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Judicial (1895) Department.

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G.O., No. 1915

Dated 11th Sept: 1895

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[Despatch Abstract.]

ANTHROPOMETRIC SYSTEM.

Forwarding to the Inspector-General of Police, for perusal and return, copy of correspondence between the Government of Bengal and the Government of India, regarding the progress made in applying the ~~---~~ for the identification of old ~~offenders~~ offenders in the districts of the Lower Provinces .

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செப்பனிடுபவர் பெயர்

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20SEP.95
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23 AUG 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

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BENGAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF ANTHROPOMETRY.

SECOND EDITION.

(Revised up to 1st January 1895.)

1895
Jail Dept
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BENGAL POLICE.

CIRCULAR No. 6.

FROM E. R. HENRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.,

TO ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE
(THROUGH MAGISTRATES AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS).

Dated Calcutta, the 31st July 1894.

THE following summary of the instructions, which have from time to time issued for the working of the anthropometric system as applied to the identification of old offenders, is now published for general information.

E. R. HENRY,
Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

BENGAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION BY MEANS OF ANTHROPOMETRY.

Object.

1. Each year the police have to deal with a number of persons whose correct names and antecedents are unknown, and who, when caught committing crime, are dealt with as first offenders, though in reality they may be habitual criminals of specially dangerous character. The development of railway construction and the extension of steamer services have enormously lessened the difficulty of getting from one place to another, and criminals have realised the conveniences thus placed within their reach, and avail themselves freely of both railways and steamers to get from parts where they are known to fresh raiding grounds, where the assumption of a false name is sufficient to prevent the local police from acquiring any information as to their past history. The necessity of devising some means of identifying the more dangerous criminals, notwithstanding any precautions they may take to conceal their identity, having forced itself upon the Inspector-General's attention, has led to the introduction of the anthropometric system described below for purposes of criminal identification.

System.

2. The well-ascertained fact that the measurements of certain bony portions of the human frame do not vary during the period between adolescence and extreme old age, led to the development of the Bertillon anthropometric system in France. The Bengal system is based upon it, with modifications; six only instead of ten measurements, and the impression of the left thumb, which under the earlier French system had not been utilised being taken. The measurements also are taken under different conditions, in a different way, and with improved instruments. These modifications are required to enable the system to be made applicable to this Province. The working details of the Bengal system here described are being carried out in 45 districts and in many subdivisions, and so far as can be gauged by the results of three years' actual experience, they meet local requirements. Upon the assumption that these anthropometric data remain constant throughout life—and experience may be held to have demonstrated this—it is certain that if these immutable measurements, including the impression of the left thumb, can at any time be obtained for any particular criminal, his identity is fixed in a manner which will render nugatory any efforts he may make to confuse it by change of name or residence, or by personal disguise.

General application of system.

3. As hereafter explained, certain measurements—the impression of the left thumb; a correct description of marks and scars; the apparent age on a specified date of the person measured, and full particulars as to his past criminal history—are duly entered on a roll-card. This is transmitted to the Central Office, where it is classified on a system which admits of its being readily traced, should it be required at any time. The measurements of this card are thus permanently recorded. Should the person

thus delineated be re-arrested at any subsequent time, the rules require the local police to measure him, to send the measurements to the Central Office, and to await a reply before allowing his case to be disposed of. At the Central Office inspection of the measurements would infallibly lead to the tracing out of the original roll-card, which would furnish all necessary information as to real name and past criminality, and this could be communicated by return of post to the local police.

Utilization of thumb impressions.

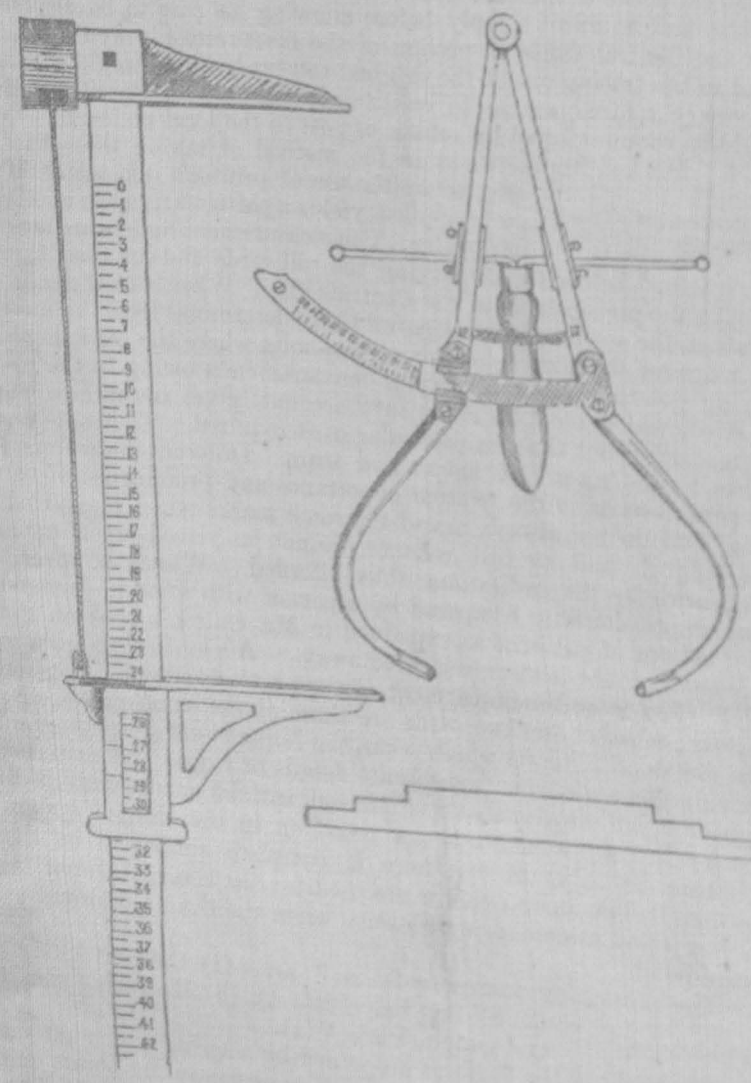
4. Marked improvement in the method of taking these has been effected by the use of printer's ink, which, if properly applied, yields a particularly clear and lasting impression. The measurement figures are now used as explained below for classifying the roll-cards and for their arrangement in the pigeon-holes of the Central Office. When a card comes from a district, the searcher in the Central Office determines from the measurement figures the pigeon-hole or pigeon-holes where the card should be. Having got thus far, similarity of measurements, owing to the margin for error, which must be taken into account, gives incomplete help in differentiating out the one particular card required. The same remark applies to the record of marks and scars. Different measurers have different views as to the relative importance and prominence of certain marks, and do not always record the same marks when measuring the same subject, and so full reliance cannot be placed upon apparent divergencies in the indications thus afforded. When, however, the thumb impressions are compared by a person with some understanding of the system of patterns as explained in Mr. Galton's book on Finger Impressions, doubt is at once cleared away. A glance through a magnifying glass is sufficient in most instances to decide the question in issue, viz., whether the two cards are those of the same person or not. In the few doubtful cases which occur, the impressions are photographed on an enlarged scale when the minute details of ridges and patterns are brought out so vividly that comparison can be made with facility. Similarity in measurements is not relied on in the Bengal system as establishing identity, unless there is complete similarity in thumb impressions. The measurements are used for the classification of cards, and are rejected as evidencing identity when the thumb impressions do not correspond.

Appliances used.

5. The measuring instruments used are—(1) Calipers (Plate I), (2) Sliding bar (Plate I), (3) Measuring standard and gauge (Plate VII).

(1) The limbs of the Calipers are joined by a spring which automatically regulates the pressure of its extremities or measuring points on the surface measured. This instrument, which is used for the head measurements, has a self-registering index; in its application, therefore, it may be described as automatic and self-registering. (2) The Sliding bar is used for the finger, forearm, and foot measurements; the pressure is supplied by a coiled spring. To ensure that its pressure shall be equal for all these measurements, a chain has been provided with insertion links at graduated intervals, which permit of its being attached in varying lengths to connect the fixed and moveable cross-arms of the instrument. The addition of springs to both instruments minimises to a great extent the variations in recorded results,

PLATE I.



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which might be expected from the varying sense of touch of different measurers. This variation, though it has been thus reduced, is not a negligible quantity, and, as explained later on, due account of it is taken in the rules devised to regulate the system of search. (3) The Measuring Standard consists of a brass or wooden scale marked to feet, inches, and up to eighths of inches affixed to the wall and placed in a vertical position. Care should be taken that the surface of the measuring standard projects from, i.e., is not flush with the wall surface. This is required, as the edge of the Measuring Standard keeps the gauge in its proper position. The Gauge consists of two rectangular pieces of wood 8 inches × 6 inches, fastened together at right angles. A wing in the centre serves as a handle. The appearance of this instrument can be easily made out from the illustration.

Marks and scars are measured by means of a steel tape, their position being oriented from fixed prescribed points. The thumb impression is taken from a piece of flat tin smeared for the operation with a very thin film of printer's ink.

Measurements taken.

6. Measurements are taken in the following order :—

(1) Length of head,
(2) Width of head,
(3) Length of left middle finger,
(4) Length of left forearm,
(5) Length of left foot,
(6) Height.

The impression of the ball of the left thumb and a description of the more prominent permanent marks and scars are also taken.

Officers employed.

7. As the success of the system depends on the accuracy of recorded results, a number of specially selected officers have been taught the use of the instruments and the system of taking measurements, thumb impressions, and descriptive rolls, and are by constant practice kept in the highest state of efficiency. These officers, called "skilled measurers," are sent round to districts to instruct the local police, who, after being instructed and reported competent by a skilled measurer, are required to measure, and prepare the roll-cards of ten persons in the presence of the Superintendent, and it is only when their measurements sufficiently approximate the measurements made by the skilled measurer, and the thumb impressions and descriptive rolls have been correctly prepared, that they are declared qualified. The names of officers found qualified are reported to the Central Office for record, and the letters Q. M. (qualified measurer) entered against their names in the gradation list. Only men with a good knowledge of English are instructed, and preference is given to such officers in filling up vacancies in the Inspector-General's Reserve, other qualifications being equal. No officers fit for Court duties will be promoted until they hold certificates of proficiency as measurers. Any such officers not now proficient must be directed to perfect themselves at the earliest possible opportunity. Superintendents are responsible that a sufficient number of qualified measurers are available in their districts: there should, if possible, be two at each head-quarters and one for each subdivision. They should also have a certain number of other officers under instruction, to take the place of a qualified measurer in case of necessity. These officers should be brought into the head-quarters, when a "skilled measurer" visits it, for purposes of final instruction and examination as above.

