

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY



FOR THE YEAR 1917.

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1918

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No. ³²⁰⁸₇ of 1918.

From

F. A. M. VINCENT, Esq., M.V.O.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th April 1918.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1917.

2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 1886, I forwarded the Report to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 1774, dated 16th April 1918 from that officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

No. 1774 of 1918.

From

A. H. S. ASTON, Esq.,
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 16th April 1918.*

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith, with compliments and thank your report for the year 1917 forwarded with your letter No. 3157/7, dated 16th April 1918.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate.

True copy.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

No. $\frac{377}{7}$ of 1918.

From

F. A. M. VINCENT, Esq., M.V.O.,
Commissioner of Police, Bombay ;

To

L. ROBERTSON, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department,
Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 18th April 1918.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1917 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the commencement of the year to the 20th May and again from 1st July to the close of the year. During my absence on privilege leave Mr. F. C. Griffith, Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., acted as Commissioner of Police in addition to his own duties.

Mr. F. C. Griffith was Deputy Commissioner of Police, C. I. D., Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port and Pilgrims and Mr. O. Allen Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, throughout the year.

I give below a list of the Police Divisions of the City showing the different areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each division :—

- A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
- B " —Maudvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi, Dongri.
- C " —Market, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao.
- D " —Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar.
- E " —Mazagaon, Tarwadi, Kamatipura, New Nagpada, Mahaluxmi and Jacob Circle.
- F " —Parel, Matunga.
- G " —Mahim, Worli.
- H & I " —Bombay Harbour and Docks.
- L " —Head Quarters, Armed and Unarmed Police.
- M " —Mounted Police.
- N " —His Majesty's Government Dockyard.

From the 1st January 1918 a change in the constitution of the above divisions has been effected by the absorption of the old C Division in accordance with the reorganization scheme, the "Market" area being handed over to the B Division and the "Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao" area to the old D Division which is now the C Division. The old E, F, G and N Divisions have been rearranged as D, E, F and G Divisions respectively, the H & I and L and M Divisions remaining the same.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 73,094 against 72,535 in 1916 and 61,006 in 1915. The subjoined table gives the details of the total volume of crime in 1916 and 1917.

Reported Crime—Cognizable, non-cognizable.

	1916.					1917.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crimes.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crimes.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abatement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I ...	64	...	64	69	133	75	8	78	69	147
" II ...	708	80	789	...	789	720	27	747	...	747
" III ...	1,293	8	1,301	4	1,800	1,857	2	1,859	2	1,991
" IV ...	70	61	131	8,272	8,410	66	48	114	8,245	8,879
" V ...	6,710	235	6,945	119	7,064	6,994	221	7,215	93	7,309
Total ...	8,840	335	9,175	8,471	12,646	9,262	301	9,563	8,409	12,972
Class VI ...	41,943	6,876	48,819	11,070	59,889	41,977	7,276	49,253	11,769	61,022
Grand Total ...	50,783	7,211	57,994	14,541	72,535	51,239	7,577	58,816	15,178	73,994

The total increase amounts to 1,459 cases as against a total increase of 8,529 cases in 1916 over 1915. The bulk of the increase of 1,459 cases is accounted for by class VI—cognizable (Magisterial) and non-cognizable, the balance falling under Classes I to V cognizable (Police). Last year also Class VI was almost wholly responsible for the increase.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Statement A, Part I Police Police during the year was 51,239 against 50,783 in cognizable cases. 1916 and 43,680 in 1915.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 9,262 cases against 8,840 in 1916 and 8,408 in 1915.

Under Class VI, 41,977 cases were reported against 41,943 in 1916 and 35,278 in 1915.

5. Including 548 cases pending from the previous year there were 51,787 Police cognizable cases for disposal during the year under report against 51,113 in 1916 and 44,062 in 1915.

Of the total cases for disposal 9,617 fell under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V) and 42,170 under Class VI.

While the increase on the whole is negligible, being less than 1 per cent., the increase in Indian Penal Code works out at 5 per cent. There is practically no increase in Local Acts cases (Class VI). Last year the increase on the whole was 16 per cent., the Indian Penal Code and Local Act cases indicating a rise of 5 per cent., and 19 per cent. respectively. A detailed examination of the Divisional figures for Indian Penal Code Crime shows that the A, B, C, F and H & I Divisions contributed to the increase, the A Division heading the list with an increase of 215 cases. Crime in the D and E Divisions was stationary while the G Division shows a decrease of 108 cases.

The rise is due to a variety of causes. In the A Division it is attributed to the opening of the Palton Road Police Station, to a large number of thefts reported from the military camps and to the registration of a number of cotton fires at Colaba Cotton Green as offences under section 435, Indian Penal Code.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1917 was 502 against 409 in 1916 and 232 in 1915. Of these 352 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 150 under Class VI against 281 and 128 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases 103 were declared to be false as compared with 96 in 1916 and 69 in 1915.

In 28 cases compensation ranging from one Rupee to Rs. 50 was awarded to the accused by the Magistracy under section 553 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The percentage of excluded cases to cases reported works out to 96.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 418 as against 548 in 1916 and 329 in 1915.

Pending Police cases.

8. During the year under report 50,839 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 50,133 in 1916 and 43,467 in 1915. Of these 45,667 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 89·81 as compared with 89·77 in 1916 and 87·82 in 1915.

Under the Indian Penal Code 8,957 cases were classed as true against 8,390 in 1916 and 8,192 in 1915. Of these 4,513 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 50·74 against 48·92 in 1916 and 46·49 in 1915.

Under Class VI, 41,882 cases were classed as true. Of these 41,121 ended in conviction giving a percentage of 98·20 as compared with 97·97 in 1916 and 97·42 in 1915.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·15.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,516 against 3,207 in 1916 and 3,339 in 1915. The percentage of non-detection works out at 6·78 against 6·27 in 1916 and 7·64 in 1915.

10. *Class I*—Offences against the State, etc.—In this class there were 77 cases for disposal including 2 pending from the preceding year against 66 in 1916 and 40 in 1915. Convictions were obtained in 65 cases. The increase was mainly noticeable under the following heads :—

	1916.	1917.
Offences relating to coin	5	26
Personating public servant or soldier ...	7	16

An important case of sweating of English sovereigns occurred in which two accused were concerned. One of the accused used to visit occasionally a tea shop and at each visit tendered a sovereign in payment, receiving change in return. The tea shopkeeper desiring to prepare an ornament went to a goldsmith who discovered that the sovereigns were underweight. When the accused called again on the same errand he was arrested and made over to the Police who on enquiry recovered 144 sweated sovereigns tendered by the two accused to different persons. Both were sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 247 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment under section 251, Indian Penal Code, the sentences to run concurrently.

Class II—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 751 cases for disposal including 31 cases pending from the preceding year as compared with 720 in 1916 and 716 in 1915. Convictions were obtained in 328 cases.

Class III—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—Including 80 cases pending from the preceding year there were 1,467 cases for disposal against 1,336 in 1916 and 1,410 in 1915. Convictions were obtained in 280 cases.

The increase was perceptible under the following heads :—

	1916.	1917.
Robbery	67	97
Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	5	58

Class IV—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 88 cases including 2 cases pending from the previous year as against 71 in 1916 and 68 in 1915. Of the 88 cases 33 ended in conviction.

Class V—Minor offences against property.—Including 210 cases pending from the preceding year there were 7,234 cases for disposal as against 6,839 in 1916 and 6,396 in 1915. Convictions were obtained in 3,835 cases.

The increase of cases in this class is distributed as follows :—

	1916.	1917.
Theft	5,407	5,692
Criminal breach of trust	692	703
Receiving stolen property	250	295

Class VI—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 42,170 cases inclusive of 193 pending from the previous year as compared with 42,080 in 1916 and 35,442 in 1915. Convictions were obtained in 41,124 cases.

11. During the year 1917 there were 45 cases of murder and attempted murder including 7 cases pending from the previous year against 41 in 1916 and 24 in 1915.

Serious Crime.

Of these 18 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, 15 remained undetected (including 3 infanticide cases), 1 case was declared to be a mistake of fact and in 1 case the accused committed suicide. Five cases were pending at the end of the year.

There were 15 cases of culpable homicide inclusive of 1 pending from the previous year. Of these 6 ended in conviction, 5 in acquittal, 3 remained undetected (including 1 infanticide case) and 1 was declared to be a mistake of fact.

Two cases of infanticide by mothers ended in conviction during the year. In both the cases the children were illegitimate—in the first case the mother killed her child and in the second the mother and an accomplice—the motive in both being to conceal their shame. One of the mothers was sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under section 302, Indian Penal Code, while the other was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and her accomplice to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 317 and 114, Indian Penal Code, by the High Court. Of the two mothers one was a widow and the other unmarried.

One of the worst murder cases in the annals of Bombay crime was detected through the vigilance of Bombay City Police Head Constable No. C/24 Vithoo Jagoji. The facts of the case are as follows:—

At about 10 p. m. on the 20th February 1917 this Head Constable accompanied by Police Constable No. 1026 C was returning home along Khoja Street after finishing his duty; while going through Hajam Lane the former saw a corpse being taken down the stairs of a house by a Pathan and four coolies. The Head Constable's suspicions were aroused and he stopped the funeral party. Further enquiries revealed the facts that the deceased was a prostitute and an inmate of a brothel in Duncan Road managed by the said Pathan aided by two women who passed as his wife and daughter respectively. The deceased had attempted to escape but was recaptured by the Pathan and as a punishment subjected to the vilest torture which resulted in her death. Arrangements had been made for the disposal of her corpse as a case of natural death and but for the alertness of the Head Constable this hideous crime would never have been brought to light. The Pathan and his two confederates were tried at the High Court Sessions. The former and the elder of the two women were condemned to death while the younger woman was sentenced to transportation for life. The Head Constable was commended both by the Judge and the jury for his vigilance.

The circumstances of this case led to a full survey of the problem of Indian prostitution in this city and a detailed report has already been submitted by me to Government in my No. 8372—25 of 11th August last in which suggestions have been made for the more effective supervision and control of this trade.

12. The Sessions Court tried 57 cases against 34 in 1916 and 53 in 1915. Of these 48 ended in conviction and 9 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 76 persons of whom 60 were convicted and 16 were acquitted.

13. I subjoin the usual statement of cases of suicide compiled by the Coroner of Bombay.

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Paria.		Jews.		Hindus.		Others.		Total.		Grand Total.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
0	1	...	...	0	1	4	1	1	1	6	19	1	1	22	22	63

During the year the Coroner held 416 inquests against 401 in 1916 and 412 in 1915. Thirteen inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5319, dated 16th September 1902, J. D., the Police disposed of 79 cases of simple accidental death against 130 in 1916 and 129 in 1915.

14. Including 187 cases pending from the preceding year offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 41,918 against 41,933 in 1916 and 35,260 in 1915. Of these 40,919 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following acts:—

The Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1903.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and

The Public Land Conveyance Act.

A sustained effort was made throughout the year to deal with the beggar problem. In the early part of the year, in view of a possible recrudescence of plague in the city, the Municipal authorities sought the co-operation of the Police in the removal of pauper immigrants from the city. The Municipal authorities having undertaken to defray all expenses in connection with the provision of a camp, the feeding of pauper immigrants while in the camp and their railway and steamer fares to their homes, action under section 27(1) of the Bombay City Police Act was promised. The campaign was started on the 23rd April, and continued till the 23rd June when, owing to the approach of the monsoon, the camp was closed. During this period no less than 700 pauper immigrants were collected and sent to their homes.

