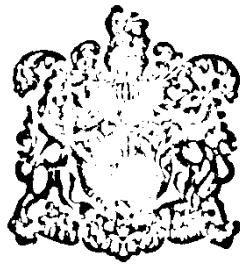


ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

POLICE

THE CITY OF BOMBAY



FOR THE YEAR 1916.

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1917

[Price—5s. or 7d.]

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No. $\frac{5077}{7}$ OF 1917.

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

To THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Judicial Department, Bombay.

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th May 1917.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Police Report of the City of Bombay for the year 1916.

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, and beg to attach hereto, for the information of Government, a copy of letter No. 1944 dated 8th May 1916 from that officer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

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

No. 1944 OF 1917.

From RAO Bahádur CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD, C.I.E.,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay;

To THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
Bombay.

*Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 8th May 1917.*

Sir,

I have the honour to return herewith the Annual Police Report received with your letter No. 4067/7, dated the 5th May 1917, and to state in reply that I have no remarks to offer.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

True copy.

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

No. $\frac{5074}{7}$ of 1917.

From

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

To

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

*Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th May 1917.*

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the work of the Bombay City Police for the year 1916 with the usual statements as appendices.

2. The office of the Commissioner of Police was held by S. M. Edwardes, Esquire, C.V.O., C.S.I., I.C.S., from the beginning of the year up to 15th April 1916, when he was appointed Municipal Commissioner. I was in charge of the office of the Commissioner of Police from the 16th April 1916 to the end of the year under report.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, was held by Mr. F. C. Griffith from the beginning to the end of the year.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police was held by Mr. O. Allen Harker from the commencement of the year up to the 16th April 1916 and again from 19th October 1916 to the end of the year. During his absence on leave Mr. G. S. Wilson, Deputy Commissioner of Police for the port, was in charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police in addition to his own duties.

The office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port was held by Mr. G. S. Wilson throughout the year.

I give below a list of Police divisions into which the city is divided showing the different areas comprised in the jurisdiction of each division:—

- A Division—Colaba, Fort South, Fort North, Esplanade and Dhobi Talao.
- B " —Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi, Dongri:
- C " —Market, Bhuleshwar and Khara Talao.
- D " —Khetwady, Girgaon, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar.
- E " —Mazagaon, Tarwady, Kamathipura, 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.

3. Cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the year numbered 72,535 against 64,006 in 1915 and 61,271 in 1914. The subjoined table gives details of the total volume of crime in 1915 and 1916:—

Reported Crime—
Cognizable, non
cognizable.

	1915.					1916.				
	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.	Cognizable.			Non-cognizable.	Total Crime.
	Police.	Magisterial.	Total.			Police.	Magisterial.	Total.		
Abolition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class I	40	...	40	88	128	64	...	64	69	133
" II	703	28	731	...	731	703	36	739	...	739
" III	1,867	4	1,871	6	1,877	1,293	3	1,296	4	1,300
" IV	68	24	92	8,400	8,492	70	61	131	8,279	8,410
" V	6,230	258	6,488	81	6,579	6,710	235	6,945	119	7,064
Total	8,408	824	9,232	8,575	12,807	8,840	335	9,175	8,471	12,646
Class VI	35,278	6,380	41,658	10,041	51,699	41,943	6,876	48,819	11,070	59,889
Grand Total	43,686	6,704	50,390	18,616	64,006	50,783	7,211	57,994	14,541	72,535

The increase in crime of all classes is almost wholly accounted for by the increase in Class VI cognizable (Police, Magisterial) and non-cognizable. The total increase amounts to 8,529 cases as against a total increase of about 3,000 cases in 1915 over 1914. In that year also Class VI was almost wholly responsible for this increase.

Statement A,
Part I, Police
cognizable cases.

4. The total number of cognizable cases of all classes reported to the Police during the year was 50,783 against 43,686 in 1915 and 41,109 in 1914.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) there were 8,840 cases against 8,408 in 1915 and 8,246 in 1914.

Under class VI 41,943 cases were reported against 35,278 in 1915 and 32,863 in 1914.

Police cognizable
cases for disposal.

5. Including 329 cases pending from the previous year there were 51,112 cases for disposal during the year under report against 44,062 in 1915 and 41,473 in 1914.

Of the total cases for disposal 9,032 fell under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 42,080 under class VI.

Whilst at a first glance the steady increase in cognizable crime appears to require close scrutiny and invites criticism, the increase in true (Penal Code) crime works out at only 5 per cent. whereas the increase under Local and Municipal Acts amounts to nearly 19 per cent. The 5 per cent. increase in Penal Code cases is fairly evenly distributed throughout the Island, the B and C Divisions, however, show an actual decrease. These two congested areas afford an useful index to the criminality of the city. The downward tendency of their crime statistics is therefore a matter of satisfaction.