8. Directive instructions under this heading apply to two classes of persons: (I) unidentified persons arrested by the police as suspects, or who are under trial on a criminal charge; (II) persons actually convicted of having committed an offence under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, rendering them liable to imprisonment for three years or upwards, or under sections 328, 363—369, Penal Code, outside these chapters.

Persons to be measured.

The object of measuring persons of class (I) is that their roll-cards may be sent to the Central Office with a view to ascertaining whether anything is known about them. If anything is known, it is duly communicated and can be proved in Court in the manner prescribed by law (section 511, C. P. C). If nothing is known, the Central Office replies accordingly, and *in either instance returns* the roll-card. If the suspect or under-trial person is convicted finally, the question whether he should or should not be measured with a view to his measurements being permanently recorded is then determined by the rules which apply to persons of class (II) *infra*.

It must be remembered that the only information as to the past criminality of persons which can be of use to the police is specific information on record against them of having been convicted of offences under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, which can be proved in Court under the law which regulates admission of proof of previous convictions with reference to the effect of section 75, Penal Code. If by establishing the identity of a suspect it could be shown that he is a man strongly suspected of leading an actively criminal life, though this information might be interesting to the local police and useful in putting them on their guard, it is information which could not be placed before a trying Magistrate, and consequently would be of no assistance towards successful prosecution, or towards securing a sentence commensurate with the requirements of the case.

Roll-cards will not be accepted by Courts as proof of the previous convictions recorded on them, and the production of the usual evidence required by Section 511, C. P. C., is still indispensable. A card showing previous convictions will, however, furnish good grounds for a remand, which otherwise might not be granted.

9. All persons of class (I) who are unknown to the police, or concerning whose identity or past history there exists doubt, should be measured by Court Sub-Inspectors, their roll-cards sent down to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before their cases are disposed of. When the under-trial prisoner or suspect is a resident of the thana jurisdiction, and his correct name and all his past history are known to the local police, it is of course unnecessary to make any reference to the Central Office, which under no circumstances can give more information about the man than should be contained in the police-station register XIII, which purports to contain exhausfive information about all convicts resident of the police-station jurisdiction.

CLASS I.

Under-trials and suspects measured and roll-cards sent to Central Office with object of ascertaining whether there is information available concerning their past history.

10. When the suspect is with the subdivisional police, Superintendents must arrange either that the suspect is forwarded to district head-quarters for purposes of measurement, or that a qualified measurer is

Arrangements to be made for measuring suspects at subdivisions.

deputed with instruments to the subdivision, or that instruments are sent to the Subdivisional Court officer if he is a qualified measurer.

11. As regards the identification of unknown persons charged with offences, it is laid down that every person in custody who is a foreigner to the district, and whose residence and antecedents have not been ascertained during police investigation, shall be considered unidentified. When an unidentified person is in custody of the police, details concerning him will be entered in the "Register of unidentified persons" kept up at each subdivision, and a copy sent at once to the Inspector-General's office. Court Sub-Inspectors are held responsible that this is done without delay. The entries in the "Register of unidentified persons" must be made as soon as it is ascertained that a prisoner is unidentified.

Definition of "unidentified."

12. Court Sub-Inspectors will be held personally responsible: (*a*) That all unidentified persons are measured, their measurement-cards sent to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before their cases are disposed of. (The process of search in Calcutta occupies little time, so a reply may be expected by the post leaving Calcutta not later than 24 hours from the date of receipt there of the measurement-card): (*b*) That application for remand is made to enable the police to measure suspects and to make enquiry in the Central Office: (*c*) That the Register of unidentified persons is carefully and correctly kept up, a copy of the entries being sent to district head-quarters and to the Central Office.

Responsibility of Court officers.

13. It is essential to the working success of the anthropometric scheme that every unidentified person sent up by the police shall be measured and a reference made to the Central Office, and a reply awaited before his case is disposed of. The co-operation of all officers is required to ensure that this rule is strictly observed. Superintendents and Inspectors when inspecting Court offices will specially note in their "Remarks" whether the rule has been infringed, and the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspector-General will pay special attention to this point. The number of unidentified persons sent up in the course of the year in any district is not large, and the maintenance of the register and compliance with the rules now laid down cannot entail much extra work on the Court Sub-Inspector, who has been relieved of routine work and in many places consequently has ample leisure.

Great importance of measuring all unidentified persons and making a reference to Central Office.

14. The object and scope of what is known as the P. R. system of classification are fully set forth in the Bengal Police Code. This system ensures that a classification made for police purposes is transcribed into the jail registers, thereby enabling the police to trace dangerous convicts throughout their jail career, although they may in the requirements of jail administration be moved frequently from one jail to another. As soon as a case falling under Chapter XII or XVII, Penal Code, or certain other specified sections outside these chapters, is convicted, the District Superintendent is required to determine whether the convicted defendant shall or shall not be classified as P. R. Specific

CLASS II.

Precautions taken in selecting convicts whose measurements are required for permanent record.

instructions are given in the Bengal Police Code for the guidance of Superintendents in deciding whether this classification shall be adopted; but these instructions are necessarily not exhaustive, and discretion is left to officers.

General instructions laid down to ensure that convicts answering certain descriptions shall be classified P. R. These instructions are not intended to be exhaustive.

15. Generally it is laid down that all persons who appear to be professional or habitual criminals, even though there is but this one conviction on record against them—all persons convicted of offences under the above chapters, whose identity the police have failed to satisfactorily establish—all persons believed to commit crime outside the limits of the police-station in which they reside—must be classified P. R. As the P. R. classification is determined at the time when the case is decided—when all the facts of it are fresh in the memory of the Superintendent, who has, moreover, the opportunity of consulting the Sub-District Inspectors and the officers connected with the successful prosecution of the case—the instances in which P. R. classification is either wrongly made or wrongly omitted should be rare.

The rules require that all convicts classified P. R., i.e., persons of class II, shall be measured.

16. The rules stringently require that all P. R. convicts shall be anthropometrically measured. The adaptation of the P. R. system to the anthropometric system thus ensures that the officers most qualified to pronounce upon the past antecedents and potentiality for crime of convicts shall decide whether any particular convict shall or shall not be measured. The measurements of all P. R. convicts (class II) are required for permanent record, and must be taken and certified by a skilled measurer, or, if taken by a qualified measurer, must be tested and certified by a skilled measurer. Unless so certified, they are not accepted for record in the Central Office.

Persons required to furnish security under sections 109, 110, C. C. P., who have not been convicted of any specific offence, need not be measured.

Deaths of persons anthropometrically measured to be reported.

17. Superintendents will submit, on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October, statements in the following form showing deaths during the preceding quarter amongst ex-convicts and convicts who have been anthropometrically measured:—

Statement showing Deaths amongst Convicts and ex-Convicts anthropometrically measured.

Name of district.	Name of convict or ex-convict.	Father's name.	Last Conviction.			
			District.	Sentence.	Date.	Section.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Weekly jail parade scheme designed as a check upon the working of the P. R. system.

18. The system of holding weekly jail parades at which a return is drawn up showing whether all persons admitted to jail during the preceding week, or about to be released during the ensuing week, have been rightly classified P. R. or have apparently, through an unjustifiable omission, not been so classified, affords an effective check upon the working of the P. R. system, as these returns are scrutinized for their own districts by Superintendents, and are also scrutinized by inspecting officers. Further, a special note is recorded when it is found that a P. R. prisoner newly admitted into jail or about to be released has not been measured, and steps are taken to have him measured at once.

No measurements permanently recorded in Inspector-General's office until verified by skilled measurers.

19. Original measurements are ordinarily made by the district police officers. Those of unidentified under-trial prisoners are alone sent direct to the Central Office in order that search may be made. If the identity can be established, information is sent without delay to the requisitioning Superintendent. Those of convicted prisoners are retained by the Superintendent until, according to the rules, they have been tested by one of the skilled measurers. Skilled measurers, who are required to visit all districts periodically, should not certify cards as correct unless all the entries have been made in strict accordance with rules.

The cards of prisoners who are transferred to other jails before their measurements are tested should be sent for this purpose to the Superintendent of the district to which the prisoner has been transferred. The officer holding the weekly jail parades should report if any P. R. prisoners, besides those whose names are entered in the previous week's jail parade report, have been transferred. After being tested, the measurement-cards are sent to the Central Office for record.

Criminal record up to December 1894.

20. Information concerning over 17,000 of the principal criminals of the Province has been classified in the Central Office. This obviously is a very incomplete criminal record, but it is being added to daily. At first references for information will frequently prove unsuccessful; but this need not discourage officers, as instances of failure will become fewer as the criminal record becomes more complete. The system was put to the test of actual working towards the end of August 1893. During the 12 months ending 31st December 1894 the Central Office have been able to give the local police full information as to the past criminal history and identity of 143 persons whose antecedents the local police after exhausting enquiry had failed to ascertain. These successful cases came from 34 districts, amongst which were the most north-westerly and the most south-easterly districts of the Province. These figures of success afford reason to believe that the Bengal system has been started on sound lines, and that it is well adapted to the conditions which obtain in rural Bengal.

Rules for the working of the Criminal Identification Branch.

21. The Criminal Identification Department of the Bengal Police Office is worked, under the control of the Personal Assistant, by the Inspectors of the Inspector-General's Reserve, aided by the two Sub-Inspectors appointed for investigation of cases of road-

poisoning, and by such other officers as may be selected for the purpose. The immediate charge of the department rests primarily and ordinarily with an officer specially deputed for the purpose from time to time, and when he is temporarily absent or otherwise engaged, with the senior Inspector or Sub-Inspector available.