As soon as the camp was closed the influx of undesirable immigrants recommenced. A few of those who were deported and who were found to have returned were dealt with under the provision of section 128, Bombay City Police Act, and were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 1 month to 3 months.

A large number of beggars were also dealt with under the provisions of section 121 of the Bombay City Police Act. Those against whom a second conviction could be proved were deported to their homes under the provision of section 27(2) of the Act.

However sustained Police activity may be, we can only touch the fringe of the problem which is essentially a provincial one and until each district maintains its alms houses and Bombay City keeps up a clearing house into which beggars are put pending transfer to the district alms houses, or to work houses for those who are physically capable of working, there will be no permanent improvement. If a start in this direction could be made in so far as diseased, maimed and blind beggars are concerned the city would be relieved of the most objectionable feature of the problem which the philanthropic public of Bombay and the civic authorities are ready to tackle on a comprehensive scale. At present we are working in a circle and will continue to do so until the law is amended and the Magistracy have power to send beggars to established alms houses or work houses.

The Police dealt, during 1917, with 43 cases under the Abkari Act as against 29 in the preceding year. All of these cases ended in conviction; the majority of these were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine.

In the early part of the year the room of one Allabux Nabibux a native of Bhowanagar was raided by the Police under the Deputy Commissioner of Police Mr. Harker when a large quantity of cocaine (12,000 grains) valued at Rs. 9,000 was seized. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented the Police on their successful raid.

15. The total number of direct Magisterial cognizable cases was 7,577 against 7,211 in 1916 and 6,701 in 1915. Of these, Cognizable Crime, direct cases. 7,107 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 93.79. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 8,035 of whom 7,263 were convicted. Ninety-five per cent. of such direct Magisterial complaints fall under class VI.

16. During the year under report 52,290 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 306 under arrest at the close of 1916 as against 52,027 in 1916 and 44,994 in 1915.

Of these 50,061 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 95.74 against 94.87 in 1916 and 94.98 in 1915. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act the Commissioner of Police cancelled 310 bail bonds as compared with 261 in 1916 and 250 in 1915.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) 6,240 persons were tried and 5,197 were convicted, giving a percentage of 83.30 as compared with 80.70 in 1916 and 82.00 in 1915.

Under class VI 45,963 persons were tried of whom 44,867 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97.63 against 97.39 in 1916 and 97.54 in 1915.

At the close of 1917, 261 persons were awaiting trial against 306 in 1916 and 230 in 1915.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 15,178 as compared with 14,541 in 1916 and 13,616 in 1915. With 11 cases pending from the previous year the total number for disposal was 15,189 of which 6,889 ended in conviction.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 10,805 as against 10,104 in 1916 and 9,253 in 1915.

Nearly all the cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

18. In these 15,189 non-cognizable cases 18,959 persons were involved of whom 7,069 were convicted.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 79,590 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged.

Offence.	Religion.														Grand Total.
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parahs.		Others.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	826	18	907	80	21,320	2,569	12,702	901	355	7	634	6	57,800	2,831	60,631
Non-cognizable ...	179	15	233	30	9,330	1,009	5,871	348	626	73	222	6	17,384	1,575	18,959
Total ...	1005	33	1,140	110	30,650	3,578	18,573	1,249	981	80	856	12	75,184	4,406	79,590

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 10,79,429 as compared with 7,34,500 in 1916 and 7,65,244 in 1915. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 2,70,592 which gives a recovery percentage of 25.06 as compared with 49.30 in 1916 and 36.56 in 1915. Of all statistics those dealing with the percentage of property recovered are the most dangerous on which to base theories of efficiency, but the drop in the percentage of property recovered to property stolen from 49 in 1916 to 25 in the year under review requires some explanation. Statement "C" shows the sub-heads under which property stolen and recovered is classified. Whilst the Police is fairly successful in recovering property in simple theft cases, their efforts in cases of house-breaking and theft leave much room for improvement. Recovery of property is closely connected with detection and that in house-breaking and theft cases is naturally less than in cases of simple theft. Also the value of property stolen per case is considerably greater in house-breaking cases. One large case such as the burglary which took place in Marks and Company's shop in June last when over 2 lakhs of property was stolen of which nothing has yet been recovered reduces the figure by 6 per cent. Yet

again a few cases of criminal breach of trust by public servants, sub-head 1 Statement C, may have a very adverse influence on the percentage of recovery though the total value of the property involved may only be a few thousand rupees. If the percentage of property recovered is to be a criterion of efficiency then sub-head 1, Theft (a) in conjunction with house-breaking and (c) other thefts, would be the safest guide.

21. (1) Owing to the pressure of work arising out of the war, the strength of the Criminal Investigation Department was increased during the year as a temporary measure by the addition of 2 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors. The services of the special staff of one Inspector and 2 Head Constables temporarily attached to the Department from the North-Western Frontier Provinces were retained throughout the year.

(2) One hundred and three Criminal cases were dealt with by the Department during the year on their own initiative and assistance was rendered to the Divisional Police in all cases of importance or special interest.

(3) Assistance was also rendered on frequent occasions to officers of the Mofussil Police and to officers of other Provinces and Presidencies making investigations in Bombay City.

(4) Among the more interesting cases investigated may be included the following:—

1. *A Bogus Lieutenant.*—A European who gave his name variously as Stephen Hobson *alias* Patrick Macferland *alias* William James MacDonald Thompson *alias* Doctor Hobson *alias* the Honourable Stephen Hobson *alias* Horace Wallace was charged by the Criminal Investigation Department on eight charges of forgery for the purpose of cheating. Hobson visited Bombay in April 1917 as Lieutenant Horace Wallace. He victimized several merchants by purchasing goods to the value of about Rs. 1,700 which he paid for by eight cheques which were all dishonoured. Enquiries elicited the fact that Hobson had committed several similar offences at Agra, Ambala and Amritsar where he had victimized merchants to the extent of about Rs. 8,000. Hobson was convicted in Bombay and sentenced to one year and 11 months' rigorous imprisonment in June 1917. It was ascertained that Hobson was a private soldier who had deserted from the Durham Light Infantry stationed at Nowshera where he had undergone a trial by Court Martial for desertion and was under sentence of 12 months' hard labour when he broke arrest.

II. *Slave Traffic.*—(a) Two women named Haiderbi and Nasiban were found to have obtained possession of a minor girl whom they were detaining for immoral purposes. Both were charged and were convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(b) A Mahomedan named Bandu Ibrahim a resident of Kolhapur State was found to be working in collusion with a brothel keeper in Bombay named Bagubai whom he kept supplied with women for immoral purposes: the unfortunate women were induced to visit Bombay and taken to Bagubai's brothel; once there, they were kept in virtual confinement. Both Bandu and Bagu were charged and, on conviction, were sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment each.

(c) A Bengali Mohammedan named Abdul Rahman Shamiruddin, a Pilgrim guide by profession, found himself in monetary difficulties on his return from the Hedjaz. He borrowed a sum of money in Bombay from a brothel keeper, sent for his wife from Bengal, and compelled her to enter the brothel to work off the debt which he had contracted. Finding this an easy and quick way of making money, he sent for his second wife, whom he had married and left in the Hedjaz, persuading a friend to write and inform her that he was lying dangerously ill in Bombay and begging her to come post-haste. She came only to find that her husband was well and that he had sent for her to live on her immoral earnings. After a brief struggle, she joined her husband's first wife in the brothel. The Pilgrim guide then went back to Bengal and contracted a third marriage bringing his victim straight down to Bombay and putting her into the brothel with his two other wives, although

she was a minor only 13 years of age. He was charged under section 303, Indian Penal Code, committed to the Sessions, and sentenced to a term of 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

His unfortunate victims were repatriated.

III. *The murder of a Bill-Collector.*—On Christmas night, 1917, a bill collector named Sayyid Babamiya residing on the second floor of a house in Kazi Street was murdered. The crime was discovered and reported to the Police the following evening. There were certain circumstances which rendered it most difficult for the Police to reconstruct the crime; for instance, there was a profusion of blood in the room, a smear of blood on the sill of the window, a smear of blood upon the post of the door made apparently by the murderer as he left the premises; yet there was no blood upon the safe which the murderer had evidently attempted to open.

The only clue the police had upon which to work was the discovery of some clothes found lying neatly folded in the outer room. From a letter found in one of the pockets of the waistcoat the Police were eventually able to fix the identity of the owner of the clothes, who was arrested. The accused, a Mahomedan named Kalu Ali, made a series of statements which one and all proved to be false and the Police were therefore confident that he was responsible for or had at any rate taken part in the crime. They were, however, unable to obtain any further evidence against him. After numerous contradictory statements the accused admitted that he had slept in the house on the night of the murder. He stated that he had been a witness of the crime and had concealed himself for fear of being attacked by the murderer. When he saw that the Police were not prepared to believe this statement in its bare outline, he went so far as to name the man whom he said he had seen committing the crime. This man was arrested, but was able to establish a satisfactory *alibi*. He was prevailed upon to assist the Police and to this end, when confronted with the accused, he challenged him to give details of the manner in which the crime had been committed. The accused promptly offered to give an ocular demonstration at the scene of the offence of the manner in which the murder had been committed. The room was visited and, in the presence of the man whom he had falsely accused, the murderer reconstructed the crime before independent witnesses. He was able to make clear many points which had baffled the Police in their investigation and from his knowledge of the circumstances and of the position in which the body was lying it was perfectly obvious that he must have been at least an eye witness of the crime.

The investigation of the case continued, but the Police were unable to obtain any further evidence of importance against the accused. The question then arose whether or not it would be possible to make use of the evidence given by the accused with the intention of fastening the guilt upon an innocent party. The Police contended that as this evidence was not given with the intention of incriminating himself it was not a confession. The case (No. 10) came on for hearing before the Honourable Mr. Justice McLeod and a special jury at the Criminal Session of April 1917. The Judge admitted the evidence and summed up in favour of the prosecution, but the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to three. The Judge refused to accept this verdict and traversed the case to the next Sessions. The case (bearing No. 1 on the calendar) was heard again in the July Session by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kajiji and a special jury and the accused was found guilty by the unanimous verdict of the jury and sentenced to transportation for life.

IV. A Mahomedan named Syed Abdul Rahim Syed Mahmud and a Hindu named Goverdhan Gopal, both old jail-birds, called upon an Arab pearl merchant and representing themselves to be the Agents of a Nawab, entered into negotiations for the purchase of a number of pearls. Soon after their departure, the Arab found that pearls valued at Rs. 20,900, were missing. From the description given by the Arab, the Department were able to fix the identity of the bogus agents who were arrested and charged. They were committed to the Sessions where they were sentenced to 7 and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment respectively and to a fine of Rs. 5,000 each.

V. The premises of the Commercial Watch Company were broken into on the 15th July 1917, the show cases smashed up and property valued at Rs. 2,633 stolen. Enquiries led to the arrest of two accused, the finger impressions of one of whom tallied exactly with the impressions found on the glass on one of the show cases. The arrest of these accused led to the detection of 4 other theft cases which had remained undetected. Both accused were convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment each in connection with the case. This case is referred to in paragraph 11 below and is interesting in that the chief accused, Mahomed Yusuf, was traced by the Finger Print Bureau through the impressions left on the glass of the show cases simultaneously with his arrest by an officer of the Criminal Investigation Department in the act of disposing of some watches.

