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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 Kuppam, 15th June 1880, No. 1058.

I have the honour to submit my report on the Police Administration Report for 1879 in the accompaniment of Police Circular No. 1 of 1880 issued by the Inspector-General of Police. As I distrusted Mr. Ayers's figures for reasons given, I have declined to comment on them. As, however, it is desirable that Government should have my views on the state of crime in the district before them when disposing of the Police Administration Report, and as my Criminal Administration Report does not pass beyond the Magistrates' Courts, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter. I have fully discussed the cause of the state of crime and the discrepancies between my figures and those of the Police in that report. I invite special attention to paras. 1, 5, 6, 10 to 14, 21, 24 and 41 to 55.

2. With reference to my remarks on the Police Administration Report, I consider it very desirable that no farm inspections should be committed to inspections by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents. At present no two officers have the same system, and some have no system. The result is great inconsistency of practice and inefficiency.

Enclosure.

From W. J. H. LE FANU, Esq., District Magistrate, North Arcot, to the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate side, Madras, dated Kuppam, 15th June 1880, No. 1058 Judicial.

I have the honour to submit my report on the administration of criminal justice in this district for the year 1879. Under the circumstances detailed below the High Court will, I am sure, excuse me the delay in its submission to this period. The usual report was ready in time, but on going into the figures and on combining them also in connection with the figures of the Police Administration Report, the discrepancies were so great that I deemed it necessary to have a searching inquiry made into the crime. The results will, I think, show that the mode in which our returns are compiled calls for reconsideration. I shall now proceed to the matter ordinarily contained in the Criminal Administration Report, reserving further remarks for the conclusion.

I.—Courts Administering Criminal Justice.

2. The courts which usually exercised criminal jurisdiction during 1879 were—

276	Village Magistrates' Courts.	
13	Sub-Courts	do.
4	City Courts	do.
1	Sessions Court	do.

There was an increase of 105 Village Magistrates trying criminal cases in 1879 as compared with 1878, and the number of Magistrates appointed under the Code of Criminal Procedure is the same as last year.

2. It will be seen from the above that 5,530 cases were reported in 1906 against 6,017 cases in the previous year. Of these, 411 were reported under section 208 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, against 488 in 1905. Section 208 requires that the cases should be notified as soon as the disease is recognised, and the remaining 5,119 cases were notified as soon as possible after the removal of the patient to hospital. The number of cases reported under the Public Health and Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Regulations, 1890, and under Special Orders, has thus been reduced by 77 per cent. The figures of 1904 and 1905 are compared below, and it will be seen that the cases reported as from among the Poor Law classes have increased from 1,961 to 2,104, and under Special and Local Acts from 2,116 to 2,838 cases. The total decrease of 1,034 cases shown will be explained further on.

The increase of cases for the Poor Law is as stated above, 143 cases, and the following extracts from Reports show a marked increase:—

on November 1960, No. [illegible]

Particulars of the proportion of land and value confirmed for the purposes of Estate Duty

	Number		Proportion	
	1959	1960	1959	1960
Land only	1,000	1,000	0.50	0.50
Land and buildings	1,000	1,000	0.50	0.50
Total	2,000	2,000	0.50	0.50

The proportion of land confirmed both under the Estate Duty and Special Land Taxes has been 0.50 as in previous years.

11. Cases affecting Income Tax entered for in 1960 as against in 1959 ...

	1959	1960
Whether ...	11	12
Computation ...	2	2
Profit in land and employment ...	1	1
Amount of assessment ...	18	14
Total ...	32	29

The figures in 1959 and 1960 are given below for several of the years of the respective tax ...

	1959	1960
Withholding and deduction ...	3	2
Rent and property allowance ...	3	3
Residency and domicile ...	11	14
Property ...	13	9

13. The proportion of cases in which the right to relief was in dispute was respectively 1,000 and 1,000 in 1959 as against 0,000 cases and 1,000 cases in 1960.

The results of appeals for the last three years are compared below ...

		Number		
		1958	1959	1960
Cases settled by Special Commissioners	Determined in appellant's favour	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Determined in Crown's favour	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Withdrawn or compromised	1,000	1,000	1,000
Appeals to the High Court	Determined in appellant's favour	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Determined in Crown's favour	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Withdrawn or compromised	1,000	1,000	1,000

In some of the offences the proportion of convictions was right and in others wrong, as calculated in the statement in para. 7 supra. They are also given below ...

	Proportion, %, 1
Offences affecting public health, &c., and morals ...	87.50
Fare evasion ...	91.00
Offences relating to Crown and Government stamps ...	80.00
Receiving stolen property ...	58.00
Offences relating to weights and measures ...	40.00
Offences affecting life ...	55.00
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants ...	52.50
Offences against police regulations ...	71.00
	Proportion, %,
Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	0.00
Assault ...	0.00
Robberies ...	0.00
Criminal loss and assault ...	0.00
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	0.00
Offences relating to property ...	0.00
Total ...	0.00

| | | |

IV.—Miscellaneous.

43. The receipts and charges of all criminal courts during 1907 were as compared with those of 1906. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 19,[illegible] against Rs. 19,[illegible] in 1906.

the law in Bengal and that is an [illegible] and [illegible] when the Police Act and the Account and the Accounts of the District Magistrate [illegible] may explain, because practically they [illegible] in the [illegible] respect to General Reserves. This may be [illegible] remark, it is the case [illegible] the responsibility to the Deputy Inspector-General. As to this [illegible] officers are so distributed that they [illegible] would the Reserves desire. This very [illegible] for instance, I have myself very seen the Deputy Inspector-General [illegible] three years, and the Inspector-General [illegible] Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents [illegible] except in cases when they have actually [illegible] crowd, whereas the District Magistrate [illegible] peace of the district, and can be held [illegible] merely that of one who can refuse or [illegible] hesitate to do either. He should be [illegible] Failing this, I think that there should [illegible] Inspector-General, and that the latter should be directed [illegible] number that this would be possible. In [illegible] relations with the District Magistrate this [illegible]

Order — dated [illegible] September 1890, No. [illegible] Judicial.

In the year [illegible] several changes were carried out which affected considerably the organization and prospects of the Presidency Police and District Executive Police forces. The reconstitution of the City Police was decided upon towards the close of 1888, and, before the expiry of that year, the approval of the Government of India was received for each of the alterations as it was to be the power of that Government to sanction. The full effect of the reorganization was therefore felt only during the year under review, its main features being (1) the grant of increased [illegible] to Inspectors and Sergeants and the abolition of the third-class of the latter officers, (2) an increase to the number of head constables and the grant to them of charge allowances, and (3) the employment of 11 additional constables. The reorganization of the Criminal Police was also decided upon at the close of 1888 and was carried out during the following year; it resulted in (1) the abolition of 183 police stations, (2) the division of the remaining stations into two classes carrying charge allowances, (3) the abolition of the third-grade of constables, and (4) the increase of the pay of the two remaining grades from Rs. 7½ and Rs. 6½ to Rs. 8 and Rs. 7.

Further, during the year [illegible], orders were issued [illegible] extended probation of inspectors and having done clearly that failure to pass the prescribed tests will [illegible] invariably [illegible] of probation. The improvements which have thus been effected in the prospects [illegible] constitution of the Police [illegible], produce important [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

mere apparent [illegible] the police [illegible] the District Magistrate of Kaira that the statistics of crime supplied by the Superintendents of Police are rendered liable to discrepancy by the frequent failure to forward "B Statement" on the part of Magistrates, the attention of all District Magistrates is drawn to the [illegible] and they are requested to issue such orders as will ensure punctuality in the despatch of these returns in future.

2. Excluding office establishment, village police and all officers and below the rank of Assistant Superintendent, the total actual strength of the force was 21,911 officers and men on the 31st December 1889, or 98·8 per cent of the sanctioned strength, while the corresponding proportion at the close of the previous year was 98·43. If, however, the above classes of men be included, the difference disappears, for the two years is as shown in the margin and the proportion borne by the sanctioned and the actual force is exactly the same in both years.

	Sanctioned force.	Actual.
1888	23,431	23,107
1889	22,168	21,903

From this it appears, however, that although it may be argued that recruitment was easier than in [illegible] year, for, as a fact, the number of men enlisted was considerably smaller, and the higher ratio of actual to sanctioned strength is due to a reduction in the latter figure. This reduction was brought about by several causes which have been detailed by the Inspector-General, the principal of which were the concentration of police stations and the transfer to the Irrigation Department of the duty of guarding the fronties of Presidencies for preventive purposes. The difficulty in obtaining recruits complained of by the Commissioner of City Police in his report for 1888 does not appear to have been felt during the year under review in spite of the [illegible] pressure entirely contrary conditions of attraction were [illegible] enlisted; [illegible] to the improvements in the pay and prospects of the City Police effected at the close of 1888, though it is noticeable that the number of resignations in this branch of the [illegible] higher than in the preceding year.

The tendency to increase in non-effective at the expense of the effective [illegible] which has been frequently commented upon, again made itself [illegible] in 1889. It is true that the actual increase is in reality nominal, but [illegible] that the sanctioned strength of the whole force decreased, it is not [illegible] to say the correspondent decrease occurred among non-effectives, this is a point which the Government would [illegible] calculated. It is also observed that the number of police employed as private guards in Godavari district rose from 3 in 1888 to 19 in the year under review; the reason for this increase has not been stated.

3. *Cost of Police.*—The saving [illegible] from the reduction in the sanctioned strength of the force and from the abolition of a large number of stations was not sufficient to counterbalance the additional outlay necessitated by the enhanced rates of pay and the station horse allowance granted from the 1st April 1888, and the net result is an increase in the cost of the police [illegible] over the figure for 1888. The total [illegible] of the police force has varied greatly of late years, but in the charge "clothing and accoutrements" there has been a steady and conspicuous decrease in expenditure since 1886 as will be seen from the figures given in the margin. The explanations given this subject which have been from time to time furnished are not very clear [illegible] and the Government would be glad of further particulars. The total [illegible] the police force being Rs. 30,44,855 and the actual strength being taken at 22,036 minus 1,543 servants or 21,093, the average cost of each policeman is stated by the Inspector-General to have been Rs. 1723. It is not clear, however, [illegible] the future 22,353 [illegible] arrival at [illegible] paragraph 2 of the report it would appear that the total [illegible] was 22,003, and if from this the number of servants (1,542) be [illegible], the average cost of each policeman would

Expenditure upon clothing and accoutrements.	Rs.
1886	933
1887	3,709
1888	1,51,119
1889	1,32,349
1890	1,04,6[illegible]

Negligent escape	41
Wrongful confinement, &c.	8
Extortion	7
Hurt to extort confession	1

The large number of escapes from the Coimbatore Central Jail both in 1885 and in 1886 suggests a defect in the system of guarding adopted here and calls for the attention of the Government. The percentage of officers and 4 is dismissed, fined, suspended and degraded during 1886 in each range and in certain groups of districts to the total force employed in those areas is shown in the following table :—

Northern Range	12·7
Southern ,,	20·0
Western ,,	2·3
Nilgiris, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur	0·0
Salem, Madura and Tinnevelly	18·0

The range of variation among the remaining districts is so large as to render any attempt at grouping them rather futile but suggests the inference that the number of punishments inflicted depends upon the composition of the force than upon the character of the superior officers. Even in the case of the two groups of districts shown above, no definite relation between the percentages of punishment,

is to be observed from year to year and there is no reason to suppose that the character of the taxes varies greatly in neighbouring districts. The numerically large proportion of punishments in Trichinopoly during 1881 and 1882 (the percentages being respectively 7·3 and 6·9), coupled with the remarks of the District Magistrate upon the condition of the police in the district, would seem to point to weakness of administration on the part of the Superintendent.

It is understood that the Government approve generally of the proposals contained in paragraph 11 (*a*) of the Inspector-General's memorandum, but a number of the details of the scheme will require careful consideration before they can be finally settled. The Inspector-General's opinion is also awaited on the proposal to increase the pensions of subordinate officers.

