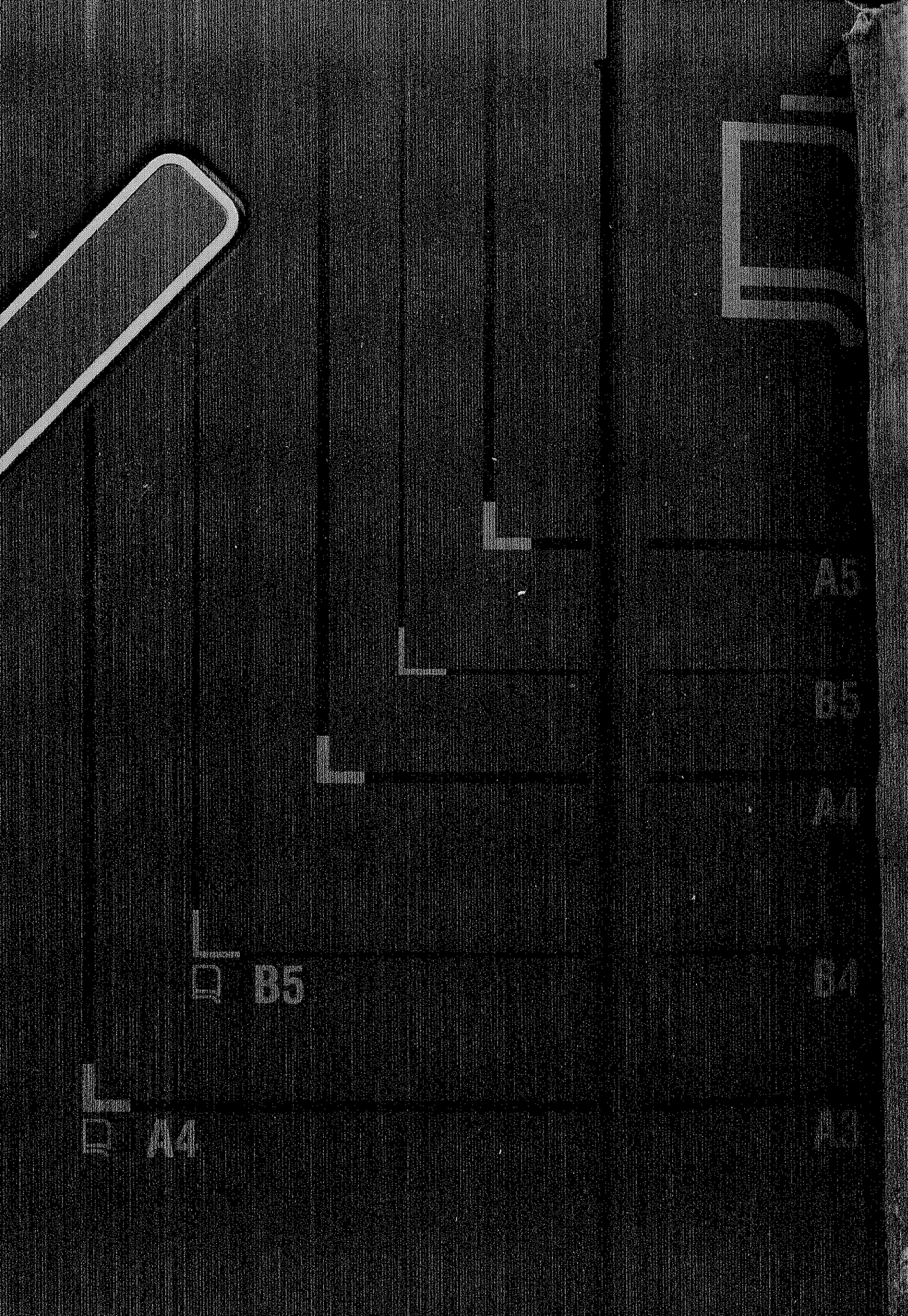
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GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Read the following paper :—

From W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., Collector and District Magistrate of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Kaipam, 18th June 1859, No. 1055.

I have the honour to submit the Police Administration Report for 1858 in the accustomed form for submission to Government through the Inspector-General of Police. As I distrusted Mr. Agar's reasons for reasons given, I have declined to comment on them. So, however, it is desirable that Government should have my views on the state of crime in the district before them when enquiring of the Police Administration Report, and as my Criminal Administration Report does not pass beyond the High Court, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the latter. I have fully discussed the causes of the state of crime, and the discrepancies between my figures and those of the Police Report. I have quoted extracts to paras. 1, 5, 9, 10 to 16, 21, 30, and 41 to 46.

2. With reference to my remarks on the Police Administration Report, I consider it very desirable that uniform instructions should be furnished to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. At present no two officers have the same system, and none have a system. The result is great discrepancy of practice and confusion.

Enclosures.

From W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, Madras, dated Kaipam, 18th June 1859, No. 1056 Judicial.

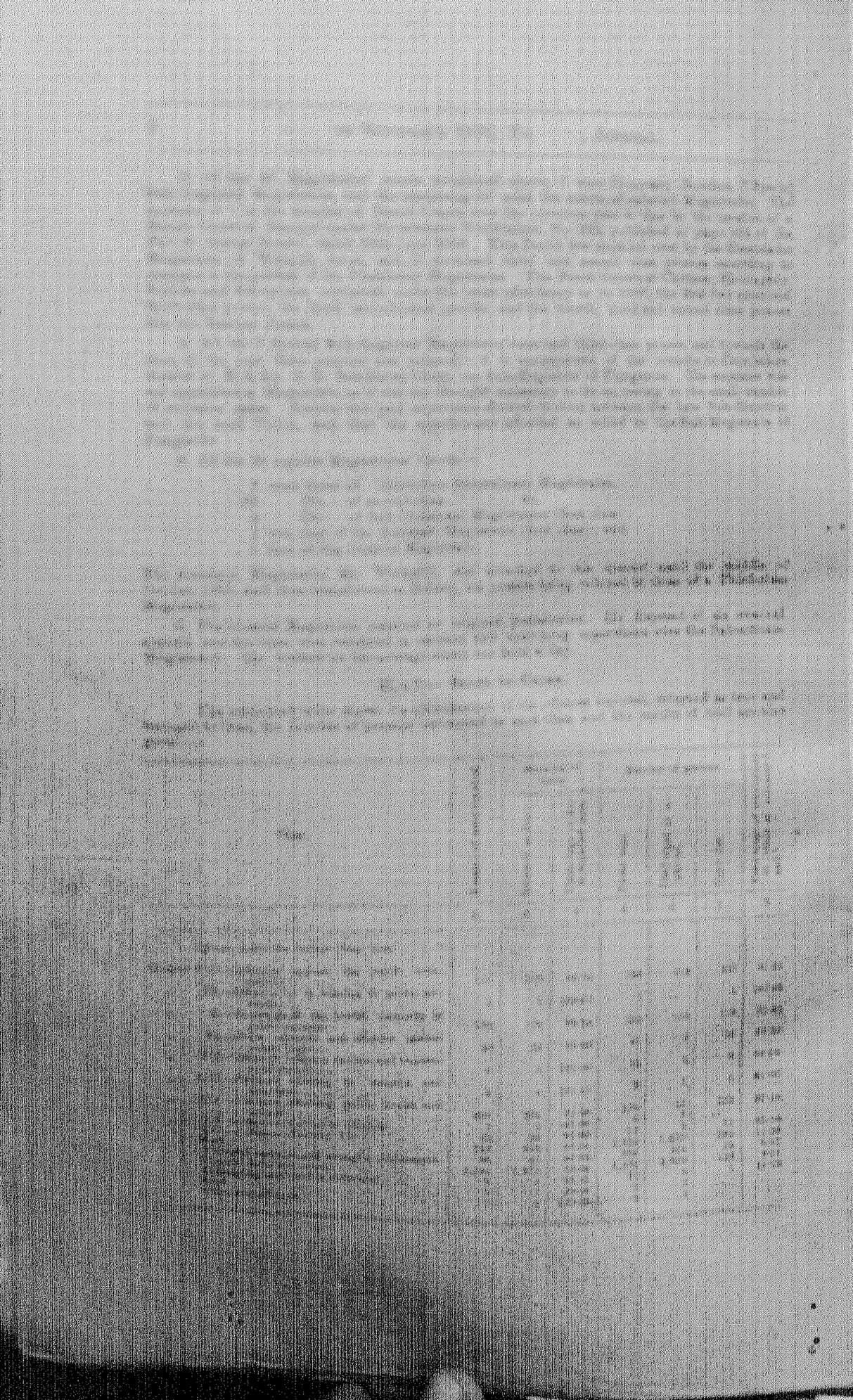
I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of criminal justice in the district for the year 1858. Under the circumstances stated above the High Court will, I am sure, consider that the delay in its submission is sufficiently guided. The usual report and results tables, but, as explained in the former, and in considering them also in connection with the figures of the Police Administration Report, the discrepancies were so great that I found it necessary to have a searching inquiry made into the cases. This result will, I think, show that the results which our statistics are compiled will be inaccurate. I shall now proceed to the matter as regards comparison in the Criminal Administration Report, reserving further remarks for the summary.