VI. On receipt of information, two Pathans were arrested one of whom had absconded from the Central Jail at Lahore where he was undergoing a term of 7 years' imprisonment for culpable homicide, and the other had absconded after murdering his cousin in the Campbellpur District. The former, between the time of his escape from the Lahore Central Jail and his re-arrest had quarrelled with and killed a man in the Kolaba District.

(5) Seventy-seven plays were scrutinized, of which 64 were passed as unobjectionable, one was rejected and 12 were passed on revision.

(6) Fourteen foreigners were deported from British India from the Port of Bombay under Foreigners Act III of 1864 as compared with 33 in 1916.

(7) The Moharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident.

(8) One-hundred and fifty out-going and 225 incoming vessels were boarded during the year. A strict examination of the passports of passengers arriving in Bombay was enforced throughout the year.

(9) Four-thousand six-hundred and ninety-four applications for passports were received for report during the year as compared with 7,970 in 1916.

(10) A large number of applications for certificates of identity were also reported upon.

(11) The Finger Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. Six-thousand nine-hundred and nine slips were received during the year for search as against 5,770 in 1916. Previous convictions were traced in 1,500 instances as compared with 1,543 in 1916, giving a percentage of 21.78.

The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 53,113, an increase of 4,361 over the figure at the close of 1916.

In addition to dealing with these slips, the finger Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 476 candidates for employment as menials in the Health Department of the Municipality. The number so examined in 1916 was 809. Of the slips so examined during the year, 3 were found to be those of persons with convictions standing against them.

The Bureau recorded the slips of 773 beggars of whom 80 were traced as having been previously convicted of begging and 123 as having been deported during the year.

In July last the premises of the Commercial Watch Company were broken into. Four finger prints were left by one of the thieves on the plate glass of one of the show cases. The prints were photographed and enlarged and a search was made in the records of the Bureau with the result that the finger prints of the right hand of one Mahomed Yusuf, a bad character with five previous convictions, were found to be identical with those on the pane of the glass. The man was arrested and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(12) A close surveillance was maintained over all out-going and incoming vessels. Nine-thousand three-hundred passports were examined. Five hundred and twenty-three foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea with special permits and 620 were permitted to leave the Port.

Two Turkish subjects were permitted to leave Bombay by sea and one was permitted to land. Six-hundred and forty Asiatic Turkish subjects were granted passes to travel out of Bombay under Police surveillance and 424 arrived in Bombay in similar circumstances.

Three-thousand five-hundred and ninety-two permits were issued after due examination to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

A number of political and criminal deportees from Mesopotamia were met, taken over and disposed of in various ways, either being interned or permitted to leave under surveillance.

Sixty-three local firms and 27 individuals were warned at the instance of Government against trading with firms known to have connections with the enemy. Five individuals were warned at the instance of Government against corresponding with repatriated hostile aliens.

The editors of 3 local newspapers were warned at the instance of Government for having published matter likely to be of assistance to the enemy.

Fifteen persons arriving in Bombay were dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Of these 4 arrived from Basrah, 1 from Jeddah, 1 from Kanran, 2 from Teneriffe, 1 from Suez, 1 from Baghdad, 1 from Kalantan, 2 from Berbera, 1 from Bunder Abbas and 1 from Aden. They were dealt with as follows:—

Six were despatched under escort to their places for disposal by the local authorities, three were released after due enquiry and 6 were interned in Bombay.

Eight deportees arriving from Mesopotamia were dealt with under the Foreigners Ordinance. Of these 3 were Persians, 2 Turkish subjects, 1 a Persian subject of Greek origin, 1 a Serbian and 1 a Russian Mohammedan.

(13) The Department worked in close conjunction with the Pilgrim Department throughout the Pilgrim Season. During the Haj season the services of a Criminal Investigation Department Inspector were once more placed at the disposal of the British Agent at Jeddah to assist Indian pilgrims.

(14) Throughout the year the Department was in close touch with the Brigade Office, with the Postal Censor, with the Supply and Transport Department and the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns. Demands for assistance and enquiries were frequent and were met as expeditiously as possible.

(15) Much of the work performed was of a confidential nature and did not find its way into the Courts or public records.

22. During the year 1917 the Police placed before the Magistracy under Preventive action. the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 36 persons as against 20 in 1916 and 30 in 1915.

I am not satisfied with these figures. The persistent rise in crime, particularly housebreaking indicates that the Police should make the fullest use of the preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code. Calcutta deals with some 500 persons per annum. In Bombay there is an inclination on the part of the Police to evade responsibility and a suggestion that the Magistracy view cases under Chapter VIII with disfavour. Not a single case illustrative of such an attitude has been brought to my notice, I am therefore not prepared to accept such an explanation.

23. The extension of the modern registering system contemplated by the reorganization scheme of 1910 to Police stations still working under the old system was held in abeyance for want of properly equipped stations. No definite progress was made during the year in the building programme owing to the following reasons:—

New Sub-divisions and buildings. A provision of Rs. 1,30,000 made by the City Improvement Trust in their budget for 1917-18 for the three additional schemes at Maharboudi, Sandhurst Road East and Mahim was withdrawn by that body.

A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 was made available by the City Improvement Trust about the middle of August last towards the completion of (a) the remaining one block of line at Lamington Road and (b) two blocks of lines at Palton Road; the former work is about to be started, but the latter seems to have been delayed owing to the exchange of certain plots of Government and Municipal land on the northern boundary of the scheme not having been effected.

A provision of Rs. 50,000 made in the Public Works Department Budget of 1917-18 for (1) the Central Dock Police station and residential quarters and (2) Dock Police lines could not be utilised as the project in respect of No. (1) has not yet been finally sanctioned by Government and as the site originally offered by the Port Trust authorities for No. (2) was withdrawn by that body and the question of another site is still under consideration.

The City Improvement Trust have again ear-marked an allotment of Rs. 3,15,000 for certain police schemes in their budget for 1918-19 and it is hoped that the Trust authorities will see their way to provide the funds in due course. The housing problem is one of great importance and as most of our building schemes have to be financed by the City Improvement Trust we can only hope to see the schemes realised in the near future if the Trust make a substantial provision annually in their budget estimates for some years in succession.

24. The different licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act during the year and their distribution are shown in tables "A", "B", "B (1)", "B (2)", "B (3)".

Forty-three licenses covering 89 arms were cancelled. This includes 34 weapons belonging to a theatrical company which left Bombay. At the close of the year there were 467 non-exempted persons holding 803 weapons under 517 licenses.

Of the 42 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores 5 only are licensed to deal in ammunition of prohibited bores, viz., 3 Indian and 2 European firms; 8 including the above deal in rifled arms and ammunition; 16 in sulphur and lead shot only; 4 in old arms and the remainder in muzzle loading and breech loading guns and ammunition.

The stocks of the different firms were examined periodically and were found to agree with stock books.

Owing to the war there is at present a great dearth of arms and ammunition in Bombay and it is impossible to get ammunition for certain weapons.

During the year, 1,301 references were made to verify local purchases. These references establish first ownership only. The system, so far as it goes, is satisfactory and until such time as *all* exempted persons—European and Indian—are required to register their arms or take out licenses, it is the best check that can be devised.

Since the outbreak of hostilities all persons desiring to purchase arms, ammunition and military stores in Bombay are required to obtain a permit from the Commissioner of Police. 9,484 such permits were issued during the year as against 10,599 in 1916.

A census of arms in possession of exempted persons was taken in the beginning of the year when it was found that 624 exempted persons possessed 1,133 arms. In this item are included 43 Justices of the Peace and title-holders.

Five persons were prosecuted for offences under this Act of whom four were convicted.

Table "A".

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1916.	1917.
1	Transport Licenses (VIII, V)	853	859
2	Registered Export Licenses	919	777
3	Export Licenses	830	873
4	Import Licenses	801	725
5	Journey Licenses	113	113
6	Possession Licenses for arms and ammunition	451	517
7	Possession Licenses (XV)	9	7
8	Possession Licenses for .303 and .450 bore ammunition	53	63
9	Dealers' Licenses	41	41
10	Permits to public servants	71	54
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and Public places (Police Act)	801	601
12	Permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition	10,579	9,191
	Total	11,119	12,510

Table "B".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air-guns or R.F.s.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Kukri.	Katana.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Hindus ...	12	117	41	16	9	28	12	4	..	..	291	143
Parsees ...	45	63	72	19	..	18	..	..	..	..	246	149
Native Christians ...	6	55	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	65	55
Mahomedans ...	20	42	24	..	..	46	..	..	..	..	165	82
Japanese ...	..	8	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	7
Jews ...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Europeans not exempt (see column 13, sch. 1, Indian Arms Act Rules) ...	8	11	2	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	26	17
Total ...	97	207	143	48	19	148	21	25	1	8	802	467

Table "B (1)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air-guns or R.F.s.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Katana.	Kukri.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus ...	2	12	8	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	20	22	22
Parsees ...	1	5	8	..	2	2	1	2	..	1	24	14	14
Native Christians ...	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5
Mahomedans ...	7	8	5	..	1	28	..	5	2	..	49	10	10
Japanese ...	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	4	4
Europeans not exempt (see column 13, sch. 1, Indian Arms Act Rules) ...	8	8	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	12	12
Total ...	21	33	23	6	5	35	1	7	2	1	139	67	67

Table "B (2)".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air-guns or R.F.s.	Swords.	Sword sticks.	Daggers.	Jambias.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
Hindus ...	1	0	2	2	1	27	1	4	2	32	17	19
Parsees ...	2	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	9	9
Native Christians ...	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2
Mahomedans ...	4	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	9
Japanese ...	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2
Europeans not exempt (see column 13, sch. 1, Indian Arms Act Rules) ...	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	6	2	2
Total ...	11	19	14	6	1	27	2	5	2	69	42	43

Table "B (3)".

Arms how disposed of	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office ...	5	5
Sold or handed over to authorized persons ...	18	10
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders ...	6	4
Removed to another district (3 left India) ...	53	19
Exempted on the owner receiving the title of Khan Sahab ...	2	2
" " " as member of His Excellency the Governor's Council ...	2	1
" " " as Judge of the Small Causes Court ...	1	1
No trace ...	2	1
Total ...	89	43

The number of motor vehicles licensed to let or ply for hire was 303, an increase of 41 over the previous year. These motor vehicles are thoroughly inspected in March and October and have, on the whole, been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort. 335 licenses to drive motor vehicles plying for hire were issued during the year.

Accidents still show a tendency to increase, there being 862 accidents as against 684, of which 31 proved fatal. The fatal accidents show a slight improvement over last year's figures. Twenty-five of the fatal accidents were due to the fault of the pedestrian and 6 to the fault of the driver. Lorries were accountable for only 3 fatal accidents. Of the 31 cases, 16 victims were children and 9 adults over 50 years of age.

Fatal and non-fatal accidents total 862. This figure includes accidents in which no injury was caused to persons, for instance collisions; damage to property, etc. Hence the above figure is considerably in excess of the number of persons injured in street accident, *vide* paragraph 34 below. Of this number 144 accidents were due to the fault of the driver, but evidence to prosecute was obtainable against 93 drivers only. The fact that only in 17 per cent. of accidents the driver was to blame is an illuminating commentary on the lack of traffic sense of the pedestrian of Bombay.

An Inspector of the Motor Vehicles Department proceeds monthly or oftener if necessary to Poona and Talegaon to examine motor vehicles and test drivers and to Satara and Lonavla whenever required by the District Magistrate.

There were 335 prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act, of which 295 ended in conviction. In addition 645 persons were warned by this office for various offences.

Table "E".