The popularity of [illegible] is evidenced by a steadily increasing number of applications for admission to the service. It is worthy of remark that, in spite of the recent improvements in the prospects of the force, the total desertions and resignations exceeded in number those which occurred in [illegible]. The resignations in the last year are particularly noticeable. [illegible] to be given in the report as to the average amount of time required to elapse between the way of departmental punishment.

5. *Education.*—The following table shows the percentage of persons able to read and write in the two ranges and Madras City during the last three years:—

Madras City				
Northern Range				
Southern Range				
	Total			

In 1880 the proportion [illegible] read and write was only 67 per cent., and shows that since the advance has been continuous except in 1882 when there was a trifling decline. The figures relating to the number of boys [illegible] rank and of those who have been successful in various Universities [illegible] but an equally satisfactory advance. The instructions issued by the Inspector-General to all Superintendents to confer as far as possible the grade of head constables to men who have passed some [illegible] examination are noted with approval. As remarked above no recruits who are unable to read and write are entertained in Madras City, and the Inspector-General proposes as far as may be to employ only such men as have passed the Primary School examination in the general force. The question of rendering this examination compulsory prior to enlistment [illegible] is still engaging the attention of Government, and orders will shortly issue on the subject.

6. *Registration of Criminals.*—The Government is in full accord with the Inspector-General in his remarks upon the registration of wandering gangs and receivers. The principle of effecting registration in the case of the former appears sound, wandering gangs is abundant the steady decline since 1882 in the number of individuals belonging to such associations borne on the books would be a matter for satisfaction but if [illegible] accompanied by a corresponding increase in the figures showing the registration of rumours and receivers. But in both these classes the numbers registered have steadily decreased since 1880, and it is clear that the essential means towards the suppression of crime has been receiving less and less attention at the hands of the police. The Government is aware that it is unnecessary to keep open the Acting Inspector-General the importance of this subject and is convinced that he will use his best endeavours towards effecting an improvement in the future. The following table statistics [illegible] of the number of known depredators and receivers convicted in each of the last five years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Known depredators	1,050	1,053	1,059	1,054	1,071
Suspects	173	148	97	108	108

These figures form additional evidence of a relaxation of vigilance on the part of the police and of the increased immunity enjoyed by habitual criminals. The number of notorious gang-robbers now [illegible] considerably above 1,000, though, during the last four years, the decrease has been uninterrupted, the particulars appear in the margin. It is unnecessary to state that gambling is the source of an inconsiderable amount of crime in this Presidency, and so far as it does it represents a real decrease in the statistics, the figures are worthy of consideration.

	Number of deaths.
1885	691
1886	511
1887	629
1888	641
1889	620

The number of old offenders reconvicted, 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 an improvement in the current year. [illegible]

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

		1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Cognizable.						
Indian Penal Code ..	True cases reported	41,287	39,758	40,[illegible]	41,[illegible]	43,[illegible]
	Persons arrested ..	54,973	55,[illegible]	54,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Property lost ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special and Local laws	True cases reported ..	21,611	21,[illegible]	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons arrested ..	32,[illegible]	32,[illegible]	30,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Property lost ..	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Poisonous	True cases reported ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons arrested ..	28,[illegible]	27,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..	True cases reported ..	1[illegible],[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Persons arrested ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Property lost ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-cognizable.						
Cases in which the Police were employed for inquiry ..		3,890	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The [illegible] table shows that, in almost every respect, the year under review compared unfavorably 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 [illegible] statement affords particulars :—

Crime.	Number of true cases reported.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Murder	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dacoity	148	146	93	203	170
Robbery	244	226	242	211	196
			284	203	214
Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking.	By day	434	782	834	715	1,[illegible]
	By night	5,601	5,159	4,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total	6,035	5,941	5,[illegible]	[illegible]	5,[illegible]
Cattle-theft	3,[illegible]	3,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Theft	14,[illegible]	13,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total ..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

These figures [illegible] Since [illegible] life and property have been [illegible] rapid development of such crimes is largely [illegible] the past [illegible].

The more [illegible] which form a marked useful feature of this report show that [illegible] ablest crime was [illegible] most rife during the year in South Canara, while Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Ceded Districts, Kistna, Nellore and Tanjore exhibited an excess of crime. Dacoity was entirely absent from both Canara districts and Malabar, but remained lively frequent in Tanjore and Madura. Speaking generally, South Canara and Malabar were remarkably free from crime whereas against Ganjam, Kistna, Nellore, Tanjore, the worst districts were Ganjam, Kistna, Bellary, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Madura and Tinnevelly. The more important features are dealt with separately below.

8. *Detection.*—It has now been seen to what extent the increased growth of crime which formed the subject of the preceding paragraph has been counterbalanced by increased success in detection. The tables are appended showing the percentage of cases detected, of lost property recovered, and of persons [illegible]

		Percentage of	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Indian Penal Code		Reported cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Arrested persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Lost property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Special and local laws		Reported cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Arrested persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Lost property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Summary		Reported cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Arrested persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Lost property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Total		Reported cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Arrested persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Lost property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1

The second table contains corresponding particulars for certain grave offences.—

		Percentage of	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
Murder		Cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Dacoity		Cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Robbery		Cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Lurking-house-trespass and house-breaking		Cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
Total		Cases detected	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Persons convicted	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1
		Property recovered	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1	50·1

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 grave crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery and house-breaking, the improvement was [illegible] and by no means kept pace with the numerical increase which exhibited itself in 1883 in these classes of offences. The Northern [illegible] was superior to the Southern in detection, recovery of property and the production of convictions secured. This might have been anticipated from the greater [illegible] the South in consequence of the facilities for [illegible]

and of the more extended civilization of the population. But as a fact the superiority of the Northern Range is by no means a constant feature of the annual report, and it is difficult to draw any general inference from the better results obtained in the North during the year under review. In the detection of the graver offences against property, however, the Northern Range seems to maintain a consistent superiority over the Southern. As usual Madras furnishes an example of what can be done in the way of resisting crime, [illegible] its percentages of detection, conviction and recovery being in each case more than double the corresponding statistics in the rest of the Presidency. [illegible]

9. *Murder.*—This crime, though [illegible] than in the preceding year, was still abnormally frequent in 1888, and was particularly prevalent—as has not [illegible] been the case—in Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Detection was slightly [illegible] than in 1887, but was generally very poor; in three districts not a single case was detected, and in Madura out of 25 cases reported only 2 were traced home. The Inspector-General is unable to assign any cause for the frequency of murders during 1888; it was suggested in the report for the previous year that the season might perhaps be found in the introduction in 1886 of a revised system of registration, but this would not explain the large increase over 1887 exhibited by the two following years. It is observed that the numbers of murders entered against Madras City and Jeypore in column 7 of the return of murders according to the results of inquests in appendix A are 3 and 7, respectively, whereas in the statement in paragraph 4 of the report the corresponding figures are 2 and 4. The latter appear to be correct, but it is not apparent how the difference arises.

10. *Dacoity.*—Compared with 1887 the year under review exhibited a considerable decrease under the head of house-breakings though offences of this nature committed in fields and on highways was 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 1887 the worst districts were Tanjore, Madura and Coimbatore; the two latter districts have in fact been notorious of late for the prevalence of this crime. The principal variations between the year under review and its predecessor are shown in the margin. The large decline in Tanjore [illegible] The increase in Tanjore is attributed to the high prices ruling there in consequence of [illegible] For the other variations no explanation has been offered. Detection was particularly bad in Madura (4·2 per cent.) and Kistna (12·5 per cent.), while in the following districts not a single case was detected:—Jeypore (1 case reported), Nellore (2), Kurnool (4), Cuddapah (6), and Trichinopoly (10). Property lost [illegible] was valued at Rs. 71,709, and the amount recovered aggregated only about 5 per cent. of the sum.

Districts.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease under 1887.
Ganjam	15	..
Kistna	11	..
Tanjore	17	..
Bellary	11	..

11. *Robbery.*—Robberies were slightly more numerous in 1888 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 [illegible] some improvement. Still in no respect can the figures for 1888 be held to [illegible] any grounds for satisfaction, [illegible] that the number of cases reported was much in excess of those for 1885 1886 and 1887, that less than 40 per cent. were detected, and that [illegible] end of property [illegible] at Rs. 21,100 but the amount recovered was [illegible] only Rs. 3,954.

Districts.	Increase over 1887.	Decrease under 1887.
Tinnevelly	20	..
Coimbatore	11	..
South Arcot	14	..
Kurnool	18	..
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.), Ganjam (21·4 per cent.), Tanjore (20 per cent.),

Bellary (18·2 per cent.), and Trichinopoly (7·9 per cent.). Out of 6 cases reported in South Canara none were detected; on the other hand, all the four cases reported in Madras City were traced out.

12. *Lurking House-trespass and Lurking-house-breaking.*—Compared with 1888—itself an unusually bad year—there was a large increase in this form of crime, and the proportion of cases detected was lower. In the other hand, there was some improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained and of property recovered. The principal districts to which the increase reported for 1889 must be traced are shown in the margin. In the case of Coimbatore, which had an average record, crime rose unusually high during the year, and no reason for it can be assigned the Inspector, but it is noticeable that a decrease in the number of house-breakings occurred in Coimbatore and South Canara, in both which districts it would appear that crime was above the average. Detection was exceedingly bad in Anantapur (19·8 per cent.), Chingleput (17·5), Tanjore (13·5) and Madura (21), and in no fewer than five districts the value of the property recovered was said to be less than 10 per cent. of that lost.

District.	Increase over 1888.	Decrease over 1888.
Coimbatore	..	97
Ganjam	238	..
Tanjore	207	..
Malabar	191	..

13. *Grave Crimes against Property.*—A combination of the figures relating to dacoity, robbery, and house-breaking goes that over 50 per cent. of these crimes against property were detected in 3 types, north, south, and west, which districts stood respectively second third, and fourth in the preceding year. At the bottom of the list came Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Tanjore and Madura, in each of which detection was in the proportion of less than 29 per cent., the next from the last of these districts also did exceedingly badly in 1888. In the following 11 districts less than 10 per cent. of the property lost through the commission of the crimes of dacoity, robbery and house-breaking was recovered:—Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kistna, Salem, Nellore, Erpool, Ananthpur, Tanjore, and Madura.

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

	Salt Laws.	Abkári Laws.	Total.
1885	19,091	4,956	24,047
1886	16,564	3,...	19,...
1887	21,419	3,...	24,...
1888	20,221	4,...	24,...
1889	24,...	5,...	29,...

The Government had recently occasion to institute an inquiry into the reasons 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 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 in its 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 being not yet to hand 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 against the Abkári Act. The report upon the administration of salt for 1889-90 shows, however, that in that year 11,559 cases were sent before the Magistrates for trial, the corresponding figures for the three preceding years being (1886-87) 13,405, (1887-88) 11,116, and (1888-89) 9,687. The decline in the last official year is satisfactory though the figures still largely exceed those of the normal. The number of cognizable cases under the Arms Act reported and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police was 623, and of these no

fewer than 55 were declared, after inquiry by Magistrates, to be false; the corresponding figures in 1886 were 340 and 22, and, in 1887, 384 and 37. The rapid increase is noteworthy. It is observed that the Inspector-General in paragraph 47 of his report shows the number of cases under this Act in 1886 and 1887 as 618 and 368 respectively; the former figure appears to have been arrived at by the addition of columns 4 and 5 of Statement A (Part I, with column 5 of Part II of the same statement, but how the figure for 18[illegible] was arrived at is not apparent: the Inspector-General [illegible] report on this point.

Particulars as to the number of cognizable cases under the Forest Act, V of 1878, reported during the last five years and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, exclusive of those declared false upon inquiry, appear in the margin; statistics are also given in the same statement of non-cognizable forest offences instituted on complaint. The increase, though large, is perhaps not more than might be expected to result from the progress of reservation.

