# ANNUAL REPOR' 

on the:

## POLICE

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OF TIIE
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## TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1908.

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## TOWN AND ISLAND OF BOMBAY

FOR THE YEAR 1908.


## CONTENTS.



$$
\text { No. }{ }_{-1}^{6530} \text { of } 1009 .
$$

From

> S. M. EDWARDES, Esq., I. O. S., Acting Commissioner of Polico, Bombsy ;

To

## The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, <br> Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office: Bombay, 26th May 1903.
SIr,
I bave the honor to submit herewith the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1903.
2. In conformity with the instructions contained in Government ResoJution, Judicial Department, No. 4075, dated the 14th January 18SG, I forwarded the report to the Chief Presidency Maristrato and ber to attach hereto for the information of Government a copy of letter No. 2149/2, dated the 25th May 1909, from that officer.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES,

Acting Commissioner of Police.

No. 2149/2 0f 1009.
From
A. H. S. ASTON, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;
To
Tas ACTING COMMISSIONER of POLICE, Bombay.
Ohief Presidency MIagistrate's Court : Bombay, 26th May 1909.
SIn,
I have the honor to return herewith, with thanks, your Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1008 forwarded with your letter No. 5396/7, dated the 22nd instant, and to state that I cndorse the remarks contained in paragraph 64 of the report.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. II. S. $\triangle 8 T O N_{1}$
Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
(True copy.)
S. M. EDWARDES, Acting Commissioner of Police.

From

8. MI. EDWARDES, Esq., I. O. S.,<br>Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay;

To
J. II. DoBOULAY, Esq., I. O. S.,
Secretary to Government,

Secretary to Government,
Judicial Department, Bombay.
Police Commissioner's Office : Bombay, 26th May 1909.
Sir,
I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Bombay City Police for the year 1908, together with the usual statements as appendices prepared in the forms prescribed in Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 4561, dated the 6ith September 1905.
2. Mr. II. G. Gell, M.V.O., was in charge of the office of the Commissionor of Police, Bombay, with Mr. R. M. Phillips as Deputy Commissioner, throughout the year.

## Crime.

3. The total number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1908, was 47,557 , exclusive of cases under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 50,726 oases in 1907 and 53,551 in 1906. Of this total of 47,557 cases, 40,824 were reported to the Police and 6,733 to the Magistracy. The figures for the triennial period ending with the year 1908 are as follows :- .

| Yearc. | Police. | Magistrates. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1906 | 47,923 | 5,628 |
| 1907 | 44,979 | 5,746 |
| 1908 | 40,824 | 6,733 |

The figures for the year under report show a decrease of 4,155 Police casos which is due to a fall of 4,692 cases in Class VI and a rise of 537 in cases under tho Indian Penal Code. The decrease in Class VI is due to the fall in the number of cases of cruelty to animals, gambling, and of cases under the Polioo Act. This result is in great measure the result of a series of deterront punishments inflicted by tho Honorary Presidency Magistrates.
4. The non-cognizable offences reported to the Magistrates direct numbercd 0,450 as against 9,330 in 1907 and 8,776 in the year 1906.

The totals of cognizable and non-oognizable cases for the triennial period ending with the jear 100 s stand as follows :-

| 1008 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 62,327 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1907 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 60,054 |
| 1908 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 57,007 |

5. The following comparative statement shows the details of cognizable and non-cognizable crime for the year under report and the preceding year:-

|  | 1307. |  |  |  |  | 1908. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cognizable, |  |  | Non. cogniz. able. | Total crime. | Cognizable. |  |  | Noncognis. able. | Total orime |
|  | Police, | Magi. trate. | Total. |  |  | Police. | Magis. trate. | Total. |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  | 2 |  | 2 |
|  |  | 61 | $\cdots$ | ${ }^{-1} 37$ | $\cdots 68$ | 60 | 4 | 64 | ${ }^{-38}$ | 102 |
|  | 3.9 375 | 61 | 8810 | $\cdots$ | 840 | 877 | 60 | 437 |  | 437 |
|  | +30 | 17 | $\begin{array}{r}377 \\ 47 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 8 | 379 | 539 | 2 | 6.1 | ${ }^{\circ} 8$ | 644 |
|  | 8,530 |  | 47 8.858 | 8,006 110 | 3,118 8 | 23 | 27 | 43 | 2,886 | 2,939 |
|  |  |  |  | 10 | 8 8,968 | 3,94 | 319 | 4,343 | 99 | 4,242 |
|  | 4,238 | 389 | 4,647 | 8,215 | 7,863 | 4,795 | 435 | 6,230 | 8,036 | 8,266 |
| Clase VI | 40,721 | 6,P66 | 46,077 | 6,115 | 82,192 | 86,029 | 6,208 | 42,327 | 6,414 | 48,741 |
| Grand Total | 41,579 | 8,715 | 60,724 | 0,330 | 60,054 | 40,824 | 6,753 | 47,557 | 9,450 | 57,007 |

Police cognizalle cases, all classcs, including tude!'cctel and caclu.ti.l cas s.
6. The total number of cognizablo eases reportol to tho Polico unler all classes was 40,821 as compared with 41,070 in the Jear 1007 and 17,923 in 1006. Including th cases pending from tho precoding year, the total number of offences dealt with by the Polico during 1903 was 10,523 . Ot this number, 37,923 ended in conviction, the percentage working out to 0208 as against $94 \cdot 47$ in 1007 and 04.77 in the preceding ycar.
7. Under the Indian Ponal Code (Classes I to V) there were 4,703 eases which with 4 cases pending from the precoding year malo up 4,703 cascy for disposal, as compared with 4,258 and 4,377 for 100 i and 1036 respectivoly. Out of 4,709 cases 3,804 ended in conviction, givin亏 a porcontage of $79 \because 6$ as arainst $75 \cdot 91$ in 1007 and $74: 97$ in the year 1906.
8. Under Class VI thero were 30,029 cases as compared with 40,721 in the year 1907 and 43,546 in 1900. Out of these, 31,119 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of $9 \pm \cdot 69$ as compared with $00 \cdot 41$ and $00 \cdot 70$ in tho years 1907 and 1900 respectively.