Serial No.		1916.	1917.
1	Number of vehicles registered	1,037	799
2	Total number of motor vehicles registered since 1905	5,251	6,209
3	Cars previously registered in other centres and re-registered here free of fee	220	91
4	Total number of heavy motor vehicles registered since 1905	180	219
5	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay	8,466	4,106
6	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay	144	166
7	General numbers in Bombay City	29	25
8	Number of transfers effected	1,275	1,414
9	Number of vehicles licensed to let or ply for hire	262	303
10	Number of motor driving licenses issued	8,889	4,811
11	Number of temporary motor driving licenses issued	1,525	2,031
12	Number of accidents including fatal	684	662
13	Number of fatal accidents	31	31
14	Number of prosecutions	590	355
15	Number of convictions	434	295
16	Number of cases acquitted	98	86
17	Number of cases withdrawn	4	2
18	Number of public motor car licenses issued	266	335
19	Number of motor drivers warned by Head Office for minor offences	277	645
20	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by Head Office	21	63
21	Number of cars broken up or removed out of the Presidency	278	523

Table "F" shows the manner in which accidents occurred to passengers, pedestrians and vehicular traffic in connection with the running of tram cars. The number of accidents shows an increase as compared with that of 1916, but the fatal accidents have decreased by one. The localities in which most accidents occurred are:—

Parcel Road	...	...	20
Girgaum Road	...	...	18
Esplanade Road	...	...	17
Mazagaon Road	...	...	14
Hornby Road	...	...	12

Table "F".

Number of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
	1916.	1917.	Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with.			
			Alighting.	Boarding.		Tramcars.	Motor-cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	178	209	53	93	103	8	9	31	293
Serious accidents ...	19	21	1	1	3	1	...	...	4
Fatal accidents ...	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1917 ...	...	238	57	24	109	9	9	31	238
Total for 1916 ...	200	...	45	6	107	8	8	31	200

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Double.	Single.	Two-car trams.	Mileage.
1916	100	50	40	5,266,533
1917	100	50	40	5,338,665

Licenses were renewed in the case of 12 theatres, 5 cinema theatres, and one skating rink. Two circuses visited Bombay during the year.

Two new cinema theatres, the Imperial and the Eldorado were opened.

Fourteen applications for permission to erect cinema theatres were received, but 3 sites only were approved. On two of these buildings are under construction.

Before licenses are granted or renewed, inspections are carried out by the theatre staff of my office and by the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, Municipal and Improvement Trust Engineers and the Telephone Company. Theatres are now efficiently equipped against fire, have the requisite number of exits and a water supply capable of keeping a fire under control until the arrival of the Fire Brigade.

Two-hundred and seventy-seven performance licenses were issued during the year.

The inspection of films is also undertaken by the Theatre Department. Cinema proprietors and importers of films freely consult the department.

25. During the year under report 1,339 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjas. The detailed report of the Protector of Pilgrims on the last Haj season will be submitted to Government in due course.

26. The total number of fires in the city in 1917 was 290 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 21,39,109. The figures for the preceding year were :—

Fires	...	...	...	...	166
Value of property lost	...	...	...	...	2,73,143

The increase from nearly 3 to 21 lakhs is almost entirely due to the regrettable series of fires which reoccurred last season on the Colaba Cotton Green.

It is now generally accepted that these cotton fires are due to incendiarism and the matter engaged and is still engaging our attention. I visited the scene of a number of cases. In some of these the surrounding circumstances were such that there were grounds for believing that the fire had not been started by human agency, but no theory based on spontaneous combustion could be evolved and one is thrown back on the suggestion that these extraordinary cases were caused by the agency responsible for the incendiary outbreaks with the intention of baffling and misleading all interested in the suppression of this pernicious form of crime.

27. The following additional staff was sanctioned during the year:—
 Statement D—Police Establishment. 3 Sergeants, 8 Head constables and 47 constables for the Dock police (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 3484, dated 30th May 1917) and 2 Inspectors and 2 Sub-Inspectors (temporary) for the war branch of the Criminal Investigation Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2042, dated 29th March 1917).

There was a reduction of 7 constables in the Guards establishment owing to the withdrawal of Police Guards hitherto furnished at the Town Barracks (4) and Government Telegraph Store Yard (3) (*vide* Government letters Nos. 5340 and 5341 of 20th August 1917).

The strength of the Sanitary Police remained the same as last year.

The population of the city according to the census of 1911 is 979,445 and the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 19.09 as compared with 1 to 19.53 in 1916 and 1 to 22.53 in 1915.

The Municipal Commissioner has kindly furnished me with an estimate of the present population based on data compiled by his various departments. According to the average struck by him the present population of Bombay is not less than 1,100,000. If this figure is adopted the proportion of crime to population would stand at 1 to 21.44.

The proportion of true crime to each police unit stands at 16.76 as compared with 16.67 in 1916 and 14.44 in 1915.

Towards the end of the year, I undertook a detailed survey of the system on which divisional areas were policed. The expansion of the city, the changed traffic conditions, the opening up of the north of the Island, the addition of numerous places of public amusement gradually led to a change in the method of policing but the divisional force was never adjusted to meet these changed conditions. There was, in fact, no allocation statement to work upon. This has since been prepared and though considerable labour was involved it has been well spent. Whilst the method of policing has been standardised throughout the city, an effort has been made to make the force more mobile. The Police station being the unit, the Inspector in charge has been given greater latitude in the employment of the force under him. The allocation statements have also enabled me to calculate with great accuracy what our present needs are and what our future requirements are likely to be as the statements prove that the majority of the stations are understaffed.

Whilst the sanctioned strength of constables stood at 2,609 at the end of the year, only 1,655 were concerned with the policing of the divisional areas. The remainder, 954, are distributed over various establishments; the Harbour and Dock Police, Head Quarter armed and unarmed and Mounted Police absorbing most of this extra-divisional establishment. The figures representing the proportion of Police to area, to population and cognizable crime in Statement D are calculated on total sanctioned strength whereas it would be more correct to exclude all special establishments.

When one realises that about 60 per cent. of the sanctioned strength of the force only is concerned with the policing of the Town and Island one appreciates that the force requires to be augmented. After allowance has been made for staff duties of all kinds and for traffic duty the balance available for watch and ward can furnish only 215 fixed posts supervised by 102 beats. Roughly speaking there are therefore not more than 400 men on duty at a time throughout the day and night. The allocation statements form the basis on which I built up a report, since submitted, asking for an increase to the sanctioned strength of the force.

Owing to the enormous increase in house-rents Government were pleased to raise the scale of house-rent as under from 1st September 1917:—

		From	To
		Rs.	Rs.
Jemadars (3rd class)	...	5	6
Head constables	...	3	6
Constables	...	2	4

In view of the prevailing abnormal prices of all commodities Government were further pleased to grant a uniform special war compensatory allowance of Rs. 2 to Head constables and constables of this force.

Armament Statement E. 29. There was no change in the Armament of the Force in the year under review.

Punishments and rewards. 29. During the year 229 officers and men were punished as compared with 312 in 1916 and 372 in 1915.

The details are as follows :—

Departmental	...	...	...	211
Judicial	...	...	...	4
Dismissed	...	...	...	14
				229

Of the total number punished 3 were Europeans and 226 were Indians. Most of the punishments inflicted were of a minor character for small misdemeanours. In all serious cases which were not tried judicially regular departmental proceedings were instituted.

The number of officers and men rewarded during the year was as follows :—

(a) By the issue of Good Service Tickets	...	1,012
(b) By the grant of silver stripes	...	...
(c) By the grant of two stripes	...	61
(d) By the grant of one stripe	...	121
(e) By the Abkari Department	...	16
(f) By the Magistrates	...	101
(g) By the Commissioner of Police for exceptionally good and plucky work :—		
Monetary	... 401	} 413
By special promotion	... 17	
(h) Otherwise rewarded, i.e., by the public through the Commissioner of Police...		97
		1,859

The decrease in the number of punishments and an increase of 411 in the number of men rewarded may be accepted as a measure of the good conduct of the Force.

The title of Khan Sahab and Rao Sahab was conferred respectively on Inspectors Obodullakhan Abdullakhan and Raghunathrao Narayan Tawde of the Criminal Investigation Department.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write stands at 72 and of these 62 are literate in English. Literate Head constables and constables number 872; 125 of these have a knowledge of English. I have omitted comparison with previous years as it was discovered that the figures of these years had been wrongly compiled in the Divisional offices.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobani Free Night School was attended by 10 Moslem constables throughout the year.

The number of constables attending the Head-Quarter Training School which stood at 217 at the beginning of the year declined to 167 at the close of the year. This is due to withdrawals which were permitted on the grounds that the men being illiterate could make no progress or that they found it difficult to attend school owing to their duties.

I have now watched the working of this school for 2 years and have come to the conclusion that the objects of the school and the training imparted have not come up to our expectations. A detailed report has been submitted by me recommending the discontinuance of this school intended for the teaching of

English by the direct method and I have advocated utilising the teacher for the mental training of recruits. Our literacy percentage standing at about 30 per cent. compares very unfavourably with a percentage of over 60 in the District Police of those districts whence most of our recruits are drawn. Up to date the Bombay Policeman on entering the service as a recruit has received no systematic mental training. This I consider essential. I am in fact of opinion that the pay of the urban constabulary should be fixed so as to permit of recruitment of literate constables only but as long as we are forced to accept a large proportion of illiterates so long must we have a well equipped recruit school in which in addition to a course of elementary law and procedure illiterate recruits will learn to read and write. The training school as it existed in the past attempted to teach 8 per cent. of the force colloquial English though 70 per cent. of the force are illiterate. Sub-Inspector Adilshah who has been in charge of the school has done his best but he too feels that the return is not commensurate with the time and energy which he has had to devote to it.

31.. The following are the details of the casualties
Casualties. for the year 1917:—

Resignations	...	...	...	132
Discharged	...	...	...	29
Dismissals	...	...	...	14
Deaths	...	...	...	49
Retirement on pension or gratuity	...	...	...	48
				272

- . The drop in resignations from 160 in 1916 to 132 in 1917 is a healthy sign.
- Deputy Inspector S. E. Histed was transferred to the Sind Police.
- Inspector M. E. Guider to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
- Inspector E. A. Fern to the Military Department.
- Sergeant J. A. Smith to the Excise Department.
- Of the 49 deaths 2 were due to plague.

Whilst attempting to search and arrest a bad character in the early hours of the morning Police constable No. 1756 Yacobkhan Umedkhan was stabbed to death. The assailant escaped. The deceased constable was patrolling with a brother officer who was first assaulted. He pluckily went to his rescue thereby giving his life for that of his companion. A detailed report was submitted under this office letter No. 9634—12-A of 17th September last. An extraordinary family pension of Rs. 7-8-0 has been sanctioned by Government for the support of the family of the deceased constable.

As foreshadowed in my last report the recruiting problem became very acute during the year, the demands of the Military, the unrest in the labour market, the railway and postal strikes all had an adverse effect on recruitment. It became practically impossible to obtain recruits on the sanctioned rates of pay. To alleviate our difficulties a change was effected in the method of recruiting by obtaining the help of all Divisional Superintendents. This, coupled with the allowances recently sanctioned and the payment of a more adequate house-rent to those not provided with free quarters has greatly improved recruitment. Results have been so successful that vacancies have now been filled up by recruits under training who will, in course of time, be drafted out into divisions. It must be noted however that we are not attracting quite the right type of recruit. As suggested in the last paragraph of my report No. 1505—114, dated 19th February 1918, for increasing the force, a comprehensive survey of the economic position and of local conditions will have to be undertaken when the war is over in order to decide upon the minimum wage likely to attract the right type of urban constable in years to come. As regards the European cadre, owing to recruitment being practically at a standstill, the number of vacancies increased to 21 out of a total force of 100. Considerable difficulty was experienced in carrying out the executive work of the various Police stations. To prevent a deadlock in the station house work a certain number of literate Head constables have been appointed as *temporary*

Sub-Inspectors in Sergeants' vacancies with the approval of Government (*vide* Government Order No. 7759, dated 5th December 1917). Towards the end of the year negotiations were in progress for the temporary transfer of base returned British soldiers to fill a certain number of Sergeants' vacancies.