Year.	Cases.	Persons.
1883	5	5
1886	6	[illegible]
1887	34	1[illegible]8
1888	117	23[illegible]8
1889	167	5[illegible]5

References, &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 Agency as compared with 1888, the former referred being 4,521 against 5,044 and the proportion struck off 6[illegible] per cent. against 6[illegible] per cent. The number of cases reported as false by the Police in the first instance was greatly in excess of that in 1888, the figures being respectively 14,200 and 14,224; but the proportion struck off as false fell from 93·2 per cent. in 1888 to 92·9 per cent., a decline which may be regarded as satisfactory so far as it affords proof of the exercise of greater care on the part of Magistrates.

Out of 76,9[illegible] cases presented by the Police before Criminal Courts, 4,112, or 5·4 per cent., were found to be false after trial; in this respect the year compares rather unfavorably with 1888, 3,[illegible], or 5·1 per cent., were [illegible]. The Government is of opinion that a return to the old method of printing Statement A is desirable. Accordingly, the Inspector-General is requested to report upon the circumstances under which three children are alleged to have died from the effects of a [illegible] (vide Extract).

Chief Secretary.

Hrd. C. A. Muniswray.

I have had occasion to remark elsewhere on the hopeful points which the above returns of the Magistrates disclose, and which are worthy of notice. Foremost among these is the fact that the number of all persons charged with the commission of the offences were and even still are of daily occurrence, owing to the facility afforded by our railways, the district in which the crime was committed. There is, however, this distinction to be drawn between the criminal classes and the agricultural classes, that the former are more frequently brought before the Courts than the latter. The number of arrests effected by rail and steamship companies, as well as those made by the police, after the commission of crime in Kingston and districts adjacent to railway stations, is very much greater than those effected by the police in the country districts. The police, however, are not responsible for the fact that a greater number of persons are brought before the Courts in Kingston than in the country districts. The police in the country districts are responsible for the fact that a greater number of persons are brought before the Courts in the country districts than in Kingston. The police in the country districts are responsible for the fact that a greater number of persons are brought before the Courts in the country districts than in Kingston. The police in the country districts are responsible for the fact that a greater number of persons are brought before the Courts in the country districts than in Kingston.

27. The numbers of the Police Force at the end of the last three years are detailed below:—

	1891	1892
Inspectors	2,253	2,216
Sergeants	183	183
Corporals	131	126
Buglers	3	3
Constables	2	2
Total	2,574	1,001

28. The number of persons committed for trial at the Assizes and Circuit Courts during the year 1892 was 1,001, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891.

29. The number of persons committed for trial at the Assizes and Circuit Courts during the year 1892 was 1,001, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891.

30. The number of persons committed for trial at the Assizes and Circuit Courts during the year 1892 was 1,001, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891.

31. The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed in the year is as follows:—

	Appealable sentences.		Non-appealable sentences.	
	On capable male.	On non-capable male.	On capable female.	On non-capable female.
Corporal punishment	118			
Penal Servitude	1,001	1	1	
Imprisonment without hard labour	1,001	1	1	
Imprisonment with hard labour	1,001	1	1	
Total	4,121	1,001	1,001	1,001

32. Of the 1,001 persons committed for trial at the Assizes and Circuit Courts during the year 1892, 1,001 were convicted, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891. This increase is chiefly due to the fact that 1,001 persons were committed in 1892, as against 1,001 in 1891.

33. The number of persons on whom sentences of whipping were passed was 121 as against 1,001 in 1891. Nineteen of these were juveniles sentenced to whipping only. Of the remaining 102 adults, 91 were whipped in lieu of, and 11 in addition to, other punishments.

34. Three persons of bad character in Yelbers were required to give security for good behaviour. They failed to do so, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.

35. The number of persons on whom appealable and non-appealable sentences were passed in the year is as follows:—

	Appealable sentences.		Non-appealable sentences.	
	On capable male.	On non-capable male.	On capable female.	On non-capable female.
Corporal punishment	118			
Penal Servitude	1,001	1	1	
Imprisonment without hard labour	1,001	1	1	
Imprisonment with hard labour	1,001	1	1	
Total	4,121	1,001	1,001	1,001

36. Of the 1,001 persons on whom appealable sentences were passed, appeals from 230 persons, or 1,001 per cent., were lodged, of the cost, only 1,001 persons, or 1,001 per cent., appealed. The result of appeals are shown below:—

39. The average duration, in days, of appeals disposed of in 1889 was 21 days, as against 20 days in 1888. Bench results would have been obtained if the Head Assistant Magistrate, Mr. Beaumont, had also had appellate powers.

40. The number of appellants concerned in these cases was 858, including 25 who were awaiting at the beginning of 1889, as against 708 in the previous year. Five hundred and fifty-six of these were disposed of, and the manner of disposal is given below:—

	Appeals allowed.	Appeals dismissed.	Varied.	Reversed.	Total.
Sessions Judge	32	249	24	36	341
Magistrate	6	178	10	21	215
Total					556

41. Sixty-four petitions were presented in 1889 as against 54 in 1888. All of them were disposed of. Twenty-one of these cases came up on application and the remaining 43 cases, involving 105 persons, were taken up on my own motion.

42. The number of accused persons concerned in these revision cases was 162. They were disposed of as follows:—

	Cases rejected or dismissed.	Sentences reduced.	Sentences enhanced by High Court.	Total.
Persons discharged	57	22	13	92
Persons convicted	101	28	19	148
Total				240

It will be seen from the above that, though the number of cases for revision instituted by the parties concerned in them has fallen by 5, the number of persons concerned in them has risen by 14. This is due to more persons having been concerned in the same cases in 1889 than in 1888. Twenty-two cases, concerning 73 persons, were referred to, or revised, and 20 cases, involving 43 persons, were referred to the High Court, as against 9 cases of appeal and 21 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.

43. The receipts and charges of all municipal courts during 1889 are compared below with those of 1888. The net result was a deficit of Rs. 19,695 against Rs. 19,247 in 1888:—

	Receipts.			Charges.	
	1888.	1889.		1888.	1889.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	7,891	10,003	Salaries and establishments	36,140	46,213
Stamps	11,190	17,017	Refunds	64	613
Fines	887	443	Compensation	632	1,071
Other items					
Total	19,968	27,463	Total	38,901	47,858

44. *General Remarks.*—I had occasion this year to compare my statements with those of the Superintendent of Police. It seems to me quite impossible that two irreconcilable sets of figures should exist regarding the state of crime in a district. The discrepancies are often large and equal exist regarding the state of crime in a district. The discrepancies are often large and for misleading purposes astounding. 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 grade of lodgeting; and
4. The starting of disposals in the registers.

45. *Total 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 Magistracy at the end of the previous year and disposed of in subsequent year.*—

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

(c) *Case started Police case 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 Magistrate's 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 do not. These differences will exist as long as the present practice continues, and can be reconciled only if the Appellate and higher courts be asked in the remarks column of the original Magistrates' returns, and Statements are sent up by Magistrates cognizance of cases in the Magistracy without omitting pending cases under grouped offences.

43. *Mode of Ledgering.*—In the Magistrates' offices, Criminal Register A is used as a ledger, and offences are registered in it according to para 5 of the revised instructions of the High Court under the "head of crime," under which each Magistrate finally dealt with the case. He does not care how the Appellate Court deals with the case; but the Police ledgers an offence according to the order of the original Magistrate in it is final, and, if not, according to the order of the Appellate Court. This leaves an offence once ledgered in the Police office under as the Appellate Court. This being so, an offence once ledgered in the Police office under one head is likely to be transferred to another head, whence the difference between the ledgering in Police and Magistrates' offices.

44. *Mode of recording disposal of cases in the Police and Magistrates' Registers.*—The difference in regard to the same causes 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 mark 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; his order, if any, is noted in the Police ledgers also, but, if his order is set aside or altered, the Police cancel the entry already made in their registers, and alter it to suit the Appellate order. Hence a case shown in Magistrates' returns as convicted may be shown as acquitted and in rare cases vice versâ.

45. The difference pointed out in para. 43 and 44 above can easily be traced if the Appellate orders are noted in the remarks column of the original Magistrate's returns.

46. 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 so much 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 totals 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 truer 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.

47. Looking at the grand total we find that the total number of persons dealt with differs by 7,935. No doubt many of them could be accounted for by the fact that the Statement B-II includes cases in which processes did not issue, submitted by the Magistracy to the Police do not include cases in which processes did not issue; I do not believe 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 1,947 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 and that, 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 453. I fear that the Police have not been sufficiently careful in insisting on the submission of B statement.

48. 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:—

1887	11,984
1888	12,294
1889	12,760

was punishable by it. The other was an attempt to pillor from handies by a gang of Wuddars, and the village account of it shows that was not the case at all. It was only technically a dacoity. A few ordinary cases include false cases.

93. In Godavari and Vellore several goldsmiths were charged with criminal breach of trust, and in Perambalur the Magistrate made a raid on a gang of his subordinates who had been robbing him for years. The latter cases were all true, but the Sessions Judge unfortunately formed and expressed an opinion unfavorable to the prosecution on an exparte application by the accused, and most of the prisoners had to be discharged. The success under criminal breach of trust and cheating was therefore confined to such cases as were performed in open daylight, and in which the complainant was a person of position. Two cases under criminal intimidation, inside S.C., is due to caste prestige. The increase of 1,000 cases under criminal trespass

[illegible] Police, No. 1672, dated 2nd August.

[illegible] Police, No. 1672, dated 2nd August.

[illegible] Police, No. 1672, dated 2nd August.

as compared with 1888. The subject of dealing with this class of offences in 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 convictions improved very considerably. Amongst appeals as regards this description of crime, to be pre-eminent, very nearly 4 of the total number of cases in the Southern Range being from that district. This calls for careful 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 five years is shown below:—

Year.	Cases reported.	Cases true.
1884	9	1,319
1885	6	1,041
1886	32	1,908
1887	147	2,016
1888	197	2,583

The Commissioner has recently ordered an inquiry into the causes of the great difference existing between the figures supplied by the Board of Revenue and those given in the Police Report, as noted by the Inspector-General in paragraph 15 of his report, and the result was the conclusion that the method of the Salt and Abkári Act, and the result was the conclusion that the method of working adopted by the Police Department is judicious, 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 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 against the Abkári Act. The report upon the administration of salt for 1889-90 shows, however, that in that year 11,605 cases were sent before the Magistrates for trial, the corresponding figures for the three preceding years being (1888-89) 18,105, (1887-88) 11,117, and (1886-87) 9,087. The number of cognizable cases under the Arms Act reported and taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police was 683, and of these no fewer than 60 were declared, after inquiry by Magistrates, to be false; the corresponding figures in 1888 were 645 and 26, and in 1887, 381 and 37. 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 303 respectively; the former figure appears to have been arrived at by the addition of columns 4 and 5 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 after inquiry, appear in the margin; statistics are also given in the same statement of non-cognizable forest offences section in which was instituted on complaint. The increase, though large, is perhaps not more than might be expected to result from the progress of reservation.

16. *References, &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 5,721 against 6,014 and the proportion struck off 6·31 per cent. against 6·76. 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 15,260 and 14,221, but the

Govt. of [illegible]

JUDICIAL.

OCTOBER.

Police Administration Reports

[illegible] for 1893.

G.O., 30th October 1893, No. [illegible]

Comparative abstract of figures for the Months of October November
June 1879.