## Excluded cases.

9. Excluded cases under all classes numbered 1,300 as compared with 1,226 in the year 1907 and 1,050 in 1900. Of these, 135 were under tho Indian Penal Code and $1,23 \pm$ under Class VI as compared with 183 and $1,0.13$ respectively in the year 1907. The Indian Penal Code cases show a decrease of 43, while Class VI shows an increase of 191 cases, in consequonce of cases in which the accused concorned not having responded to their rocognizances being struck. out by the Magistracy.

## False cases.

10. Out of the 1,369 excluded cases, only 22 were declared to be faliso as compared, with 61 in 1007 and 66 in 1906. In 13 false eases compunsation ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 was awarded by the Magistrates under Section 553, Criminal Procedure Code to the acoused for veratious complaints.

## True cases.

11. During the year under report 39,390 Police cases under all heals were classed as true cases as against 43,078 and 40,370 in the yorrs 1007 and 1906 respectively. Out of the 39,586 cases 37,923 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 96.28 as compared with 97.20 and 90.3 in the yoars 1907 and 1906 respectively.

Under the Indian Penal Code the true cases numbered 1,010 as ajzinst 4,030 in the year 1907 and 3,237 in the year 1900. Of this total nuabse of true cases, 3,804 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 82.51 as comparud with 80.32 in 1907 and 70.05 in 1900 .

In Class VI there wero 34,776 true cases as against 30,608 and 42,725 in 1007 and 1006 respectively. Of this year's true cases, 34,110 ended in o $\cap n-$ viotion, giving a percentage of $05 \cdot 11$ as against $05^{\circ} 07$ in tho ycar preceling and 98.62 in the year 1906.

## True and false cases and their proportion to cascs reported.

12. True and false cases of all descriptions, including 4 cases pending from the previous year, numbered 39,380 and 1,303 respectively as oompar,d with 43,698 and 1;226, respoctively, in the preceding year and 40,879 and 1,150, respectively, in the year 1000. The proportion of true and false ca3ss reported during the year was as follows:-

| Cases reported | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 40,824 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| True cases | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 33,356 |
| Excladed cases | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 1,363 |
| Percentage of true cases | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $0 \dot{4} \cdot \mathbf{4 7}$ |
| Percentage of excladed cascs | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 3.35 |

## Proportion of true crime to population.

13. The population of Bombay according to the census taken by the Bombay Municipality in February 1906 was 977,822 and with the number of true crimes standing at 39,386 the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to $21 \cdot 82$ as compared with 1 to $22 \cdot 37$ persons in the preceding year and 1 to $20 \cdot 85$ in the year 1900.

## Proportion of true crime to Police.

14. The proportion of true crime to Police stands at 16.81 to 1 as compared with $19 \cdot 34$ to 1 in 1907 and $20 \cdot 78$ to 1 in the year 1906 respectively.

## Desult of trial by classes.

15. Class I.-Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety and Justice.-Under this class there were 60 oases during the year under report as against 24 in 1007 and 36 in 1906. This shows an increase of 36 cases which were for the most part cases falling under the head of "Rioting or unlawful assombly" (Scrial No. 9). Those were the natural outcome of the disturbed condition of the City at the time of the Mohorrum celebration and of the trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Of the 60 cases for the year under review 49 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of $81 \cdot 66$ as compared with $83 \cdot 33$ and $88 \cdot 88$. in 1007 and 1900 respectively.
16. Class II.-Serious offences against the person.-There were under this class 377 cases for disposal as compared with 283 cases in 1907 and 376 in 1906, an increase of 91 distributed under the following heads of crime:-

|  |  |  |  | 1907. | 1908. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hurt | . ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ... | -0 | 83 | 119 |
| Grievous hart | ... | ... | .0. | 71 | 86 |
| Kidnopping | . 0 | -* | $\bullet \bullet$ | 28 | 46 |
| Criminal force | C se |  | ... | 31 | 43 |