The Police Boys Brigade which was established as a temporary measure in 1916 and is now permanently sanctioned (*vide* Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 6899, dated 26th October 1917) consists of 21 boys.

When this Brigade was first established there were a large number of permanent vacancies in the force and it was therefore suggested that this cadre should be maintained out of those vacancies. Of late, however, our recruitment for the regular Police has been brisk and it is difficult therefore to reserve permanent vacancies for this Brigade without depleting the already undermanned divisional Police. It is therefore proposed to pay the Boys Brigade out of leave vacancies.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during Health. 1917 was 3,613 as compared with 4,118 in 1916 and 2,991 in 1915. Of the number of Police admitted 10 were suffering from tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows :—

	1916.	1917.
Indian Constabulary	72.51	58.60
European Police	63	1.24

The improved health statistics are encouraging but the figures are still high and above the average of previous years.

33. Arms, Accoutrements and ammunition were regularly inspected and maintained in proper order.

Musketry practice could not be held this year as it was not possible to obtain the loan of a Rifle Range from the Military authorities owing to the training of the Indian Defence Force. The European Police and the Indian Sub-Inspectors underwent their annual Revolver practice.

The Revolver Challenge Cup was won by Inspector Smith. There is a steady improvement in the Revolver shooting of the European and Indian officers armed with this weapon. The safety range built in the Head office grounds has permitted of systematic instruction and training. There is however still a good deal of lee-way to make up.

34. During the year under report 73 persons were killed and 1,845 were injured by accidents as compared with 63 killed and 1,784 injured in the preceding year.

The following are the details :—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	8	230
By motor cars	31	631
By hack victorias	6	451
By other public conveyances	15	211
By private conveyances (other than motor cars)	13	322
	<u>73</u>	<u>1,845</u>

Fatal street accidents calculated on an estimated population of 1,100,000 work out at 6.6 per lakh of population a figure well within the average of large cities.

35. During the year 1917 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows :—

Public vehicles	...	11,003
Private vehicles	...	5,231
Motors { private	3,803 }	...
{ plying for hire	303 }	4,105

Public conveyances comprised 2,115 victorias, 44 riding hackeries, 9,791 labour carts, 43 hand carts and 3 single bullock carts. Motor vehicles increased by 640.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 3,732 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act, VI of 1863, while 9,467 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 2,312 drivers were warned by the Department and 10 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. S. Wilson, rejected 1,053 horses as unfit for further use.

30. (a) The Police Notice and General Enquiry Office under Sergeant Sheppard continued its useful work during the year issuing 961 Notices with 62 supplements consisting of 11,377 paragraphs; and a variety of lists, orders and returns.

Miscellaneous. The Card-Index system has been introduced in this office to enable it to dispose of enquiries for further information relating to references already published in Notices.

(b) The Bombay City Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society established in 1916 has been working very satisfactorily. All the Indian members of the Mounted Branch with the exception of one sowar on the eve of retirement have joined the Society. During the year under report the Society advanced loans aggregating Rs. 10,610 to 61 members. In the majority of these cases the advances were obtained to clear off old debts incurred by them to pay Assami money on enlistment under the old Siledar system a reference to which was made in my last year's report.

The advantages of this Society are fully realised. Sowars who have been in debt since joining the Force, debts from which they never expected to be freed, now find that the activities of the Society have given them a new start in life.

This year again I quote two typical cases:—

An Indian officer with 31 years' service had debts amounting to Rs. 1,250 which were settled for Rs. 400 through the aid of the Society.

A Sowar on enlistment had no debt of his own but had taken over his father's debt amounting to Rs. 362 when the latter retired on pension. This was settled by the Society for Rs. 120.

Mr. Down, Commandant, Mounted Police, evinces a keen interest in the Society's work and the happy results so far achieved are largely due to the close personal interest he takes in the movement. The Society being in its infancy cannot yet afford to bear the expenses of a paid working staff. Four members of my office clerical staff, viz., Messrs. Joshi, C. Girdhar Rao, Shambhuram and Sitaram have been doing the Society's work gratuitously mostly on Sundays and holidays—No. 1 as Secretary assisted by No. 2 and Nos. 3 and 4 as Auditors.

Commenting on the yearly audit the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies noted that the Society had every reason to congratulate itself on its continued progress and excellent management.

(c) Throughout the year there were signs of economic unrest permeating the whole labour market of Bombay. The discontent which had been simmering amongst the hands employed in the Railway Workshops came to a head in June and the Matunga workers numbering some 5,000 decided upon a demonstration in force. They held up trains as they had done on a previous occasion but, instead of being permitted to overrun the precincts of the Victoria Terminus, they were marshalled on to the maidan and a deputation waited on the Agent. They were promised redress and an amicable settlement was apparently arrived at for the strike subsided within 3½ days. Discontent however continued to smoulder and infected the Parcel workshops with the result that, in the middle of July, they repeated the tactics of the Matunga strikers.

The deputation which saw the Agent proved less amenable and after the demands had been considered a lockout was declared. If the strikers had accepted the concessions granted and published during the lockout the trouble would have been over, but forces were at work antagonistic to compromise. The Matunga shops followed suit and went on strike. Great efforts were made to bring the B. B. and C. I. Workshops out but without success. The uncompromising attitude of the strikers and their advisers resulted in the strike extending over a period of 35 days, entailing extensive police precautions and at times a display of military force. Whilst the demeanour of the strikers, numbering over 10,000, was commendable on the whole, this was marred by a riot which occurred in the shops some days after the men had resumed work. In the midst of the strike the millowners decided on a 10 per cent. increase to be given to all their operatives with retrospective effect. Owing to the fact that some owners advanced the date by an extra month 13 mills struck for the same concession but hardly one of the mills was out for more than 24 hours before a settlement had been arrived at. Twenty-two other mills also went on strike for a variety of reasons during this period. The strike infection spread to the labourers employed in the cloth markets and in the grain markets. Later in September, the postmen went on strike. Machinery was quickly improvised and the strike of over 800 postmen extending over a period of 20 days did not bring about the dislocation which they hoped would force the authorities to comply with their demands. Even gold embroidery workers, the class known as tiffin carriers, domestic servants and golf caddies "demonstrated" with the result that an all round increase of from 10 to 30 per cent. in the wages of all labouring classes and menials took place during the year. Cause and effect have reacted on each other and are continuing to do so. Labour was and is in enormous demand. High wages were being paid. This attracted outside labour. Competition has been keen and the turnover of industrial concerns enormous. A rise in the price of foodstuffs and household commodities is the natural result of the war. This caused economic discontent and strikes were the order of the day. There has been a temporary readjustment, but the position will continue unstable until normal conditions are restored.

(d) By the Registration Ordinance (1 of 1917) and the Indian Defence Force Act (3 of 1917) which became operative early in the year, the Commissioner of Police was constituted the Registration authority for the City of Bombay. To cope with the rush of work a special office was opened in the Head Police Office and Superintendent Mr. Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department was placed in charge from the date of opening, the 2nd of March to the 13th of August when the office was closed. Registration of new arrivals however still continues and all intermediary references in connection with the Indian Defence Force Act are dealt with by the Head Office. During the five months that the Registration Office was open 3,690 European British subjects were registered. Out of this number 96 claims for non-liability to register, etc., were submitted and dealt with. Of these 65 were allowed and 23 disallowed, 4 are still pending. The registration office also undertook recruiting work for the Bombay Labour Corps and assisted the Recruiting Officer at the Detail Line Camp, Palton Road. This office also dealt with applications for the Indian section of the Indian Defence Force. For the convenience of the public the office was open daily from 7-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. and the small clerical staff under Mr. Sullivan's guidance dealt with the heavy rush of applications efficiently and expeditiously.

37. Harmony prevailed as usual between the Magistracy and the Police.

39. The arrival of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India and the stay of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State and His Excellency the Viceroy in this city towards the end of the year necessitated considerable police arrangements.

The economic unrest and the consequent strikes and disturbances added to the burden which the police had to bear. I am happy to say the force

acquitted itself with credit and acted throughout with tact and forbearance. Government were pleased to recognise the work which fell on the police in connection with the Railway strikes, in a Press Note issued under Judicial Department No. 5465, dated 23rd August 1917, in the following terms:—

“His Excellency the Governor in Council wishes to record his appreciation of the excellent services rendered by the Commission and all ranks of the Bombay City Police in the preservation of order during this trying time ***.”

The Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway also conveyed their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the City Police maintained order during the strikes.

I am once again indebted to the police of all ranks for the manner in which they have carried out their duties. The war continues to throw a heavy extra burden on the Force, this particularly affects the Armed Headquarters Division. The Superintendship of this Division was however kept vacant throughout the year on grounds given in last year's report and since amplified in the proposals recently submitted for increasing the force. Under the supervision of Deputy Inspector Toussaint and Sergeant Saul the Armed Police continued to cope cheerfully with the extra strain which fell on them.

Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, deserves to be commended for maintaining the high standard of efficiency of that well disciplined body. The Mounted Police have proved invaluable during the strikes and scares which affected the north of the Island.

In the Divisional Police cadre Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, Acting Inspector Ahmed Ali, Inspectors Spiers, Bishop Smith, and O'Brien are deserving of mention.

Inspector Finan who has been in charge of the Government Dockyard Police for five years has done consistently good work and he and the force under him have earned the praise of the Director and other officers of the Dockyard.

The work of my Superintendents has been uniformly satisfactory. Efforts to deal with the criminal population, with the beggar problem, with the ever increasing traffic and with a variety of matters affecting the amenities of urban life must be carried out by my Divisional officers and I gladly acknowledge the help which I have received from Superintendents Messrs. Williamson, Mayers, Walker and Cauty on whom has fallen the work of co-ordinating our plans. Superintendent Mr. Stenson and Acting Superintendent Mr. Jones deserve the highest commendation for the very tactful manner in which they acted throughout the railway and mill strikes. The standard which they set and their personal example was reflected in the exemplary manner in which the officers and men under them acquitted themselves. Superintendent Mr. Priestley in charge of the Dock and Harbour Police has controlled this growing force to my entire satisfaction.

In the death of Superintendent Mr. Murray which occurred on 27th February 1917 the force lost a capable and experienced officer. In recognition of his meritorious services Government were pleased to sanction a gratuity of Rs. 2,700 to his family. I regret to say that Superintendent Mr. Morris broke down in August last and was forced to take long leave on medical certificate.

My special thanks are due to the officers and men of the Criminal Investigation Department.

My Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. Griffith, Wilson and Harker worked unremittingly in their respective spheres of duties and their valuable assistance helped considerably to lighten my task. My special thanks are due to Mr. Griffith who officiated as Commissioner of Police in addition to his own duties, during my absence on six weeks' privilege leave.

The Head office clerical establishment under the able guidance of Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala, the Head clerk, worked cheerfully and willingly.