I.—Cases Adjudicated upon Criminal Justice.

2. The courts which actually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1858 were—

623	Village Magistrates	
1	Assistant Sessions Judge	
1	Sessions Judge	
1	Joint Magistrate	
1	Deputy Magistrate	
1	Assistant Magistrate	
1	Head Assistant Magistrate	
1	Collector and District Magistrate	

There was an increase of 105 Village Magistrates having criminal cases in 1858 as compared with 1857, and the number of Magistrates exercising Sessions Powers in the Code of Criminal Procedure is the same as with the 1857.



| | | |

		Per cent.	Last year.	Per cent.
Number of persons on whose appeals orders were passed	1,009		1,000	
Number appealed to Sub-Divisional Magistrates	1,009	100	1,000	100
Number to other Courts or Magistrates				
Number with no appeals or no decision	1,004	99	1,000	100
Number with no instances were convictions	1,004	99	1,000	100
Percentage of appeals to total appealable				
Appellants were convicted	12·3	100·00		
Percentage of convictions confirmed	87·8	100·00		

36. The average duration, in days, of appeals disposed of by the Magistracy is compared, below with that of 1888:—

	1889.	1888.
Head Assistant Magistrate	21	14
Special Magistrates	4	14
Other Subordinate Magistrates	3·6	3·7

Much of the increased delay is ascribable to the two cases against the Malvani, and the one brought by him, in all three cases, by the Head of the Magistracy, were sent out to candidate Magistrates. The Special Magistrates had no set of cases with the least delay. This was to be expected, as their cases were petty ones.

37. The number of witnesses examined and their detention spread three days in the several classes of courts was as follows :—

	Examined.		Detained beyond three days.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Head Magistrate	958	866	7	7
Special Magistrates	1,755	1,618	1	1
Other Subordinate Magistrates	14,733	13,965	164	129
Total	17,446	16,449	172	137

The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days to the total number examined was 1·4 in 1889 as against 0·8 in 1888. The increase is due to a large number of witnesses examined by the Head Assistant Magistrate in the cases against the late Malvani of Tarapur, and also to the indiscriminate postponing of cases by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Wetherell.

38. The total amount paid to witnesses on account of diet and travelling allowance was Rs. 4,146 in 1889 as against Rs. 2,530 in 1888. The Head Assistant Magistrate alone has paid Rs. 1,489, as witnesses from other Presidencies were summoned in connection with the Malvani cases.

B. Appellate and Revisional Jurisdiction.

39. The number of appeals instituted during 1889 was 350 as against 145 in 1888. The increase is due to the corresponding increase in the number of original cases disposed of. The Assistant Collector and the General Duty Deputy Magistrates were heavy, as the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Beaumont, not being invested with power to hear appeals from his division were sent to them for disposal under section 407 Code of Criminal Procedure.

40. The number of appeals disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, is given below for the past three years. The figures include cases pending at the beginning of each year, and exclude those abated by death or escape of appellants :—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Head Assistant Magistrate	349	145	214	6	6	4
District Magistrate	..	..	4	..	..	..
Total	349	145	218	6	6	4

The average duration, in days, of appeals disposed of in 1889 was 21 days as against 16 days in 1888. Every appeal would have been disposed of by the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Beaumont, had also had appellate powers.

41. The number of appellants concerned in these cases was 558, including 25 who were pending at the beginning of 1889, as against 368 in the previous year. Five hundred and fifty-four of these were disposed of, and the manner of disposal is given below :—

	Rejected summarily.	Withdrawn.	Reversed.	Total.
Head Assistant and District Magistrates	64	309	181	554
Previous year	4	173	19	196

42. Sixty-four revision cases were filed in 1889 as against 53 in 1888. All of them were disposed of. Two cases of these were taken up on application and the remaining 62 cases, involving 103 persons, were taken up on my own motion.

43. The number of accused persons concerned in these revision cases was 103. They were disposed of as follows :—

	Intervention declined.	Sentence enhanced.	Referred to High Court.	Total.
District Magistrate	87	72	43	103
Previous year	101	26	40	167

It will be seen from the above that, though the number of cases for revision increased by 11, the number of persons concerned in them has fallen by 6. This is due to more persons having been concerned in the same case in 1888 than in 1889. Twenty-two cases, concerning 72 persons, ought to have been referred, and 25 cases, involving 43 persons, were referred to the High Court, as against 9 cases of retrial and 37 cases of reference to the High Court in the previous year. This was due to increased and closer supervision by the District Magistrate of the work done by Subordinate Courts.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

49. The receipts and charges of all criminal courts during 1889 are compared below with those of 1888. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 19,066 against Rs. 19,245 in 1888 :—

	Receipts.			Charges.	
	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
		93		33	30
Court fees	3,994	10,981	Salaries and allowances	36,542	46,513
Fines	11,176	17,647	Refunds	61	513
Other items	887	447	Compensation	665	1,071
Total	16,056	28,170	Total	37,301	47,236

51. *General Remarks.*—I had occasion this year to compare my statements with those of the Superintendent of Police. It seems to me objectionable that two irreconcilable sets of figures should exist regarding the state of crime in a district. The discrepancies are often large, and for statistical purposes misleading. I found that the two sets of statements differed in the following respects :—

1. The total number of cases reported in the year;
2. The number of true and false cases;
3. The mode of lodgering; and
4. The marking of disposals in the registers.

52. *Total number of cases.*—All cases dealt with in a year in Magistrates and Police returns fall under the following heads :—

(1). *Cases reported by the Police in the previous year, but placed before the Magistrates in the subsequent year.*—The Police show these as old cases and the Magistrates as new cases.

(2). *Cases pending with the Magistracy at the end of the previous year and disposed of in subsequent year.*—

(a) *Those charged by the Police.*

(e) *Difference Points* seen in the hands of the Police.—These appear only in Police returns and not in Magistrates.

(f) *Offences grouped and Separate.*—There is no difference in Police and Magistrates returns in either respect other than general offences complained of direct to Magistrates are not entered. As for cases under grouped offences, in which convictions are made under 5, Magistrates, the Police show how often it (the conviction) is made under each. The Magistrates will point to cases in the lowest position in column, and say these are the cases dealt with by the Magistrates, and the Police will point to the cases in the highest position in the column, and say these are the cases dealt with by the Police. Neither will be correct. I think the matter is not undeserving of the High Court's consideration. Knowing that the parallel sets of returns are prepared for different purposes, I have considered whether it might not be undesirable to deem the attempt to bring the two sets of returns into accord, but the evidence on both sides has convinced me that the difficulty is less to submit to the Police the ways so as to point to me that the Police system of balancing by the final results is one which allows a truer insight into the sum of crime than the returns furnished by the Magistracy. If it was possible to combine the two systems, the result would, I think, be an improvement on the present form of statistics. I append a Statement A which will enable the High Court to see at a glance how large the discrepancies at present existing are.