	Offences	Reported to the Police		False cases		True cases		Persons charged		Persons convicted		Persons acquitted or discharged	
		Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878	Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878	Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878	Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878	Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878	Increase as compared with June 1878	Decrease as compared with June 1878
1	Offences against the Person												
10	Murder Sections 231 to 245, 252, 253, 254, 255	14				14		20				12	
2	Attempts to Murder Sec. 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251	14	57	2	23	12	34	6		55	137	12	32
3	Assaults Sections 252	91	25	2		89	25			214	120	11	7
4	Offences against the Public Peace Sections 274 to 277	1				1				1			
5	Offences by public Servants Sections 217 to 223	1	5			1	5			1	3		2
6	Conspiracy & Combination Sections 172 to 176	181		1		175				120		117	
7	Offences against Public Justice Sections 201 to 216		53				47				114		27
8	Perjury Sections 217 to 220	3				3				2		1	
9	Forgery & Offences relating to Coin Sections 231 to 235	6	2			6	2			3	1	3	1
12	Offences against Public Property Sections 221 to 224	14	18		2	14	16	5		15	12	2	2
13	Offences relating to Coin Sections 251 to 254	8				8				8		1	
11	Do Stamps Sections 255 to 263	1	10		3	1	7	1			8	1/2	1
15	Offences relating to Weights & Measures Sections 264 to 267	4	3			4	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, 287	25	1257	1	42	24	1215	165		21	1158	4	60
18	Disobeying Statutes Sections 292 to 294	6		6		6				3		4	
19	Offences against Public Decency Sections 278 to 282	6	135			5	124			4	176	5	15
20	Rogues & Vagabonds Sections 290	15	24			15				195		14	
21	Offences against the Person Sections 226 to 237	3	4	1		2							
		5111	4744										

| | | |

| | | |

The Second Paragraph of the
Indictment was altered & the Petit
Jury sworn the Twelfth of October 1887
and then transferred to Belloney,
the powers having acceded to those
of a Third Class Prisoner.

6 The Second Prisoner retained
no original Prejudice. He objected
to Criminal Cases and Juries, he
time was occupied in Reserve
and exercising Preemptive Rights
The Challenge Prisoners by
worked on the Average Number
hour a day

7 The State of Crime

The Principal Table shows the
Classification of the Offences
reported, returned to and
brought to Trial, the Number of
Persons Concerned in each Class
and the results of Trials in
each Year:—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Übertrag fortsetzung	3163	3830		8365	8584	1434		
Kapitel XVII Recht	949	824	86.81	965	1149	638	38.70	
" Sachen	31	27	87.09	44	47	43	35.35	
" Kindes-Raub	27	24	88.88	40	37	32	38.35	
" Gemeine Verbrechen gegen die öffentliche Ordnung	29	26	89.65	46	24	14	58.08	
" Gemeine Delicte gegen die öffentliche Ordnung	187	137	82.03	243	183	32	18.49	
" Verbrechen wider die Sittlichkeit	15	15	100.00	16	5	2	80.00	
" Ehe-Zwang	74	59	79.73	102	81	17	18.62	
" Gewaltthaten gegen Beamte								
" Widerstand gegen öffentliche Beamte	6	6	100.00	18	14	4	22.22	
" Diebstahl	339	340	86.21	1165	1022	339	8.83	
" Gemeine Verbrechen	354	330	86.75	838	1580	223	27.77	
Kapitel XVIII Urkunden-Fälschung	12	10	83.33	34	34	-	-	
Kapitel XIX Gemeingefährliche Verbrechen	41	36	87.80	75	77	9	10.46	
" XX Religions-Vergehen	42	34	80.95	61	47	5	7.25	
" XXII Gemeine Verbrechen wider die Sittlichkeit	325	279	72.00	756	687	75	10.24	
Total Übertrag auf Neue Seite	5664	5154	90.70	13739	10858	2185	19.39	
Übertrag aus Vorher Seite	2856	2820	98.73	3967	4477	2372	62.82	
Total Summa	8520	7974	93.59	17706	15335	4557	29.33	

Offences		Cases reported	Cases Compounded	Cases withdrawn or dismissed	Cases Convicted	Persons charged	Persons Convicted	Persons Imprisoned	Persons fined
Under Penal Code	1888	2507	410	257	3880	5542	4654	1865	1845
	1889	2564	422	38	3794	5273	4543	1359	1934
Increase		57	12		84		889	506	89
Under Special and Local Laws	1888	2178	13	67	2098	2834	2172	374	1224
	1889	2556	19	7	2530	3505	2859	397	1582
Increase		378	6		432		687	23	
Total	1888	4685	423	324	5978	8376	6826	2239	3069
	1889	5120	457	45	5824	8778	7402	1756	3516
Increase		1823	38		246		1768		

The increase of crime under the Penal Code is not shown above, but the following classes of offences shew a marked increase:—

all parts of India during the last 10 years. The increase during the last year is 1,000 and the number of persons tried for the offence is also 1,000. The increase is due to the fact that the Government, and the villagers, have been more disposed to resist aggression when called to them by the Police than they were before the passing of the Act of 1869

The figures of 1888 and 1889 are compared below:—

	1888	1889	Increase
Police Act	1354	1633	- 279 -
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. Prohibition of liquors being unsatisfactory, the usual prosecutions of the Act were resorted to. 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 vigorous working of the clauses. Under the Breach of Contract Act, there were 322 cases. The Villupuram Gunjakad Railway was the cause of this. Cases arose from differences

[illegible] of the Country have complained
[illegible] Land. Here are [illegible]
[illegible] and the Inspector has [illegible]
[illegible] by under the Act.

12. The remarks under the
[illegible] Special and Penal Laws
[illegible] Table and Cols for the remarks.

13. The number of Cases
[illegible] Table, Section 103, C. P. and
[illegible] of Cases, Petty Sessions
in 1887 & 1888 in 1888 and Summary
[illegible] 576 in 1889. There is [illegible],
and the Imprisonment of Fine and Police
[illegible] Cases also increased, as
shown in detail:—

	True Cases		Petty Cases	
	1888	1889	1888	1889
Penal Code	85·42	91·30	14·59	8·80
Special and Local Laws	96·34	94·68	3·66	·32
Total	89·00	94·17	11·00	5·83

The Imprisonment of these Cases increased
from one day in 1888 and Special
and Local Laws by 1 day and 2 days
for each Case respectively.

14. Cases affecting human life
Table C 32 in 1889, as against 43 in
1888.

	1888	1889
Murder	23	12
Culpable homicide	3	1
Death by rash & negligent acts	1	1
Attempt at murder	16	18
	43	32

The figures of 1888 and 1889 are given
below for some of the grave offences
recorded as true.

Offences	1888	1889
Kidnapping and abduction	3	8
Rape and unnatural offences	5	5
Robbery and Dacoity	11	24
Forgery	10	9

15. The number of Cases brought
to trial, and of persons concerned
in them, was respectively 7972
and 17,706 in 1889, as against 6226
Cases and 12874 persons in 1888.

Offences relating to the Coin 65. 00
Murder 55. 00
Offences affecting Life 52. 40
Conspiracy to commit Murder 57. 01
Offences against Public Justice
Bribery
Misprision of Treason
Perjury and Subornation 5. 37
Riot 8. 83
Assault 9. 25
Criminal Force and Assault 9. 71
Criminal Conversation 10. 24
Offences relating to Marriage 10. 24
Theft 11. 98
Kidnapping and Abduction 14. 25
Child Stealing 15. 63
Extortion 15. 85
Criminal Breach of Trust 16. 49
Receiving Stolen Property 35. 70
Robbery and Dacoity 38. 25
16. The following Statements show

[illegible] Proceedings [illegible] Court [illegible]
[illegible] 1 [illegible]

Nature of Proceedings	Cases Entered		Proceedings Commenced		Cases Disposed of	
	1888	1889	1888	1889	1888	1889
1. Proceedings against Children under 12 years of age	"	"				
2. Proceedings under Chap. XI of Statutes	"	1	"	4	"	1
3. Offences against the Person	3	4	3	6	3	6
4. Proceedings against Lunatics	"	1	"	1	"	"
5. Possession, Chap. XII	1	3	2	8	"	"
6. Robbery with violence, Common Assault & Assault on Police	15	25	15	31	15	31
Larceny, Chap.	36	27	29	27	29	11
Embezzlement — Chap. 42	11	11	17	15	12	13
Misc.	37	54	64	94	41	58

17. [illegible] in 1888, the Endpiece Bailiff subpoenaed
[illegible] commenced in 5 Cases, were brought to Court
[illegible] the Jurisdiction and the Penal
[illegible] Court Proceedings; 1 Case with 2 persons
[illegible] Jurisdiction of Court & the Case, and the
Penal Code [illegible] Three were charged
[illegible] the Penal Code [illegible] of the Penal

[illegible] 1889
Nature of Proceedings in which Persons were charged & punished in Public Places.

III Business in the Courts

1. All Courts together

18. The Registrar's Criminal Work of the District Appeal and Affidavits Jurisdiction of Courts in Cases of Common Assault

	Appeal Cases		Affidavits	
	1888	1889	1888	1889
1 Village Magistrates' Courts	1077	1143	"	"
2 Regular Magistrates' Courts	6236	7972	446	218
Total	7313	9115	446	218

The number of Cases dealt with by Courts of the largest jurisdiction of original Cases, is 11.3 per cent of the total criminal work of the District

II Village Magistrates' Courts

19. 1143 Cases were brought to trial in 1889, against 1083 in the preceding year. The increase is due to the Commissioners' Courts in the Town of Village Magistrates' Courts in Area 2 [illegible] 1421 persons were [illegible] in these Courts, [illegible]

including the persons, were disposed of
under the Summary, and 8 cases untried
11 persons were pending at the end of the
year. The figures for the last 3 years
are given below and afterwards follow:—

	Cases tried	Persons convicted	Persons acquitted	Cases pending
1887	1012	1	253	174
1888	675	8	283	91
1889	1135	8	254	891

III. Regular Magistrates' Courts.

A comparative statement of cases
tried in these Courts during the last
3 years is given in the following
table:—

Courts	1887	1888	1889
Bench magistrates	5895	460	913
Special Resident Magistrates	479	488	464
Police Magistrate	5299	5305	6605
Outer Magistrate	8	"	"
	6571	6236	7972

The increase in the total number of
cases tried can be explained as follows:—

The only known reason why the number
on the table is the increase of 463 cases
tried in the Bench magistrates' Courts, Under
the Government proclamation No 158, pub-
lished at page 253 of the 2nd Saint George
Gazette, Bench courts in the Province
were reconstituted, their powers extended
and offences under Sections 277, 278, 279,
285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 323, 336
336, 341 & 352 of the Criminal Code
were placed under their cognizance. The
Bench courts at Clifton, Hillsborough
and Ramgoolam, being presided over by
Salaried Magistrates, tried
also, whence there are
of cases tried in them
21. The number of cases for
by the Bench courts was
as against 6173 in 1888. Of
were disposed of, leaving only 49 cases pending
at the close of the year, as against 45
in the previous year, or on the average

Cases entered in Magistrate's Register

from below show the distribution of

work among the Courts Bench

the Court Disposed

Courts	Cases disposed of / Cases pending					
	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889
Bench Magistrates	532	459	502	3	1	1
Special Sub Registrars	478	466	462	-	-	2
Registrar Subordinate Magistrates	3006	2103	1587	31	44	46
District Magistrate	8	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4624	4128	3723	34	45	49

Though the number of cases disposed of in 1889 increased, it is satisfactory to find that the percentage of arrears decreased from 72.6.61. This result is due to the prompt measures taken for the disposal of cases and the close supervision exercised over the Magistracy. A Register of Calendars received from each Subordinate Magistrate

is systematically maintained in my office. It is examined periodically, and, if any number is not shown as received, the Magistrate concerned is called upon to send up the Calendar or dispose of the case at once if then pending. The pendency of 49 cases referred to above is not due to want of zeal on the part of the Magistracy, but to the difficulty in securing the attendance of parties. Most of them have been disposed of.

22. 37 cases were committed to the Sessions and 20 cases, involving 28 persons, were sent up for enhanced punishment under Sec. 349 C. C. P. All these were disposed of within the year, excepting 1 Sessions case against the Lake Merchant of Dimapur.