It is only in annual reports that their unostentatious work can be brought to light; the Head office is an important and integral part of the police machine whose unswerving loyalty and devotion one accepts but is apt to overlook when appraising the executive output. The volume of correspondence is enormous, much calls for immediate disposal and the clerical staff must be reinforced in order to give the clerks reasonable hours of duty and leisure.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. A. M. VINCENT,

Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE
Returns

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was relaxed.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>								
1	115, 117, 118, 119 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence. Cognizable criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.								
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	26	...	26	...	...
4	255 to 258A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	2	5	...	7	...	...
6	469A to 469D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	3	...	3	...	1
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	221, 223, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	20	...	20	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159.	Rioting or unlawful assembly.	...	5	...	5	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	16	...	16	...	1
Total ...			2	75	...	77	...	2
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	4	27	...	31	...	1
12	307	Attempts at murder	3	11	...	14	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	14	...	15	...	1
14	370	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	11	...	12	1	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	11	...	11	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	1	12	...	13	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	2	40	...	42	...	1
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	3	196	1	199	...	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	9	...	9	...	1
20	324, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	5	150	...	165	5	4
21	363 to 369 & 371, 372, 374.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	7	140	1	146	...	5
22	316 to 343	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1	53	...	54	...	2
24	304A, 324	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	16	...	19	...	...
Total ...			31	720	2	740	6	18
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.								
25	305, 307, 308, 309, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	302, 303, 304, 307, 308	Robbery	2	97	1	98	25	11
27	270, 281, 282, 410 to 413, 435 to 413.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	3	53	...	61	...	53
28	424, 425	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	2	...	2	...	...

PART I.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.
of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	1917 Cases.				Total Michigan State's true cases.	Total Michigan State's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (ending in 1917).	REMARKS.
	Completed.	Discharged or acquitted.	No. detained or otherwise handled.	Total true cases (beginning 4-11-17 + 12).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	
...	
...	
...	20	...	...	20	...	...	20	
...	4	...	3	7	1	...	8	
...	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
...	17	...	3	20	1	1	21	
1	8	1	...	4	1	...	8	
...	14	1	...	15	...	...	15	
1	63	2	7	74	3	1	77	
3	12	2	13	27	...	...	27	
2	6	3	2	11	...	...	11	1 committed suicide.
...	6	5	3	14	...	...	14	
...	5	2	3	10	...	...	10	1 transferred.
...	7	2	2	11	...	...	11	
...	9	1	3	13	...	...	13	
1	85	...	2	87	...	...	87	1 lunatic; 2 died.
11	53	103	25	181	4	1	188	1 transferred; 45 compounded.
...	3	...	5	8	...	...	8	
7	95	61	13	169	3	1	172	23 compounded.
3	52	13	73	139	4	...	143	
...	
1	87	13	2	61	14	3	65	1 withdrawn.
...	6	12	1	19	2	...	21	4 compounded.
23	323	216	147	693	27	5	720	3 transferred; 1 lunatic; 3 died; 1 committed suicide; 78 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
...	
2	14	16	20	61	1	...	62	
1	...	1	6	7	...	...	7	
...	...	1	1	2	...	...	2	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remained for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistake of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.								
29	439 to 452, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	75	1,230	83	1,222	6	7
10	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			10	1,357	84	1,353	31	71
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	311 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	1	61	...	62	1	2
32	330, 337 ...	Bad act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	25	...	26	...	2
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			3	86	...	88	1	4
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	103	5,032	103	5,033	56	100
35	400 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	41	708	2	717	7	34
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	7	285	...	292	...	8
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	21	301	2	323	2	10
38	447, 448, 453 & 455 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	17	...	17	...	1
39	401, 402 ...	Breaking closed receptacles ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			243	6,994	172	7,062	66	154
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	205 to 207 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	208, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 24 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	6	216	...	222	...	3
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	187	41,731	...	41,918	...	147
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total ...			193	41,977	...	42,170	...	150
GRAND TOTAL ...			548	61,239	258	61,529	103	329

NOTE.—(1) Column 4—This should include all cases regarding which the Magistrate has not passed orders.

(2) Column 8—Enter only cases proved or declared to be deliberately false.

(3) Column 9—Enter only cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

(4) Cases entered against serial No. 43 are not all cognizable under Section 6(f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A, Part I, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 15th April 1913.

PART I—continued.

Number found at end of year.	True Cases.				Total Mace-Grant's true cases.	Total Mace-Grant's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 13 + 14).	Remarks.
	Unsettled.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or not prosecuted.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
70	450	23	860	1,222	1	1	1,223	1 non-recognizable.
...	
73	280	41	887	1,202	2	1	1,204	1 non-recognizable.
...	21	68	2	60	45	7	108	17 compounded.
1	14	7	2	23	2	...	25	1 compounded; 1 non-recognizable.
...	
1	85	43	4	82	48	7	130	18 compounded; 1 non-recognizable.
...	
149	8,020	108	2,142	5,535	27	8	5,562	8 transferred; 1 insane; 6 withdrawn.
23	880	80	223	683	79	12	764	1 transferred.
1	258	80	...	288	...	...	288	
22	160	80	09	291	87	8	328	
...	11	8	...	16	73	12	94	1 compounded.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
194	8,835	342	2,460	6,816	221	29	7,037	6 transferred; 1 insane; 6 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
...	
7	206	32	5	212	8	1	217	
114	40,919	721	...	41,640	7,271	7,054	48,211	17 transferred; 61 withdrawn.
...	
121	41,124	762	8	41,882	7,276	7,053	48,158	17 transferred; 61 withdrawn.
418	45,007	1,308	8,516	50,239	7,577	7,107	58,416	23 transferred; 2 insane; 2 died; 1 committed suicide; 2 non-recognizable; 97 compounded; 68 withdrawn.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.

Return of Persons concerned in cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at termination of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.			Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
				Released under Section 109, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number convicted.						Number acquitted or discharged.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Section of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
1	115, 117, 119, 120, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offence Cognizable criminal conspiracy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	171 to 184, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	241 to 254	Offences relating to coin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	324 to 326A	Offences relating to stamps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	407 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	512 to 516, 516A	Harbouring an offender	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	524, 525, 526B and 526C	Other offences against public justice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	146 to 162, 167, 150, 169.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	163, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	131	1	8	122	95	27	..	8	16	1	15	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
11	302, 302B, 306	Murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12	307	Attempts at murder	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	302, 304	Culpable homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 committed suicide.
14	375	Rape by a person other than the husband	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 transferred.
15	377	Unnatural offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	317, 318	Expenses of infants or concealment of birth..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 insane; 2 dead.
18	323, 324, 326, 321, 328, 328A.	grievous hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 transferred; 54 compounded.
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	324, 327, 330, 333.	Hurt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33 compounded.
21	362 to 364 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	340 to 346	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	353, 354, 360, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 withdrawn.
24	304A, 306	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8 compounded.
		Total	..	84	760	16	8	735	410	325	..	84	43	8	3 transferred; 1 died; 1 committed suicide; 93 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
25	305, 307, 308, 309, 310	Deceit and preparation and assembly for deceit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	302, 303, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	470, 471, 473, 474 to 476, 477 to 480	Serious mischief and cognate offences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	426, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	449 to 451, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 non-cognizable.
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	12	445	20	2	412	328	104	..	10	7	4	1 non-cognizable.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
31	311 to 314	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	326, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 non-cognizable.
33	374	Compulsory labour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total	..	1	114	..	..	113	61	53	..	1	27	12	23 compounded; 1 non-cognizable.

STATEMENT A—PART II—continued.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Sections 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Arrested by the Police during the year.	Released under Section 166, Criminal Procedure Code.	Released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Number of persons tried.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	Number of persons evading arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	15
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
84	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle ordinary ...	89	8,768	36	3	8,768	3,410	242	26	36	10	28	5 transferred; 1 lunatic; 6 withdrawn.	
35	406 to 406	Criminal breach of trust	7	485	5	2	478	328	60	6	66	13	73	1 transferred.	
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	10	315	1	2	321	279	48	1	...	...	...	...
27	419, 420	Cheating	8	254	5	...	225	174	51	32	48	8	37	...	
38	447, 448, 453 and 450.	Criminal or house-trespass and house-breaking.	...	21	...	...	21	12	9	...	148	19	189	1 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			64	4,856	47	6	4,788	4,273	522	74	318	48	265	6 transferred; 1 lunatic; 8 withdrawn; 1 compounded.	
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>															
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion
41	269, 277, 279, 282, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1901, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	4	243	...	1	240	212	28	6	6	1	5	...	
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	201	48,672	...	...	48,733	41,656	1,068	131	7,563	7,299	274	19 transferred; 67 withdrawn.
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do.
Total ...			205	48,915	1	1	48,969	41,867	1,096	137	7,569	7,299	279	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...			306	52,280	83	15	52,238	50,064	2,139	201	8,087	7,862	673	27 transferred; 2 lunatics; 3 died; 1 committed suicide; 122 compounded; 74 withdrawn; 3 non-cognizable.	

Note.—(1) Cols. 13 to 15—Enter only persons concerned in cases taken up direct by Magistrates.

Police Commissioner's Office, }
Bombay, 18th April 1918. }

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT B—PART I.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.
Return of Cases.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for disposal (columns 4 & 5).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compounded or withdrawn (Sections 247, 248, 259, 333, 346 & 404, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number declared by the Court never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court hold that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases reversed or annulled.
								Discharged or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>													
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	...	Non-Cognizable Criminal Conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.													
121 to 130, 205?	...	Offences against the State.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 218 to 218, 225A, 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public justice.	...	80	80	...	.....	1	20	...	...	...	...
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	31	32	1	1	12	18	...	...	...	...
465 to 477.	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	4	4	...	.....	3	...	1	...	...	...
264 to 267.	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	2	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
452 to 459.	...	Making or using false trade marks.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 153A to 160, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1	69	70	1	1	17	50	1	...	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.													
312 to 316.	...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.													
394 to 399.	...	Extortion ...	...	2	2	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	2	2	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.													
345	...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 368	...	Criminal force ...	2	2,410	2,412	123	.....	2,059	219	12	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
329	...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	4	634	638	34	.....	676	123	2	...	...	...
Total ...			6	3,245	3,251	162	.....	2,736	338	15	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—continued.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending at beginning of year.	Cases reported in the year.	Total for Criminal (Sections 1 & 2).	Number dismissed without trial.	Cases in which accused died, escaped or became insane during trial or in which charges were abandoned, compromised or withdrawn (Sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, C. P. C.).	Number of cases tried to a conclusion and ending in		Number pending at close of year.	Number decreed by the Court to be set aside, or to be substituted for or set aside.	Number in which the Court held that a request for a retrial was not granted.	Cases reversed on appeal or in retrial.
								Conviction or acquittal.	Dismissal.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	...	14	14	1	...	13	1	...	...	...	...
19	408 to 408...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	29	29	3	...	16	3	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple)	...	56	56	2	...	51	3	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	93	93	6	...	79	9	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 493 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	423 to 428...	Offences relating to marriage.	1	97	98	11	...	79	4	4	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation ...	...	65	65	2	...	60	1	1	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	1	623	624	30	...	618	23	2	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 298, 299.	Public and local nuisances	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XX XVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	1	117	118	20	1	67	16	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	3	964	967	74	1	884	39	9	...	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.													
32	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	98	98	1	23	37	48	...	...	...	...
33	Act III of 1908.	The Insolvency Act	...	3	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
34	Act XV of 1881, and XI of 1891 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act.	1	7	8	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...
35	Act III of 1898.	The Indian Lepers Act ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
36	Act IV of 1889.	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act.	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
37	Act IX of 1894.	The Prisons Act	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
38	I of 1917 ...	Registration Ordinance	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	19	19	3	...	13	3	...	...	...	...
40	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	5	5	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
41	Act III of 1868.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	10,621	10,621	...	1,468	2,809	6,350	...	...	...	...
42	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	50	50	...	1	6	11	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	10,805	10,806	6	1,477	2,815	6,361	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	11	12,373	12,389	80	1,478	6,341	6,362	26	...	...	...

