made up during the present year. No doubt the high wages and high prices characteristic of this district hamper recruitment considerably, as Mr. Percival says.

Health.—The very large increase in admissions to hospital is a disquieting and remarkable feature. It would be interesting to analyse the figures and see what diseases and what stations contributed specially to this phenomenon. The year was a bad one for malaria, as I am inclined to believe—especially in the neighbourhood of the coast.

Punishments.—I am not sure that Mr. Johnson's punishments were always judicious. I suspect that he contributed largely to the increased number of punishments. The percentage of the force punished is high. The percentage of appeals to the Deputy Inspector-General which were wholly or partially successful is also high. The increased resort to deferred punishments and black marks is satisfactory.

The increase in the number of judicial punishments is another indication that the morale of the force is not all that it might be, though the increase in the number of awards granted is gratifying.

Village magistracy and police.—I am glad that Mr. Percival thinks that relations between the village magistrates and the police are improving. As a class the village officers in this district are remarkably inefficient (when they are not actively maleficent) especially in the zamindaris. The "re-organization" has not improved matters. Unfortunately it is not so easy to modify as the re-allocation scheme, which no doubt will have to be modified sooner or later.

Ghat talaiyaris.—The question what should be the scale of land grants to ghat talaiyar is under correspondence. It is likely to be very costly to give them land in zamindaris.

Crime.—The factors which have contributed to the increase in the recorded cases of certain sorts of crime are, I should fancy, the bad season and consequent high prices and the "Re-allocation." I think there is no doubt that a great deal of crime is never reported at all and this since the re-allocation this undercurrent has swollen considerably. But these are merely opinions.

Mr. Johnson's capture of an amateur mint was a smart piece of work. He also effected clever capture of unlicensed arms.

Detection and prevention.—*Personal Investigation.*—Mr. Percival is really always on the spot as soon as possible when a grave crime occurs in the main range. Mr. Tottenham is also very zealous in this respect.

Property lost and recovered.—The fall in the percentage of property recovered is regrettable. The case mentioned in paragraph 17 may be noted with satisfaction in this connection.

Prosecutions.—I have consulted the Criminal Investigation Department, about the failure of the cases against C. V. Rowe and await their opinion.

Houses of bad repute.—It would be interesting to know where these are mostly to be found. It is remarkable that there should be no more than 35 in the district. No explanation has been suggested for the remarkable increase in their number (25 per cent). Presumably it is to be ascribed to more careful registration.

Criminal gangs.—I fancy that in the course of this year we shall see the Criminal Tribes Act working in the district. Mr. Tottenham has taken a great deal of trouble in collecting materials in this connection.

Security sections.—These sections have been used less but perhaps more judiciously than in the previous year.

Subordinate officers.—I have nothing to add to Mr. Percival's remarks.

General.—The Re-allocation is on probation. It is certainly not popular. The removal of the District Superintendent of Police's head-quarters to Madura has been a great improvement. The police arrangements in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's flying visit to Mantapam were very successful. A large number of special constables were enrolled. Everything passed off without a hitch. I think the general result of the year's work is creditable to Mr. Percival considering that his tools are not of a very high grade (a general difficulty in Rāmnād) and that so long as this district with its peculiar physical characteristics is so ill-provided with roads it is perfectly impossible to exercise any effective supervision over outlying stations. In the wet weather in particular the wholesome dread of a District Superintendent of Police (or District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate) "in being" is a sensation to which the police in many places in this district are entire strangers.

It is a somewhat delicate matter for me to express the very high opinion that I have formed of Mr. Tottenham's keenness, conscientiousness and indefatigability. I trust that I need not apologise for the length of these remarks.