Out of the total of 377 cases 250 onded in conviction, giving a percentage of $\mathbf{C} \mathbf{C} \cdot 31$ as against 66.78 in the preceding year and 69.94 in the year 1906.
17. Class III.-Serious offences against person and property or against property only.-Under this class there were 539 cases for disposal as compared with 370 cases in 1907 and 491 in 1906. The inorease of 163 cases is principally due to a larger number of cases of "Lurking house-trospass or housebreaking (Sorial No. 29). Out of the 539 cases 326 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 01.82 as compared with $60 \cdot 10$ in the preceding year and 58.44 in. the year 1900.
18. Class IV.-Mfinor offences against the person.-Under this class there were 23 cases for disposal as compared with 30 in 1907 and 32 in 1906. This shows a decrease of 7 cases. Out of the 23 of this year's cases 12 resulted in conviotion, giving a percentage of $52 \cdot 17$ as compared with 50.00 in 1907 and $50 \cdot 37$ in the year 1906.
19. Class V.-Minor offences against property.-There were under this class 3,703 cases for disposal, including 4 pending cases from the preceding year, as comparod with 3,551 in the preceding year and 3,498 in 1906. This class shows an incroase of 217 cascs which is mainly noticeable under the head of "Theft, ordinary"' (Serial No. 31) which alone shows an increase of 212 cases. Out of 3,798 of this year's cases 3,160 ended in conviction, showing a percentage of 83.07 as comparod with 78.48 in the preceling year and $77^{\circ} 58$ in the year 19C6. The large iacrease of 212 cases is mostly due to domestio thefts which are not easily dotected as the property stolion is either small cash or articles which are of common use amongst people and which it is very difficult to identify. Many people engago domestic servants without ascertaining their previous history and the result is that these servants after a short stay decamp with such valuables as they can lay hands upon.
20. CTass VI.-Other offences not specifich abore.-Under this chas there wero 36,029 cases for disposal as compared with 10,721 in $1: 07$ and 13,516 in 1006. This class shows a decreaso of 4,6$)^{2}$ cases and is mainly attributable to a gencral decrease in the Police and Ganbling Lets cases and cases umber tho Cruclty to Animals Act. Out of tho 36,029 cases 34,119 risulted in convietion, showing a percontage of 91.60 as compared with $9 \cdot \cdot 11$ in tho precedins year and 90.77 in the year 1900.

## Serious crime generally.

21. During the year under report thero were 14 cases of murler and attempt at murder as comparod with 7 in tho preceding year and 16 in tho yozr 1906. Out of the 14 cases 8 resulted in conviction, 2 in acquittal, 2 cases wers transferred, one remained undetected, and ono was pending at the closo of tho year. Out of the 3 cascs of culpable homicide, 2 ended in conviction and 1 in acquittal.
22. During the year under report there was 1 case of infanticido as against nil in 1007. The accused moman was committed to tho Sessions but was acquitted.

Suicide.
23. I subjoin the usual statement of cascs of suicide compiled by tho Coroner of Bombay :-

| Offences, | Europeans. |  | Native Christians. |  | Parsis. |  | Bahomedana. |  | IIfindae. |  | Grand Total. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Malc. | Fomale. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Mslo. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Mulo. | Femali. |
|  | 6 | $\cdots$ | t | 1 | 14 | 3 | 7 | -• | 44 | 23 | 72 | 33 |

24. During the year under report the Coroner held 433 inquests as compared with 347 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 01 inquests.
25. In accordance with the directions contained in Government Resolu. tion No. 5819, dated the 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 312 cases of simple accidental deaths as compared with 225 of such cascs in 1007 and 221 in 1006.

## Sessions cases and persons.

26. During the year 1903 the Sessions Court tricd in all 58 cases as compared with 40 in the preceding jear and 41 in the ycar 1900. Out of these, 41 resulted in conviction, 5 in acquittal, and 12 cases were discharged. Theso cases involved in all 70 persons; of whom 50 were convicted, 8 acquittcd, and 12 discharged.

## Undelected cases.

27. Six hundred and four cascs remained undetected at the close of the year 1003, as compared with C4t cascs in the preceding year and 6 50 in the year 1906. The percentages in connection with theso cascs for tho triennial period are as giren velow:-

| 1906 | ... | ... | ... | 1.37 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1007 | ... | ... | ... | $1 \cdot 4$ |
| 1303 | ..- | ... | ... | $1 \cdot 17$ |

## Action of the Police in dealing with offences under Allíri, Sall, Customs and Opium Lates.

28. During the jear under report, 51 cases wero reported to the Police under the $\Delta$ bkfrí Act as compared with 33 case3 in the preceding jear and 36, in 1906. All but 4 cases ended in conviction. Out of the 51 persons involved в $315-2$
in these cascs only 4 were acquitted, the rest being convicted. Under the Opium Act there were reported 5 cases implicating an equal number of porsons; all of whom were convicted. No offenco under tho Salt Act was reported during 1908 as against nil in 1007.

## Persons in Police cases.

20. Juring the year under report 41,054 persons were arrested by the Police, and with 4 pending from the previous year the total number of persons for disposal was $44,05 S$ as compared with 43,101 in the preceding year and 51,344 in the jcar 1006. Out of 44,058 persons for disposal 41,546 were convicted, the percentage working to $94 \cdot 29$ as against $05 \cdot 55$ in the preceding year and 05.05 in the year 1006. The precentage of persons convicted to persons tried for the triennial period ending with the year 1908 was as follows :-

| $1908^{\circ}$ | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$. | $\ldots$ | $96 \cdot 09$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1907 |  |  |  |  |
| 1903 | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ |

## Persons released without trial.

30. Under section 73 of the City of Bombay Police Act (IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police cancelled bail bonds in the case of 5 persons as compared with 16 in the preceding yoar and 20 in 1906.

## Disposed of by trial.

31. During the year under report 4,924 persons were tried in connection with cases falling under the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V). Of these, 4,410 were convictod, showing a percentage of 89.56 as compared with 88.10 in the preceding year and 00.35 in the year 1906.

Under Class VI, 39,065 persons were tried. Of these, 37,136 persons were convicted, showing a percentago of 95.06 as compared with 96.33 in the precoding ycar and 97.01 in $1900^{\circ}$.

## Direct cognizable crime.

(a) Cases.
32. During the year under report the total number of Magistrate's true cases amounted to 0,733 as compared with 5,745 in the preceding year and 5,023 in 1006. Out of 6,733 cases 6,195 ended in conviction, giving a porcentago of $0 \div \cdot 00$ as compared with $91 \cdot 37$ in the preceding year and $93 \cdot 42$ in 1006.