A. H. S. ASTON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court: }
Bombay, 12th March 1918.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1917.)

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they absconded or evaded or failed to comply with summons during the year, and persons against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (Columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number concerned in cases abandoned, compounded, or withdrawn, and number who died, escaped or became insane during trial.	Number of those in Column 11 convicted of cognizable offences.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>														
115	...	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	...	Noncognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.														
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 225A, 227, to 230.	...	Offences against public justice ...	...	30	...	...	30	...	1	29	96.66	...	...	...
161, to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...
103 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	32	...	...	33	1	12	19	59.37	...	1	...
465 to 477A	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	6	...	...	5	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
149, 153A to 156, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...
Total ...			1	71	...	...	72	1	18	51	71.83	1	1	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Rape by the husband...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.														
384 to 389	...	Extortion ...	...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	3	4,738	...	...	4,741	213	4,200	300	6.29	19	...	...
364	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	9	1,756	...	...	1,765	61	1,500	188	10.70	7	...	...
Total ...			12	6,496	...	...	6,508	274	5,711	497	7.65	26	...	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
417, 418	...	Cheating	...	16	...	...	16	1	14	1	6.25	...	...	...
403 to 405	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	25	...	...	25	2	18	6	20	...	...	...
426, 427, 424	...	Mischief (simple)	...	98	...	...	98	3	92	3	3.05	...	...	...
Total ...			...	139	...	...	139	6	124	9	6.46	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—continued.

Serial Number	Law.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year, namely, under trial or against whom process had issued.	Persons against whom Process issued.		Persons not arrested because they were excused or failed to appear with summons during the year, and persons arrested whose processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number arrested to number against whom process issued (Column 4 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			(a)	(b)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
21	203	Offences against religion	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	100	—	—	—
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	403 to 405	Offences relating to marriage	2	118	—	—	117	11	94	4	82	4	—	—
24	500 to 503	Defamation	—	92	—	—	92	4	88	4	100	1	—	—
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	1	1,085	—	—	1,086	42	928	50	86	5	—	—
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 290, 293.	Public and local nuisances	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	100	—	—	—
27	204A	Keeping a Lottery Office	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	1	117	—	—	118	30	87	10	85	1	1	—
Total			4	1,411	—	—	1,416	87	1,250	88	88	11	1	—
Offences under other special or local laws not cognisable by the Police.														
32	Act XI of 1890	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	—	13	—	—	13	1	27	41	65.38	—	13	—
33	Act III of 1909	The Insolvency Act	—	3	—	—	3	1	1	1	33.33	—	—	—
34	Act XV of 1881, Act XI of 1-91 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act	1	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	100	—	—	—
35	Act III of 1898	The Indian Opium Act	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	100	—	—	—
36	Act IV of 1889	The Indian Merchandise Marks Act	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	1	50	—	—	—
37	Act IX of 1894	The Prisons Act	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	100	—	—	—
38	I of 1917	Registration Ordinance	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	100	—	—	—
39	Act XIII of 1889	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	—	19	—	—	19	9	13	9	47.37	—	—	—
40	Act XV of 1873	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	—	7	—	—	7	—	6	1	85.71	—	—	—
41	Act III of 1899	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	—	10,523	—	—	10,523	—	2,523	2,371	22.52	—	1,652	—
42	Act IV of 1902	The City of Bombay Police Act	—	51	—	—	51	—	8	64	123.53	—	1	—
Total			1	10,523	—	—	10,523	6	2,526	2,380	22.52	—	1,653	—
GRAND TOTAL			15	12,911	—	—	12,939	115	6,246	7,008	54.52	20	1,654	—

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court.
Bombay, 12th March 1913.

A. H. S. ASTON,
Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1917.

Offence.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<i>(A).—Cognizable.</i>							
1. Theft	950	193	20.32	4,60,776	38,082	8.26	
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	950	193	20.32	4,60,776	38,082	8.26	
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	*261	...	...	32,348	...	
<i>c.</i> Other thefts.	5,120	2,003	56.59	4,28,838	1,38,770	32.35	
2. Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>a.</i> Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>b.</i> Other robbery.	55	17	30.90	3,960	1,030	26.01	
3. Criminal breach of trust	611	291	45.39	1,84,476	68,867	31.91	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	4	1	25.00	1,379	104	7.54	
5. Possession of stolen property..	...	112	...	...	1,391	...	
Total	6,779	3,587	52.18	10,79,429	2,70,592	25.06	
<i>(B).—Non-cognizable.</i>							
6. Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Criminal misappropriation	4	1	25.00	3,379	93	2.75	
Total	4	1	25.00	3,379	93	2.75	

* Of these, 241 cases are connected with the principal theft cases accounted for either under theft (a) or (c) in column 3. This number is therefore excluded from the total cases in column 3 while calculating the percentage of cases in column 4.

(1) Figures supplied by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for direct cognizable cases:—

Column 2 ... 13 cases.
 Column 3 ... 8 cases.
 Column 5 ... Rs. 18,583.
 Column 6 ... Rs. 2,604.

(2) Rs. 5,626 worth of property was recovered during the year out of the property stolen in previous years.

(3) Rs. 20,124 worth of property was recovered by the Bombay City Police in the city of Bombay during the year out of the property stolen outside their jurisdiction.

Police Commissioner's Office,
 Bombay, 18th April 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
 Commissioner of Police

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1917.

District.	Number of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.	Number of Superintendents.	Number of Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Sergeants.	Number of Head Constables.			Number of Constables.			
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mixed.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	8	...	34	19	73	46	253	8	13	2,418	93	73	2,654
Temporary Sanitary Police, staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10
Temporary C. L. D. War Branch.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Temporary staff for His Majesty's Government Dockyard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	...	7

District.	Total Cost payable from Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Total Cost payable from other sources than Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	Grand Total Cost (Columns 16 and 17).	Area of District in square miles.	Population of District.	Urban Population of District.	Number of Police Stations.	Number of Outposts.	Proportion of Police.		Total amount of cognizable crimes investigated.	Proportion of cognizable crime investigated to the Police Force.	Remarks.
									To area.	To Population.			
1	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.										
Bombay ...	13,70,530	1,24,287	15,03,817	23	979,445	...	23	...	6072	32018	61,263.	16.76	
Temporary Sanitary Police, staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	9,790	...	9,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary C. L. D. War Branch.	4,221	...	4,221	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary staff for His Majesty's Government Dockyard.	11,520	...	11,520	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	660	...	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- Notes.—(1) Additional Police employed temporarily should not be shown as part of the sanctioned Force, but should be added at the end of the statement, the purposes for which they are employed being explained in the text of the report.
 (2) The total cost shown in column 18 should include contingencies.
 * Jemadars and other Native Officers of higher rank such as Subedars and Baidars are shown as Sub-Inspectors.
 Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist in Bombay City.
 (3) The figures mentioned in columns 16, 17 and 18 of this statement are for the financial year ending 31st March 1918.

Police Commissioner's Office }
 Bombay, 18th April 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
 Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1917.

Rank.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Functioned.		Actual.		Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Dismissed.		Dismissed departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 830, 831, 848, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.	
						Officers.	Men.	Officers.					Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Bombay	179	2,978	150	2,701	102	230	150	9	13	1	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Rank.	District.	REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			REMARKS.		
		Awarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number enlisted during the year.	No. of Constables, 1st grade.	No. of Constables, 2nd grade.	No. of Constables, 3rd grade.	No. of Constables, 4th grade.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.		Deaths.	Vacancies.
		By Promotions.	By Awards, presents, good conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.																
1	2	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
	Bombay	17	1,843	144	673	278	200	400	704	1,076	46	133	14	23	..	49	123-83	2-03	1-66	106	

Note.—This statement does not include Assistant or Deputy Superintendents or officers of higher rank. Head Constables should be shown as men.

Police Commissioner's Office }
Bombay, 15th April 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1917.

No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1917.	Number of Inquests during 1916.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
<i>Offences.</i>					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide) ...	...	...	...	...
2	Justifiable homicide ...	1	...	1	...
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code) ...	32	25	7	...
4	Rash and negligent acts ...	9	14	...	5
<i>Suicidal Cases.</i>					
1	By cutting throat ...	0	5	4	...
2	" Drowning ...	12	18	...	6
3	" Hanging ...	10	6	4	...
4	" Stabbing ...	2	1	1	...
5	" Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c. ...	9	11	...	2
6	" Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion... ..	6	5	1	...
7	" Opium, arsenic and other poisons ...	30	41	...	11
8	" Shooting ...	2	1	1	...
9	" Burning ...	2	3	...	1
10	" Knocking head against a wall ...	1	...	1	...
<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>					
1	Accidents on board the ships ...	9	9	...	...
2	" by mill machinery ...	3	3	...	...
3	" by railway trains ...	53	42	10	...
4	" by tram cars ...	7	5	2	...
5	" by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c. ...	31	29	2	...
6	" by being knocked down by a run-away horse. ...	4	...	4	...
7	" by blasting operations ...	...	...	...	...
8	" by drowning ...	19	17	2	...
9	" by poisoning ...	9	8	1	...
10	" by suffocation ...	2	2	...	...
11	" by burns ...	8	12	...	4
12	" by fall from houses, buildings, &c. ...	18	14	2	...
13	" by falling from scaffolding, ladder, &c. ...	3	6	...	3
14	" by injuries by carts, carriages, &c. ...	19	15	4	...
15	" by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, &c., on them ...	14	4	10	...
16	" by fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., on them ...	2	2	...	...
17	" by fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them ...	1	2	...	1
18	" by fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them ...	6	9	...	3
19	" by scalds ...	1	1	...	...
20	Accidentally electrocuted ...	...	2	...	2
21	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, &c....	...	...	...	...
22	Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking)	7	6	1	...
23	Miscellaneous ...	14	14	...	...
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>					
1	Still-born ...	...	...	...	...
2	Natural causes ...	28	25	3	...
3	Judicial strangulation ...	5	2	3	...
4	Found dead ...	35	15	20	...
5	" drowned ...	23	27	...	4
Total ...		446	403	87	43

Coroner's Court, J. J. Hospital :
Bombay, 14th January 1918. }

W. NUNAN,
Acting Coroner of Bombay.

Statement showing the Offences for which persons of the age of 14 years and under were placed before the Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, during the year 1917.

Serial No.	Offence.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	RESULT OF PERSONS CONVICTED.						Admo-nished and dis-charged.	P. M.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.			
1	Theft	233	205	28	19	21	134	3	18	9	See the table	
2	House-breaking and Theft ..	15	15	..	..	1	11	..	1	2
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	5	5	..	1	..	4	..	..	..
4	Kidnapping	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
5	Cheating	4	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..
6	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Hurt	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Administering Stupofying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
9	Offences against Public Justice	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
10	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
11	Public Land Conveyance Act	114	109	5	..	..	..	104	..	5
12	Cruelty to Animals ...	27	27	..	..	..	..	27	..	..
13	Gambling	22	22	..	..	1	6	9	..	6
14	Letting off Fireworks ...	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15	Possession of Stolen Property	12	10	2	..	3	7	..	..	..
16	Drunkenness	4	4	..	..	..	1	2	..	1
17	Obstruction by Squatters ...	112	107	5	..	..	..	73	..	34
18	Begging for arms ...	55	53	3	1	4	1	5	..	42		
19	Wilful Trespass ...	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
20	Municipal Act	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
21	Public nuisances	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
22	Selling cocaine	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
23	Other offences under the Police Act	14	14	..	..	..	1	6	..	7
	Total ...	657	589	48	23	30	169	238	19	109	See the table	

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 15th April 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of P

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of Persons during the year 1917.