34. Looking at the grand total we find that the total number of persons dealt with differs by 2,000. No doubt many of them could be accounted for by the fact that the Statement B-II submitted by the Magistracy to the Police, do not include cases in which processes did not issue. That the Police figures are not altogether accurate I have reason to believe, but that is a matter for comment elsewhere. The same conjecture would also partially account for the difference of 1,447 in the number of persons "acquitted or discharged." I cannot, however, understand how the Police returns show the number of persons "convicted" to be less by 858 than the figures given by the Magistracy. The fact that the Police ledger by final disposal would not account for all these, as the number of persons acquitted on appeal by the Magistracy was only 195. The acquittals by the High Court and Sessions Judge would not account for the balance of 663. I fear that the Police have not been sufficiently careful in insisting on the submission of B statements.

35. I feel that some reference is due to the apparent increase of crime which the figures of this report show. The total number of persons dealt with by the courts in the last three years was:—

1897	11,993
1898	12,804
1899	17,700

possession has been made over. Again, civil rights may exist, but when they are mixed up with charges of violence, the Magistracy would not be justified even here in going on a large scale in the matter by absolutely refusing to adjudicate on the latter while dealing with the former. The proper course to adopt with reference to such claims is not to punish proved breaches of the law on such subjects as a cloak for land disputes, but to refuse to be made the tool of frivolous or vexatious complaints, and to give every opportunity to persons who are properly injured into court. I shall issue a circular to the effect, for I expect to find the practice on the latter point have been generally overlooked. Meanwhile I am sure you will, by the careful supervision of the last 24 years, aid in a position to say that charges of the kind noted above have necessarily come before the Magistrates in increased numbers, there have been no instances in which the Magistracy have usurped the functions of Civil Courts by deciding cases relating to land under color of magisterial proceedings.

50. There is, however, a moral deterrent from the abuse which is at once. There would be no reason why recourse should be so largely made to the Criminal Courts in cases of civil disputes if civil justice was as swift and economical as it should be. It is obvious that the rate of despatch by the Magistrate should be so much swifter than that of the Judges of the civil Courts. Whether it be overwork in Civil Courts, or lazy fees, or undue delays of appearance or attorneys, I have no doubt, from long experience as Judge and Magistrate, that there is something radically wrong in any system which drives the people who have won in the Civil to the Criminal Courts, and I have no doubt that the wrong admits of a remedy.

From Colonel C. A. PORTEOUS, Acting Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 6th August 1890, No. 1511.

I have the honor to forward 15 copies of the Police Administration Report for the year 1889, including 5 copies for despatch to the Government of India as per G.O. No. 1729, dated 20th June 1885, Judicial Department.

The remaining 10 copies will be sent to the Under Secretary to Government at Madras.

2. The remarks of the District Magistrate, North Arcot, on the Police administration of that district and the Superintendent's reply thereto are submitted with the latter as they were found to be too voluminous to print in the report.

Reference, dated 15th July 1890.

The District Magistrate should submit a special report to Government specifying distinctly what he considers wrong with the existing system and what the remedies which he proposes to apply are.

(Signed) J. F. PRICE,
Chief Secretary.

To the District Magistrate, North Arcot.

From H. LE FANU, Esq., District Magistrate of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Chittoor, 7th August 1890, No. 1066-1a.

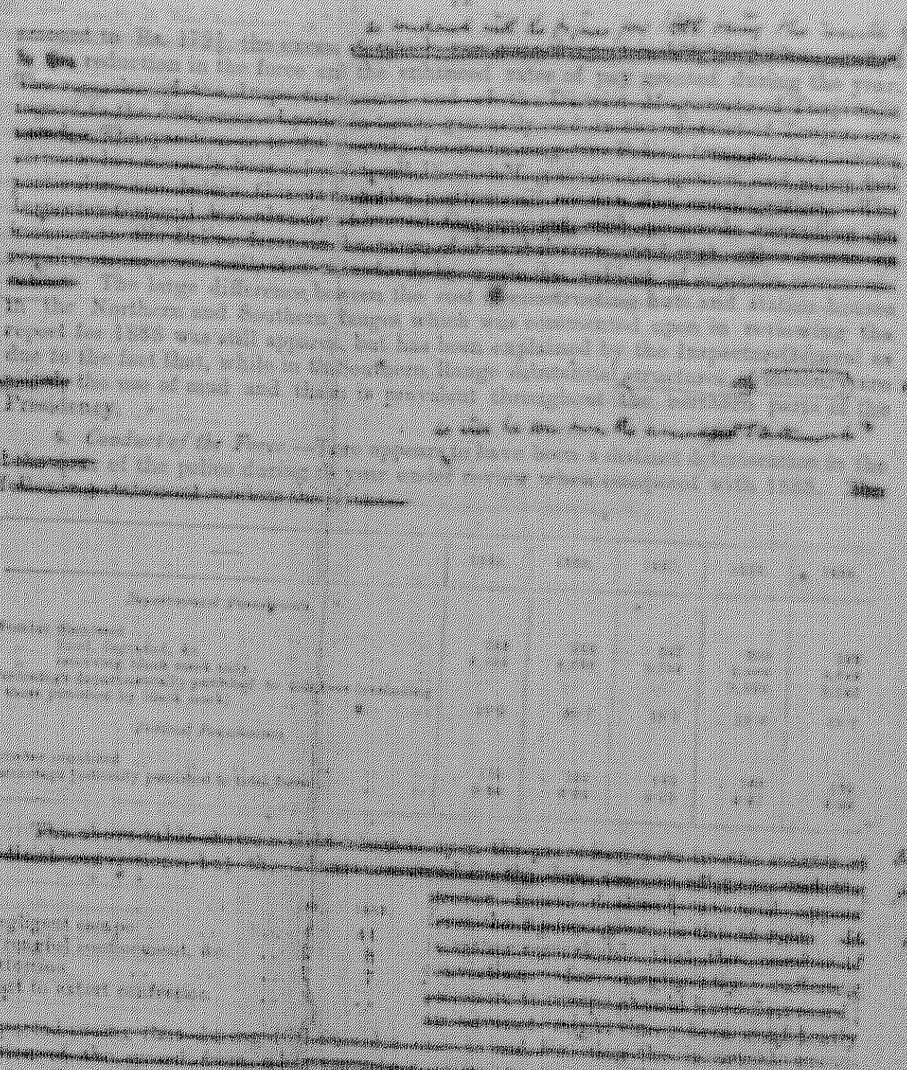
With reference to your memorandum, Reference on No. 2368 of 1890, dated 15th July, I have the honor to state that, in commenting on the Police Administration Report, submitted by the Superintendent of Police to the Inspector-General, I have entered fully into the deficiencies in the present system of inspections, and pointed out how inspection should be made. As this paper will come before Government in due course through the Inspector-General, there is no necessity to repeat what I have written here. I would merely urge that, in view to improving the efficiency of the force, it is a matter of imperative necessity that instructions should be issued and—which is of more importance—steadily enforced on the lines which I have there indicated.

2. There is one further step which I consider desirable, *i.e.*, that the police should be placed more directly under the control of the District Magistrate. This is, I believe,

	Number	Total
1908	23,512	[illegible]
1909	23,108	[illegible]

argued that recruitment was easier now as [illegible] men enlisted was considerably greater and the [illegible] strength is due to a [illegible] the latter figure. [illegible] by several causes which have led to the [illegible] of [illegible] the concentrated police stations now [illegible] to the [illegible] Department of the duty of guarding the [illegible] of Parliament and processions pass[illegible]. The difficulty in attending [illegible] complaints of by the [illegible] of the Police in the report for 1908 does not appear to have been [illegible] during the year under review as much of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] collected, [illegible] [illegible] of the City Police effected at [illegible] of fines, [illegible] [illegible] the number of resignations in this branch of the [illegible] than [illegible] the preceding year.