23. Of the 7 Special Magistrates, the Sub Registrar Magistrate of Dimapur

	Received	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
Courts				

	Received	Disposed of	Pending	Remarks
Bench Magistrates	37 389	" 31	425 378	91.9 82.87
Special Sub Registrars Magistrate	53 43	434 458	" "	89.1 91.41
All other Subordinate Magistrates	8457 11870	2979 3713	20 52	255 526.50
District Magistrate	" "	" "	" "	" "
Total	8541 12022	3313 4202	445 770	30.55 39.24

1st Class Magistrate	207	411	181	227	20	52	45.2	80.43
2nd Class Magistrate	7011	8781	2374	2878	226	423	37.00	86.57
3rd Class Magistrate	1823	2830	758	1297	199	245	42.0	34.79
Total	8541	12022	3313	4202	445	770	30.55	39.24

25 Office 120 persons pending at the close of the year 5 were certified out to the Court of Session, Khulna Case against them have long been pending and 1 case since taken also to strike them off the file, under the High Court's proceedings of the 21st December 1892, So 215 cases have been disposed of this office only pending.

115 Of the remaining 115 persons, 3 were in

Brought to Total. The details of the terms of imprisonment in the Gaols this year are given below:—

	Rigorous		Simple	
	1888	1889	1888	1889
15 days & under	33	157	36	43
6 months " "	524	591	38	27
2 years " "	26	67	"	"
Exceeding 2 years	1	"	"	"
	654	810	74	70

I have had occasion to remark elsewhere on the careful & suitable selection of the Magistracy for offices. Instances in which the appointment is not affected by all proper light are compared with the recommendations of the officers here, and even state are, of daily occurrence. Owing to the facility afforded by the Railways this District is becoming a favorite centre of crime; the criminal classes from Calcutta, Howrah, Chinsurah & Hooghly coming up & back by rail and escaping with equal impunity. The number of armed affrays in the district, such as Riots & Disturbances by, and the Crimes which attend the gatherings attract criminals from distant places. The Railway stations, Serampore and Hooghly especially, are regular

* 3 of these were on friend for bad Cabs

Carried

		Persons									
Head Magistrate	"	1	2	720	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Special Sub Register Magistrate	"	"	1	240	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Subordinate Magistrate with full powers	"	22	20	1620	13	10	1	"	"	"	"
Sub Divisional Magistrate with full powers	20	57	9	113	13	2	4	"	"	6	
Deputy Magistrate	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total	1889	28	779	70	4870	136	110	11	"	"	6
	1888	"	670	74	2940	56	93	7	3	"	"

Excepting simple imprisonment, the punishments mentioned in the foregoing Table were awarded for offences in the Districts of Serampore

The average fine neglected was 1/0 50 per head, as against 1/0 4·2 in 1888. This increase is chiefly due to heavy fines imposed in 11 cases.

28. The amounts of fines imposed, realized, and paid in Compensation are as follows:—

	Imposed	Realized	Percentage	Compensation Received	Paid
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
1888	12,798	11,105	86·7	652	57 4
1889	20,292	17,449	85·9	1071	62 1

The percentage of realization of fines was less by ·8, and the percentage of compensation slightly in excess by ·3 per cent, as against 1·2 and ·4 per cent respectively in the previous year. This calls for no remark.

29. The number of persons on whom sentences of whipping were passed was 121, as against 100 in 1888. In 19 of these cases juveniles sentenced to whipping only. Of the remaining 102 adults, 91 were whipped in lieu of 31 and 11 in addition to other punishments.

30. Three persons of bad character in Nellore were required to give security for good behaviour. They failed to do so,

47.

36. The number of appeals disposed of and pending at the close of the year, as given below for the last 3 years, the figures which have pending at the beginning of each year, and exclude those which have been struck off.

	Disposed of.			Pending		
	1887	1888	1889	1887	1888	1889
Sub Divisional Magistrate	110	43	234	6	9	4
District Magistrate	7	-	6	-	-	-
	117	43	240	6	9	4

The average duration in days of appeals disposed of in 1889 was 21 days, as against 20 days in 1888. Better results could have been obtained if the Sub Magistrate, Sir Bourgayne, had also had appellate powers.

37. The number of appellants concerned in these cases was 558, including 25 who were pending at the beginning of 1889, as against 358 in the previous year. 554 of these were disposed of, and the manner of disposal is given below:—

	Rejected	Confirmed	Varied	Reversed	Total
Sub Divisional & District Magistrate	32	299	28	195	554
Compare 1888	3	175	19	136	333

38. Of the main cases heard in 1889 as against 83 in 1888. All of them were disposed of. 22 of the cases were of the description and the remaining 42 cases included 105 persons were tried in the first instance.

39. The number of accused persons concerned in these revision cases was 162. They were disposed of as follows:—

	On Conference Rejected	Confirmed ordered	Reversed Sentence	Total
District Magistrate	47	72	43	162
Compare 1888	101	26	40	167

40. Title the item from the above table, though the number of cases for revision is exceeded by 41, the number of persons concerned in them has fallen by 5.

51

Cases disposed of by the Police Courts during the year 1889 were 2,22,
Contrasted with the same Cases in 1888 there
is 1889. 22 Cases, Contrasting 72 Cases,
Cases Ended to be Tried, and 28 Cases
Contrasting 3 Cases, Cases referred to the
High Court, No Cases of Cases of Trial
And 24 Cases of reference to the High Court
in the preceding year. The Cases Pending increased
And Cases Disposed by the Police
Magistrate of the Local Area by Subordinate
Courts.

40. IV Miscellaneous

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 19,678 against 19,245 in 1888.

	Receipts 1888	1889		Charges 1888.	1889
Court fees	7524	10,981	Salaries & Contingencies	38,446	46,242
Fines	11,018	17,847	Refunds	64	676
Other Items	884	442	Miscellaneous	632	687
Rs	19,616	28,170		39,862	47,828

41. Jeneral Remarks:—

I had occasion this year to Compare two
Statements both 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:—

I. The total No. of Cases reported in the
Year;

II. The number of true and false Cases;

III The mode of Cedgering, and

IV the recording of disposals in the Registers.

42. Total number of Cases All Cases Reall-
ted 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 Magistrate in the
Subsequent Year.

1. Cases pending at the Police Courts and the Magistrates at the end of the preceding year and Reported in the return for that year

2. Cases charged by the Police

3. Cases in which Complaints were made direct to the Magistrate, following under Proceedings, other than Proceedings for offences, and shown in Monthly Statements sent to the Police Magistrate. - Cases in which Proceedings for offences were reported to the Police

4. Cases Complained of direct to Magistrate under Proceedings for offences, but not shown in Monthly Statements of the previous year, as such Cases should be shown in those only in the Month in which they are disposed of, Vide instructions enclosed for preparing Statements. The Police returns show there are Nine Cases while the Magistrate shows them as Eleven.

5. Cases struck off the file in Police referred

Charge sheets. These appear only in the Police and not in the Magistrate's returns, under the High Courts instructions for filling in Col: 3 of the annual Statement No II Part I.

4. Cases of the year Charged by the Police before Magistrate

5. Cases Complained of direct to Magistrate and following under other than Proceedings offences.

6. Cases under Proceedings offences Complained of direct to Magistrate and disposed of within the year and included in Monthly Statements.

There is no difference in reporting these Cases.

7. Cases under Proceedings offences Complained of direct to Magistrate, and pending at the end of the year, and Consequently not reported to the Superintendent of Police in Monthly B. Statements. These appear only in the Magistrates Court not in Police returns.

8 Cases reported to the Police direct and pending at the time only investigation

these appear in the Police and not in the Magistrates' returns. Of the above 8 claims, Nos 2a, 2b, 4, 5 & 6 do not differ, Nos 1, 2c differ slightly, without affecting the total, and Nos 3, 7 & 8 appear either in the Police or Magistrates' returns but not in both, and the total is therefore affected by them. The Police have particulars for claim Nos 3 and 8 (Referred Charge Sheets and undetected Cases) and the difference between the Police and the Magistrates' returns can be reconciled so far as these are concerned; but, with regard to claim No 7 (pending cases and grouped offences), reconciliation is impossible. The Police have no information on the subject and the annual Statements for the year ending 31st March 1922 should be consulted by Magistrates who may require information. Statement No IV shows only

pending persons and not pending cases and Statement No IV, in which pending Cases are shown, does not give Crimewise particulars; and, as the returns do not show those Cases only in which the accused have appeared in Court, the pending Cases shown in it do not exactly represent all reported Cases pending with the Magistracy. If the High Court think that the differences between the Police and the Magistracy figures should be completely reconciled, it may be desirable that the Magistracy should be directed to show in a Remarks column grouped Cases comprised of and to show in the Statements for the Month in which disposed of the Complaints were made, as they were offered.

43. False Cases

Besides the High Court's two Cases given in the forms for Criminal

Statement No II Part I Magistrates
Cases as false Call Cases Cases otherwise
than those dismissed under Section 203 C.P.C.
in which they declared that the Charge
was false, and that the offence never
occurred, or which were dismissed as
frivolous and vexatious, and in which
the Complainant was fined under
Section 250 C.P.C. There is no order
as to how the Cases dismissed under
Section 203 of 1898, 250 and 419
C.P.C. Shew them as false Cases
Magistrates shew them as false, and
others as true, and it is therefore necessary
to order the Magistrates to follow a
uniform practice. The system adopted
by the Police in this regard is different.
There is no Column in Statement A
Part II to shew the number of false
non cognizable Cases. The Police returns
shew that only the false Cognizable Cases
shown in the Magistrates' returns, but

also such Cases which the Appellate
Courts acquitted and declared to be
false. In order to effect a reconciliation
between the Police and Magistrates'
figures, I would suggest that the
Appellate Court declaring a Case to be
false should, as now, communicate
its order to the original Magistrate
who should enter the fact in the Remarks
Column of Criminal Register A, and
Annual Statement No II, Part I against
the Case concerned and a Column should
be opened in Statement A Part II. Even
this would not be wholly satisfactory
as appeals may sometimes be decided
so long after the original Case has
been disposed of that the result would
only be known after the Magistrates'
returns had been submitted. E.g. this
would often happen in Case of appeals
presented to the Sessions Judge immediately
before or during the recess.

(b) Same Cases. The following are
included in these Cases —
(a) All Cases Committed
(b) All Cases regarded as discharged
and not declared to be false

5. These Cases Each Magistrate follows
however order, but the Police follow the
order if at all finally if that the order of
the Officials be varied.

(c) Cases Committed to Sessions

(d) Cases dealt with for Each accused finally

The Magistrate registers these actions
but the Police Register them according
to the final order passed in such Case
by higher Courts, excluding the High
Court.

(e) Cases dealt with Police Cases in the hands
of the Police

These appear only in Police returns and
not in Magistrates'

(f) All Cases pending with Magistrates

There is no difference in Police and
Magistrates' returns so far as Cases other
than grouped offences Compounded of dealt to

Magistrate have commenced into for
cases under prosecution, in which a
complaint is made that Magis-
trates the latter alone show them as
their returns, and the Police do not.
These differences could exist as long as
the present practice continues, viz. the
Police returns deal only with the final
order of a Magistrate and higher Courts for
he worked in the returns of Cases of
the original Magistrates' returns, and
B Statements are sent up for all
offences Compounded, dealt with by the
Magistrate without ever being pending
Cases under prosecution

45. Mode of Ledgering. In the
Magistrates' Office Criminal Register
is used as a ledger and entries are
registered in it according to page 5
of the revised instructions of the High
Court under the Head of Crime under

which

the Case to the proper Office, and mark
it to dispose of in accordance with the e-
-ders of the Appellate Court. For
example, if a Magistrate commits
or acquits in a case, he should re-
a conviction or an acquittal: he
-ders, if such, to be noted in the Police
Register also, but if his order is set aside
on appeal, the proper Case of the Ex-
-tire a head, made in their Registers
and a like item according to the appel-
-late order. Hence a case shown in
Magistrates' returns as convicted
may be shown as acquitted and
in rare cases — vice versâ.