The opening of three new Police stations in the A and D Divisions with the consequent improved registration is partly responsible for the general rise. A detailed examination of the figures shows that the F and G Divisions account for 284 cases; the rapid increase of population in these suburban areas is naturally accompanied by a rise in crime and there is no doubt that we must be prepared to revise the scheme for the policing of the north of the Island in the near future.

The first remedy undoubtedly is the early extension of the re-organisation scheme, with proper registering Police Stations, and their complement of investigating officers, with suitable quarters for officers and men. A large proportion of the present small strength of these two outlying divisions, entirely unprovided with lines, lives at present in hired quarters, often at a considerable distance from its work; that is not conducive to efficiency. Whether an actual increase to the sanctioned strength of the lower ranks of these divisions is the best way to meet the difficulty is a debatable point. Before it can be justified on paper, a statistical survey of the proportion of Police to area and population, and a comparison of this ratio with other divisions is essential. Other factors must also be taken into consideration, such as the degree of protection possible in a sparsely populated area, inhabited

by some of the poorest people of this city, with acres of land still undeveloped with but few roads, poorly illuminated and scattered homesteads, hamlets and hovels affording no protection whatever against the predatory criminal bred in such environment. If the proportion of cognizable crime investigated to sanctioned strength is accepted as a guide to the sufficiency of a Police Force (Statement D) the value of property within a specific area requiring protection is admittedly another guide. This principle is best illustrated by the density of the City of London Force compared with the strength of the Metropolitan Police. The question of the sufficiency of the Police Force in the northern part of the Island is one of considerable public interest. Hence I have mentioned in some detail the various factors which must be taken into consideration. In practice a solution will undoubtedly be arrived at by the gradual addition of fixed posts here and there where circumstances indicate a transition to urban conditions.

The effect of the addition of the Alexandra Dock to the area under the I Division which took place during 1915 continued to make itself felt throughout the year. This was only to be expected and until the full additional strength proposed for the proper policing of the Docks is introduced an increase in reported crime must be expected. Part of this increase is however directly due to the better, though as yet inadequate, policing of this additional area as there has been a noticeable increase in the detection of petty thefts which would probably have passed unnoticed but for the presence of the Police who caught the accused redhanded.

There was a rise of 6,665 cases in class VI. This was mainly due (a) to the registration at Police stations of all cases taken up by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under Act XI of 1890, (b) to a more vigorous campaign against hawkers and squatters in the C and I Divisions for causing obstruction in streets and public places, (c) to a number of prosecutions in the B Division, at the instance of the Municipal authorities, of merchants for causing obstruction by placing boxes and benches on the footpaths and merchandise on the roads and (d) to prosecutions against owners of cattle for allowing cattle to stray in the streets.

6. The total number of excluded cases for the year 1916 was 409 against 232 in 1915 and 285 in 1914. Of these 281 fell under the Indian Penal Code and 128 under class VI against 218 and 14 in the preceding year. Of the excluded cases 96 were declared to be false after being brought to trial as compared with 69 in 1915 and 39 in 1914. Police cognizable cases struck off.

In 49 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 0·80.

7. The total number of cases pending at the close of the year was 548 against 329 in 1915 and 376 in 1914. Pending Police cases.

8. During the year under report 50,139 Police cases of all classes were classified as true against 43,467 in 1915 and 40,787 in 1914. Of these 45,010 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 89·77 as compared with 87·82 in 1915 and 88·27 in 1914. True Police cognizable cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code, 8,390 cases were classed as true against 8,192 in 1915 and 8,023 in 1914. Of these 4,105 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 48·92 against 46·49 in 1915 and 49·05 in 1914.

Under class VI 41,749 cases were classed as true. Of these 40,905 resulted in conviction, giving a percentage of 97·97 as compared with 97·42 in 1915 and 97·88 in 1914.

The slight rise in the comparative data under the above three heads shows that the success achieved in the prosecution of cases of all classes has been maintained at a satisfactory and high level.

The percentage of true cases to cases reported stands at 98·09.

9. The total number of offences of all classes remaining undetected at the end of the year under report was 3,207 against 3,339 in 1915 and 3,112 in 1914. The percentage of non-detection works out at 6·27 against 7·64 in 1915 and 7·57 in 1914. Undetected Police cognizable cases.

Result of trial by
classes.

10. Class I.—Offences against the state, etc.—In this class there were 66 cases for disposal including two cases pending from the preceding year against 40 in 1915 and 44 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in 49 cases.