It is the duty of the officer in charge to receive and arrange roll-cards and to answer references in connection with them. He has to see that the cards are properly prepared, indexed, and arranged, and to keep the key of the almirah in which they are deposited.

It is further his duty to depute "skilled measurers" quarterly to each Central Jail to test the measurements of all prisoners made P. R. during the previous three months, to measure those not already measured, and to see, so far as he is able, that no persons who ought to have been measured escape measurement.

The "skilled measurers," besides testing the measurements of prisoners at Central Jails, instruct the local police how to measure accurately. Timely notice of their visits will be given to the Superintendents of neighbouring districts, who will send officers for instruction. When an officer is found to be proficient, he will be taken before the Superintendent, who will examine him, and, if satisfied of his proficiency, report his name to the Central Office for record.

The officers of the Criminal Identification Department always carry about with them a set of instruments, and under the orders of the District Superintendent, should take every opportunity of measuring, with their consent, all criminals at large who are known to have been convicted of an offence rendering them liable to be kept under police surveillance. A commencement has been made with convicted members of such criminal tribes as the Bediyas, Mughya Doms, Bhatus, Shanders, Muzaffarpur Sonars, Tutia Musalmans of Midnapore, &c.

Skilled measurers.

22. Skilled measurers are posted at the Inspector-General's office and at the offices of the Superintendents of Bhagalpur and Rajshahi. These officers have charge of measurements at the Central and subordinate jails shown in the appendix against their names.

The duties of these officers are to measure P. R. prisoners at Central and to proceed to district jails when the number of P. R. prisoners at any of these jails is large enough to make such a course advisable, and to test measurements made by qualified measurers in districts. They should arrange to visit each district jail at least once every six months.

The skilled measurers are attached to the offices mentioned above, and any necessary communications from Superintendents to these officers will be directed accordingly. The Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General will decide any question of urgency or difficulty.

Skilled measurers submit a daily personal diary, describing their movements and work, to the Central Office through the Superintendent of the district in which they are working. These diaries are filled in in the same way as Inspectors' diaries. At the end of each month they submit statements of work done during the month, and bring to notice the names of measurers and the number of their measurements which differ from the test measurement by more than

9 8 10

half an inch in the case of height and two millimetres in respect of other measurements. They must satisfy themselves that no person who should be measured escapes measurement, and should bring to the notice of the Superintendent the case of any convict not made P. R., who, in their opinion, should have been made P. R. and measured. They also report the state of the instruments in the districts they visit, and, after testing them with the gauge and dynamometer provided, should bring to notice any want of accuracy. The pull of the Sliding rule should be between 3 and 4 pounds when the upper ring is opposite 12 cm. Instructions for testing the strength of springs of both instruments will shortly issue.

Precautions to be taken in districts to ensure that all convicts liable to measurement shall not escape measurement.

23. In order that P. R. prisoners may be promptly measured, the P. R. slips, by means of which the fact of prisoners having been made P. R. is communicated to the jail, are made over to the Court Sub-Inspector or other qualified measurer from the Superintendent's office, instead of being sent direct to the jail. It is the duty of the Court Sub-Inspector or other measurer to take the earliest opportunity of measuring the prisoners named in the slips made over to him, and of recording the measurements on the back. Having done this, he makes over the slips to the jail, obtaining a receipt, which should be forwarded to the Superintendent's office, so that the fact of the prisoners having been measured may be noted in the P. R. register and in Police-station Register No. XIII. The cards on which the results are recorded must be retained by Superintendents until the measurements have been tested by a skilled measurer, or by the Superintendent, as no cards, not properly tested, are received in the Central Office for record. Measurement-cards should not be sent to the Central Office for record until the time of appeal is over, or the appeal, if any, has been decided.

P. R. slips of prisoners not measured before transfer should be sent to the Superintendents of the districts to which the prisoners are transferred, who will make them over to the Court Sub-Inspectors with orders to measure them. The Superintendent will then treat the P. R. slips as if they belonged to his own district, and will, after the prisoners have been measured, communicate the fact to the Superintendent of the district from which the P. R. slips have been received.

On the 15th of every month Superintendents report to the Anthropometry Department of the Inspector-General's office the number of measurement-cards prepared by qualified measurers pending test by "skilled measurers." A note is also made showing the number of prisoners due for release during the next month whose measurements have not been tested, in order that arrangements may be made for this purpose. If in any case it is impossible for "skilled measurers" to visit a jail before the date of release of a prisoner whose measurements have not been tested, the Superintendent should have them verified by an officer other than the one who made the original measurement.

All envelopes containing papers concerning the measurement of prisoners, measurement-cards, and questions regarding anthropometry,

should be marked "Anthropometry." Cards should not be folded, but enclosed in covers large enough to contain them.

Measurements, with instructions for taking them.

24. The measurements must invariably be made by a qualified or skilled measurer with an assistant to whom he can dictate the figures without putting down his measuring instruments.

In cases in which the measurements are written down by an officer other than the measurer, the measurer should verify the entries, and he will be held responsible for their correctness.

Women will not, under any circumstances, be subject to measurement.

It is of little use taking the measurements of any but full-grown adults.

The measurer must be careful to place himself and his subject in the positions indicated in the plates. It is essential to accuracy that these positions be closely observed. He should verify the correctness of the instruments by means of the metal standard supplied with each set and when available by the dynamometer.

Each subject will be measured three several times. If the measurements differ by two millimetres or less, the mean will be entered. If the difference exceeds two millimetres, the measurements will be carefully taken and re-taken until they fall within this limit.

Where possible, the measurements and descriptions will be tested and certified by a gazetted officer. The original measurements will not, however, be altered by a testing officer until clearly proved to be wrong. The testing should be so conducted that the measurer cannot possibly know the original measurements.

The height will be recorded in feet and inches; all the other measurements in centimetres and millimetres.

The dates of measurements and signature of measurers and testers will be entered at the foot of each roll-card.

Whenever a prisoner is measured at any Central or District or Intermediate Jail, the word "Measured" should be stamped on his jail admission ticket, and also across his name in the Jail Admission Register, so as to obviate his being measured on transfer.

Precautions to obviate unnecessary remeasuring.

25. In the case of prisoners transferred, Circular No. 17 from the Inspector-General of Jails requires Superintendents of jails to enter the word "measured" in red ink against the prisoner's name in the Jail Admission Register.

Method of measuring.

26. In making measurements the following precautions should be observed.

CAUTION TO MEASURERS.

Three measurements will invariably be taken, the mean result alone being finally recorded. In working out the mean result, fractions below ¼ will be ignored; fractions of ¼ will be so shown; fractions above ¾ will be treated as unity. Thus (18·4—18·5—18·4) the mean is 18·43, but the fraction being below ¼ is ignored, and the mean result recorded as 18·4. With (18·5—18·5—18·5) the mean is 18·5, the fraction being above ¾ is to be treated as unity, and the mean result recorded as 18·5. With (18·4¼—18·5—18·4) the mean result will be recorded as 18·4½.

In the case of limbs being deformed or mutilated in any way, so as to prevent a correct measurement being taken, the measurement should be considered as "short."

Measuring Length of Head.

The subject to squat on the ground with face towards left hand of measurer seated in a chair. The indicator to be pushed back so as to rest against the right limb of the calipers. The point of left limb of calipers to be kept in position in the cavity above bridge of the nose (nasal arch) by measurer's left index finger and thumb. The right limb of calipers, worked by right index finger and thumb of measurer, *to be passed below the subject's ear* and the point worked over the back of the subject's head, the object being to ascertain the maximum length from the cavity above bridge of nose (nasal arch) to occipital bone. The measurer will be careful not to pull the right limb, but to guide it only. By passing the point below the ear at the commencement of the operation, the maximum length is gradually worked up to and the chance of error diminished. When the operation is completed, the right limb of the calipers should be brought back under the ear before the instrument is removed.

See Plate II.

Measuring Width of Head.

The subject to squat on the ground facing the measurer seated in a chair. After adjusting the indicator, the measurer, holding the hinge lightly between the thumb and index finger of left hand, will lightly grasp the handle in his right hand, and will then work the points of the calipers across the widest part of the head, *i.e.*, from one parietal bone to the other, taking care to keep the instrument in a horizontal plane. The greatest width of the head must be measured and recorded.

See Plate III.

Measuring Left Middle Finger.

The first insertion link of the chain to be hooked. Subject and measurer to stand face to face. The sliding bar to be held between right arm and side of measurer, and kept almost horizontal. Measurer's left thumb to be placed in palm of subject's left hand, so as to press home the knuckle into the right angle formed by fixed arm and measuring bar of instrument. Subject's finger to be kept straight by measurer's right middle finger applied between tip and first joint of subject's finger. The measurer might stand on a stool when taking these measurements, if of shorter stature than the person measured.

See Plate IV.

Measuring Left Forearm.

The last insertion link of chain to be hooked. Subject to sit or stand with left side touching the table and elbow pressed back so as to bring the thumb in a line and level with the nipple. Subject's body being at right angles to side of the table, the arm being kept parallel with the side of the table, and care being taken that the instrument is kept parallel with the arm. The subject's wrists and knuckles must be pressed down, and the middle finger kept perfectly straight up to its tip.

See Plate V.

Measuring Left Foot.

The second insertion link to be hooked. The subject to stand upright, on left leg with knee unbent, on a low stool, steadying himself by resting one index finger on a wall or other available support, so as to prevent any portion of the weight of the body being thrown on the arm. Right leg to be raised and flexed as shown in diagram. This measurement to be taken under the following conditions:—Distance between subject's left big toe and vertical plane passing through point of support of finger toe to be 15 inches. Subject's foot to be exactly at right angles to this plane, and *the great toe kept flat on the stool by the pressure of the measurer's fore and middle fingers on the nail and first joint.* The instrument to be exactly parallel with the inner line of the foot.

See Plate VI.

Measuring Height.

Subject to stand with knees braced, heels, buttocks, shoulder-blades and back of head against wall, care being taken that he is standing on a level surface exactly at right angles to wall, with head alongside the measuring standard. The measurer will apply one hand to press on the abdomen of the subject under measurement, and will, holding with the other hand the wing which serves as handle to the Gauge, bring this instrument down until it rests on the subject's head (see illustration). Care must be taken that the edge of the Gauge lies throughout its length close against the edge of the Standard. It has been found that persons can diminish their height while under measurement by pushing out the abdomen; hence the direction given above, which should be strictly adhered to.