47 The differences provided in
paras 45 and 46 supra can be
by the Exercise of the appellate mod-
-ers noted in the remarks Column
of the original Magistrates returns

48 Then arrive the Police

46 Cases of Breaking Office Cases
Cases in the Police and Magistrates
Registers. The difference in these is
ascribable to the same Causes noted
in the remarks as to the mode of
Closing. The Magistrate passes
an order in a Case to be noted as
to disposal, & the Police forward
the Police Register and Magistrates
Register to the Superintendent of
Police, who makes the difference be-
-tween the Registers in Police and
Magistrates' offices

46 Cases of Breaking Office Cases
Cases in the Police and Magistrates
Registers. The difference in these is
ascribable to the same Causes noted
in the remarks as to the mode of
Closing. The Magistrate passes
an order in a Case to be noted as
to disposal, & the Police forward
the Police Register, but the Police forward

[illegible] Statute
[illegible] Statute of Frauds, and the Practice that
has prevailed thereupon, and upon
the Proofs that have been made, and
that the said Statements are not quite ac-
curate, and that, unless the Differ-
ences are stated at large, they should not
be received as correct. I think
the Matter is best understood by
the Reports of the Commissioners.
According to the Parallel of the
Returns are prepared for Differences
[illegible] Statute
[illegible] Statute of Frauds, and the Practice that
has prevailed thereupon, and upon
the Proofs that have been made, and
that the said Statements are not quite ac-
curate, and that, unless the Differ-
ences are stated at large, they should not
be received as correct. I think
the Matter is best understood by
the Reports of the Commissioners.
According to the Parallel of the
Returns are prepared for Differences
[illegible] Statute
[illegible] Statute of Frauds, and the Practice that
has prevailed thereupon, and upon
the Proofs that have been made, and
that the said Statements are not quite ac-
curate, and that, unless the Differ-
ences are stated at large, they should not
be received as correct. I think
the Matter is best understood by
the Reports of the Commissioners.
According to the Parallel of the
Returns are prepared for Differences
[illegible] Statute
[illegible] Statute of Frauds, and the Practice that
has prevailed thereupon, and upon
the Proofs that have been made, and
that the said Statements are not quite ac-
curate, and that, unless the Differ-
ences are stated at large, they should not
be received as correct. I think
the Matter is best understood by
the Reports of the Commissioners.
According to the Parallel of the
Returns are prepared for Differences

Not been sufficiently careful in investigating on the succession of B Sta Lucia 6.

58. I see that some pre-
-ference 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 were,

1887	1888	1889
11,984	12,804	17,706

The increase is at first sight
startling. I have given the main
heads of increase in para 8 Supra
& pointed to the doubts & difficulties
that some further comment on
these figures is necessary. A com-
-binication of para 9 Supra &
should add that if the figures
for Petty Criminal Courts and
Revenue are excluded they show an
increase of more than 30 per cent
over the figures of the previous year,
being 2,099 against 1783, or an in-
-crease of 316 cases. To consider
the matter properly it is necessary
to

Causes for the increase can be
assigned. Such causes are very
often connected with the Circ[um]
stances. The causes of the increase
under Charge of Extraordinary
be attributed to the increase of
Education and Circumstances
connected with the Police in a Great
Province to be very attentive to
Proposition to Notice. The offences
are generally Petty Larceny Irregularities
or Police offences, and I regret
to say that they have yet got
decorate. The Conception of the
Appellate Courts in the Cause
of Sufficiency of Evidence has
some thing to answer for in this
Such Cases of Subordination and Crimes
brought against the Police in the
Head Revolt and Magistrate's
Division decrease showing Police
Each Increase to Typical Features
Regarding these the Head Constable
Magistrate writes as follows:-
"In my Case a Head Constable
was convicted of having Extorted
Rs 200 from the Headman of a
respectable Co-operative Society
Convicted

of several Persons charged with
Felonies committed in the Parish of Stoke
Newington, and Examined by Nicholas Hardy
Esqr. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace
for the said County, and Thomas Skottowe
Esqr. Clerk to the Justices of the Peace
for the Division of Hackney in the said
County, and Taken in Writing pursuant
to the Statute made in the 2nd year of the
Reign of King George the Second, entitled
An Act for the more effectual Preventing
Clandestine Marriages, and for the better
Regulation of Parish Clerks, and Persons
Registering Births and Burials within
England.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
Stoke Newington, from Lady Day 1754
to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
Hackney, from Lady Day 1754 to Lady
Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
Shoreditch, from Lady Day 1754 to Lady
Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
Islington, from Lady Day 1754 to Lady
Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
Clerkenwell, from Lady Day 1754 to Lady
Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. Leonard Shoreditch, from Lady Day
1754 to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. James Clerkenwell, from Lady Day
1754 to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. Luke Middlesex, from Lady Day 1754
to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. John Clerkenwell, from Lady Day
1754 to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. Mary Islington, from Lady Day 1754
to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. Andrew Holborn, from Lady Day
1754 to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. Giles in the Fields, from Lady Day
1754 to Lady Day 1755.

Also an Account of the Monies received
and Paid on account of the Parish of
St. George Bloomsbury, from Lady Day
1754

about. I have however no doubt that tribes are not infrequently extirpated openly and in the presence of strangers. I could point out at least one instance in which the whole tribe was killed. The conduct of an Assistant of Police who exhorted a tribe with great indifference to the presence of witnesses. This was no doubt 18 years ago but the Police practice otherwise has not a clean sheet.

37. The distance under Arbitrary and Deadly is measurably more than 200 but 200 from H to Rh but when an Officer does not come from remote parts of the two countries on the Eastern frontier, by Salem Criminality and the Mutual cannot be held in any way responsible for it. The other one attempt to pilfer from tribes by a gang of smugglers, and the highly amount of this latter crime only by effect: an escape. If was only technically a decency, the Arbitrary an returne vicinale y fabrique cause.

38. A Kalahasti and Kalam

under Criminal Trespass and to
electricity calls for consideration
at length. My predecessor
etc. Glenny fulminated so strongly
against any cases involving
civil disputes being taken on the
file by the magistracy, that when
I joined this district 2½ years ago
I found that the provisions of
the Penal Code regarding these
offences had practically been
repealed. This state of things was
a source of jubilation to the police,
and it has been continually
reproached for not finding out the
magistracy, thus conforming to
etc. Glenny's orders, which were
utterly illegal. The state of affairs
is well illustrated in the following
abstracts from a note which I
called for from the Superintendent
of Police, this district during
various periods:—

During years 1886, 1887, and	
to a great extent in 1888 also, the	
Sub magistrates of this district	
seem to have taken no cognizance	

Criminal
Courts.

almost every case of Prosecution to
would be combined in order to
give it a criminal Tinge, and so
bring it under the Cognizance of
Criminal Courts, but nevertheless,
under a Act of Council made, the
Subordinate Criminal Courts of this
District seem to have considerable
Latitude to enquire into accusations
Complaints of any nature whatever
Connected with abduction & cases
Cases. Seven this year have
been 1032 cases reported in 1876
1108 cases in 1875 against 1282 cases
in 1874, 1211 in 1873 and 1082 in
1872 the increase in 1876 and 1875
appears considerable, and is a great
Excess compared with the
Average of the Five years
Previous to 1876 the Number of
Persons under Criminal Prosecution
during the same period
Four
case of Theft
Penal

[illegible] the Chief Justice had an
[illegible] number of a character
[illegible] the Courts in 1856 and 57
[illegible] offence of theft, for instance,
[illegible] always gone hand in hand
[illegible] with assault, was steadily on
[illegible] increase year by year on
[illegible] Hunt
[illegible] of a similar nature amounted 1855 290
[illegible] assaults, by the decrease to 1856 299
[illegible] 1857 384
[illegible] 1858 418
[illegible] 1859 652
[illegible] a cause existing entirely [illegible]
[illegible] direction, and this [illegible]
[illegible] the remark of Sir Thomas Hunt
[illegible] the figures under this Hunt
[illegible] may seem to have been affected
[illegible] the Summary Jurisdiction Act,
[illegible] which transferred an increase
[illegible] of about 32 per cent in 1857,
[illegible] 43 per cent in 1858 and 82 per
[illegible] cent in 1859 over the figures of
[illegible] 1855, remaining still 1 more than
[illegible] 1856 and 1857 the average of
[illegible] any previous year in the whole

great measure due to Sir Thomas Hunt's order."

64. There is no doubt that the continual pressure brought to bear by Sir Thomas Hunt 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 Act which could by any means be twisted into a connection with Civil disputes. Whereby that a Magistrate could say "I think that such and such a case does not involve a bona fide Civil dispute, so I, when the decree of a Court, making over land to a complainant in an Assault or Trespass case to [illegible] file [illegible] of one [illegible] Sir Thomas Hunt [illegible] Civil [illegible]

65

to say, that, though charges of the kind noted above have necessarily come before the Magistracy 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.

55. There is however a proposal deducible from the above which is this: - There would be no reason why records should be so largely kept in the Criminal Courts in cases of Civil disputes if Civil parties were so swift and economical as it should be. It is strange that the rate of disposal by the Magistrates should be so much quicker than that of the colleagues on the Civil Bench. Either let the records in Civil Courts or charges or charges on pleadings for discovery, have no touch from Congress

No. 605
Graffoe.

North Thoroughbrace Station Office
Camp Lisbon, 18th June 1890.

Sir,

I have the honour to report for the information of the Superintendent of Police for transmission through the Proper Channel of Office, that Agnes Jane Shaw absconded from Camp Lisbon, on the 17th instant, and that I have reason to believe that Gone in the direction of the Police Station at Dunedin.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
[illegible]
Sergeant.

The Chief Secretary,
Government Offices,
Wellington.

[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following paper

12	Other offences against public Services Sec 222 to 226	14	18	0	2	14	14	5	15	12	2	2	
13	Offences relating to Coin Sec 231 to 254.	8	10	0	3	8	7	2	8	8	1	1	
14	do. Stamps. Sec 255 to 263	1		0		1			0		1		
15	Offences relating to Weights and Measures Sec 264 to 267	4	3	0	0	4	2	0	3	3	2	1	
16	Offences affecting public Peace Sec 269 to 277.	10		0		10			10		6		
17	Offences affecting Safety Sec 279, 280, 283, 285 & 286 to 289.	25	125	1	42	24	1215	145	21	1158	4	60	
18	do. Decency & morals Sec 292 to 294	6		0		6			3		4		
19	Offences affecting public Peace Sec 278 to 278 & 295	5	135	0	0	5	124	0	4	176	5	15	
20	do. conspiracies Sec 290	159		0		157			195		14		
21	Offences against Religion Sec 295 to 297	3	4	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	10	
	Carried over	5445	1745	8	74	536	1641	158	721	1558	458	590	

Grand Total	5465	7745	8	74	536	1641	158	724	1855	1482	530	
Offences against Person Act												
22 Murder Sec 302 & 303	12	32	-	11	12	21	15	-	14	2	21	
23 Attempt at murder Sec 307	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24 Culpable homicide Sec 304	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	3	
25 Causing hurt, grievous and rash negligent act Sec 304A	1	3	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	1	
26 Attempt offences Sec 307	19	26	1	2	12	11	3	10	5	1	3	
27 Causing miscarriage Sec 312 & 316	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
28 Causing injuries and concealment of birth Sec 318	-	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	
29 Criminal Sec 323 326	22	33	-	15	33	15	6	41	15	34	34	
30 Assault Sec 352	1	23			1			1				
31 Hurt for simple negligent & rashly or negligent Sec 337 & 338.	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	
32 Criminal Force Sec 323	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
33 Theft Sec 379	637	653	24	-	613	313	-	186	146	1869	1173	
34 Dishonest misappropriation Sec 403	37	38	1	43	56	34	18	20	12	140	124	
35 Criminal breach of trust Sec 406	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
36 Receiving stolen property Sec 411 & 414	7	7	-	1	7	6	3	4	3	7	-	
37 Snatching Sec 356	75	82	15	52	60	30	10	11	15	164	153	
38 Snatching committed Sec 392 — 394	22		2		20			4		98		
39 Snatching committed Sec 396 — 397	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	2	2	
40 Criminal force & assault Sec 332, 353 & 355	1705	1513	68	-	1637	1479	-	412	377	3910	3652	
41 Other Penal Laws Sec 109 Sec 143 Sec 144 Sec 145 Sec 148 Sec 149 Sec 151 Sec 153 Sec 160 Sec 188 Sec 268 Sec 279 Sec 283 Sec 290 Sec 294 Sec 323 Sec 324 Sec 325 Sec 326 Sec 327 Sec 328 Sec 329 Sec 330 Sec 331 Sec 332 Sec 333 Sec 334 Sec 335 Sec 336 Sec 337 Sec 338 Sec 341 Sec 342 Sec 352 Sec 353 Sec 354 Sec 355 Sec 356 Sec 357 Sec 358 Sec 359 Sec 360 Sec 361 Sec 362 Sec 363 Sec 364 Sec 365 Sec 366 Sec 367 Sec 368 Sec 369 Sec 370 Sec 371 Sec