P.S.—The secular Vadagalai-Tengalai dispute at Srivilliputtur continued to give some trouble throughout the year. But the action of the Temple Committee in appointing a Superintendent to carry out its orders and dismiss refractory servants which action we have supported magisterially has cleared up the situation a good deal. A dispute between Parayas and Odayars in the Tiruvadanai Deputy Tahsildari—due to the former refusing to prostrate themselves before the Odayars as often as the Odayars insist is traditionally correct, and to the Odayars consequently proclaiming a sort of lock-out against Paraya drummers at their ceremonies, has long been simmering and has given rise to some criminal cases; but I have heard nothing about it quite recently, so perhaps it is quieting down. The Shanar-anti-Shanar trouble at Kallūrani is still a cause of anxiety. At the very end of the year there was some friction between Muhammadans and Christians at Aruppukōttai about a Christian procession passing a Muhammadan mosque. I declined to admit the exaggerated claims of the Muhammadans and as a matter of fact all passed off quietly (on 1st January 1914). There was considerable excitement at Mudukulattur about the exhumation of a Muhammadan woman's corpse. I have reported about this to Government. These two last incidents have a quasi-political interest as they illustrate that somewhat widely spread hyperaesthesia from which Muhammadans seem to be suffering. No other phenomena of a political character occurred during the year to my recollection. The political outlook of the Rāmnād yet is of course that of the proverbial "frog in the well."

CAMP, RĀMNĀD,
26th February 1914.

A. R. LOFTUS-TOTTENHAM,
District Magistrate.

Tinnevely.

Forwarded.

Mr. Hitchcock has been but two months in the district and he had three predecessors in the year under report.

Mr. Molony has only been in office as District Magistrate for a few months before he forwarded last year's report, and now he has given place to me, who have an equally short experience and will in turn hand over charge to Mr. Todhunter next month.

In such circumstances a report is merely a statistical survey and no local knowledge of any value can be expected. I would however emphasize the fact that in a district like Tinnevely which has been notorious for sedition and crime, the want of personal experience and personal influence in its officers must have a deteriorating influence on police administration.

In paragraph 11 the District Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease in grave crime to security work, but in paragraph 30 under the head of security for good behaviour he largely modifies this view, and I am inclined to agree with him that Sub-Inspectors might be better employed than in prosecuting such cases.

With reference to paragraph 11, I would remark that whereas in 1910 the average weight of grains purchasable for a rupee was 13.16 as against 11.39 for 1913, yet the fat year showed more crime than the lean. My own investigations in this district have shown similar results and I may mention as an example that 1908 showed not only the lowest rainfall but also the lowest number of burglaries. That crime increases with scarcity is not borne out by the figures. With regard to grave crime, although there may be unknown factors influencing the figures I really think that the district is showing improvement*. For 1907, 1908, 1909 the average was 1,306; and for 1911, 1912, 1913 it is 1,106.

* *Note by the Inspector-General.*—"In June 1910, the size of the district was reduced owing to the formation of Rāmnād district. So no comparison could be made with the years previous to 1911."

Only three convictions were obtained out of fourteen prosecutions for false complaint; and the failures involved a great waste of valuable time. A magistrate can judge much better than a policeman not if a case is true or false but if a false case is likely to be condemned on the available evidence in a court of law; and I would suggest that the District Superintendent of Police consult the District Magistrate in any cases where he feels that there may be difficulty in securing a conviction.

Mr. Weth's experiment at Kulasekarapatnam should be allowed, I think, to develop gradually; we must be careful not to increase the numbers of criminals there beyond his scope.

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
25th February 1914.

G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Magistrate.

Coimbatore.

The year was one of normal progress and the Superintendent's report calls for few remarks from me. It is discouraging that in the Kilvani case the police and the Judge should have taken diametrically opposite views as to the guilty party—especially after the failure of the police to bring to book the guilty parties in the Paranjervalli riot. That fact known to half a taluk cannot be properly presented to a court is disappointing. The fault generally lies with the ryots who are persistent if clumsy concoctors of evidence. I propose shortly to go through the Kilvani case carefully with the District Superintendent of Police.

I am trying to arrange for some systematic patrolling by talaiyaris on shandy days. I am not prepared to subscribe to the condemnation of the talaiyari passed by the District Superintendent of Police.

22nd February 1914.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
District Magistrate.

The Nilgiris.

Forwarded.

2. I have little to say on the general police work of the district. Crime is light throughout the district, and the only places, where police work is at all heavy, are the towns of Ootacamund and Coonoor, and the Wellington Cantonment. Domestic servants on the hills are as a rule dishonest and bad, and the police receive a large number of complaints of petty thefts and house-breakings from employers of such servants. The police should make a point of acquainting themselves with the antecedents of every servant belonging to the hills, and they should warn employers against giving work to those whose history is bad. They should also take steps under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code against the worst characters.

Mr. Skinner is interesting himself in the servant question of the hill stations on the Nilgiris, and it is hoped that much good will result.