See Plate VII.

Taking Thumb Impression.

A small quantity of ordinary printer's ink, mixed if necessary with a very small quantity of sweet oil, should be well rubbed with an India-rubber roller on a tin slab until a very thin even layer is formed. The ball of the thumb of the left hand of the subject, after being wiped, to be laid on the inked slab and rolled about (not rubbed) until sufficiently inked (this can only be learnt from experience), and then lightly and carefully rolled on the paper or card on which the print is to be taken in such a way that the pattern of the whole of the ball of the thumb from side to side is clearly impressed on it. It must be specially borne in mind that any *side* movement, either at the time of applying or removing the thumb will cause a smudge and spoil the impression.

Measurers will be very careful to read measurements correctly. If they have doubt, they should use a magnifying glass, as the millimetre divisions on the scale are necessarily very small.

N.B.—The instruments will be in charge of Court Sub-Inspectors, who will be responsible that they are kept clean and in satisfactory condition. They will be submitted twice a month for the inspection of the District Superintendent.

PLATE II.

Measuring Length of Head.

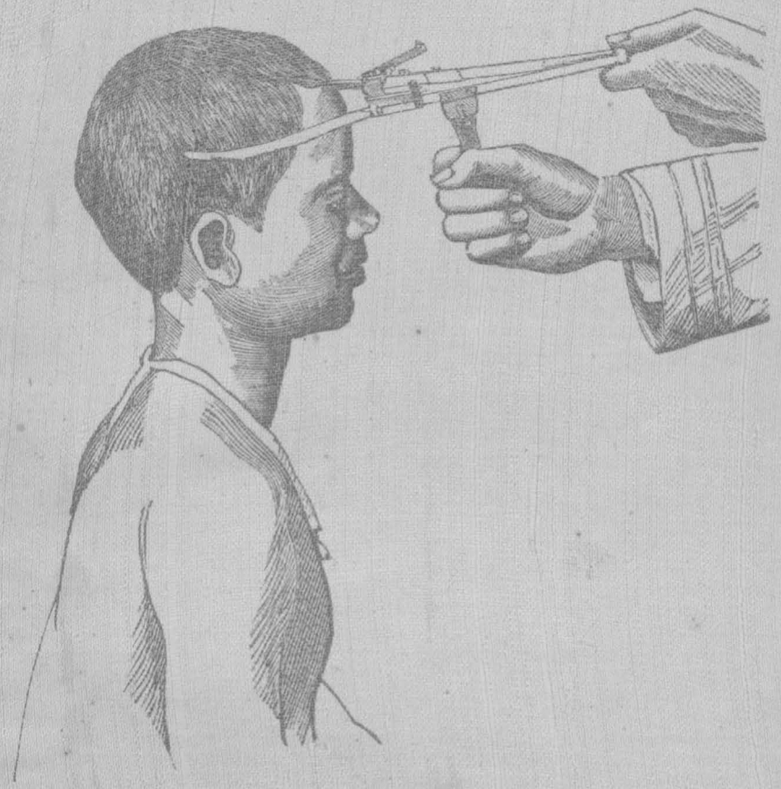


The subject to squat on the ground with face towards left hand of measurer seated in a chair. The indicator to be pushed back so as to rest against the right limb of the calipers. The point of left limb of calipers to be kept in position in the cavity above bridge of the nose (nasal arch) by measurer's left index finger and thumb. The right limb of calipers, worked by right index finger and thumb of measurer, to be passed below the subject's ear and the point worked over the back of the subject's head, the object being to ascertain the maximum length from the cavity above bridge of nose (nasal arch) to occipital bone. The measurer will be careful not to pull the right limb, but to guide it only. By passing the point below the ear at the commencement of the operation, the maximum length is gradually worked up to and the chance of error diminished. When the operation is completed, the right limb of the calipers should be brought back under the ear before the instrument is removed.

1R X3

PLATE III.

Measuring Width of Head.

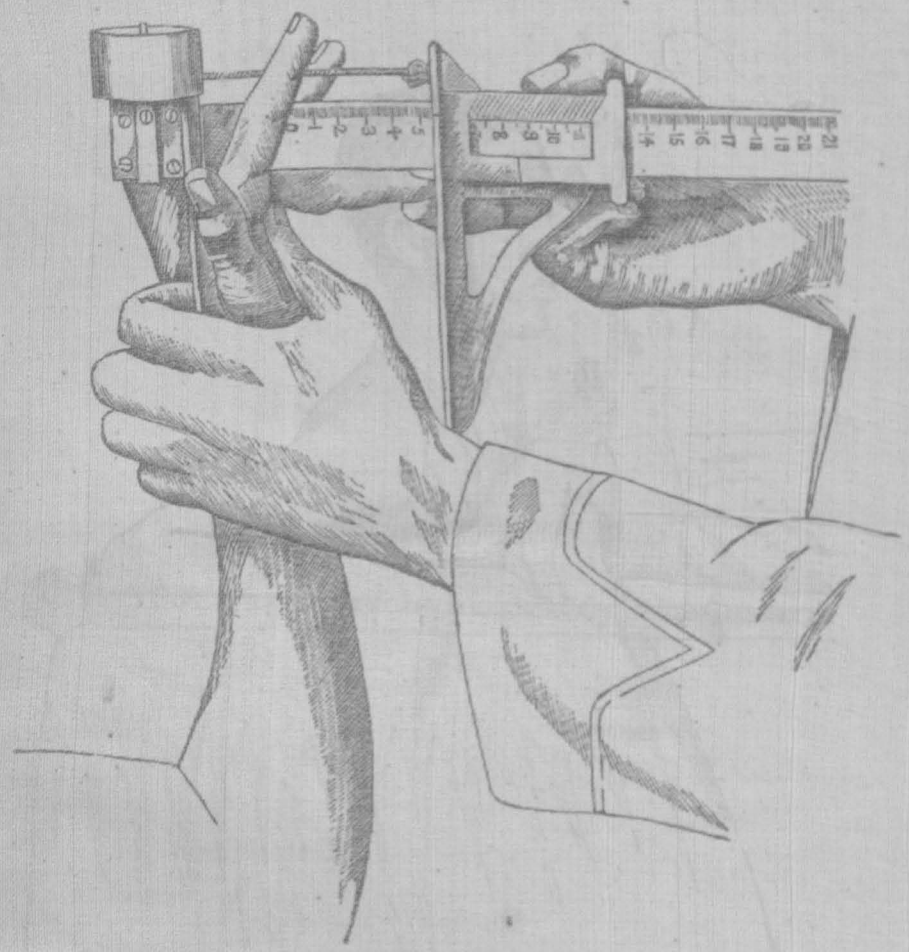


The subject to squat on the ground facing the measurer seated in a chair. After adjusting the indicator, the measurer, holding the hinge lightly between the thumb and index finger of left hand, will tightly grasp the handle in his right hand and will then work the points of the calipers across the widest part of the head, *i.e.*, from one parietal bone to the other, taking care to keep the instrument in a horizontal plane. The greatest width of the head must be measured and recorded.

13

PLATE IV.

Measuring Left Middle Finger.



The first insertion link of the chain to be hooked. Subject and measurer to stand face to face. The Sliding bar to be held between right arm and side of measurer, and kept almost horizontal. Measurer's left thumb to be placed in palm of subject's left hand, so as to press home the knuckle into the right angle formed by fixed arm and measuring bar of instrument, so that minimum of day-light shall be visible in angle. Subject's finger to be kept straight by measurer's right middle finger applied between tip and first joint of subject's finger. The measurer should stand on a stool when taking these measurements if of shorter stature than the person measured.

1915

PLATE V.

Measuring Left Forearm.



The last insertion link of chain to be hooked. Subject to sit or stand with left side touching an adjustable tripod table: the elbow pressed back so as to bring the thumb in a line and level with the nipple. Subject's body being at right angles to side of the table, the arm being kept parallel with the side of the table, and care being taken that the instrument is kept parallel with the arm. The subject's wrists and knuckles must be pressed down, and the middle finger kept perfectly straight up to its tip. This can be effected by measurer placing his own arm along subject's, his middle finger keeping subject's middle finger perfectly straight.

N.B.—The plate does not show the proper position of measurer when measuring the left fore arm, as the proper position as above described would obscure both the sliding bar and subject's arm.

PLATE VI.

Measuring Left Foot.



The second insertion link to be hooked. The subject to stand upright, on left leg with knee unbent, on a low stool, steadying himself by resting one index finger on a wall or other available support, so as to prevent any portion of the weight of the body being thrown on the arm. Right leg to be raised and flexed as shown in diagram. This measurement to be taken under the following conditions:—Distance between subject's left big toe and vertical plane passing through point of support of finger to be 15 inches. Subject's foot to be exactly at right angles to this, and *the great toe kept flat on the stool by the pressure of the measurer's fore and middle fingers on the nail and first joint.* The instrument to be exactly parallel with the inner line of the foot.

16

16 17

PLATE VII.

Measuring Height.



Subject to stand with knees braced, heels, buttocks, shoulder-blades and back of head against wall, care being taken that he is standing on a level surface exactly at right angles to wall, with head alongside the measuring standard. The measurer will apply one hand to press on the abdomen of the subject under measurement, and will, holding with the other hand the wing which serves as handle to the Gauge, bring this instrument down until it rests on the subject's head (see illustration). Care must be taken that the edge of the Gauge lies throughout its length close against the edge of the Standard. It has been found that persons can diminish their height while under measurement by pushing out the abdomen; hence the direction given above, which should be strictly adhered to.

Instructions for preparing rolls.

27. The number of each roll-card will be left blank, to be filled in in the office of the Inspector-General.

All names, whether of persons or places, will be written very legibly.

In the case of Muhammadans, their sect (Syad, Sunni, Shiah, Shekh) will be entered under the head *Caste*.

Religion will be entered briefly, as Hindu, Muhammadan, Christian, &c.

Mother-tongue to be ascertained and noted.