	Brought forward	2128	2326	121	252	3031	3505	235	1438	2422	6593	5710
49	Rape Sec 324	5	5	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	2	3
49A	Cultivated oyster Sec 327	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	3	2
49B	Crops Secs 328 & 330	1319	1329	128	713	931	616	205	635	360	1129	1154
49C	Other crops Secs 325 - 327	31	31	4	-	37	37	-	13	13	69	69
49D	Rotary cultivated Sec 329	9	7	-	1	9	6	-	20	15	2	2
49E	Other crops Sec 329	8	13	3	5	5	2	-	11	8	1	4
49F	Cultivated oysters Sec 331	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
49G	Beauty culture Sec 331	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	1	1
50	Poultry Sec 332	7	9	-	1	7	2	-	-	-	4	4
50A	Cultivated oysters Sec 333 & 334	29	57	3	-	26	21	-	16	12	23	23
51	Cultivated Beds Secs 403 & 404	161	155	30	103	131	53	14	30	31	135	118
52	Cultivated beds of Secs 405 - 407	6	6	-	-	6	5	-	2	2	4	2
53	Keeping pets Sec 409	15	21	3	5	15	16	2	10	13	3	9
54	Cleaning Secs 411 & 420	74	75	15	-	57	57	-	15	17	81	101
55	Laundering Secs 412 - 419	9	19	-	7	9	12	3	10	10	7	5
56	Pressing Sec 420	6	1	-	1	5	-	-	3	-	3	1
57	Secs 421 & 432 - 433	57	66	7	34	47	32	10	28	16	178	153
58	Other crops Secs 426 & 427 & 434	330	226	51	-	279	196	-	58	45	334	328
59	Cultivated Beds Secs 428 & 429	12	34	2	18	10	16	9	4	9	24	22
60	Secs 423 - 425											
61	Secs 435 - 437 & 439	163	562	15	177	145	385	215	156	219	69	112
63	Other crops Secs 440 - 444	217	237	47	125	172	102	13	63	63	227	209
	Carried over	5244	7104	429	1436	4875	5361	710	2516	3528	9741	8793

47

	Brought forward	5244	7104	422	1256	4515	5341	716	2006	3534	9744	5933	
68	Causing grievous hurt	5	5	-	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	
69	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means	2	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	
70	Causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means	11	2		9						30		
71	Causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act	42					11			2			55
72	Causing grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act	1			1						4		
73	Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty		1										
74	Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty	1											
75	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder	1	1										
76	Causing death by rash act	47	38	5		36	31		17	19	22	17	
77	Causing death by negligence	24	21	2		18	20		5	6	4	2	
78	Murder	27	24	3		24	22		3	3	3	2	
79	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	313	21			292			74		64		
	Total under the Penal Code	5664	7461	470	1457	5134	5695	716	2605	3574	10558	7675	
	Special and other laws												
1	(a) Code of Criminal Procedure	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	6	-	4	-	
	(b) Other laws.												
2	Arms Act 54 of 1878	77	176	0	3	77	73	0	62	62	26	26	
3	Excise Act (Madras) 1 of 1886	141	163	2	4	139	157	33	115	91	246	211	
4	Police Act XXIV of 1859	1642	72	4	1	1638	71	2	1557	70	1082	72	
5	Railways Act XVII of 1879	331	257	9	0	322	257	0	136	116	771	422	
6	Salt Act 1 of 1882	278	243	3	0	275	243	0	270	236	25	20	
7	Salt Revenue Act 7 of 1878	101	25	2	2	78	25	0	46	32	173	167	
	Grand total	2574	547	20	8	2532	824	35	2192	584	1454	923	

	Brought forward	2574	847	20	8	2534	509	35	2192	567	1379	946
8	Salvation Act of 1882	27	27	-	-	27	27	-	27	25	-	2
9	Boundary Roads Act 1886	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
10	Opium Act 1895	3	2	-	-	3	2	-	1	2	2	-
11	Railway Act III of 1879	104	125	-	2	102	123	29	104	89	15	14
12	Telegraph Act I of 1876	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
13	Indian Conference Act VI of 1892	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
14	Municipal Act IV of 1884	103	93	-	1	102	92	1	32	36	27	60
15	Jails Act I of 1894	4	2	-	-	4	2	-	3	2	-	-
16	Stamp Act I of 1879	2	2	-	-	2	2	-	4	4	-	-
17	Court Bonds Act V of 1882	30	23	6	-	24	24	-	24	20	-	4
18	Place of Public Resort Act II of 1887	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
19	Merchandise marks Act IV of 1889	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
20	Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Indian Ports Act XV of 1889	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Total under Municipal Acts	2556	1126	26	11	2530	1111	65	2392	745	1477	1010
	Grand Total.	5520	5597	496	1470	8024	6806	781	4997	4339	12035	10689

Authorised District Magistrate Office.
Camp Kuyaun 11th June 1890

District Magistrate

Enclosure 4 in letter No 1057 dated 6th August 1930.

41 General Remarks:—

I has occasion this year to
Compare my Statement with those
of the Superintendent of Police.
It seems to me desirable that
the specimen Cards setting forth
stored cycle regarding the State
of Crime in a District. The descri-
ptive Cards are often large, and for
statistical purposes small Cards
I found that the two sets of
Statements disagreed in the following
respects:—

I The total number of Cases reported
in the year

II The number of true and false
Cases

III The number of Convictions and

IV The number pending at close
of the year.

42 Total number of Cases ... 416
Cases detected within the year in
which persons were charged and/or summoned before the Magistrates ... 278

78

1 Cases registered in the Police in the preceding year but not closed before being finally dealt with in the following year. The Police show these as old cases and the Magistrates as new cases.

2 Cases pending both the Magistrates at the end of the preceding year and at the close of the following year.

(A) Those charged by the Police

(B) Those in which Complaints were made direct to Magistrates

Differences between Police & Magistrates Statements both of Police by Magistrates. There is no difference in reporting these cases.

(C) Those Complained of direct to Magistrates under Summary offences but not shown in Police Statements of the preceding year so such cases should be shown in these only in the month in which they are disposed of. Under indictable offences for Magistrates Statements. The Police returns show these as

only cases while the Magistrates show them as old cases.

3. Cases struck off the file of Police referred Charge Sheets these either only in the Police and not in the Magistrates returns, under the High Court motive being as following in Col: 3 of the summary Statements No 4 Part I.

4 Cases of the year charged by the Police before Magistrates

5 Cases Complained of direct to Magistrates and falling under the Summary offences.

6 Cases under Summary offences Complained of direct to Magistrates & disposed of within the year & included in Returns B. Statements There is no difference in reporting these cases.

7 Cases under Summary offences Complained of direct to Magistrates and finally at the end of the year and Consequently not reported to the Superintendent of Police in Returns B. Statements to these appear only in

Certain regarded as proven in the Police
Court so if Part I Para and finds
proven and not proven Cases,
and Statements not in Para finds
Cases are shown also not proven
Criminal parties Cases, and as
this relevant details not shown Cases
Nos in which the accused have
appeared in Court the Para finds
Cases shown in it do not appear as
represents All rejected Cases finds
with the Magistrates of the High Court
Such that the difference between the
Police and Magistrates Courts should
be Completely reconciled, I then
submit that the Magistrates
should be directed to show in a
Minute all proved Cases Complaints
of direct to them in the 13 State
ments for the Minute in Which
such Complaints were made,
as they show Non Appearance

43. Police Cases, Para the
High Court and Statements given in
the form for Criminal Statements

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Clerk shall return all such returns, and the Police do not. These differences will exist as long as the present practice continues, and can be reconciled only if the final order of appellate higher Courts be noted in the records of the original Magistrates returns and all statements are sent up for ALL offences Convicted of by the Magistracy whether Convicted offences.

4th Index of Cognizance. The Magistrates Police Criminal Register is read as a ledger and offences are registered in it according to para 5 of the revised instructions of the High Court under the head of Crime under which each Magistrate finally deals with the case. He does not care how the appellate Court deals with the case, but the Police ledger notes the offences according to the order of the original Magistrate if final if not, according to

Cancel the entries already made
in the Registers and alter them
accordingly to the afforesaid orders.
Hence a Case shewn in Pamphlets
returns to Counties, may be shewn
as acquitted; and — in those Cases
vice versa?

47 The differences pointed out
in para 43 & 46 of a Case could
be traced by the afforesaid orders
and noted in the remarks
Column of the original Pamphlets
returns.

48 Does anyone that the Police
returns are intended to shew
the State of Crime and the Magis-
-trates to show the Quality and
quantity of work done by them
and that the two Statements will not
tally in every respect; but to there
is no fundamental 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 so much time
and Labour I gave it up for the

the State of Crime than the returns submitted by the Prosecution. As far as possible to ascertain the two systems the remark would be an improvement on the present system of statistics. Perhaps a statement of which will be available the High Court, there are a few items large the difference present existing me.

49. Coming to the second total one finds that the total number of persons dealt with during 2005 to which reference may be accounted for by the fact that Statement B II submitted by the Prosecution Service did not include Police figures were not obtained. Had the Police figures been obtained the difference between the two totals would be reduced to 1347 in the number of persons

Enclosure 3 in letter No 1689 dated 6 August 1890

Explanation re cancelled Passport by District Magte on the Revision Roster of the North West District Copy forwarded to the undersigned by Dist. Supt of Police —

Jan 8 ..... The District Magte says he is directed to state that the Muhalleys made up inspection in their visits in highly unsatisfactory & wholly unsatisfactory manner & that stations were not examined during 1889 as the records of 9 out of the 10 Thanas in the district & especially in the Bhowra zone and of these only 5 had February of 1890 — and Bhowra zone only 2 — the remaining 8 Thanas were examined by Deputy Superintendent — Assistant Superintendent — Circle Inspectors — Sub-Inspectors — Jemadars — Havildars — Constables — Chowkidars — Dafadars — Peons — Mashalchis — Bhistis — Sweepers — Cooks — Dhobies — Barbers — Tailors — Shoemakers — Carpenters — Blacksmiths — Goldsmiths — Potters — Washermen — Fishermen — Boatmen — Gardeners — Milkmen — Butchers — Bakers

Ordering a Police ordinance to
prevent Persons from Bathing
between Ferry Bridge & Chain
Pier Southampton.

Read a Letter from the Secretary
of State transmitting a Petition
from Inhabitants of Southampton
praying that Bathing Machines
may be allowed on the Beach
between the Chain Pier & Ferry
Bridge.