3. A somewhat alarming feature of the year was the number of poisoning cases that occurred in hotels and other places in Ootacamund and Wellington. The poison used was as a rule arsenic. The authors of the mischief have in no case been discovered, though every endeavour was made. It is exceedingly difficult to detect a case of this nature, and accordingly efforts have been made to limit the number of shops where such poisons, as arsenic and perchloride of mercury, can be bought. The provisions of the Poisons Act are now being rigorously enforced.

4. As regards the sepoys' riot case referred to in paragraph 22 of the Superintendent's report, I have no doubt that there had been for some time past ill-feeling between the police and the detachment of sepoys who were then stationed in Ootacamund. The detachment was under orders of transfer and the sepoys took advantage of the disturbance in the market to settle old scores with the police. I consider that Inspector Mitchell did good work in this case.

5. Mr. Skinner is an energetic and capable officer and is instilling more life into the work of his subordinates.

25th February 1914.

M. YOUNG,
District Magistrate.

South Malabar.

Forwarded.

Paragraph VI of the District Superintendent of Police's report.—There are two sides to the Parappur adhikari's case and the Divisional officer's opinion was formed after personal enquiry. No gazetted officer of the police made such an enquiry.

I think that on the whole the adhikaris realize the importance of reporting crime promptly and that their work in this respect is improving. It is true, on the other hand, that they render little assistance in the surveillance of known depredators, but there are special difficulties in this matter in Malabar. It is easy for a village headman to watch the movements of bad characters when they live in the same compact village as himself. But it is a different matter in Malabar where the known depredator lives in an isolated house, two or three miles it may be from the adhikari's house.

Paragraphs XII to XXIV of the Superintendent's report.—Crime was normal during the year, the most unsatisfactory feature being the continued increase in the number of house-breakings accompanied by theft and the continued drop in the percentage of these cases detected. In many of these cases unidentifiable property was stolen and it would be unfair to blame the police for their poor success in bringing the offenders to justice. But in most cases the crimes are the work of local criminals and it ought to be possible in time to mark these men down and put them up under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. At any rate I can think of no other way of dealing with what is a growing evil and an evil which it is impossible not to connect with the re-organization scheme. I attribute the increase in cattle-thefts in the last two years very largely to the fact that many of the cattle-thieves of Pangaamsam have recently come out of jail where they had been imprisoned in default of finding security for their good behaviour. The most sensational crime of the year was the murder by a Mappilla of the senior Tampuran of the Kadannamanna Kovilagam. This crime was a Mappilla outrage of the type so common thirty years ago, and it is a most encouraging sign of the times that it was not followed by an equally typical Mappilla outbreak. As a matter of fact the Mappillas showed no signs of excitement. My information is that at the back of this crime there was a tale of persecution and agrarian wrong, and there is no doubt that a proportion of the crime of the district—particularly of crimes of violence—has its origin in agrarian trouble. It is also true that as pointed out by Mr. Windle in paragraph XXXVII of his report the present agrarian system places too much power in the hands of influential jammies. It is hardly too much to say that in parts of the district the King's Writ does not run except with the kind permission of the local magnate, and private courts of justice are not uncommon. It would have an excellent effect if the police could get good evidence of a fine imposed in one of these courts and prosecute the janni for extortion. But the difficulty would be to get the good evidence.

Paragraph XXXVIII of the Superintendent's report.—The police arrangements during His Excellency's visit to Calicut were excellent and reflected the greatest credit upon Mr. Rowlandson who was then in charge.

General.—Two bad torture cases constitute rather blots on the year's work. One was acquitted on appeal by the High Court, but in the Kolattur cases the appeals were dismissed. Otherwise the administration was satisfactory, but there is no doubt that the re-organization scheme and the reduction in the number of stations are unpopular. It is curious that however much the people may deary the police they object strongly when a police station is abolished.

MALABAR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
MANANTODDY,
19th February 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

North Malabar.

Forwarded.

2. The report calls for few remarks from me. As usual, grave crime was light, and the year generally was uneventful. The most important event of the year was the bifurcation of the unwieldy Kottayam Circle, and I note that this most necessary measure at once led to an improvement in the work of the Kottayam Inspector.