It is tendency to increase is [illegible] which has been frequently commented upon, [illegible] [illegible] it [illegible] [illegible] strength of the whole force designed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



is to be observed from year to year, and there are grounds for hoping that the character of the tests will gradually improve. The percentage of the population [illegible] at present is very small, but it is satisfactory to find that the number of persons who have passed the Primary School examination is steadily increasing. The [illegible] of all subjects, especially those connected with agriculture, is one of the most important objects to which attention should be directed in the education of the people, and it is hoped that the Department will be enabled shortly to take steps to [illegible] the proportion of successful schools in the inspection of this year. [illegible] shown in the report, [illegible] the number of [illegible] compared with that of the previous year.

The [illegible] of [illegible] to be attributed to a certain extent to the [illegible] of distress and [illegible] prevailing in a portion of the country, but this cannot be [illegible] the whole [illegible] and this appears to be more than counterbalanced by the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of the year. The [illegible] to [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be given to the [illegible] as to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] way of [illegible] [illegible].

5. *Education.*—The following table [illegible] the percentage of [illegible] able to read and write in the two sexes and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

In 1880 the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Police population	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strength	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures [illegible] evidence of a substantial [illegible] on the part of the police and of the increased [illegible] employed by criminals. The number of [illegible] persons [illegible] in [illegible] Wiltshire [illegible] during the last three years, as compared with [illegible] previous years, is [illegible] satisfactory. The [illegible] in the number of [illegible] is [illegible] attributable to the [illegible] of the [illegible] and

1893 ..	200	the decrease in the number of [illegible]
1894 ..	224	attributable to the removal of the [illegible]
1895 ..	209	[illegible] to prisons on their [illegible] and
1896 ..	207	[illegible]
1897 ..	208	as they are more experienced [illegible]
1898 ..	208	[illegible]

The number of [illegible] persons [illegible] figures in 1893, was below the average [illegible] figures for the [illegible] General experts [illegible] for an [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

7. *Crime generally.*—In the following statement [illegible] offences against the person and [illegible] the police [illegible]

		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Indictable Offences	Offences reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons accused	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons convicted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Summary Offences	Offences reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons accused	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons convicted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	Offences reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons accused	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons convicted	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cases in which the Police were employed to inquire		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The above table shows that, on [illegible] every respect, the year under review compared [illegible] with the previous, but before [illegible] any assessment it is advisable to ascertain to what extent the [illegible] increase of crime occurred in the graver forms of [illegible] The following statement affords particulars:—

Cases.	Number of cases reported.				
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Murder ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bigamy ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Infanticide ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burglary, housebreaking and house-breaking	By day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	By night	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Larceny		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

and of the more extended ramification of the population. But as a fact the opportunity is at hand to draw any general inference from the better results obtained in this branch during the year under review. In the detection of the graver offences against property, however, the Northern districts continue to maintain a somewhat superiority over the Southern. As usual Madura affords an example of what can be done in this way of securing crime, [redacted] the proportion of detections rose from 44 per cent. to 48 per cent. [redacted] the proportion of detections remained the same as in the year before. [redacted]

9. *Murder.*—This crime, though [redacted] less in the preceding years, was still abnormally frequent in 1889, and was particularly prevalent in [redacted] been the case in Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Detection was slightly [redacted] than in 1888, but was generally very poor; in three districts [redacted] was detected, and in Madura out of thirteen reported only 2 were cleared [redacted] Inspector-General is unable to assign any cause for the frequency of murders during 1889; it was suggested in the report for the previous year that the excess might perhaps be found in the introduction in 1888 of a revised system of registration, but this would not explain the large figures over 1887 which had by the two following years. It is observed that the numbers of murders entered against Madura and Tanjore in column 1 of the return of murders according to the results of appeals in appendix A are 3 and 7, respectively, whereas in the statements in paragraph 9 of the report the corresponding figures are 2 and 4. The latter appear to be correct, but it is not apparent how the difference arose.

10. *Dacoity.*—Compared with 1888 the year under review exhibited a considerable decrease under the head of housebreaking though offences of this nature committed in fields and on highways were more frequent. On the whole there was a slight improvement on the preceding year in respect of this crime, but the figure was still abnormally large.

As in 1888 the worst districts were Tanjore, Madura and Coimbatore; this trio latter districts have in fact been notorious of late for the prevalence of this crime. The principal variations between the year under review and the preceding are shown in the margin. The large decline in Tanjore [redacted] in consequence of [redacted] For the other variations no explanation has been offered. Detection was particularly bad in Madura (4·2 per cent.) and Salem (11·3 per cent.), while in the following districts not a single case was detected—Anjengo (1 case reported), Nellore (7), Kurnool (6), Cuddapah (6), and Vizagapatam (1). Property lost [redacted] was valued at Rs. 11,000, and the amount recovered aggregated only about 5 per cent. of the same [redacted]

Districts.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.
Anjengo	+6
Kistna	+11
Tanjore	−17
Bellary	−11

11. *Robbery.*—Robberies were slightly more numerous in 1889 than in the preceding year, the increase occurring in all forms of the crime, and the percentage of persons convicted was lower. On the other hand, detection and the recovery of property [redacted] some improvement, still in no respect can the figures for 1889 be held to [redacted] any grounds for satisfaction. [redacted] the number of cases reported was much in excess of that for 1886, 1886 and 1887, [redacted] less than 40 per cent. were detected, and [redacted] out of property [redacted] at Rs. 21,190 [redacted] the amount recovered was [redacted] only Rs. 3,944.

Districts.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) per cent.
Tinnevelly	−30
Coimbatore	−11
South Arcot	−14
Kurnool	+10
Nellore	+12

The principal variations occurred in the marginally-noted districts. No explanation has been offered of the respective increases and decreases. Detection was particularly poor in the following districts:—Madura (25 per cent.), Chingleput (11·4 per cent.), Tanjore (20 per cent.),

Bellary (18·2 per cent.) and Tinnevelly (16·6 per cent.). Out of 9 cases reported in South Canara none were detected, and in the Nilgiris and Malabar only three cases were reported in each district.

12. Serious offences against the Salt Act increased as compared with 1895, but an unusually high figure was in some measure to blame, and the proportion of cases detected was lower. In the other years there was little change in the percentage of detections. Particulars are given in the following statement:—

Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of persons convicted.	Percentage of detections.
Quinquennium 1881-85	1,000	1,000	100·0
Quinquennium 1886-90	1,000	1,000	100·0
Quinquennium 1891-95	1,000	1,000	100·0
1895	1,000	1,000	100·0
1896	1,000	1,000	100·0

13. Cases chiefly against Chuppas in connection with the Abkari revenue and dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking cases that were not of great importance. Crimes against property were reported in Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool, and Cuddapah, which districts stood respectively second, third, and fourth on the provincial list. At the bottom of the list stood Vizagapatam, Godavari, Kistna, and Malabar. A marked increase was in the progression of serious crime all over the Presidency. The total number of these offences was not excessive, but it was greater than in any year of the quinquennium. Dacoity, robbery and house-breaking accounted. Vizagapatam, Kistna, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary, Salem, Nellore, Chingleput, Anantapur, Tanjore, and Madura.

14. Offences against Opium and Ganja Acts.—The number of cases reported under the Opium and Abkari Acts during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Opium Acts.	Ganja Acts.	Total.
1892	10,000	4,000	14,000
1893	10,000	4,000	14,000
1894	10,000	4,000	14,000
1895	10,000	4,000	14,000
1896	10,000	4,000	14,000

The Government had recently occasion to institute an enquiry into the causes of the great difference existing between the figures supplied by the Board of Revenue and those appearing in the Police Report in regard to the number of offences against the Salt and Abkari Acts, and the result [illegible] was the conclusion that the method of calculation adopted by the Police Department in future cases, and that with effect from the 1st January 1897 cases reported by Inspectors to Magistrates should alone appear in Statement A. The Abkari Report does not permit of Revenue for 1895-96 being put to hand and the Inspector-General's figures being vouched by the same process as in 1895, so true comparison can be instituted between the year under review and preceding years in respect of all save cases under the Abkari Act. The report upon the administration of salt for 1896 shows, however, that in that year 11,550 cases were sent in for the Magistrates for trial, the corresponding figures for the three preceding years being (1895-96) 13,105, (1894-95) 11,317, and (1893-94) 9,687. The decrease in the last official year is attributed [illegible] Investigations showed. The number of cognizable cases under the Abkari Acts reported and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police was 223, and of these an

fewer than 50 were declared after inquiry by Magistrates to be false pretences or frauds were 1,0 [illegible] and 1 [illegible] were [illegible] in number. It is observed that the Inspector-General in paragraph 41 of his report shows the number of cases under this Act in 1880 and 1881 as 1,0[illegible] respectively, the former figure appears to have been arrived at by the addition of columns 4 and 5 of Statement No. 1, with column 5 of 1881 (1,0[illegible]) omitted, but here the figure for 1881 was arrived at in the same manner, the Inspector-General [illegible] report erroneously.