The increase was mainly noticeable under the following heads:—

	1915.	1916.
Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...	15
Offences against public justice	25	29

Class II.—Serious offences against the person.—Under this heading there were 720 cases for disposal including 17 cases pending from the previous year as compared with 716 in 1915 and 607 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in 276 cases.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only.—Including 43 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,336 cases for disposal against 1,410 in 1915 and 1,267 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in 307 cases.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.—In this category there occurred 71 cases including one pending from the previous year as against 68 in 1915 and 58 in 1914. Of the 71 cases 28 ended in conviction.

Class V.—Minor offences against property.—Including 129 cases pending from the preceding year, there were 6,839 cases for disposal as against 6,386 in 1915 and 6,449 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in 3,445 cases.

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

	1915.	1916.
Theft	5,174	5,407
Criminal breach of trust	599	692
Receiving stolen property	154	250
Cheating	290	350

It is interesting to note the figures under the heads "Criminal Breach of Trust" and "Receiving stolen property". The former crime is all too common in Bombay, and our statistics are by no means a true index of its volume. I am in a position to say this as in many instances Police aid is only invoked after private enquiries have been unsuccessful, and even then there is often a desire to quash magisterial proceedings and use the Police merely as a lever. On the other hand, the crime of receiving stolen property can only be brought to light through Police enquiry, and the increased activity displayed is an indication that the Police are not content with catching the thief and are alive to the danger of the receiving fraternity whose operations are a direct incentive to crime.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.—This class comprised 42,080 inclusive of 137 pending from the previous year as compared with 35,442 in 1915 and 33,047 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in 40,905 cases.

Serious Crime.

11. During the year 1916 there were 41 cases of murder and attempted murder including 3 cases pending from the previous year against 24 in 1915 and 35 in 1914. Of these 11 ended in conviction, 6 in acquittal, 14 remained undetected and in 1 case investigation was refused. One case was declared to be a mistake of fact and in another case the accused was declared to be a lunatic. Seven cases were pending at the end of the year.

Four cases of culpable homicide occurred, of which 1 ended in conviction, 2 in acquittal and 1 case was pending at the close of the year.

Out of the 14 undetected murder cases 11 were cases of true infanticide. There is no doubt that cases of this nature are more numerous than is generally supposed and it is only a percentage that find their way on to the Police records. At the same time their detection in a large city is more a matter of luck than the result of patient investigation.

Sessions cases
and persons.

12. The Sessions Court tried 34 cases against 53 in 1915 and 62 in 1914. Of these 30 ended in conviction and 4 in acquittal. These cases involved altogether 43 persons, of whom 35 were convicted, 7 were acquitted and the charge against 1 was withdrawn.

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

Europeans.		Native Christians.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Jews.		Hindus.		Total.		Grand Total.
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
5	...	8	8	10	2	7	8	...	1	88	20	68	28	91

During the year the Coroner held 402 inquests against 412 in 1915 and 459 in 1914. Twenty inquests were held on the corpses of Parsis.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 5819, dated 16th September 1902, the Police disposed of 130 cases of simple accidental death against 129 in 1915 and 207 in 1914.

14. Including 135 cases pending from the preceding year offences under Special and Local Laws dealt with by the Police numbered 41,933 against 35,260 in 1915 and 32,885 in 1914. Of these, 40,795 ended in conviction. The bulk of these cases fell under the following Acts:—Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and Public Land Conveyance Act.

Offences under Special and Local Laws.

The number of cases under the other local Acts was comparatively small. The Police dealt during 1916 with 29 cases under the Abkari Act, all of which with one exception ended in conviction; the majority of these were prosecutions for being in illegal possession of cocaine.

15. The total number of direct magisterial cognizable cases was 7,211 against 6,704 in 1915 and 7,419 in 1914. Of these, 6,655 ended in conviction, giving a percentage of 92.28. The total number of persons involved in these cases was 7,508, of whom 6,728 were convicted.

Cognizable Crime, Direct cases.

16. During the year under report 52,027 persons were arrested by the Police exclusive of 236 arrested at the close of 1915 as against 44,994 in 1915 and 41,843 in 1914. Of these 49,586 were convicted. The percentage thus stands at 94.87 against 94.98 in 1915 and 95.73 in 1914. Under section 73 of the Bombay City Police Act the Commissioner of Police cancelled 264 bail bonds, as compared with 250 in 1915 and 244 in 1914.

Statement A, Part II, Persons in Police cases.

Under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) 5,712 persons were tried and 4,610 were convicted, giving a percentage of 80.70 as compared with 82.00 in 1915 and 83.29 in 1914.