28. The mother-tongue of the subject must, if possible, be carefully ascertained, as it may hereafter be used for classification purposes. If it cannot be exactly ascertained, the fact should be stated. Mother-tongue is the language of the place of permanent residence of the parents at the time of birth, the exception being when the parents migrated shortly after the birth of the child and settled in a place where a different language was spoken. The mother-tongue of persons whose birth occurred under such conditions, and of persons whose mother-tongue cannot be conclusively determined, should be described as "Uncertain." For purposes of classification, mother-tongues are subdivided in the Lower Provinces into the following major heads:—Bengali; Hindi; Uriya; Sonthali; Kol; Mandari; "All others."

The simplest way of ascertaining the mother-tongue of an unidentified person with residence unknown is to question him in different languages, thereby ascertaining the language spoken by him with the greatest facility, and this may be assumed to be his mother-tongue. If any doubt exists, it should be recorded as uncertain, note being made of the languages spoken fluently.

Previous convictions, how to be entered.

29. Previous convictions will be entered chronologically and as briefly as possible. It will be sufficient to note the name of district, length of sentence, date of sentence, and section of Code under which punished, thus:—Pabna, 2 years, 3-2-79, § 457, I. P. C.

In the case of all persons made P. B., whether convicted of a substantive offence or required to give security for good behaviour, the utmost care should be taken to secure a correct and complete record of previous convictions, to be duly noted in the measurement cards.

Peculiarities of appearance, &c., how to be recorded.

30. Under this head only personal peculiarities distinctive of the individual will be noted, such as deformities, any striking peculiarity of features or build, &c. It is useless to note that ears are bored, right arm inoculated, the existence of hair on the face or body, &c., as these facts are ordinarily not distinctive of any particular person.

Marks and scars, and instructions for recording them.

31. The exact position of marks and scars should be indicated in the diagrams described on the back of the roll-cards. A careful description of the size and nature of two or three permanent marks or scars will be recorded, careful attention being given to the following instructions:—

The measuring officer must be quite satisfied, so far as a non-professional man can be, that the mark or scar he is describing is likely to be permanent.

To meet the case of the same subject being measured more than once, and to ensure that the same marks are selected for record by the several measurers, officers recording measurements will select these marks in the order indicated on the card (*vide* Appendix VIII), *i.e.*, (1) Head; (2) Arms; (3) Front and back of Trunk; (4) Legs.

Only conspicuous permanent marks or scars* should be recorded. Two or at the outside three such marks or scars are sufficient—now that thumb impressions are taken; when a subject has no conspicuous or characteristic marks, it is sufficient for the measurer to note this fact.

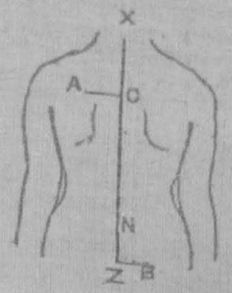
The subject should be examined and measured for marks in the position of a soldier at attention, palms of hands to the front, and the position of the mark or scar indicated as follows:—

(1) On the face the distance from any two fixed points, such as corners of eyes, eyebrows, nostrils, ears, &c.

(2) On the arms the distance from the tips of middle finger, noting whether posterior, anterior, external, or internal.

(3) On the front trunk, breast, and belly. An imaginary line should be taken passing along the median line, through the navel downwards and through the middle of the throat upwards.

Marks will then be either on the line or to the right or left of it; if on the line, they will be noted as X cm. above or below the navel. If to the right, X cm. above or below navel, and Y cm. to the right or left, measuring the distance above or below navel to that spot on the line which is level with the mark, and then measuring at right angles from imaginary line to the mark. See figure.—(*N.B.—The words right and left refer to the person measured, and are not the right and left of measurer.*)



A being a scar on right breast, measure from N (navel) to C point on imaginary line, XZ, level with A, and then from C to A at right

* *N.B.*—The following kinds of marks and scars should be searched for:—
Birthmarks.—Such as nævi, warts, squints, harelips, strawberry marks, &c.
Disease marks.—Made by small-pox, leprosy, &c.
Accidental marks.—Resulting from burns, scalds, cuts, loss of limbs, injuries to eyes, &c.
Artificial marks.—Tattooing.
Marks of circumcision should not be searched for.
Age marks.—Such as decay or loss of teeth, baldness, &c.

angles to XZ. On the card it would be noted as "scar 16 cm. above navel and 5 cm. to the right." In the same way, mark B, "scar 4 cm. below navel and 3 cm. to the left," and so on.

(4) On back of trunk a similar line will be taken along the spine and marks measured in the same way, taking distance above or below the 7th vertebra.

(5) On the legs the mark will be noted as anterior, posterior, internal, external, and the distancefrom the ground be given.

The positions of marks and scars will be ascertained with a rule, tape, or piece of paper carefully marked to millimetres. They will be marked in their order of sequence on the diagram on the card, thus (1), (2), &c. There is separate space on the cards for recording information regarding (1), (2), &c.

Photography.

32. Space is left on the roll for one photograph, which should be in profile (right side).

Photographs of *poisoners* will invariably be taken, and the Inspector-General will be glad to have the photographs of as many other convicts as possible attached to these roll-cards. District Superintendents who possess photographic apparatus may be willing to take photographs of dacoits, robbers, or other criminals whom they consider specially important, and affix a copy to the roll-cards on the space allotted for that purpose.

33. All entries on the roll-cards should be as concise as possible and the instructions for their preparation should be carefully observed. Testing officers should not sign cards in which entries have not been made in strict accordance with the rules.

System for classification of measurement cards at the Central Office.

34. Reference to the almirah plan and to the key to it, given as appendices, will help to explain the system on which cards are classified.

All measurements are empirically divided into three ranges—"Long," "Medium," "Short." The key shows whether any particular measurement is Long, is Medium, or is Short. For classification purposes measurements are taken in the following sequence:—(1) Length of head, (2) Width of head, (3) Left middle finger, (4) Left forearm, (5) Left foot, (6) Height.

All cards in which the Length of head measurements are, according to the key, "Long," are placed in almirah A; those with "Medium" measurements in almirah B; and with "Short" measurements in almirah C. Having thus located the card in one of three almirahs, each of which contains 243 pigeon-holes, the process of arrangement is thus continued.

These almirahs are divided (blue lines in the plan) horizontally into three equal rectangular spaces, each containing 81 pigeon-holes. All cards with Widths of head classified "Long" are placed in the lowermost rectangle, those with "Medium" Widths of head in the centre, and those with "Short" in the uppermost rectangle. Examination, therefore, of the first two measurements ensures the location of the card somewhere within a space represented by 81 pigeon-holes of a particular almirah. Each of the rectangular spaces allotted to Width of head is subdivided into three equal portions by vertical lines (red lines in plan), the

subdivision on the left being allotted to cards which contain "Long" Left middle finger measurements, the subdivision in the centre to those with "Medium," and the subdivision on the right to those with "Short" Left middle finger measurements. Examination of the first three measurements, therefore, locates the card within a space represented by 27 pigeon-holes of a particular almirah.

Each of the smaller spaces allotted to Width of head and Left middle finger combined thus arrived at is further subdivided into three equal spaces by horizontal lines (marked red in plan) according as the Left forearm is "Long," is "Medium," or is "Short." Examination of the figures for this latter measurement therefore reduces the area wherein the card is to be located to one represented by nine pigeon-holes and this space is again divided into three equal parts by vertical lines (black lines in plan) according to Left foot measurements, reducing the space for location of the card to one of three pigeon-holes, which is finally reduced by subdivision for Height to the particular pigeon-hole where the card has to be placed.

Device adopted to meet the difficulty brought about by certain measurements being more or less correlated.

35. The figures in the key show varying limits in each almirah for the "Long," "Medium," and "Short" ranges of Width of head and Left middle finger and further subordinate subdivision in respect of Forearm, Foot, and Height. The well-ascertained tendency which exists, where one measurement is long, for the other measurements (some of which are more or less correlated) to be long, and where one is short for the others to be short, has necessitated this secondary subdivision of range limits, so as to prevent undue accumulation in particular pigeon-holes. The divisions shown in the key arrived at as the result of practical working give a fairly even distribution of cards amongst the 729 pigeon-holes which make up the three almirahs. Where differentiation is needed, the pigeon-holes of each almirah are thus distinguished:—1 (*a*); 1 (*b*); 1 (*c*).

Roll-cards of convicts actually in Jail kept apart in files.

36. The roll-cards of convicts actually undergoing sentence are kept apart, as obviously it would be uselessly increasing labour to place them amongst the cards arranged for search, the convicts' whereabouts and all about them being known so long as they are in Jail. After making allowance for the maximum amount of remission obtainable under the Jail "mark system," the cards are kept in monthly files according to earliest date of release. They are then three months in advance of this date brought into the Search almirahs and placed in the appropriate pigeon-holes. By this arrangement over 2,000 cards are kept apart, and the labour of search in consequence diminished.

System of search and allowance made for error attributable to the "personal equation" of measurers.

37. The system of search is necessarily based upon the system of classification. By the addition of certain mechanical appliances to the measuring instruments, errors due to the greater or less dexterity, varying sense of touch, and other peculiarities, which may be summed up in the expression "Personal equation of measurers," have been much reduced; but even with the improved instruments this residuum of error is not a negligable quantity, and the unit of measurement, the millimetre ($\frac{1}{25}$ inch), is so small that exact correspondence

in results, even when skilled operators measure the same subject, cannot be expected. Experience justifies the opinion that ordinarily there should not be a divergence in results, when measurements are taken with ordinary care and in strict compliance with rules, of more than two millimetres in the Head, Foot, and Forearm measurements, of one millimetre in the Finger and of half an inch in the Height. The system of search up to the 1st April 1894 had been adapted to this assumption.

Margin allowed for personal equation error increased since 1st April 1894.

38. Since that date, with a view to make search more exhaustive, two millimetres are allowed as margin for error in the Head, Finger, and Forearm, three millimetres in the Foot, and half-an-inch as before in the Height measurements. The margin thus allowed, which actually represents a range of four millimetres, six millimetres, and one inch, respectively, is so considerable as to make search certain unless the measurements have been hopelessly bad.

"Search slip" and system of search illustrated.