Particulars as to the numbers convicted under the Pound Act, V of 1857, appointed during the last five years and [illegible] shown by Magistrates divide as to the [illegible] Police authorities of those districts [illegible]

Year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1878	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1879	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1880	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have had Reports to receive elsewhere on the Inspector's visits when the works connected with the Magistracy have the speed of crime. Instances in which the punishment inflicted is out of all proportion light, as compared with the heinousness of the offence were and even still are of daily occurrence. Owing to the facility of road by the railways, the district is become a favorite centre of crime. The principal crimes are Cattle-theft, Robbery, Burglary and Larceny, perpetrated by well and escaping well organized. The number of armed men in the country, such as Sergeants and Constables, was the second chief cause why the Sessions, and the assizes, could not be held in the country towns. Arkansas and Lagash generally, but principally from distant places. The railway stations. Arkansas and Lagash generally, but principally from distant places. The railway stations. Arkansas and Lagash generally, but principally from distant places. The railway stations

		Number and Percentage Registered.	Number and Percentage Withdrawn.
Number of persons on whom appeals to Supreme Court were passed	.. .. ..	6,000	3
Number who appeared to Resident Magistrate	.. ..	5,997	3
Do. do. to the Assistant Magistrate	.. ..	3	—
Number whose appeals were dismissed	.. ..	2,251	2
Number whose appeals were withdrawn	.. ..	1,747	1
Percentage of appellants in whose appeals evidence was heard	.. ..	37·5	100·00
Percentage of appellants withdrawn	.. ..	29·13	33·33

30. The average duration, in days, of appeals entertained by the Magistrates is contained below as far back as 1885:—

	1889.	1888.
Parish Magistrates	22	14
Special Magistrates	1	1·8
Other Subordinate Magistrates	4·3	4·7

Much of the increased time is attributable to the two cases against the Maroons, and the case brought by Mr. Gordon, M.P., in Saint Ann, the Magistrate on which time had to be considerably extended. The Special Magistrates disposed of more with the same delay. Four more than 15 days appeal in their cases were partly heard.

31. The number of witnesses examined and those detained beyond three days on the several classes of courts was as follows:—

	Witnesses.	Detained beyond three days.			
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Parish Magistrates	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Special Magistrates	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other Subordinate Magistrates	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	15,000	15,000	1,000	1,000

The percentage of witnesses detained beyond three days in the total number examined was 7·4 in 1889 as against 6·5 in 1888. The increase is due to a large number of witnesses examined by the Head Assistant Magistrate in the case against the late Malcolm et Company, and also to the indefinite/periods postponing of cases by the Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Watherston.

34. The total amount paid for witnesses on account of diet and travelling allowances was £4,138 in 1889 as against £4,750 in 1888. The Head Assistant Magistrate alone has paid £1,448, as witnesses from other Parishes were summoned in connection with the Malcolm' cases.

D. Appeals and Subsequent Jurisdiction.

35. The number of appeals against, during 1889 was 210 as against 187 in 1888. The increase is due to the correspondingly increase in the number of original cases disposed of. The files of the Court and the Clerk of the Peace's Magistrates were heavy as the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Dunnigan, not being satisfied with a case to hear appeals remitted cases were sent to them for disposal under section 30, Code of Criminal Procedure.

36. The number of appeals disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, is given below for the past three years. The figures include the year's work at the beginning of each year, and exclude those abated by death or escape of appellants:—

	Disposed of.			Pending.		
	1889.	1888.	1887.	1889.	1888.	1887.
Resident Magistrates	193	184	206	6	4	4
Special Magistrates	48	3	..	..	..	..
Other Subordinate Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	241	187	241	6	4	4

The average duration, in days, of appeals disposed of in 1889 was 21 days, as against 22 days in 1888. Better results would have been obtained if the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Dunnigan, had also had appellate powers.

37. The number of appellants concerned in these cases was 338, including 24 who were pending at the beginning of 1889, as against 328 in the previous year. Five hundred and fifty-four of these were disposed of, and the manner of disposal is given below:—

	Dismissed.	Struck off.	Varied.	Reversed.	Total.
Resident Magistrates	46	339	59	40	484
Special Magistrates	3	45	21	1	70

38. Sixty-four Revision cases were filed in 1889 as against 54 in 1888. All of them were disposed of. Twenty-two of these cases came up on application and the remaining 42 on 8, involving 106 persons were taken up on my own motion.

39. The number of accused persons concerned in these revision cases was 142. They were disposed of as follows:—

	Imprisonment for shorter terms.	Sentence varied.	Case remitted to Court below.	Total.
Resident Magistrates	43	71	31	145
Special Magistrates	101	2	39	142

It will be seen from the above that, though the number of cases for revision increased by 11, the number of persons concerned in them has fallen by 5. This is due to more persons having been concerned in the same cases in 1888 than in 1889. Twenty-two cases, concerning 72 persons, were adjourned to be sentenced, and 25 cases, involving 43 persons, were remitted to the High Court, as against 9 cases of retrial and 27 cases of reference to the High Court in the previous year. This was due to increased and closer supervision by the District Magistrate of the work done by Subordinate Courts.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

40. The receipts and charges of all criminal courts during 1889 are compared below with those of 1888. The net result was a deficit of £s. d. against £s. d. in 1888:—

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	1889.	1888.	1889.	1888.
Costs	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fines	1,241	33	33	33
Other items	11,130	26 10½ Salaries and maintenance	38,145	40,214
	881	10 0 Refunds	20	13
		185 Compensation	633	3,071
Total ..	13,252	36,113 Total ..	38,831	43,298

41. *General Remarks.*—I had occasion this year to compare my statements with those of the Superintendent of Police. It seems to me objectionable that two irreconcilable sets of figures should exist regarding the state of crime in a district. The discrepancies are often large, and for statistical purposes misleading. I found that the two sets of statements differed in the following respects:—

1. The total number of cases reported in the year;
2. The number of true and false cases;
3. The mode of lodgement; and
4. The carrying of disposals to the registers.

42. *Final number of cases.*—All cases dealt with in a year in Magistrates and Police returns fall under the following heads:—

(1). *Cases registered by the Police in the previous year, but placed before the Magistrates in the subsequent year.*—The Police show these as old cases and the Magistrates as new cases.

(2). *Cases pending with the Magistrates at the end of the previous year and disposed of in subsequent years.*—

(3). *Those charged by the Police.*

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(c) *Convicted Police cases in the hands of the Police.*—These appear only in Police returns and not in Magistrates.

(d) *All cases pending with Magistrates.*—There is no difference in Police and Magistrates' returns so far as cases other than grouped offences complained of direct to Magistrates are concerned. As for cases under grouped offences in which complaint is made direct to Magistrates, the latter alone show them in their returns, and the Police ignore. These differences will exist as long as the present practice continues, and can be remedied only if the final order of Appellate and higher courts be noted in the separate register of the original Magistrates' courts, and Statements are sent up by all offences cognizable of direct to the Magistracy without omitting pending cases under grouped offences.

45. *Mode of Ledgering.*—In the Magistrates' offices, Criminal Register A is used as a ledger, and offences are registered as if according to para. 146 of the revised instructions of the Local Board under the "head of crime," under which each Magistrate usually deals with the case. But this rule is, in the Appellate Court dealt with the cases, but the Police ledgers all offences according to the order of the original Magistrate in a case, and, if not, according to the order of the Appellate Court. The Court so, an offence once ledgered in the Police office under one head is liable to be transferred to another head, whence the difference between the ledgering in Police and Magistrates' offices.