## (b) Persons.

33. The number of persons concerned in the above direct cases was 6,949 ns compared wilh 5,024 in the preceding year and 5,787 in 1906. Out of the 0,049 persons 6,299 persons were convicted showing a percentage of $90 \cdot 61$ as comparcd with $89 \cdot 77$ in the preceding year and 91.75 in 1906.

## Non-cognizable crime.

(a) Cases.
31. The total number of non-cognizable cases for disposal during the year under report amounted to 9,474 as compared with 9,354 in the preceding year and 8,785 in the year 1900. Out of 9,474 eases for disposal 3,080 ended in conviction, siving a percentage of 32.51 as compared with 35.56 in the preceding joar and $38 \cdot 03$ in 1906. The remsining 6,394 cases were disposed of as follows:-

| Fuded in acquittal | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 4,623 |
| :--- | :---: | ---: | ---: |
| Dismissed without trial | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 864 |
| Fending at close of jear | $\ldots$. | 30 |  |
| Cases of death, lunacy, compounded, transferred, etc. | $\ldots$ | 872 |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 6,334 |  |

(l) Persons.
35. In conncotion with the abovo non-cognizable cases, 12,00 persons appeared before the Courts as compared with 12,019 in tho procding year and 11,529 persons in 1006. Out of tio 12,S06 persons that appared before tho Courts 3,376 were convicted, showing a percentago of 20.37 as compared with $29^{\circ} 03$ in the preseding year and $31.5^{\prime} J$ in $100^{\prime} 6^{\prime}$.

## Castes of offenders.

36. The following statement shows tho dificrent castes to which 63,717 offenders dealt with in both cognizablo and non-cogaizable cascs belongod :-


Property slolen and recovered.
37. During the year under report the total value of property allegol to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to lis. 3,12,5,30 as compared with Rs. $3,07,088$ in the preceding year and Rs. $3,91,255$ in 1000. The total value of the property racovered amounted to $\mathrm{Rs}_{\mathrm{o}} .1,00,524$ as compared with Rs. 192,016 in the preceding year and IRs. 2,03,812 in tho ycar 1906, giving a percentage of 56.38 as compared with 62.53 in tho presoding year and 51.70 in 1906.

The number of cases in which property was stolen amounted to 3,910 and those in which it was recovered numbered 3,341, giving a percentano of $83 \cdot 14$ as compared with 83.73 in the preceding year and $8 \mathrm{~J} \cdot 72$ in the year 1006.

## General results of working.

38. The following are the salient fcatures of the yoar's history of crime:-
I.-A rise in the namber of offences ander the Indian Penal Code (Classes I to V).
II.-A decrease in the number of offences under the Polico and Local Acts (Class VI).
III.-An increase of offences in Classes I, II, III and V.
IV. $\dot{-}$ A decrease of offences in Classes IV and VI.
V.-A'slight falling off in the percentage results of convictions in Claysos I, II and VI.
VI.-A rise in the percentage resalts of convictions in Classes III, IV and $V$.
VII.-A rise in the percentag3 of cases in which property was rocovercde

Arms, Explosives, Petroleum and Motor. Vchicles Acts.
(a) Arms Act.
39. During the year under report, the licenses of the 30 firms dealing in arms and ammunition in Bombay wero renewed by the Commissioner of Police, and a renewal was also granted by Government in the case of the 8 firms selecterl to deal in rifled brech loading arms and ammuaition. Of tho latter, 5 are liceusd
to dra! in ammunition for rifles of the prohibited bores. The shops and golowns of these dealers were regularly inspected throughout the yoar and stock taken at least onco a montl, when the quantity of arms and ammunition on hand was found to bo correct, and agreed with the stock and sale books, which were well and carcfully kept.

Three successful prosccutions were instituted during the year under section $19(f)$ of the Indian $\Lambda$ rms $\Lambda$ ct and ono under $19(c)$ and (a).
40. Tho subjoincd Table $\Lambda$ gives the number of licenses and permits issued hy the Commissioncr of Polico under the Arms Act and shows an increase of 229 licenses orer the year 1907 and Table 13 shows to what community the licensees for the possession of arms (item 8, Table A) belong. In tho latter Table anincrease of 10 licenses will bo noted, 40 licenses wore cancelled or were not rencwed for the year 1908 (Tablo B 1) due to the licensecs either depositing their guns in office, being made Justices of the Peace or leaving for other districts or dying; thus lcaving 427 renewod licenses. Sixty-two new licenses were issued during 1008 and this increase is due to honorary members of the Poona Voluntear Corps taking out licenses in accordance with Gorernment Resolution, Judicial j) epartment, No. 3768, dated the 10th July 1908. The total number of Possession licenses therefore for 1908 amounted to 459 .

TAblr "A".