39. A specimen "Search slip" in a successful case is given. It will be observed that the margin of error taken into account is that which was prescribed up to the 1st April. A card was received on the 29th December 1893, purporting to contain the measurements of an unknown person who gave the name of Moti Lal Bose, son of Harish Bose. The figures given in the specimen search slip are those referred to. Comparing the measurements on the card with the key, and making the allowance for personal equation error of two millimetres and one millimetre, respectively, the Length of head is dealt with as ranging between 17·9 and 18·3, and would therefore be either "Medium" or "Short" according to the figures. The Width of head, 15·35, with two millimetres added or subtracted, would be within the limits assigned to "Long" in the key, whether the Length of head is "Medium" or is "Short." With the Length of head "Short," *i.e.*, in almirah C, the figures 11·1 for Left middle finger, representing a range from 11·2 to 11·, would be within the "Long" limit; whereas with Length of head "Medium," *i.e.*, in almirah B, the same figures bring Left middle finger within both "Long" and "Medium" limits. This is shown in the "Search slip." The key shows that in the B almirah, with Left middle finger "Long," a Left forearm ranging between 46·3 and 46·7 would be either "Medium" or "Short," whereas in the C almirah it would be within the limits for "Medium;" search has to be made accordingly. A number of combinations occur under Left foot, as its classification is subordinate to Left middle finger, and independent figures have been assigned to each of its limits according as the Left forearm is "Long," is "Medium," or is "Short." Similarly for Height. Those various combinations are shown in the "Search slip." The numbers given at the bottom of each vertical column are those of the pigeon-holes. In this particular instance, though 12 pigeon-holes are indicated, the card was found in the second pigeon-hole searched, and the Central Office was able the same day to give the requisitioning police information of previous convictions for burglary, theft, &c., undergone by this man under the name of Brojo Mohan, son of Ram Charan, and this, and not Moti Lal Bose, was subsequently proved to be his correct

name. All the information supplied by the Central Office was duly established to the satisfaction of the Court which dealt with the case.

40. A register is maintained at each district and subdivisional headquarters known as the High Court Conviction Register, in which are entered the names of all persons convicted of offences falling under Chapters XII and XVII, Penal Code, rendering them liable to imprisonment for three years and upwards, and of certain other specified offences.

Indexes to the Conviction Registers since 1882 prepared upon a new system, supplied to every district and subdivision in Bengal.

Even officers of some education are inaccurate in spelling native names. Thus Ibrahim is found spelt as Ebrahim, Abrahim—Binode as Benode, Banod, &c., &c. The index to this register, prepared on the principle of the English Dictionary, often proved of little use in searching for names. Further, in this country, where certain names appear to be very popular and consequently of frequent occurrence, the description afforded by giving a person's name without adding his father's name is altogether insufficient. With a view to meet these practical difficulties, a new system of indexing native names has been devised, the salient points of which are that the confusion arising from the varying spelling of names is altogether discounted, and the person and his father's name are simultaneously traced by the one process of search. With 20,000 names on the register, the name with father's name of any particular person can be traced within a couple of minutes. Indexes prepared on this new system for the decennial period ending 1891 and for the years since have recently been supplied to every district and subdivision in the Province, and the district police, knowing a local suspect's correct name, can at once say whether there are any convictions on record against him. It is consequently only when the real name, &c., are unknown or doubtful that the local police find it necessary to invoke the help of the Central Office.

Distribution List showing grouping of Jails for purposes of the working of the Anthropometric system.

Name of Central Jails	District Jails subordinate to Central Jail.	Officer responsible for measurements.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi	(1) Darjeeling ... (2) Dinajpur ... (3) Rangpur ... (4) Jalpaiguri ... (5) Bogra ... (6) Pabna ... (7) Malda ...	Sub-Inspector Bhawaninath Nandi.	Officer shown in column 3 is responsible for taking the measurements at Central Jails and for guaranteeing accuracy of measurements taken by qualified measurers at district jails. He is required to certify accuracy by recording his signature as testing officer.

Name of Central Jail.	District Jails subordinate to Central Jail.	Officer responsible for measurements.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	(1) Mymensingh ... ... (2) Faridpur ... ... (3) Tippera	Sub-Inspector Bhawaninath Nandi.	
Alipore	(1) Jessore ... ... (2) Khulna ... ... (3) Backergunge ... ... (4) Noakhali ... ... (5) Chittagong	Officer deputed from Central Office from time to time.	
Presidency	(1) Hooghly ... ... (2) Burdwan ... ... (3) Singhbhum ... ... (4) Murshidabad ... (5) Nadia	Officer deputed from Central Office from time to time.	
Midnapore	(1) Midnapore ... ... (2) Bankura ... ... (3) Cuttack ... ... (4) Puri ... ... (5) Balasore	Officer deputed from Central Office from time to time.	
Bhagalpur	(1) Darbhanga ... ... (2) Monghyr ... ... (3) Sonthal Parganas ... (4) Purneah ... ... (5) Birbhum	Sub-Inspector Tarak Nath Sen.	
Buxar	(1) Champaran ... ... (2) Shahabad ... ... (3) Saran ... ... (4) Patna ... ... (5) Muzaffarpur	Sub-Inspector Tarak Nath Sen.	
Hazaribagh	(1) Gaya ... ... (2) Lohardaga ... ... (3) Palamau ... ... (4) Manbhum	Sub-Inspector Tarak Nath Sen.	

Ad 22

APPENDIX VIII.

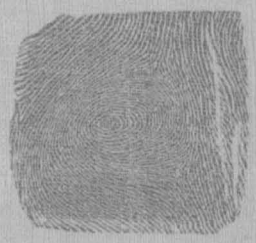
I.-G.'s Office Serial No. *Full name, with* aliases *Rajani Kanta Mukerjee,* aliases *Adhor.*

Caste Brahmin. *Religion Hindu.*

Mother-tongue Bengali. *Profession Cook.*

Father's { *Name Prio Nath.* *Police-station Tarokeswar.* / *Village Balgore.* *District Hooghly.*

Convictions :—1*st*, *Hooghly*, 15 *stripes*, 27-12-86, § 379, *I. P. C.*
2*nd*, *Do.*, 1 *month*, 22-8-91, § 454, *I. P. C.*
3*rd*, *Calcutta*, 3 *months*, 16-9-93, § 411, *I. P. C.*
4*th*, 24-*Parganas*, 2 *years*, 28-12-93, § 379, *I. P. C.*

For photograph.	Rolled impression of left thumb.
	

		Cent.	Mille.			Cent.	Mille.
Head. *Length*	...	18	8	*Left forearm*	...	41	9
Head. *Width*	...	14	6	,, *foot*	...	23	6
						Feet.	*Inches.*
Left middle finger	...	10	8	*Height*	...	4	11½

Peculiarities of speech, gait, appearance, &c. Medium complexion. Medium build. Right arm broken.

Age on 15-1-95, *between* 25 *and* 30 *years.*

No.

No.

Marks and Scars.

* Measurements from fixed points—such as vertex (marked in diagram), corner of eye, shoulder joint, elbow, navel, knee, ankle, sole of foot, &c.—should be given in the case of marks or scars being present on the head, face, hands or feet.

1. Scar 1 in. long on right upper arm, external aspect, 3 in. above elbow.
2. Small scar on left cheek, anterior to ear lobe.

Measured on the 15-1-95, *at Alipore Jail, by Anukul Chandra Roy, S. I.*

Tested on the ditto, *at* ditto, *by Azizul Huq, S. I.*

Entered in Jail Register on the 15-1-95. *Admission Register.*
No. 4284.

Anukul Chandra Roy, S. I.,
Signature of measuring officer.

29

Plan of Anthropometric Almirah A.

			Long Length of Head.								
			Long L. Middle Finger.			Medium L. Middle Finger.			Short L. Middle Finger.		
			Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.	Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.	Long L. foot.	Medium L. foot.	Short L. foot.
Short Width of Head.	Short L. Forearm.	S. H.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		M. H.	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		L. H.	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	Medium L. Forearm.	S. H.	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
		M. H.	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
		L. H.	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
	Long L. Forearm.	S. H.	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
		M. H.	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
		L. H.	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
Medium Width of Head.	Short L. Forearm.	S. H.	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
		M. H.	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
		L. H.	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
	Medium L. Forearm.	S. H.	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
		M. H.	118	[illegible]	[illegible]	121	122	123	124	125	126
		L. H.	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135
	Long L. Forearm.	S. H.	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144
		M. H.	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153
		L. H.	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162
Long Width of Head.	Short L. Forearm.	S. H.	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171
		M. H.	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180
		L. H.	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189
	Medium L. Forearm.	S. H.	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198
		M. H.	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207
		L. H.	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216
	Long L. Forearm.	S. H.	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225
		M. H.	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234
		L. H.	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243

NOTE.—L. H. = Long height. M. H. = Medium height. S. H. = Short height. All three Almirahs, A, B, C, are on the same plan. Where, with reference to the figures given in the key, the length of a head is 'long,' the card is placed in Almirah A; if 'Medium' in Almirah B; if 'Short' in Almirah C. The key shows the limits assigned to the other measurements in each of the three Almirahs, and cards are arranged accordingly. The variation in limits apparent in the keys for the several Almirahs is required to prevent undue accumulation in particular pigeon-holes. Each of the numbered spaces is a pigeon-hole. When it is necessary to differentiate pigeon-holes of the three Almirahs, they are described 1 (a), 1 (b), 1 (c).

In making search, measurement figures are taken in the following order:—

(1) Length of head, (2) Width of head. (3) Left middle finger, (4) Left forearm. (5) Left foot, (6) Height.

23-24

ABRAHAM A.

I.—LENGTH OF HEAD.

Long 15·0 and upwards.

II.—WIDTH OF HEAD.

Long 13·5 and upwards.
Med. 14·85 to 14·95.
Short 14·0 and downwards.

III.—LESS MIDDLE FIGURE.

Med. 11·15 to 15·7.

Long 11·2 and upwards.

Short 10·65 and downwards.

ALMIRAH B.

I.—LENGTH OF HEAD.

MEDIUM 18·8 to 18·1.

II.—WIDTH OF HEAD.

Long 14·35 and upwards.
Med. 14·3 to 13·95.
Short 13·9 and downwards.