Serial No.	Name of Deceased.	Hour and day of death.	Hour and day of report of death to Police.	Hour and day of report to Coroner.	Hour and day of commencement of Inquest.	Hour and day of orders for disposure of body.
1	Dorabji Dossabhoy Karani ...	6-30 P. M., 14th January 1917.	6-30 P. M., 14th January 1917.	6-30 P. M., 14th January 1917.	10-0 A. M., 15th January 1917.	10-15 A. M., 15th January 1917.
2	Dorabsha Curesetji ...	2-0 P. M., 2nd February 1917.	3-30 P. M., 2nd February 1917.	5-30 P. M., 2nd February 1917.	9-45 A. M., 3rd February 1917.	10-0 A. M., 3rd February 1917.
3	Sorabji Jamssetji Gopia ...	9-30 A. M., 4th February 1917.	10-0 A. M., 4th February 1917.	12-0 Noon, 4th February 1917.	2-25 P. M., 4th February 1917.	3-0 P. M., 4th February 1917.
4	Maneckbai Dorabsha Mudi ...	6-30 A. M., 18th March 1917.	7-15 A. M., 18th March 1917.	8-30 A. M., 18th March 1917.	9-30 A. M., 18th March 1917.	10-30 A. M., 18th March 1917.
5	Khasroo Bomonji Irani ...	9-30 P. M., 30th March 1917.	10-30 P. M., 30th March 1917.	11-30 P. M., 30th March 1917.	9-30 A. M., 31st March 1917.	10-0 A. M., 31st March 1917.
6	Pestonji Dorabji Dadaohanji ...	9-0 A. M., 15th April 1917.	10-0 A. M., 15th April 1917.	12-30 P. M., 15th April 1917.	4-0 P. M., 15th April 1917.	4-15 P. M., 15th April 1917.
7	Edulji Manoharji Mistri ...	6-0 P. M., 4th July 1917.	6-0 A. M., 5th July 1917.	8-50 A. M., 5th July 1917.	10-30 A. M., 5th July 1917.	11-15 A. M., 5th July 1917.
8	Dorabji Fardoonji Wacha ...	4-30 P. M., 25th July 1917.	4-45 P. M., 25th July 1917.	8-0 P. M., 25th July 1917.	11-15 P. M., 25th July 1917.	11-15 P. M., 25th July 1917.
9	Piroshaw Dorabji Delvadavala ...	6-0 A. M., 8th August 1917.	7-30 A. M., 8th August 1917.	9-0 A. M., 8th August 1917.	10-15 A. M., 8th August 1917.	10-15 A. M., 8th August 1917.
10	Jalbhoj Sorabji Dhondi ...	11-10 A. M., 1st September 1917.	11-15 A. M., 1st September 1917.	1-0 P. M., 1st September 1917.	4-15 P. M., 1st September 1917.	4-30 P. M., 1st September 1917.
11	Pirojbai Coovarji Kerrarwalla ...	8-30 A. M., 11th September 1917.	8-30 A. M., 11th September 1917.	10-0 A. M., 11th September 1917.	11-15 A. M., 11th September 1917.	11-30 A. M., 11th September 1917.
12	Rustomji Jamsedji Panthaki ...	12-45 P. M., 22nd September 1917.	1-0 P. M., 22nd September 1917.	5-0 P. M., 22nd September 1917.	6-30 P. M., 22nd September 1917.	6-0 P. M., 22nd September 1917.
13	Edulji Pestonji Jijina ...	9-0 P. M., 9th December 1917.	9-30 P. M., 9th December 1917.	11-0 P. M., 9th December 1917.	9-45 A. M., 10th December 1917.	10-45 A. M., 10th December 1917.

Police Commissioner's Office :
Bombay, 18th April 1918.

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4704.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1918.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 3306—7, dated the 18th April 1918—Submitting the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1917.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of offences reported either to the police or to the magistracy in Bombay City increased only slightly in 1917, from 72,535 to 73,994 after an abnormal rise in 1916. This change for the better repeats itself in most of the detailed statistics of crime for the year. Cognizable cases reported to the police or magistracy totalled 58,816, increasing by 822 only. Cognizable cases reported to the police alone increased by 456 only, to 51,239. These numbers however, depend mainly upon class VI, *i.e.*, offences under special or local Acts (especially the Bombay City Police Act, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, and the Public Land Conveyances Act) in which the increase was very slight.

2. The number of cognizable offences under the Penal Code (Classes I to V), on the other hand, has maintained the steady and somewhat rapid growth which has been observable for many years. From 8,408 in 1915 it rose to 8,840 in 1916, and to 9,262 in 1917. A large portion of the increase in 1917 is traceable to the A Division, in which the opening of the Palton Road police station, the reporting of a large number of thefts from military camps, and the registration of a number of cotton fires are noticed by the Commissioner among the causes of increase.

3. The growth of reported crime is too rapid to be accounted for by the growth of population alone, although the latter has been an important factor. The census of 1911 returned the population at 979,445. The number of cognizable cases under the Penal Code reported in that year was 7,328, giving 7.48 offences per thousand of the population. For 1917 the corresponding figure is 8.42. That is, after making due allowance for the growth of the population, there has been an increase of approximately one-eighth on the figure of criminality of 1911. But this fraction is not more than can fairly be accounted for by the increase in the number of police stations, the strengthening of the investigating staffs, and the greater readiness of station officers to register offences, which have been witnessed in the past six years.

4. It is a satisfactory feature that, in spite of the slight increase in cognizable cases of all classes reported to the police, the percentage of cognizable cases resulting in conviction out of the total reported to the police rose slightly, to 89.84. Among cases under the Penal Code the percentage rose to 50.74, the highest percentage since 1912 for this class of cases. The percentage of non-detected cases out of the total of cases classed as true, however, also rose slightly in the year under report. It appears therefore that proportionately more true cases remained undetected, although among the detected cases proportionately more convictions were secured.

5. The increase in Penal Code cases was approximately uniform in each of the first five classes, but the increase under the head of robberies from 57 to 97 is noticeable, and is not a welcome feature of the report. Government are disposed to agree with Mr. Vincent that a more systematic use of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code should at least be attempted.

6. Murders increased from 41 to 45. One of the worst of these cases was the murder of a prostitute confined by a brothel-keeper, who died as the result of tortures inflicted on her by the latter and his female associates as a punishment for an attempted escape from the brothel. Government have considered the Commissioner's and other proposals for preventing the detention of women in brothels against their will, and a Bill for the purpose has been framed, and will shortly be introduced in the Legislative Council. Government notice with particular satisfaction the successful prosecution of several persons engaged in what is commonly known as the Slave Traffic, and the rescue of their victims from a life of shame and misery. They trust that the efforts of the police in this direction will not be relaxed.

7. The percentage of persons arrested by the police who were convicted rose to the satisfactory figure of 95.74. Among persons brought to trial under the Penal Code 83.30 per cent. were convicted, as against 80.70 in 1916. Under Class VI 97.63 per cent. were convicted. The percentage of property stolen which was recovered dropped abruptly from 49.30 to 25.06. But this is a ratio which must be expected to fluctuate widely.

8. In the early part of the year, at the instance of the municipal authorities, 709 pauper immigrants into the city were collected in a camp and sent to their homes, in view of a possible recrudescence of plague in the city. A large number of beggars are reported to have been prosecuted, and those against whom a second conviction could be proved are stated to have been deported to their homes under the provisions of the City of Bombay Police Act. Mr. Vincent is of opinion that no permanent improvement can be expected in connection with the beggar problem until almshouses and workhouses are established in Bombay and in the districts. Government reserve comment on this, pending the report of the Committee appointed by them at the instance of the Legislative Council to consider and formulate proposals for the prevention of professional beggary. They trust that the Committee will prosecute its labours with energy, and that they may receive a report on this matter before the close of the present calendar year.

9. Accidents caused by motor vehicles rose from 684 to 862, of which 31 were fatal. Of these latter, 25 are reported to have been the fault of the pedestrian and 6 the fault of the driver. These accidents are not more numerous than might be expected from the 4,106 motor cars and motor cycles which are computed to be running in Bombay, exclusive of lorries and military motor vehicles, amounting together to about 300, and from the crowded state of some of the thoroughfares of the city at certain hours of the day. But Government hope that Mr. Vincent will continue to make every endeavour to reduce their number. It is hoped also that certain proposals which Government have accepted for additional remuneration to police employed in traffic duties will lead to an improvement in the efficiency of the officers and men employed in the regulation of traffic, and thus tend to reduce accident.

10. Mr. Vincent, who has undertaken a detailed survey of the strength and distribution of the divisional police, is of opinion that the force requires to be augmented, and reports that, after allowance has been made for staff duties of all kinds and for traffic duty, the balance available for watch and ward can furnish only 215 fixed posts, supervised by 102 beats. Mr. Vincent's detailed proposals for an increase in the strength are now under the consideration of Government. The Dock police, which had not previously received a sufficient reinforcement to cope with the increased area of the docks, was strengthened during the year.

11. The report shows a remarkable decrease in punishments, accompanied by an increase in rewards for good service. The Commissioner states that this change may be accepted as a measure of the good conduct of the force. The general discipline of the force, which was highly tested during the year, continues to be good. Resignations fell in number from 160 to 132.

12. Recruiting, almost at a standstill in the early part of the year, became easier towards the end of the year owing to increased house-rent and other allowances. Permanent vacancies were filled up, although un-

fortunately the recruit attracted is stated not to be quite of the right type. The Police Boys' Brigade, established in 1916 as a means of obtaining recruits, is now no longer so necessary as it was in that year. An indirect aid to recruiting for the mounted branch will doubtless be derived from the Mounted Police Co-operative Credit Society, which has been joined by all the Indian members of the mounted branch, and which is reported to have made satisfactory progress.

13. The percentage of literacy in the force is about 30 only. The Head-quarters English School, opened in 1912, has been closed by Government Order since the end of the year on Mr. Vincent's recommendations. Originally intended for the tuition of constable in English, one Vernacular and general subjects connected with their duties and behaviour, it has in practice confined itself to the teaching of English to constables in very large classes by the direct method, with an occasional lecture on police duties. Government agreed with the Commissioner that the wholesale tuition of constables, especially in English, was less important than the recruiting of literate constables and the mental training of recruits by means of the vernaculars. The school-master's services are now being utilised for the latter purpose.

14. The labours of the police were increased during the year by the work of registration for the Indian Defence Force, by repeated strikes, and by the visits of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and His Excellency the Viceroy. Much credit is due to Mr. Vincent and to the officers and men serving under him for the manner in which the strikers were handled and disorder prevented. The Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of their labours in those emergencies and throughout the year.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 4704, J. D., dated the 17th July 1918.

To

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Municipal Commissioner for the City
of Bombay,
The Compiler of the General Administration Report,

The Manager, Government Central Press
(for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*),
The General Department,
•The Government of India,
•The Under Secretary of State for India.

•By letter.

No. of 1018.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to