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ferinal } \\ & \text { Sumber. } \end{aligned}$ | Descripution of licenso. ${ }^{\prime}$ | Numbor of licenses granted in |  | Incresse. | Dorrease |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1007. | 3908. |  |  |
| 1 | Transport Licenses (Forms II, IV and XII) | 522 | 548 | 26 |  |
| 2 | Registured export licenses ... ... | 587 | 650 | 73 | $\ldots$ |
| 3 | Export licenses (Form V) ... | 692 | 784 | 92 | ... |
| 4 | Import licenses | 372 | 367 | 92 | 5 |
| 5 | Transhípment licenses ... | 41 | 50 | 9 | 5 |
| G | Journey licenses ... | 79 | 98 | 17 | ... |
| 8 | Possession licneses for 4 rms ... | 473 | 489 | 16 | $\cdots$ |
| 8 | Possession licenses for ${ }^{-303}$ and $\cdot 450$ bore ammunition | 41 | 30 | 16 | $\cdots$ |
| 0 | Liconses to possess explosives $\dddot{\text { for }}$ lona $\underset{a}{ }$ fïde blasting purposes (Form XII) | 41 | 30 | - ${ }^{\circ}$ | 11 |
| 10 | Dealcr's liceuses ( ${ }^{\text {dorm XII) }}$ ) |  | 62 | 62 | ... |
| 11 | Permits to publio servants $\quad . .$. | 60 | ${ }_{80}$ |  | -.. |
| 12 | Permits to carry explosives in streots and | 60 | 80 | 20 | ... |
| 13 | rermits for II. M. the Amoer's consign- | 766 | 698 | ... | 68 |
|  |  | 2 | ... | . 0 | 2 |
|  | Total | 3,671 | 3,900 | 315 | 80 |

Table "B".


Tablo B(1) shows the number of lieenses belongins to the diferent communitics cancelled during the year uniler review. 'lablo ls (2) shows the manner in which such licenses wero disposed of and Tablo 13 (3) shows tho communities to which new licensos wero granted.

$$
\text { Table } \mathrm{B}(1) .
$$



Table B (2).
Statement showing how the arms of cancelled licenses were disposed of.


Table B (3).
Number of nevo licenses issued in 1003.


## (b) Explosives Act.

41. The magazine and godowns of the rarious license-holders under the Explosires Act were inspected as often as possible during the year and were found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government.

Undcr this Act, 203 licenses were renewed and 4 new licenses under Form " B" and 1 under Form " F " were granted during the year (vide Table " C " below) showing a decrcase of 2 licenses since 1907.

Three persons were prosecuted under the Esplosives Act Rules, one of whom was acquitted.

Tabie "C"

| Serinl No. | Description of license. | Form on which license is granted. | Number of liconsen granted in |  | Increase. | Decrease. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1907. | 1908. |  |  |
| 1 | Manufacture, possession and sule ... | A | 18 | 15 |  | 3 |
| 2 | Possession and sale ... | B | 170 | 174 | $\cdots$ | ...' |
| 3 | Possession | C | 4 | 4 | - 0 | $\bullet \cdot$ |
| 4 | Do. | F | 1 | - 2 | 1 | -* |
| 5 | Sale | L | 4 | 2 | ... | 2 |
| 6 | Nagazine licenses ...e **- | J | 10 | 9 | ... | 1 |
| 7 | Floating magazine licenses ... | K | 3 | 2 |  | 1 |
|  | Total |  | 210 | 208 | 5 | 7 |

(c) Petroleun Act.
42. Under the 'Petroleum Act ${ }^{\text {c }}$ the number of licenses issued during the jear 1908, numbered 141, showing an increase of 7 licenses over the preceding year.

The godorns licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Petroleum Act.

The following table "D" shows the number of licenses, issued under the Aot :-

Table "D", ..


## (d) Motor Vehiclcs Act.

43. During the year under report 195 cars mero reaisterel, making a total of 1,071 motor vehicles registered since the year 1003, out of whioh approximately 661 woro running in Bombay City. Twelso numbers wero cancelled during the year, the cars having bcon either broken up or sunt out of the Presidency.

One hundred and seventy-nine transfers were effected.
The general numbers shown on the registers for 1005 amounted to 30 , all of which are in Bombay City and the cars running under these numbers help to awell the motor traflic on the roads.

Fourteen licenses to ply for hire and 0 cortificates of compotency wero issued for the City as well as 09:3 drivers' licenses.

In all 111 accidents were due to Motor Vehicles, 0 of which prored fatal. Out of the 47 prosecutions that were instituted under tho Act, 41 resulted in conviction.

## Pilgrims.

44. During the year under report 15,272 pilgrims left Bombay for tho Hedjaz with passports from this office, while 839 pilgrims left without obtaining such passports. Of the latter, some did not troublo to obtain passports, while others, who cnly booked steamer passagos at the last momont, had no time to apply for passports. The details of those who left with passports are as follows:-

12,791 pilgrims from British territories.
2,189 pilgrims from foreign territories.
292 pilgrims who had obtained passports from difurent British Civil and Political Oflioers in India.

Adding the $\frac{15,272}{83 y}$ pilgrims mentioned above, the total number of pilgrimg who actually left Bombay for the IIedjaz was 10,111.

During the same period 18,230 pilgrims returned from the IIedinz oid Bombay and were sent to their homes in different parts of India undor tho usual Yolice arrangements.

In September 1908 Government appointed a $\mathrm{Haj}^{\mathrm{j}}$ Committeo with Mr. II. G. Gell, M.V.O., as its President. The Committee so far havo dono good work and are endeavouring to help their co-religionists over tho many dilliculties attendant upon a long and not infrequently trying pilgrimago.

## Deportation of foreigners.

45. Ten foreigners of the class of procurers wero deported during the year under report.
$\Delta$ foreigner named Andrea Cordona, who was convictod in a case of counterfeition King's coin, arrived from Poona and was despatched to Jarseilles on the 14th Mray 1908.

Eight Arabs ordered by Government to remove themselves from British India on the representation of the Honourable the lesident in Hyderabad were sent down to Bombay from Secunderabad and deported.