III.—LEFT MIDDLE FINGER.

Long 11·65 and upwards.	Med. 11·6 to 10·55.	Short 10·5 and downwards.
IV.—Left forearm— Long 47·35 and upwards. Med. 47·4 to [illegible]. Short [illegible] and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 45·7 and upwards. Med. [illegible]. Short 44·75 and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long [illegible] and upwards. Med. [illegible]. Short [illegible] and downwards.
Long left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 26·4 and upwards. Med. 26·35 to 25·7. Short 25·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 7½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 7¼″ to 5′ — 6¾″. Short 5′ — 6½″ and downwards.	Long left forearm: V.—Left foot. Long 25·35 and upwards. Med. 25·3 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 5¾″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 5½″ to 5′ — 4¾″. Short 5′ — 4½″ and downwards.	Long left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·5 and upwards. Med. 24·45 to 23·9. Short 23·85 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 4½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 4¼″ to 5′ — 3½″. Short 5′ — 3¼″ and downwards.
Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 25·85 and upwards. Med. 25·8 to 25·25. Short 25·2 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 6½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 6¼″ to 5′ — 4¾″. Short 5′ — 4½″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·8 and upwards. Med. 24·75 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 4½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 4¼″ to 5′ — 3¾″. Short 5′ — 3½″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·0 and upwards. Med. 23·95 to 23·5. Short 23·45 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 3″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 2¾″ to 5′ — 2″. Short 5′ — 1¾″ and downwards.
Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 25·4 and upwards. Med. 25·35 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 5½″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 5″ to 5′ — 3¾″. Short 5′ — 3½″ and downwards.	Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·8 and upwards. Med. 24·75 to 24·3. Short 24·25 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 3¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 3¼″ to 5′ — 2¼″. Short 5′ — 2″ and downwards.	Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 23·4 and upwards. Med. 23·35 to 22·8. Short 22·75 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′ — 1¾″ and upwards. Med. 5′ — 1½″ to 5′ — 0¼″. Short 5′ — 0¼″ and downwards.

25

26

ALMIRAH C.

I.—LENGTH OF HEAD.
18·05 and downwards.

II.—WIDTH OF HEAD.

Long 14·3 and upwards.
Med. 14·25 to 13·85.
Short 13·8 and downwards.

III.—LEFT MIDDLE FINGER.

Long 10·9 and upwards.	Med. 10·85 to 10·45.	Short 10·4 and downwards.
IV.—Left forearm— Long [illegible] and upwards. Med. [illegible]. Short [illegible] and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 45·15 and upwards. Med. [illegible]. Short [illegible] and downwards.	IV.—Left forearm— Long 43·35 and upwards. Med. 43·3 to 42·4. Short 42·35 and downwards.
Long left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 26·15 and upwards. Med. 26·1 to 25·55. Short 25·5 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—7″ and upwards. Med. 5′—6¾″ to 5′—5¾″. Short 5′—5½″ and downwards.	Long left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·85 and upwards. Med. 24·8 to 24·25. Short 24·2 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—5½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5¼″ to 5′—3¾″. Short 5′—3½″ and downwards.	Long left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·0 and upwards. Med. 23·95 to 23·45. Short 23·4 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3¾″ to 5′—2¾″. Short 5′—2½″ and downwards.
Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 25·35 and upwards. Med. 25·3 to 24·7. Short 24·65 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—5¼″ and upwards. Med. 5′—5″ to 5′—4¼″. Short 5′—4″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·7 and upwards. Med. 24·65 to 24·1. Short 24·05 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—4″ and upwards. Med. 5′—3¾″ to 5′—2¾″. Short 5′—2½″ and downwards.	Medium left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 23·65 and upwards. Med. 23·6 to 23·1. Short 23·05 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—2½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—2¼″ to 5′—1½″. Short 5′—1¼″ and downwards.
Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 25·0 and upwards. Med. 24·95 to 24·4. Short 24·35 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—4½″ and upwards. Med. 5′—4¼″ to 5′—3″. Short 5′—2¾″ and downwards.	Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 24·3 and upwards. Med. 24·25 to 23·6. Short 23·55 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—2¾″ and upwards. Med. 5′—2½″ to 5′—1¾″. Short 5′—1½″ and downwards.	Short left forearm: V.—Left foot— Long 23·1 and upwards. Med. 23·05 to 22·5. Short 22·45 and downwards. VI.—Height— Long 5′—1″ and upwards. Med. 5′—0¾″ to 4′—11½″. Short 4′—11¼″ and downwards.

(To be kept in the Central Office.)

ANTHROPOMETRY.

Form to be submitted with impeachment and of volunteered prisoner.

(For Court Sub-Inspector to fill up.)

No. 81 dated 30th Dec. 1892. District Howrah, Sub-division

Name of prisoner : Mst. Lal Bose.

Father's name and residence : Iswar Bose of Dhanmahal, P. S. Dhanmahal, dist. Hooghly.

Date of imprisonment : 1-1-93.

Date of description of card : 2-1-93.

Section under which sent up : Sec. 379, P.C.

Elsewhere, if any :—

JOGENDRA NATH GHOSH, Ch. S.I.

Name in full, with Christian Sub-Inspector or the Officer entrusting the card.

(To be filled up in the Central Office.)

No. 81 dated 30th Dec. 1892, C. S. I. Howrah.

Name of prisoner : Mst. Lal Bose.

Father's name : Mr. Nil Bose.

Date of identification : 2-1-93.

Name or nickname if known, particulars to be given on the other side : Travel.

Remarks if any :—

AZIZUL HAQ, S.I.

Officer in charge of the Anthropometric Bureau.

(To be kept in the registering District.)

No. 81 dated 30th Dec. 1892, C. S. I. Howrah.

Name of prisoner : Mst. Lal Bose.

Father's name : Mr. Nil Bose.

Date of identification : 2-1-93.

Name or nickname if known : Travel.

Remarks if any :—

No. 3774 No. 10

Bengal Police Form No. 2 (New).]

Jail Parade.—The *day of* 189 .

INSTRUCTIONS.—The Sadar Court Sub-Inspector (or in his absence, such officer as the District Superintendent may select) will hold the Sunday Jail parade. On Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock an Englishknowing Head-constable or Writer-constable will attend at the Jail and he permitted to fill in Parts I and II from the Jail Admission Register. The convicts named in Parts I and II will be paraded on Sunday morning at 8 A.M. in two separate batches for Police inspection. Police Officers must be present at the Jail at 7-30 A.M. All unidentified convicts in Jail should be paraded as every Jail parade. All prisoners who are P. R., but have not been measured, should be paraded until they are measured.

PART I.

Prisoners admitted to Jail (either on conviction, or on transfer from other Jails, from Subsidiary Jails or Central Jails, or hajat prisoners) since date of last parade. All under-trial prisoners and all prisoners convicted of offences under Chapters XII and XVII, I. P. C., punishable with three years' imprisonment or upwards, or of offences under Sections 328, 363—369, I. P. C., or who are bound down under Sections 109—110, I. P. C., will be paraded.

Name and alias, father's name, Jail number.	Village, police-station, district.	Section under which convicted, sentence, date, with details of previous convictions.	Note letters P. R. against name, if convict police registered.	Name and rank of Police officers attending parade.	REMARKS. (Questions to make suitable convicts P.R., or to measure them to be noted. If any suspicion as to convict's identity, the facts should be noted.)

PART II.

Prisoners about to be released or transferred before next parade.

No.	Name and alias, father's name, Jail number.	Village, police station, district.	Section under which convicted, sentence, date and details of previous convictions.	Note letters P. R. against name, if convict police registered.	Names of police officers present on parade who can prove identity.	REMARKS. (Omissions to make suitable corrects P. R., also cautions to measure authoritatively to be noted here.)

189 .

Signature of Court Sub-Inspector holding Parade.

Reg. No. 5254J—1,500—26-4-95.

No. 10552A.

FROM E. R. HENRY, ESQ., I.C.S.,

Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces,

TO THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Dated Calcutta, the 26th June 1895.

SIR,

IN continuation of previous reports, I submit information of the progress made in the districts of the Lower Provinces in working the anthropometric system for the identification of old offenders.

1. Letter No. 1792, dated the 25th February 1893, from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
2. Letter No. 6353, dated the 1st May 1894, from the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

In the reports specified in the margin of this ~~letter~~, full explanation is given of the rules under which the system of measuring, selection of persons to be measured, classification of results, and system of search is carried out. The accompanying Bengal Police Circular in pamphlet form brings this information up to date.

Arrangements made in all districts for the early registration of unidentified accused, for their being measured, and a reference made to Central office before disposal of their cases.

II.—I may now point out that in all districts, attention is concentrated on unidentified accused. As soon as a person is arrested on a charge of having committed an offence against property, if the local police are unable to ascertain or verify his antecedents, he is dealt with under the rules laid down for "unidentified" suspects. At each subdivision, the unit in these provinces of criminal administration, there is a Court Sub-Inspector whose special duty it is to look after and prosecute police cases. This officer is required, as soon as an unidentified person is sent up in police custody, to enter his name and other particulars in a register, to forward by the first post this nominal roll to the Inspector-General's office and to arrange for measuring him without delay. The object of this rule is to enable the Central office to maintain check, so that no unidentified accused shall, through omission, escape measurement.

The Court Sub-Inspector having taken the measurements and left thumb impression on a card in prescribed form, forwards it to the Central office and awaits a reply before the case against the accused is disposed of in Court. On receipt of the card, the Central office institute search, and if the identity of the suspect is made out send a reply by return post informing the requisitioning Court officer of the suspect's real name and residence, and giving details of all previous convictions on record against him. On receipt, this reply is placed before the trying Magistrate, who, ordinarily, grants a remand to enable the prosecuting police to summon witnesses and prove the previous convictions in the manner required by law (section 511, C. P. C.).

Means devised to enable (*a*) station officers, (*b*) Court Police to verify antecedents of accused persons.