46. *Mode of entering disposal of cases in the Police and Magistrates' Registers.*—The difference in tests is accessible to the same cause noted in the remarks as to the mode of ledgering. If a Magistrate passes an order in a case, it is noted as the disposal of such a case in his register, but the Police follow the case to the final stage, and record its disposal in accordance with the order of the Appellate Courts. For example, if a Magistrate convicts or acquits in a case, he shows it as a conviction or acquittal accordingly. If not, a retrial in the Police ledgers also, but, if his order is not accompanied the Police record as already made in their registers, and alter it accordingly to the Appellate order. Hence a case shown in Magistrates' returns as convicted may be shown as acquitted and *vice versâ*.

47. The difference made but is great, 53 and if appears easily be traced if the Appellate orders are noted in the remarks column of the original Magistrate's returns.

48. I am aware that the Police returns are intended to show the state of crime, and the Magistrates' to show the quality and quantity of magisterial work done by them, and that the two statements will not tally in every respect; but, as there is no guarantee that the two sets of statements are correct in themselves, I wanted to trace out the differences, but finding it to be a work of an unduly time and labor, I gave it up for the present, pending orders of the High Court. The partial examination of the figures recently made has convinced me that the statements are not quite accurate, and that, unless the differences are traced out every year and accounted for, they should not be accepted as correct. I think, the matter is not undeserving of the High Court's consideration. Knowing that the parallel sets of returns are prepared for different purposes, I have considered whether it might not be unadvisable to drop the attempt to bring the discrepancies to notice, but the results are in some respects so largely different that I thought it best to submit the matter for orders, the more so, as it appears to me that the Police system of ledgering by the final results is one which allows a freer insight into the state of crime than the returns submitted by the Magistracy. If it was possible to dovetail the two systems, the result would, I think, be an improvement on the present form of statistics. I append a Statement A, which will enable the High Court to see at a glance how large the discrepancies at present existing are.

49. Looking at the grand total we find that the total number of persons dealt with differs by 2,005. No doubt many of them could be accounted for by the fact that the Statement B-II submitted by the Magistracy to the Police do not include cases in which processes did not issue. That the Police figures are not altogether accurate I have reason to believe, but, that is a matter for comment elsewhere. The same conjecture would also partially account for the difference of 1,257 in the number of persons "acquitted or discharged." I cannot, however, understand how the Police returns show the number of persons "convicted" to be less by 658 than the figures given by the Magistracy. The fact that the Police ledger by final disposal would not account for all this, as the number of persons acquitted on appeal by the Magistracy was only 193. The acquittals by the High Court and Sessions Judges would not account for the balance of 465. I fear that the Police have not been sufficiently careful in insisting on the submission of B statement.

50. I feel that some reference is due to the apparent increase of crime which the figures of this report show. The total number of persons dealt with by the courts in the last three years was:—

1877	11,094
1879	12,051
1880	12,056

was responsible for it. The other was an attempt to pillage from a house by a gang of Waddars, and the defence against it, which was successful, was quite as serious. It was only incidentally a dacoity. As to robbery our returns exhibit 9 cases.

52. In Natal and Zulu and Tembu several goldsmiths were charged with criminal breach of trust, and in Tongaat the constables made a raid on a gang of Hindus who had been coining rupees for years. Two other cases were all that the Supreme Judge could furnish, and expressed an opinion before guilt in the prosecution on an error of calculation by the assessors, and of the prosecutions fell through. The cases under criminal breach of trust and dacoity are probably susceptible to such figures being produced in many stores. There is very general the civil to get them, and I used to pass upon civil and on the criminal side of the lower Court, and the number of complaints to the superior Magistracy instead of being left unnoticed as brought to the notice of the Village Munsiff.

53. The increase of cases under criminal trespass and criminal calls for consideration at length. My predecessor Mr. Glenny Gibbs says, strongly against any cases involving civil disputes being brought into the list, and Magistrates who, while I joined the Service as a Legal Member, the provisions of the Penal Code regarding these offences had practically been expunged. The action of large numbers of petitions to the Police, and I have been constantly urged to put pressure on the Magistracy in order to prevent such petitions which were utterly absurd. The case of affairs is well illustrated in the following abstracts from cases which I asked for from the Superintendent of Police. His Assist Inspector writes as follows:—

"In the years 1886, 1887, and, to a great extent, in 1888 also, the Sub-Magistrates of the district seem to have taken no cognizance whatever of criminal complaints which appeared to involve disputes of civil nature. Under criminal trespass an offence which very often arises in [illegible] Magistrate in connection with disputes about land (sections 441 and 447, Indian Penal Code)—we have 69 cases in 1885, 89 cases in 1886, and 145 cases in 1888, against 275 in 1885 and 249 in 1886. In other words, while the figures of 1886 and 1887 should, nearly compared with each other, those of the three intervening years exhibit an average increase of some 60 per cent. Robbery, one of the three cases. The second decrease, I submit, must be due to a strict observance of Mr. Glenny's order. The slight increase in 1888 shows that the order was less strictly observed in that year.

"Next to criminal trespass the offence which is most likely to be, and very often is, coupled with disputes concerning land is assault (sections 352, 353 and 358, Indian Penal Code). In almost every case of trespass, too, assault is committed in order to give it a criminal tinge and to bring it under the cognizance of Criminal Courts, for [illegible] under Mr. Glenny's order, the Magistrate's Criminal Courts of this district seem to have invariably declined to inquire into assault complaints if they were in anywise connected with disputed about land. Under this criterion we have 1,042 cases reported in 1886, 1,166 cases in 1887 against 1,233 cases in 1885, 1,212 in 1883, and 1,013 in 1879. The decrease in 1886 and 1887 is appreciable, and to a great extent, corresponds with the decrease in the number of offences under criminal trespass, allowing a due margin for the fact that it was not in every case of trespass that assault formed a factor. Further, looking at the litigious tendency of the times, we should have had an increase instead of a decrease under this crime in 1886 and 1887. The offence of hurt, for instance, which always goes hand in hand with assault, was steadily on the increase year by year as noted in the margin. The absence of a similar increase under assaults, may the decrease to the work of Mr. Glenny's order.

	Hurt.
1883	98
1884	226
1885	295
1886	324
1887	419

"The figures under hurt also seem to have been affected in the same way. This offence, which presented an increase of about 32 per cent. in 1887, 43 per cent. in 1888, and 125 per cent. in 1889 over the figures of 1885 remained the same in 1886 as in 1885. The absence of any increase in 1886 was in a great measure due to Mr. Glenny's order."

54. There is no doubt that the continual pressure brought to bear by Mr. Glenny on the Magistracy brought about an utterly illegal state of things which could only be legalised by the total repeal of all the provisions of the law which could by any means be twisted into a connection with civil disputes. It is certain that a Magistrate can say without that such and such a case does not involve a *bona fide* civil dispute, as e.g., when the claims of a court-holding over land to a complainant in an assault or trespass case is filed along with the certificate of an auto that

[illegible] has been made over. Again, all eights may [illegible] with Inspector-General, the Magistracy would [illegible] large scale in the past, be absolutely adequate to [illegible] with the former. The proper course to adopt [illegible] great provision of the law is such cases [illegible] Evidence is necessary in all [illegible] into court. I shall soon [illegible] this late point [illegible] supervision of the [illegible] above have [illegible] instances in which the Magistrate [illegible] relating to bad [illegible]

33. There is however [illegible] I think the above [illegible] reason why persons should [illegible] evil persons [illegible] be the Magistrate should [illegible] Where [illegible] I have an doubt, from [illegible] wrong in any [illegible] I have no doubt that the wrong should [illegible]

From Colonel G. A. FORTESCUE, Acting Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 6th August 1890, No. 4111.

I have the honor to forward 15 copies of the Police Administration Report for the year 1889, including 6 copies for despatch to the Government of India as per G. O. No. 1720, dated 20th June 1891, Judicial Proceedings.