Fires.
46. The total number of fires that took place in the City of Bombay during the year 1008 was 103 and the aggregate amount of property lost or destroyed is cstimated at Rs. $35,33,115$. The figares for 1917 wero as follows:-

$$
\begin{array}{llll}
\text { Fires ... } & \text {... } & \text {... } & 07 \\
\text { Estimated loss of property worth } & \text {... } & \text { Rs. } 21,12,410
\end{array}
$$

The Mrunicipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay states that out of the 103 fires, in no less than 23 fires property to the extent of lis. 2,000 and upwards was destroyed during the year under rep:rt.

Street accidents.
47. During the jear under report 979 persons were injured and 46 were killed in conveyanco accidents as compared with 095 injured and 34 killed in the year 1007. The following are the details:-

|  |  | 212 | 15 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (a) By Tram Cars | ". | 102 |  |
| (c) "Motor Cars | ... | 184 | 5 |
| (c) " Hack Victorias | $\because$ | 187 | 9 |
| (d) "Oher lablic Conregabes | ... | 294 | 8 |
| (e) " Private Convesan |  | 979 | 46 |

This shows a decrease of 16 in the number of persons injured and an increase of 12 in those killed.

## Conveyances.

48. The tolal number of public and private conveyances in the City of Dombay during the ycar 1008 was as follows:-

|  |  | ... | ... | 10,199 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Putio velicies | ... | . |  | 7,712 |
| Prisate do. | ... | ... |  | 661 |
| Motor do. | -." | ." | ... |  |
|  |  |  | ... | 18,572 |

showing a decreaso of 738 in public, an increase of 173 in private, and an increaso of 47 in motor vehicles. The public conveyances consisted of:-

| Victorins | ... | . | ... | ... | 1,540 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Recklas | ... | ... | ... | $\cdots$ | 142 |
| Labour carts | -0 | -." | ... | ... | 8,498 |
| LIaud carts | ... | ... | -•• | ... | 19 |
|  |  |  |  | ... | 10,199 |

The decrease in the number of public conveyances is mainly due to a number of labour cart licenses not having becn renewed in consequence possibly of slaokness of trade.

## IIabitual crimes and offenders.

40. The following statement shows the work done by the Criminal Identification Branch of this oflice with regard to the tracing of the Finger Impression slips of convicts:-

|  | Year. | Number of impresions received for identification. | Number of prisoners identilied. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1906 |  | \$,185 | 674 |
| 1907 | - | 3,590 | 794 |
| 1303 | ... | 4.018 | 992 |

In addition to the 092 prisioners so identified by this offee during the year, 155 other prisoners wero identified by the Presideney Bureau, 78 by Simla and 3 by other Burcaux.

Out of the 902 prisoners so identified during the year, 68 were juveniles as afrinst 107 in the preceding year and CO in the year 1800.

The working of this branch shors that there has been a steady increase of work year by rear and the year under report also shows an increase in the number of gersons identified by the branch.

## Bad characters.

50. Undor Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procelure Code, there wero 8 cases involving 11 persons during the jear under report, as asainst 11 in the preceding year and 16 in the jear 1006. Out of the 8 cases for this ycar 6 resulted in conviction, 1 in acquittal and in 1 case the accused was dechard to be a lunatio and sent to the Lunatio Asylum at Ratníriri. Threo of the 7 oonvicted furnished the requisite security, the romaining $i f$ being sent to jail in default.

## Criminal classes and influx of suspicious forcigners.

51. Three Harnees were arrested and sent to Ludhiana by order of the Second Presidenoy Magistrate before whom they wore placod. Thero were seven arrests in 1907.

## Police Establishments.

52. During the year under report the strength was augmented by the addition of 10 Constables (vide Government Resolution, Judicial Dopartment, No. 2898, dated 30th May 1908).

Similarly 72 officers and men were added to the Force for the replacement of Military Guards by Police Guards (vide Government Rosolution, Judioial Department, No. 3587, dated 7th July 1908).

The strength of the Sanitary Police stood as follows : -
1 Inspector.
4 Sub-Inspectors.
3 Havilars.
32
Constables.
$\mathbf{4 0}$

## Punishments.

53. Two hundred and twenty-two officers and men were punished during the year 1908 as compared with 287 in the preceding year and 408 in the year 1900. The details are as follows :-

| Departmentally | -. | -0. | -0. | *** | 211 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Judicially | .0. | *.. | -0* | $\cdots$ | 4 |
| Dismissed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |

## Rewards.

54. The number of officers lond men rewarded during the gear under report was as follows:-


## Heallh.

55. The total number of admissions into the Northcote Police IIospital during the year under report was 2,633 as compared with 1,020 in the preceding year and 1,966 in the jear 1906. The daily average on the siok list was as follows:-

|  |  |  | 1007. | 1008 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Native Constabalary | $\ldots$ | $\ldots$ | 45.9 |
| Earopean Police | $\ldots 5$ | ... | 2.04 | 0.2 |

The Police Surgeon attributes the increase to the unhealthincss of the last portion of the year.

8 315-4

## Casualties.

60. The following are the details of casualties that occurred during the year under report:-

| report :- |  |  |  | . ${ }^{\prime}$ | 31 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Iesignations | -** | $\ldots$ | .. | ..' | 16 |
| Uiacharges | -•• | ... | . | - | 7 |
| Uismissals | ... | - | , | ... | 1 |
| 'J'rausfers | - 0 | . $\cdot$ |  | ... | 38 |
| Deaths |  |  | ..' | *** | 43 |
| lietiromont on pension or gratuity |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 36 |  |

The quinquennial arerage of casualties onding with the year 1907 is 190 . Out of 38 doaths that occurred during the year 1908, 8 were due to plague as compared with 6 and 12 in the years 1907 and 1906 respectively.