Ordered that the Petition be referred
to the Committee for preparing
Bye Laws

5. "Stations in these Districts
Divisions" being incorrect in
"10 days" - it was altered - It
was found to mean "8 Stations"
the District Magte report -

6. While appreciating the Commissioner
Magte allowances to any being
"summoned on Magisterial duty
the District" - They are fearful
to abuse it - the Secretariat of
this fair - when any official
application is made in such cases
by the accepting Servants Company
Servants but other Europeans
summoned being Magistrates
into the Jail -

7. As a young Police officer, Mr
Hairfully
Performance of duty often
during fatal fever of which
it should be - at the same time
Mr was embarrassed that it did
not end with the Order of any
kind - but recording the Thanks
Awarded by the District Magte
Dinapore with those passed by
Mr on the advance to Patna
regarding the District for 1888, a
reporting Official Servants to
have otherwise Secretariat
to Govt: Servants Pensions
to find that the District Magte
should find on a falling off
in one year - that Mr should be returned as fatal, the
crime is not explained, and that
Cases [illegible] being from the

to have the opinion from the
Inspectors. The whole Force
that would have been benefited
had an opportunity often arisen
to the case. Convicted of the
Prisoners who [illegible] and the
Court - Both Evidence confirming
Prisoner's Conviction and
the Prisoner - who appealed to
Sessions being made to Punish
evidence was discussed -

The District Magte took
efficiently [illegible] from the
Station of Patna when the
Court - [illegible] - Sessions
evidence - [illegible] - Sessions
Court - [illegible] - Sessions
Court - [illegible] - Sessions
Court

1	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
5	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
6	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
7	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
8	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
9	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	2	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
12	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
14	[illegible]	4	[illegible]

section indicated no satisfactory
evidence can be expected. The
present inspection of Commercial
in the Central Jail to urge steps in advance
& give effective, for more thorough
and more inspection in the Peloponnesian
Jail. Should there recognize
that Jail system of inspection is good
when right, but some are I think to
blame for not insisting on Mr. Ewell's
work from time to time. I have
been disappointed in Mr. Ewell's
manner of inspection, & do not think
unsatisfactory that he should not have
examined the records, or made
statements during the week of 1899, of
showing the amounts in 1899 when he
was in the District. This is the more
unpardonable as he had if Court of time
& do this, and seems to have gone
retired out of his way to meet Col. Ewell
Mr. Ewell only the 13th of February 1899
Examination but did not call Col. Ewell's
attention to it in order that he might be

Enclosure/s in letter No 4511 dated 6 August 1890.

Encl 1 P 8

1890

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

DEPARTMENT. Chilaw 28th June 1890

No.

FROM A. J. Lyon Esquire

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,

North Area.

ENCLOSURE.

1 Certified Copy of letter No 578

2 Extract from Criminal Minute Book

3 Confession

4 Mr Mallaby's Memorandum

TO THE Inspector General of Police

Thro' The Deputy Inspector General of Police

SIR, Southern Range, Galle.

I have the honor to forward herewith letter No 578 dated 11th October from the Acting Magistrate, North Area (in original) bearing remarks on my Administration Report for the said year, I have the honor to submit the following explanation.

1. In paras 1 to 3 he comments upon the accuracy of my figures, and states that the difference between the totals arose because I chose to classify duty, & the commission of certain B.C. Ordinances which relate only to cases taken up by Magistrate direct without Police intervention. There is a slight error here which I regret and will take steps to further on, but having once called for these statements, and having submitted returned figures to the

rugged town and smothered with the
incumbrances of the Magistrates do neces-
cognizable and petty crimes. I doubt not
that the complaints of total ill neglect
ever appear to the Police as throwing
discredit on the words of a whole year,
as all figures have been disregarded,
but the facts in doing which to pre-
tends, and does not show that to the
differences are due to errors in the Police
figures, as a glance at the statement sent
with the District Magistrates
letter will show. See the respective totals
against numbers 33 and 40 in the book
(burnt and assault) Under the
head are get nearly half the total number
of acquittals in the Districts, and
they are offences with which the Police
have scarcely anything to do and for
the figures relating to them are depend-
on what the Magistrates choose to
enter in their returns which
we have no way of checking. The
the large differences are under these
heads, I fear the Magistrates returns

Statement to and hence generally excludes
from the corresponding figure in our
return. As several cases, as where
a case which is registered under one
section in any office is registered under
a different section in this office: in
such case this is rather the rule
than the exception. In some districts
also, a case reported by the Police
is split into many by the Prosecutor
and brought on his record as so
many cases, while our returns show
it as only one [with the crimes described
12 of 1887 of Aberdeen and Forres
&c. stations respectively, the figures
of which has been split by the
Prosecutor into 8 and the latter into
5 cases]. This difference in the method
of registration alone might in no
account for a large portion of the
difference in the totals of true cases,
convictions, and acquittals, as shown
in Statement D.

There are likewise

* Case corrected accordingly after receipt of Inspector Statement

my figures with his own hand, & ordered
as new registered, he circumcised & named
- le King. Under the orders of the
District Magistrate, a Committee
was appointed to reconcile these
figures, and they, after 4 days' Con-
- sultation, reported that reconciliation
was a matter of great difficulty and
a work of time. Notice ordered, so that
each copy of my figures was circulated,
that, though it would take time, it
would be done satisfactorily. The
Magistrate said that he could not
shew the accuracy of the figures
he had officially any longer, and that
the District Committee would form
for this year. I have therefore work
sanctioned to have our results in grain
Crimes treated as too inaccurate for
notice except in the particular
(incurred) in which they are least
useful guides.

3rd With regard to the province to which

the Magistrates of the Town not less than
two the Attorney Clerk to the Justices
Clerk to the Justices or Clerks Assistant
of receivers sent to them from the
office in the last year's Abstract money
received &c. Of these Steps to bring
forwardly to punctuate the
Special Deputy Lieutenants who took
his B. Statements for clerks receivers
in the Statement on the receipt of Re-
- ceivers Last, and duly after receiving
Money receivers from the office.
4. Seventy to hear of steps
to state that although having not the
technically correct in saying that
grain of all sorts rose to famine
rates in the last year in the way
the Districts Lieutenants of the
the term, yet as her Districts season
Reports clearly, the prices of all sorts
of grain rose uncommonly exceptionally above
the prices of the previous years, and
prospects of famine did threaten and
prices of food-grains were steadily
on the increase from September to

of his work I did not find that
Mr Smallay neglected his duty nor
do I remember the Deputy Inspector
General or Inspector General remarking
to that effect on any Weekly Report.
When I had any reason to find fault
I did it; but that was very seldom
Mr Smallay's work as a whole was
very good. His order to investigate
all grave crime necessitated a good
deal of running about, but some
of the Sub. Division Cases which were
investigated by Mr Smallay might
I think have been way to inspection-
Cases which were detected at once
without trouble. There were not
many, and in the face of the strict
order that all grave crimes must
be investigated Mr Smallay could
scarcely have done otherwise than
go to them. The annual review of
the number of Cases investigated,
and, of these, the number detected,
in any opinion, tends to reduce unn-
-necessary running to Cases to show
results.

evidence.

I have perhaps been to more outlying villages than any other officer in the District, and I do not find that the Police are unpopular. On the contrary, in the rural tracts they are decidedly popular. The frequent demand for constables does not show that there is want of confidence in the force.

12. Para 10. The District Magistrate is of opinion, I believe, that no decoity took place. His report was rebutted. It was also rebutted that the Deputy Collector was beaten - the reason of the beating we cannot, but it was one that would not have been admitted on either side, and is capable of proof.

The beating took place in a lonely part of a lonely road at night, and the whole village were in favour of it, we believe. It was not possible to detect such a case.

I went to Wallajahnagram

Magistrates who after enquiry considered
them strong enough to commit to the
Sessions, and in all but one of these
the Magistrates were blamed with the
Police. Every one who has had to do
with Criminal prosecutions in this
Country, is aware that a good case
in the Lower Courts may, and often
does, present a very different ap-
pearance by the time it is tried
by the District Judge. Whilst the
Magistrates order for Committal
is known, friends and relations
believing perhaps from Counsel
talks that the defendant will
be discharged and having their
own business to attend to, often
do very little, but as soon as it
is known that the prisoner will
be committed to the Sessions,
all apathy vanishes and with
the aid of Counsel and Witnesses
accustomed to the Courts

[illegible] case [illegible]
examination [illegible]
Constable [illegible] removed. [illegible]
[illegible] noted upon the Police
Case No. 89 [illegible] case
The Magistrate [illegible] the examination
[illegible] Shall [illegible] a witness
Case and may [illegible] case [illegible] a witness
[illegible] to [illegible] Constable who
[illegible] to go out to the
[illegible] and [illegible] examination of the Prisoner, [illegible]
[illegible] Case to the Prisoner.
[illegible] Case [illegible] [illegible]
by one. [illegible] see [illegible]
of Prosecution.
The above [illegible] case [illegible]
[illegible] the Magistrate [illegible] notice [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] three [illegible]

Political Side

No. 4511 — 89 — 3577

Office Office of the Inspector General of Police,

Madras, 5th August 1889

From

Colonel H. A. Forbes

Offg. Inspector General of Police,

To

The Chief Secretary

to Government

Collectorate

Sir,

I have the honor to forward for Orders of the Police Administration Report for the Year 1889 enclosing a Copy for Circulation to the Government of India as per G.O. No. 1580 dated 20 June 1883 J.D.

The remaining 44 Copies will be sent to the Under Secretary to Government at Bombay.

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 these Copies as they were found to be too Voluminous to print with the report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obdt. Servant,

Colonel

Offg. Inspector General of Police

92

114

Judicial Department.

No.

From

Dated 18

FOR ORDERS.

Page 21
(top)

Page 22
(top)

DEPARTMENT.

Papers to be read in Proceedings:—

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Again G.O., dated 18 , No.

Current No. of 18 , dated

Current No. of 18 , dated

	Sunshine for	actual.
1888	23,004	20,197
1889	22,766	22,868

122

Cadmus City		93.2	91.6	93.1
Eastern Kings		68.2	67.7	66.1
Western Kings		77.-	79.1	79.3
England		76.8	76.5	76.9

| | | |

Percentage of						
		1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
S.P.C.	Cases detected	56·2	55·3	53·2	51·3	52·3
	Persons convicted	47·8	47·3	49·5	50·3	50·3
	Cost property recovered	23·1	20·7	19·7	20·3	20·3
Police & Constables	Cases detected	50·3	48·3	51·7	51·5	51·5
	Persons convicted	36·2	40·7	42·5	42·5	42·5
	Cost property recovered	18·1	17·4	23·6	21·3	20·7
Evidence	Cases detected	96·1	93·4	95·5	95·5	95·5
	Persons convicted	99·2	97·1	97·3	95·5	95·5
	Cost property recovered					
Total	Cases detected	68·4	69·2	68·2	67·3	67·3
	Persons convicted	59·1	57·5	59·8	59·1	59·3
	Cost property recovered	20·1	20·9	19·9	19·8	19·8

		1885	1886	1887	1888	1889
Murder	Cases detected	38·2	38·7	32·1	34·1	33·8
	Persons convicted	27·1	28·5	29·0	27·1	28·7
Assault	Cases detected	57·3	54·2	55·3	52·7	53·6
	Persons convicted	34·6	33·7	34·5	33·1	33·8
	Property recovered	17·1	17·8	17·5	17·1	17·5
Robbery	Cases detected	41·9	38·5	36·3	38·2	38·8
	Persons convicted	25·6	27·8	24·8	26·3	26·8
Breaking & Entering	Property recovered	13·1	12·5	11·7	12·1	12·5
Housebreaking	Cases detected	57·2	58·5	55·9	56·1	56·5
Breaking	Persons convicted	60·8	58·3	63·5	60·2	59·8
	Property recovered	20·7	19·7	17·2	18·3	18·8
Cattle Stealing	Cases detected					
Sheep Stealing	Persons convicted					
Pig Stealing	Property recovered	48·8				
Total	Cases detected	51·6	50·6	49·2	49·8	49·8
	Persons convicted	37·2	37·6	37·8	37·2	37·5
	Property recovered	16·8	16·9	16·4	16·5	16·6

Bishnis	Females over 1000	Females under 1000
Cities & towns		37
Jungjeon	250	
Tangjae	207	
Sundubae	150	

133

1484