3. As I have stated in my endorsement on the South Malabar report I think that the adhikaris are improving in the matter of sending prompt information of crime, but their surveillance of known depredators remains nominal. A certain amount of petty crime no doubt remains unreported, and judging from information received on my late tour in the taluk, I have some suspicion that in some of the wilder parts of the Wynaad even serious crime is hushed up.

4. Mr. Lewis' administration of his department was smooth, and the relations between the police and the magistracy were good. More energy is required on the part of the Inspectors.

MALABAR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
CALICUT,
1st March 1914.

C. A. INNES,
Ag. District Magistrate.

South Canara.

Submitted.

2. The report shows that the police administration of the year has been satisfactory. Crime has been light and the police investigation, as a rule, satisfactory.

As the Sub-Inspectors gain experience, a further improvement may be expected.

3. Village police.—I am not in favour of lectures at jamabandi. It would, moreover, be quite impracticable for the District Superintendent of Police to attend all the jamabandi camps. More results will be attained by the methods now followed, i.e., by quiet talks to the village officers and ugranis by the District Superintendent of Police and Inspectors on the tours and by the liberal granting of rewards for good work. I am asking the District Superintendent of Police to give me the names of the village magistrates classed as bad, and steps will be taken to awaken them to a sense of their duties. The great majority of the potels are respectable men, and both willing to assist and capable of assisting the police. The order authorizing the District Superintendent of Police to grant rewards to village officers was a welcome one.

4. Paragraph 16 of the Superintendent's report.—A boat has been purchased by the Landing and Shipping Dues Committee for the use of the police and will be made over to them at once. A boat was hired last season for the same purpose. It is understood that much of the pilfering occurs on board the steamer, when cargo is being worked.

5. Paragraph 18 of the Superintendent's report.—Complaints having been received of the dangerous driving of some vehicles in Mangalore, I asked the District Superintendent of Police to regulate the traffic. An improvement has already been effected, but more remains to be done. The new Hackney Carriage Act which comes into force on April 1st will strengthen their hands.

6. Paragraph 20 of the Superintendent's report.—The police cannot be blamed for the failure of the three murder cases.

7. Paragraph 32 of the Superintendent's report.—Proposals have been submitted for introducing rules to regulate the transport of sandalwood. The fact that large quantities of sandalwood come down from above ghats renders the work of the thieves in this district easier. Credit is due to the police for bringing this traffic to notice, and especially to the Prosecuting Inspector of Police for the able manner in which he prosecuted the cases.

8. Paragraphs 33 and 41 of the Superintendent's report.—I am impressing on magistrates the necessity for awarding compensation to the accused and sanctioning the prosecution of the complainant in cases proved to be wilfully false.

9. Paragraph 36 of the Superintendent's report.—The percentage of property recovered shows a notable improvement over the figures of the last two years.

10. Paragraph 38 of the Superintendent's report.—I endorse the favourable remarks made on the work of the Prosecuting Inspector.

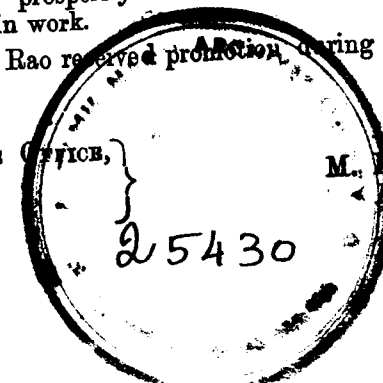
11. Paragraph 47 of the Superintendent's report.—Serious crime against property is usually the work of habitual offenders. I attribute the lightness of crime of this description in the district, to the good work done by the police under the preventive sections of the code. In the cases which have come before me, I have noticed that ample evidence has been collected by the police, before putting them before the magistrates.

12. Paragraph 43 of the Superintendent's report.—I have made enquiries into the failure of the scheme for the settlement of destitute Mappillas and directed the Tahsildar to warn all village officers not to throw the usual obstacles in the way of any bona fide applications. My enquiries showed, however, that there are practically no destitute Mappillas. All those whose occupation came to an end with the opening of the railway (cartmen, boatmen, etc.), have found other employment without difficulty. The prosperity of the fishing industry has made it easy for any one who is willing to work to obtain work.

13. I was glad to see that Mr. Subba Rao received promotion during the year. It is well deserved.

SOUTH CANARA DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
GURPUR,
2nd March 1914.

M. COUGHMAN,
District Magistrate.



221, 193 & N1.
N431