## Education.

57. During the year under report 199 officers (European and Native) and 590 men were able to read and write as compared with 198 officers and 576 men in the year 1007.

## Recruiling.

55. The number of recruits enlisted during the year 1908 was 165 as compared with 164 in the preceding year and 132 in 1906.

## Resignations.

65. During the year under report there mere 31 resignations as compared with 43 in the preceding year and 59 in 1906.

## Drill and Ball Practice.

60. The Drill and Ball Practice was regularly taken by the Head-quarter Sub-Inspector.

## Police Buildings. •

61. The Duncan Road Yolice Accommodation Scheme of the City Improvemont Trust was completed and the building was occupied during the year (oide Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 7169, dated the 2nd Decomber 1908).

- The European Offoers' Quarters in the Improvement Trust Scheme on Suxces Road were completed and the quarters have been occupied (vide Gnvornment Resolution, General Department, No. 7168, dated the 2nd December 1903).

A wooden chsuki for four men was constructed by the Public Works Department and located on land belonging to City Improvement Trust at the Junction of Falkland Road and Trimbak Parasharam Street (vide Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3321, dated the 7th August 1008).

## Condition of Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.

2. They were regularly inspected and kept in proper order.

## General Efficiency and Remarks.

63. The following are the moot notervorthy events that occurred in the City of Bombay during the year under report:-
(1) The Mohorrum disturbances.
(2) The "Tilak" trial.
(3) The Malabar Hill therts.
(4) Theft of revolvers by Pathans; and
(5) Strikes by Mill-hands.
(1) The Mohorrum fostival of 1009 was tho causo of uneasiness and trouble to the entire Force and culminated in a serions disturlancs on the last day of the festival. A full and detaited report of this disturbance has already been submitted to Government under this ollico lutter No. 2015-6R., dated tho 25th February 1903, and Government in their Resolution, Judicial Department, No 1326, dated the 11th March 1903, in appreciating the services of the Polico observed that the Commissioner of Police and his officers and men are deserving of commendation for tho manner in which they dealt with a situation serious in itsolf and fraught with danger to the peace of the entire City of Bombay.
(2) 'The "Tilak" trial and the industrial strikes which resultod from it presented certain unusual features and kept tho City in a rery disturbed condition for a considerable period. I do not propose to recapitulate tho whole case here but rofer Government to Mr. Goll's report in this oonnection submitted under this ofice letter No. 10503.6R., dated the 7th August 1903, and to the remarks upon the Polico Force which Government passed in their Resolution, Judicial Department, No 6059, dated tho 26th September 1908.
(3) For some time during the year 19 C8 thefts wero committed in European houses on Malabar Hill, and the Commissioner of Polico was obliged to offer a reward of Rs. 100 for information leading to the arrest of the culprit. Subsequently the accused Tyebali Alibhog, a Mohra by caste, was arrested and 20 different cases under Section 380, Indian Penal Code, and one under Section 457, Indian Penal Code, were traced to hin. IIo was convicted under all counts and sentenced to a term afgrogating is years and 6 days' rigorous imprisonment. In connection with these cases two Marwari receivers of stolen property were also convictel under section 411, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and also fine.
(4) Seven revolvers were stolen from the shop of Essuf Ali Mahomod Ali, a licensed dealer in arms and ammunition. Certain information having been received, "Superintendent Mr. Flanagan mado arrangements and succeeded in arresting thrce Pathans and a lathan boy agcd about 12 years and recovering the seven revolvers which were found buriod in a wall. All the accused were subsequently placed beforo the Fourth Presidency Magistrate under sections 457, 380 and 114, Indian Penal Code, and wore all convicted and sentenced to different terms of imprisonmont.
(5) During the same period, the mill-hands of 163 mills went on strike. The total number of mill-hands involvod was 413,707 . On each occasion Police had to bo furaished to keep order. The facts and figuros mentioned aboye go to prove that the emoiency of the Forco has boen maintained at its previous lovel.
I may also mention that during the year under report somo of the European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors underwent a courso of training in the art of Jui Jitsu wrestling, \&c. The services of Mr. Fuginums wero entertained under the orders of Government (vide Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2978, dated the 4th June 1008) and ho gave instructions to 30 European Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. This art is regularly taught in the trainins school of the London Police: and considerable advantage would accrue from the regular training of the Bombay Police on the same lines.
64. The good relations existing between the Magistracy and the Polico continued during the year under report.

In addition to the three Benches of the Monorary Presidency Magistrato, riz. at (1) Girgaum, (2) Mazagon and (3) Dadar, e etablished under Gorcrnment Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 2535, dated the 1tth Jay 1501, a fourth Bench ras created and located at tho Esplanade lolice Court with ciffect from the 1st April 1008 appointing certain gentlemen to be Honorary l'residency Magistrates with co-ordinate jurisdiction over the whole of the arca compris:d
within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay (vide Government Resolution, Judicial Department, No. 1649, dated the 28th Maroh 1908).
63. As 1 lave only recently taken charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, I am not yet in a position to single out any particular officer for commendation. lut I may bring to the notice of Government the great assistance which I lave reccived from Mr. R. M. Phillips, the Deputy Commissioner, since I took chargo from him, in a variety of matters connected with the administration of the Force.

1 have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. M. EDWARDES, Acting Commissioner of Pulice.