III.—Much attention has been devoted to improving the means of enquiry within reach of the District Police. Under existing rules, when a person is convicted of certain specified offences, his name and details of the case are recorded in a book known as the Conviction Register, the entries in which are scrutinised once a week by a Magistrate and authenticated by his signature. At the same time, a copy of the entries is forwarded to the police station which sent the accused for trial, where they are

transcribed into Register XIII, which contains information concerning the past criminality of all persons resident within the police station jurisdiction, and corresponds for the station area with the Conviction Register for the district area.

Complete indexes to Conviction Register for a period of from 10 to 20 years prepared on an improved principle supplied to the 188 Subdivisional Court offices of the province.

For the use of the Court Police indexes on an improved principle to this Register, for a period of from 10 to 20 years, for all districts have been prepared, and copies given to all Court offices. The indexing has been devised on a system, the salient points of which are that the confusion arising from the varying spelling of names is discounted, and the person and his father's name are simultaneously traced by the one process of search. In practice it answers admirably.

Each station officer has thus the means of ascertaining whether a resident of his jurisdiction has, or has not, been previously convicted, and must certify accordingly when sending an accused for trial, or state that he cannot be identified. Court Sub-Inspectors check the certificates of the investigating police certifying that they have searched their Conviction Register indexes. The preparation of these indexes has given much labour, but that it has not been given in vain is indicated by the results of previous convictions proved during 1894, the percentage being higher than ever previously obtained.

Circumstances under which aid of anthropometry utilised.

IV.—The system now in force appears to provide the fullest check possible under existing conditions, and, when the accused is a resident of the district, or if resident of another district, gives his correct name and residence, the Court Police require no assistance in verifying antecedents. It is only when the suspect is a foreigner or gives an incorrect name that the local police are powerless and have to apply to the Central office for information.

One of the successful cases of the year is a good instance of the effectiveness of the anthropometric system. A man was caught in Backergunge breaking open a box in a house which he had burglariously entered. Interrogatory was of no avail as he feigned dumbness. His measurements were taken before he was sent to the Civil Surgeon to be kept under observation. The Civil Surgeon certified the man to be dumb; the Central office, however, identified him as Saroda Charan Bose, an old offender, twice previously convicted, a resident of Khaitpara village in Khulna. Acting on this information the local police were able to produce evidence which satisfied the Judge at the trial that the accused was in reality Saroda Charan Bose of Khaitpara; that he was shamming dumbness and that he was an old offender; he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. But for the anthropometric system this criminal would doubtless have been treated with special leniency as an unfortunate suffering from the pitiable disability of loss of speech.

Successful cases of identification during 1894 and percentage of successful cases to total number of unidentified in all Bengal districts.

V.—During the year 1894, of the persons sent for trial charged with having committed offence against the person and property or property, the local police succeeded in identifying all but 536. Of these 536, the identity of 112, or nearly 21 per cent., was established by means of anthropometry upon information supplied by the Central office, the previous convictions on record against these persons being duly established in Court. These figures represent results in their least favourable light, for of the 424 unidentified, only 375 were convicted; and as it is only in the case of these latter that establishing identity and proving previous criminality could have been of avail, the proportion of successful cases might be calculated accordingly. In addition, I find that 51 of the persons who remained unidentified at the close of the year were Nepalese, who came over the border and committed crime in Jalpaiguri and Champaran. The anthropometric system not being employed in Nepal, their identification by means of it was not to be hoped for. There were also 19 juveniles or women who, under our rules, are not measured. If, therefore, impossible cases are eliminated, it will be seen that the results obtained were as good as could have been expected in the second year of learning the system into practical working, and may be thus stated:—Of the total number of unidentified persons convicted in Bengal districts, 32 per cent. were recovered by means of anthropometry and

their previous criminality proved in Court. Successful cases came from 32 districts and the Railway Police. There were, besides, 28 identifications for the Calcutta Police, making a total for the Province of 140 successful cases.

In estimating the value of these results, it must be borne in mind that the Bengal system applies to dangerous criminals only, and that in addition to identifying, the Central office furnishes in all instances full information of previous criminality. "In Paris every person arrested for any offence is at once subjected to the process of measuring, and is sometimes photographed before being taken before a Magistrate. It would not be consistent with English ideas to entrust to the police an arbitrary power of measuring or photographing every person arrested without regard to the necessity for the purposes of justice of discovering his antecedents and character." (Blue Book C 7263. The Report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Home Department to enquire into the best means available for identifying habitual criminals.) In Bengal the duty of measuring is entrusted to police officers at over 100 different centres, and not "as in Paris to a few incessantly-practised experts, working for many hours every day in the same room under skilled supervision." (Fingerprint Directories by F. Galton, F.R.S., London, 1875, page 56.) No comparison between the figured results obtained in France and Bengal can therefore be usefully instituted. I may add that the Committee, whose report is quoted, are of opinion that in England it will be necessary to permanently record the measurements of about 4,500 convicts yearly, their selection being made upon considerations similar to those which have determined selection in Bengal. Their Report presented to the House of Commons in 1894, recommends the adoption in England of a modified anthropometric system, the details of which correspond in all essential particulars with those of the system introduced in Bengal in the beginning of 1892. The one difference is that while advocating the employment of the measurements of length and breadth of head, left middle finger, forearm and foot for purposes of classification, they are of opinion that finger impressions should be substituted for height measurement as the sixth factor in classifying. So far the system of classifying adopted in this Province, judged by the results of actual working, has answered well, and it is not under contemplation to make any change in it. As the number of cards increases, further sub-classification may be needed, and the thumb impression will then be made use of for the purpose.

Criminal record for Province up to the end of 1894.

VI.—In round numbers, 18,000 cards had been received for record up to the close of the year; 1,500 cards of deceased criminals were destroyed; in addition 2,500 cards of prisoners undergoing long sentences have been kept apart, to be brought into the search almirahs three months before the earliest date of expiry of sentence, the actual number of cards arranged in the search almirahs being thus reduced to 14,000. Bengal is thus building up a record of the criminality of all recidivists, which, in time, will be more complete and contain information in a more accessible form, than the record possessed by the police in England or in any English colony or dependency.

Number of police officers competent to measure and take finger impressions.

VII.—Each year between 120 and 150 English-knowing officers, recruited on the results of competitive examination for the post of Sub-Inspector, before being drafted to districts are sent for three months to the Police Training School where, in addition to instruction in other subjects, they are taught anthropometry in all its branches, and, on leaving, are competent not only to measure, but to fill in search slips and search for cards. There are now a large number of officers scattered over the districts of the Province, who are competent measurers; they are periodically subjected to examination by the Deputy Inspectors-General and myself and by the skilled measurers who visit each district in turn, once in six months. Acquaintance with the working details of anthropometry and taking finger impressions has thus been widely diffused amongst the police. As already reported, officers have been trained for other provinces. Mr. Paget, District Superintendent, who received special instruction at the Central office, is now on deputation in the North-Western Provinces to assist in the introduction of anthropometry there. Inspector Ram Sadai Mukerjea sent to instruct the Bombay Police fulfilled his task so satisfactorily as to earn the special commendation

of the Inspector-General, Commissioner of Police and of the other officers instructed. Copies of the pamphlet on "Criminal identification by means of Anthropometry in Bengal" have, at their request, been supplied to several Governments and Administrations, and also recently under orders from the India Office to the Home Office in England.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

E. R. HENRY,

Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

139.5
Text Dept.
Section No. 2
No. 6961

[G 75.] 31 33

NOTE FOR THE ~~UNDER~~ SECRETARY.

With regard to these articles
please say whether you
know where they have become
of the Bill of the enclosure
& they are required.

Yours sincerely,

Lieb

Have you received any - I do not
remember to have made the offer
copies referred to
I ~~remember~~ have not
received any.

NOTE FOR THE H.S. 34

The spare copies of printed enclosure have not been received in our Dept in this case. I enquired in the R.D., & in reply I am told that spare copies of similar letter were received in that Dept and sent to Pension Dept. Therefore, will you please enquire in Pension Dept and send me the copies if available. Three copies will do. If none cannot be found.

J.G.
4/9/20

30 35

No. 3989 J.

Judicial Department.

Police Branch.

From

H. J. S. Cotton, Esq., C.S.I.,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,

To

The Secy. to the Govt. of India,

Home Department.

Dated Calcutta, the 24th July 1895.

Sir,

In continuation of the letter from this office No. 776 J.D., dated the 14th June 1894, I am directed to submit for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a further report from the Inspector General of Police, L. P., upon the progress made in applying the anthropometric system to the identification of old offenders in the districts of the Lower Provinces.

No. 10552 A., dated the 26th June 1895 and enclosure.

I have, &ca.,

(Sd.) H. J. S. Cotton,

Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Note for laying on Table of H.C.

With reference to the note on the please send me the three copies of the enclosure of the covering letter and the remaining 11 copies of the enclosure & also kindly send me 11 copies of the Police Report for the year 1894 which I require for the Lt. Governor's Council.

6/9/95

Note for the Head Clerk, Pub: Dept.

Nothing received in this Dept.

6/9/95

CURRENT NO 4041

CHIEF SECRETARY
23. AUG. 1895
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

No. 5844

Copy forwarded to the Government of Madras for ~~disposal~~ information, in continuation of No: 657, dated the 31st October 1894.

By order, &c.,

HOME DEPARTMENT;
(Police)
Simla, the 15th August 1895.

J. W. Thornton
Dy: Secretary to the Government of India.

1895
Judl Dept.
Enclos. No. 3
To
G. No. 4041

Judicial department

2842 D 26.11.94
1734 D 16.7.94

CURRENT NO

35 37

From.

The Govt of Lucknow
Home Dept (Police)

Order & 11th September 1895, No 1915

Mis

Communicated to the Inspector General of Police & Prisons for information & return

No. 584.

Dated 15th
Recd 23rd
Regd 24th
} August 1895.

Encs: 3 (1 one pamphlet)

To The Dy. Inspr. of Prisons with Encls of pamphlet in original. The Inspr. of Police is requested.

Dy. Inspr. of Police

Subject

Forwarding for information copy of correspondence between the Govt of Bengal & the Govt of India regarding the progress made in applying the anthropometric system to the identification of old offenders in the districts of the Lower Provinces.

Note. Only one copy of the pamphlet has been sent: two spare copies of the printed volume have been received here, & these are said to have been sent - vide pencil note in the enclosure - separately.