The remaining 44 copies will be sent to the Under Secretary to Government at Madras.

2. The remarks of the District Magistrate, North Arcot, on the Police administration of that District and the Superintendent's reply thereon are returned with this letter as they were found to be too voluminous to print in the report.

Reference, dated 17th July 1890.

The District Magistrate should submit a special report to Government specifying distinctly what he considers wrong with the existing system and what the remedies which he proposes to apply are.

(Signed) J. P. PRICE,
Asst. Secretary.

To the District Magistrate, North Arcot.

From H. H. PARSONS, Esq., District Magistrate of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Vellore, 7th August 1890, No. 1408-4.

With reference to your memorandum, Reference as No. 2356 of 1890, dated 15th July, I have the honor to state that, in forwarding to the Police Administration Report, submitted by the Superintendent of Police, to the Inspector-General, I have entered fully into the deficiencies in the present system of inspection and pointed out how inspection should be made. As the paper will come before Government in due course through the Inspector-General, there is no necessity to repeat what I have written there. I would merely urge that in order to improve the efficiency of the force, it is a matter of imperative necessity that inspection should be prized and—which is of more importance—steadily enforced on the lines which I have there indicated.

2. There is one further step which I consider desirable, viz., that the police should be placed more directly under the control of the District Magistrate. There, I believe, the law in Bengal and there is no ill, explained theory here that the Superintendent and his Assistants are the Assistants of the District Magistrate for police purposes. I say exploded, because practically they look to the Inspector-General and the Inspector-General to orders. It is only by subjecting the District Magistrate who can

[illegible] to be interrogated to study by which petitionary work is done and how well the superintends to the Deputy Inspectors Grade. As a fact the powers of these officers are so restricted that they cannot exercise them as closely as I am sure they would themselves desire. They very rarely come in contact with District Magistrates, for instance, I have myself only seen the Deputy Superintendents once in nearly three years, and the Inspector-General never. For supervising the daily work of the Sub-Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents these officers are of great importance [illegible] cases where they have actually to harass prisons, except in the districts [illegible] Magistrate has, or should always have, his finger on the pulse of the district, and can by his tours in short time. So long as his practice is that of one who can advise or [illegible] what should be done, he will naturally [illegible] to the other. He should be in a position to [illegible] instead of advising [illegible] Deputy Superintendents, and then the latter should be directed and [illegible] by the Inspector-General, and then the latter should be directed and [illegible] by the Inspector-General, and then the latter should be directed and [illegible] by the Inspector-General

Europeans					
Eurasians					
Natives of India					
Others					
Total					

In 1880 the proportion of cases where result was given was only [illegible] since that date the advance has been [illegible] and [illegible] additional deaths. The figures point to the conclusion that [illegible] but an equally satisfactory feature [illegible] to all Superintendents to continue as far as possible the [illegible] men who have passed some [illegible] examination are noted with approval. An remarked above an example [illegible] the Madras City, and the Inspector-General [illegible] such men as have passed the Primary Salt [illegible] question of rendering this examination [illegible] still engaging the attention of Government, and [illegible] Salt Department.

6. *Investigation of Crime.*—The [illegible] Inspector-General in his remarks upon the [illegible] receivers. The principle of watching [illegible] wandering gangs is sound, and [illegible] individuals belonging to such [illegible] satisfaction had it been [illegible] showing the registration of [illegible] numbers registered have steadily [illegible] means towards the suppression [illegible] hands of the police. The [illegible] the Acting Inspector-General [illegible] will use his best endeavours [illegible] Government quite agrees with [illegible] the Superintendent, Godavari, [illegible] last district, and considers that [illegible] unsatisfactory. In the [illegible] depredators and suspects convicted [illegible]

7. *Crime generally.*—In the following statement are given statistics relating to cognizable crime and such non-cognizable crimes as were investigated with the aid of the police:—

Dacoity						
Robbery						
Burglary						
Theft, Cattle						
Theft, Property						
Receiving stolen property						
Criminal breach of trust						
Cheating						
Counterfeiting coin						
Arson						
Mischief						
Forgery						
Offences against the State						
Offences against the Public Tranquillity						
Offences against Public Justice						
Offences against Religion						
Offences against Marriage						
Offences against Decency						
Offences against Property						
Offences against the Person						
Miscellaneous						
Total						

Taken together, these figures point to a relaxation of vigilance during the last three years on the part of the police and of the increased immunity enjoyed by habitual criminals. The number of [illegible] gambling-houses has fallen considerably since 1878, though, during the last four years, the decrease has been [illegible] able; the portion [illegible] is unquestionable that gambling is the source of no inconsiderable amount of crime in this Presidency, and so far as the figures [illegible] are rather for congratulation.

The number of old offenders re-convicted, though higher than the corresponding figure in 1888, was below the average of the two preceding years; the Inspector-General reports, however, that the matter is engaging his close attention, and he looks for a [illegible] in the current year. No reason is assigned for the very high figure of re-convictions in Visagapatam.

7. *Crime generally.*—In the following statement are given statistics relating to cognizable crime and such non-cognizable crimes as were investigated with the aid of the police:—

Dacoity						
Robbery						
Burglary						
Theft, Cattle						
Theft, Property						
Receiving stolen property						
Criminal breach of trust						
Cheating						
Counterfeiting coin						
Arson						
Mischief						
Forgery						
Offences against the State						
Offences against the Public Tranquillity						
Offences against Public Justice						
Offences against Religion						
Offences against Marriage						
Offences against Decency						
Offences against Property						
Offences against the Person						
Miscellaneous						
Total						

This table shows that, in almost every respect, the year under review compared unfavourably with its predecessor, but before making any comment it is advisable to ascertain to what extent the general increase of crime occurred in the graver forms of offences. The annexed statement affords particulars:—

Crime.	Number of [illegible] reported.				
	1884.	1885.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Murder					
Dacoity					
Robbery					
Burglary					
Theft, Cattle					
Theft, Property					
Receiving stolen property and house-breaking					
Criminal breach of trust					
Cheating					
Total					

Under Two Heads	Classes detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Cases property recovered						
Theft and Lurking Lurking	Classes detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Cases property recovered						
Dacoity	Classes detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Cases property recovered						
Riot	Classes detected						
	Persons convicted						
Murder	Cases detected						
	Persons convicted						
Dacoity	Cases detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Property recovered						
Robbery	Cases detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Property recovered						
Lurking house-trespass and House-breaking	Cases detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Property recovered						
Total	Cases detected						
	Persons convicted						
	Property recovered						

The second table contains corresponding [illegible]

From these figures it becomes apparent that efforts to combat crime generally were slightly more successful than in the preceding year, but in the case of the graver crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery and house-breaking, the improvement, where there was any, was but slight and by no means kept pace with the numerical increase which exhibited itself in 1919 in these classes of offences. The Northern Range was superior to the Southern in detection, recovery of property and the percentage of convictions

The Collector of
The District Magistrate of

Kandapur. [illegible]
North Arcot, Chittoor. [illegible]
North Arcot, Cuddalore. [illegible]
Madura. [illegible]
Nilgiris, Coimbatore. [illegible]
Palnadu, Nellore. [illegible]
Ramnad, Virudupatti. [illegible]
Salem. [illegible]
Tanjore. [illegible]
Tinnevelly. [illegible]
Trichinopoly. [illegible]
Vizagapatam. [illegible]

as compared with 1888. The subject of dealing with this class of offences as one which will have further consideration. The number of cases of cattle poisoning was slightly higher than in the previous year but the percentage of detection and conviction improved very considerably. Anantapur appears, as regards this description of crime, to be pre-eminent, very nearly 4/5 of the total number of cases in the Southern Range being from that district. This calls for special attention on the part of the Police authorities.