STATEMENTS
-315-5

STATEMENT
Retuen oy Cognizable
Part I.-Return


## A.

Ceime rob teit iese 1908.
of Cazes.


STATEMENT


Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 2cta May 1909.

A-continued.


## STATEMENI A.

Retura of Cogntzabla Cbimit por tui fear 1908.
Part II.-Relyry of Parsons concerned in cases.


STATEMENT A-coneludel.


## Statement b-part I.

Return of Non-Cognizable Crime for the pear 1909.


STATEMENT B-I-continued.

A. II. S. $\triangle$ STON,

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, iombay,.31st March 1003.

Chiel Presidedey Maristrate and Revenue Judge, Bomikay.

## STATEDENT B.-PART-II.

(Retcrin of Noy cognizable Crime por the Year 1908.)


STATEMENT B-II-condudel.


Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court, Bombay, 31at MIa, oh 1309.
A. II. S. ASTON,

Chief Prenidency Magintrnte and Llevenue Jud or, Bow! My.

## STATEMENT B.-Part-II.

(Return or Non-coonizable Chime por tie Year 1003.)


STATEMENT B-II-eoncludel.


Chief Presidency Magistrate's Courl, Bombay, 31at Maioh 1309.
A. II. 8. ASTON,

Chiof Presidency Ma, pintrate and Bevenue Judá", Bomlny.

STATEMENT C.
Property stolen and recovered during the year 1908.


Figuree auppliod by the Clifif Prosidency Magistrate, Dombay, for direot cognizable canee i-

| Colami 9 | -0. | $\ldots$ | 186 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Colama 3 | ..0 | ..0 | 44 cases. |
| Colamn 5 | $\cdots$ | ... | Rs, 2,06,767. |
| Column 6 | ** | ** | Re. 14,156. |

Solice Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 206 IIay 1900.
S. M. EDWARDES, Acting Commissioner of Police.



## STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force jor the year 1908.


Return of Inquests held by the Coroncr of Bombay during the Calimlar Year 1908.
No. 6 of 1903.

${ }^{\circ}$
Recurn of Inquecte, foo-concluded.


Statement showing the Offences for which persont of the age of 14 years amil under were $l^{\text {licent lejore the }}$
Presidency Magistrate, Bumbay, during the yiar 100 S.


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## Annual and Periodical Reports.

Review of the working of the Police in the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1908.

No 3680 .
Judiçal Department.
Bombay Castle, 3 oth June 1909.
Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 5530-7, dated the 26th May 1909Submitting the Annual Police Report for the Town and Island of Bombay for the year 1908.
Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 6214-7, dated the 9th June 1909.
ReSOLUTION.-The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases, which was 60,054 in 1907 fell in 1908 to 57,007 of which 47,557 were cognizable and 9,450 non-cognizable cases. There was an actual increase of 537 in the number of cases under the Penal Code and the reduction in the total was due to a decrease of 4,692 in the number of petty cases of cruelty to animals, gambling and the like which fall under Class VI. The credit for this is ascribed by the Commissioner of Police to the efficiency with which the Benches of the Honorary Magistrates discharged their duties.
2. The increase of cases under the Indian Penal Code was distributed over all classes of offences with the exception of those relating to minor offences against the person. The percentage of convictions in cases, under the Indian Penal Code has improved in the last three years from $74^{\circ} 97$ in 1906 to 79.26 in 1908. The figures of percentage in other cases have not altered much and may be deemed satisfactory. In all 1,369 cases were excluded and of these 22 were declared false. Compensation was granted to falsely accused persons in 13 cases.
3. Six hundred and four cases remained undetected at the close of the year as against 644 in the preceding year.
4. The reşult of the year's working may be summed up as a large decrease in petty crime, accompanied by a slight increase in serious crime and but little change in the percentage of success in dealing with it.
5. The work of the Criminal Identification Branch continued to expand and 992 persons were identified by means of finger impressions as against 794 in 1907 and 674 in 1906.
6. The value of stolen property increased from Rs. $3,07,088$ to Rs. $3,48,530$. The percentage of recovery fell from $62^{\circ} 53$ to $56^{\circ} 38$.
7. Street accidents resulted in 46 deaths and 979 cases of injury, private carriages other than motor' cars being responsible for the largest number of casualties.
8. A considerable increase took place in the number of serious fires in the City and property worth Rs. $35,33,115$ was destroyed.
9. During the year 16,111 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz and 18,230 returned via Bombay en route to their homes in different parts of India to which they were sent under the usual police arrangements.

Government are glad to notice the favourable mention of the labours of the Haj Committee under the Presidency of Mr. H. G. Gell, m.v.o.
10. The Police establishment was increased during the year by 82 officers and men. In common with the rest of the City the force suffered from the unhealthiness of the latter portion of the year and admissions to the Northcote Police Hospital rose from $\mathbf{1 , 9 2 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 , 6 3 3}$. Discipline was well maintained, 1,104 rewards being given during the year while there were only 222 punishments against 287 in 1907 and 408 in 1906.

Jud 648 e

1s. The Mohurrum disturbances, the disorder following on B. G. Tilak's trial and the strikes by the mill-hands seriously augmented the ordinary work ol the Police force, and the acknowledgments of Government are due to the officers and men for the cheerful spirit in which the extra work was done.

## (Signed) J. T. SCOTSON, Acting Under Secretary to Government.

 ToThe 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 General Department,
$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { The Government of India, } \\ \text { The Secretary of State for India, }\end{array}\right\}$ by letter.