15. *Offences against Special and Local Laws.*—The number of cases reported under the Salt and Abkári Laws during the last two years is shown below:—

Year.	Cases.	Persons.	Convictions.
1888	10,295	10,295	10,295
1889	11,599	11,599	11,599

The Government had recently occasion to institute an inquiry into the causes of the great difference existing between the figures as given by the Board of Revenue and those appearing in the Police Reports in regard to the number of offences under the Salt and Abkári Acts, and the result was the conclusion that the method of calculation adopted by the Police Department is fallacious, and that with effect from the 1st January 1890 cases reported by Inspectors to Magistrates should alone appear in Statement A. The Abkári Report from the Board of Revenue for 1889-90 is not having been yet submitted and the Inspector-General's figures being vitiated by the same error as in 1888, no true comparison can be instituted between the year under review and preceding years in respect of offences under the Abkári Act. The report upon the administration of salt for 1889-90 shows, however, that in that year 11,599 cases were laid before the Magistrates for trial, the corresponding figures for the three preceding years being (1886-87) 13,105, (1887-88) 11,117, and (1888-89) 9,087. The number of cognizable cases under the Arms Act reported and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police was 633, and of these no fewer than 55 were declared, after inquiry by Magistrates, to be false; the corresponding figure in 1888 were 548 and 26, and, in 1887, 384 and 57. The rapid increase is noteworthy. It is observed that the Inspector-General in paragraph 17 of his report shows the number of cases under this Act in 1888 and 1887 as 548 and 308 respectively; the former figure appears to have been arrived at by the addition of columns 4 and 6 of Statement A, Part I, with column 8 of Part II of the same statement, but how the figure for 1887 was arrived at is not apparent: the Inspector-General will report on this point.

Particulars as to the number of cognizable cases under the Forest Act, V of 1882, reported during the last five years and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, exclusive of those declared false on inquiry, appear in the margin; statistics as are also given in the same statement of non-cognizable forest offences action in which was not ruled on completion. The increase though large, is perhaps not more than might be expected to result from the progress of reservation.

Year.	Cases.	Persons convicted.
1885	9	1,319
1886	6	1,341
1887	24	1,836
1888	347	2,616
1889	387	3,389

16. *Reference, &c.*—It is satisfactory to observe that the number of cases referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry and the percentage struck off as false upon receipt of report from the Police declined as compared with 1888, the number referred being 4,621 against 5,044 and the proportion struck off 6·4 per cent. against 6·7. The number of cases referred as false by the Police in the first instance was greatly in excess of that in 1888, the figures being respectively 15,269 and 14,324; but the

Ed. C. A. Montgomery.

Govt. of Madras

JUDICIAL.

G.O., 30th October 1880, No. 1073.

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Police Administration Report.

Reviewing Lists —, for 1880.

NOTE FOR THE CHIEF SECRETARY.

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Govt. of (1800) Bhd

JUDICIAL.

G.O. 30th October 1940. No.

OCTOBER.

Police Administration Re
Covering Ge — for 1939

Commitments, Convictions and Acquittals for Offences against the Person and Property during the Year 1879

Offences	Committed for Trial				Summarily Convicted		Bound over to keep the Peace	Committed for Trial		Summarily Convicted	
	Males		Females		Males		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	Under 16 years of age	16 years of age and upwards	Under 16 years of age	16 years of age and upwards	Under 16 years of age	16 years of age and upwards		Under 16 years of age	16 years of age and upwards	Under 16 years of age	16 years of age and upwards
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Offences against the Consolidated Statutes											
(1) Murder, Attempts to Murder, Conspiracy to Murder, Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158	18				19			38		134	
2 Rape, Carnally Knowing or Abusing Girls under Ages, Sections 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53	16	57 +28	2	33 +21	32	34 +5	2	58 98	147 444	55 215	312 +97
3 Assault, Section 160	71	85 +14	2	1	71	79 +8		234	290 +46	91	72 -7
4 Offences by or relating to Public Servants, Sections 161, 162, 163	1				1			1			
5 Offences by Public Servants, Sections 217, 223	4	5			4	5		4	3		3
6 Conspiracy by Counsel, Attorney or Public Servants, Sections 172 to 176	181	153	3		178	47		120	114	117	77
7 Offences against Public Justice, Sections 201 to 211, 213 to 216, 227 to 238	14	12	2		13			2		1	
8 Perjury, Sections 193 to 197	6				6			3		1	
9 [illegible]	1				1						
10 [illegible]						12					13
11 [illegible]											
12 Other Offences against Public Justice, Sections 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226	14	18	2 +2		14	16 +2	5	15	12	2	2
13 Offences relating to Coin, Sections 231 to 234	8				8			8		1	
14 Do. Uttering, Sections 235 to 240	1	10 +1		3 +3	1	7	2		8	1	1
15 Offences relating to Lights, Sections 241 to 247	4	3			4	2 +2		3	3	2	1
16 Offences affecting Public Health, Sections 267 to 277	10				10			10		6	
17 Offences affecting Safety, Sections 278, 279, 283, 285, 286 to 289	25	1257	1	42	24	1215	165	21	1158	4	62
18 Cruelty to Animals, Sections 291 to 294	6				6			3		4	
19 Offences against Public Decency, Sections 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378	5				5			4		5	

Officers										
Land-Forces Code	1883	2697	111	257	3065	32 48	2468	3065	11 8	
	1884	2564	108	24	2696	28 31	2168	2696	13 29	
Decrease		133	3	233	369	3 17	300	369	1 29	
Land-Forces and Local Corps	1883	2138	13	69	220	18 46	1778	2196	17 27	
	1884	2088	12	7	2107	17 26	1689	2107	16 22	
Decrease		50	1	62	113	1 20	89	89	1 5	
Total	1883	4835	124	326	3285	50 94	4246	5261	29 35	
	1884	4652	120	31	4803	45 57	3857	4803	29 51	
Decrease		183	4	295	482	5 37	389	458	16	

The number of Cases under the Penal Code as well as under the Local and the following Types of Offences shew a marked increase —

All Persons of what Degree Quality or Condition they be who shall Offend against any of the Provisions of this Act shall be liable to and Suffer such Pains Penalties and Forfeitures as any Person Offending against the Provisions of any Statute made for the Encouragement of Seamen and to Prevent Desertion and Neglect of Duty by Seamen shall be liable to and Suffer by Virtue of any Act or Acts of Parliament now in force or hereafter to be passed for the Encouragement of Seamen and the better Government of the Merchant Service and to Prevent Desertion and Neglect of Duty by Seamen and shall be Prosecuted Sued for Recovered and Applied in the Manner directed by any such Act or Acts of Parliament

And be it further Enacted that all Offences committed against this Act may be Inquired of Tried Determined and Punished in the County Riding Division City Liberty Town Corporate or Place where the Offender shall be found or apprehended or in which he shall have his last Place of Abode before Prosecution in like Manner as if such Offence had been committed in such County Riding Division City Liberty Town Corporate or Place

And be it further Enacted that all Penalties Forfeitures and Sums of Money which shall be Recovered under the Authority of this Act shall be Recovered with Costs of Suit by Action of Debt Bill Plaint or Information in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster or in Scotland in the Court of Session Justiciary or Exchequer or in Ireland in the Court of Exchequer in the Name of the Person who shall Sue for the same and shall be Applied one Moiety thereof to the Use of the Person who shall Sue for the same and the other Moiety to the Use of the Greenwich Hospital Fund

And be it further Enacted that all Penalties Forfeitures and Sums of Money which shall be Recovered under the Authority of this Act shall be Recovered within the Space of Three Years next after the Offence shall be committed or the Cause of Action shall arise and not afterwards

The figures of 1888 and 1889 are compared below:—

	1888	1889	Increase
Police Act	1394	1633	239
Breach of Contract Act	19	322	303
Railway Act	60	104	44
Municipal Act	34	103	69
	1507	2162	655

Most of the cases under the Police Act fall under section 48. Convictions of Guns being unsatisfactory, the second provisions of the Act were repealed by the figures under this Act are generally fluctuating. In 1887, there were 1935 cases, that is 302 cases more than in 1889. The increase under the Railway and Municipal Acts is due to the registrations making of the Lower Under the Breach of Contract Act, there were 322 cases. The Villupuram Gunfakal Railway was the cause of this. Labourers from different