Under class VI 46,181 persons were tried, of whom 44,976 were convicted, giving a percentage of 97.39 against 97.54 in 1915 and 97.77 in 1914.

At the close of 1916, 806 persons were awaiting trial against 236 in 1915 and 262 in 1914.

17. The number of non-cognizable cases reported direct to the Magistracy was 14,541 as compared with 13,618 in 1915 and 12,743 in 1914. With 17 cases pending from the previous year the total number for disposal was 14,558, of which 6,299 ended in conviction.

Statement B, Part I, Non-cognizable cases.

The number of offences under Special and Local Laws reported direct to the Magistracy during the year was 10,104 as against 9,253 in 1915 and 8,366 in 1914. The majority of these cases fell under the City of Bombay Municipal Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Offences under Special and Local Laws not cognizable by the Police.

	1915.	1916.
City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888 ...	9,027	9,835
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, XI of 1890 ...	155	168

The cases under the other Special and Local Laws were few.

18. In these 14,558 non-cognizable cases 18,471 persons were involved, of whom 6,529 were convicted.

Statement B, Part II, Persons in non-cognizable cases.

19. The following table shows the various religious divisions to which 78,242 offenders in both cognizable and non-cognizable cases belonged :—

Offence.	Religion.														Grand Total.
	Europeans.		Portuguese and Native Christians.		Hindus.		Mahomedans.		Parsis.		Others.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
Cognizable ...	421	18	651	45	35,618	2,693	18,597	225	469	5	605	10	56,781	2,900	59,771
Non-cognizable ...	141	15	484	50	10,047	1,057	5,543	862	668	70	84	...	16,917	1,554	18,471
Total ...	562	33	1,135	95	45,665	3,750	24,140	1,087	1,137	75	689	10	73,698	4,454	78,242

Statement C,
Property stolen
and recovered.

20. The total value of property alleged to have been stolen in Police cognizable cases amounted to Rs. 7,34,500 as compared with 7,65,244 in 1915 and 7,13,073 in 1914. The total value of property recovered was Rs. 3,62,172, which gives a recovery percentage of 49.30 as compared with 36.56 in 1915 and 37.73 in 1914. The bulk of the property stolen formed the subject of ordinary thefts, thefts in conjunction with house-breaking and criminal breach of trust.

These percentages are liable to fairly wide fluctuations. A single heavy case in any one year may give a disproportionate value to what may be termed the commercial efficiency index, but an average of the percentage of recovery spread over a period of years can in my opinion be accepted as a rough guide. I admit that the figures on which the percentage is worked out are capable of variation alike by the complainant and the Police for a variety of motives. But this "personal equation" will work out at more or less the same figure if statistics covering a decade or so are taken as the basis of calculation.

Out of the many important cases dealt with by the Divisional Police during the year I mention the following as of peculiar interest :—

On January 1st the General Post Office reported that their Assistant Cashier had found the Post Office safe open and Rs. 39,000 in cash missing. Inquiries were at once instituted and within 48 hours the Police had recovered the whole property and discovered that the Assistant Cashier was himself the culprit. It appears that when first given the appointment two years previously, the Assistant Cashier caused a duplicate key of the safe to be made; during the Christmas holidays he found an opportunity to visit the safe unobserved and removed currency notes of the above value to his desk where he kept them for two days, whilst he prepared two tin boxes for their reception; he then removed the notes in these boxes which he hid, one in an empty house at Charni Road, and the other in the sands at Versova, where they were discovered by the Police.

On 2nd February 1916 information was received that a cash box containing ornaments and money valued at Rs. 41,318 had been removed from the room of a Maharaj of a temple at Bhuleshwar. Enquiries were set on foot and strong suspicions fell on some of the watchmen and servants who were on duty at the temple. Nothing was, however, discovered and the case remained undetected till April. Police enquiries were continued locally and on receipt of certain information by Sub-Inspector Chimanlal enquiries were made, which resulted in the arrest of Chhotalal Kalidas on whose person a gold watch and chain were found which formed part of the missing property. Chotalal's rooms were then searched and some 38,000 rupees' worth of missing property was discovered. Further enquiry went to prove that the theft had been committed by one of the night watchmen and certain other persons who had assisted him. Inspector O'Brien and Sub-Inspector Chimanlal proceeded in hot haste to Kathiawar where, after tedious enquiry, they were enabled to arrest the absconding watchman and two of his accomplices. The whole gang was subsequently convicted. The accused were only able to dispose of a small portion of the property. Out of the total Rs. 41,318, Rs. 39,953 were recovered.

In December a firm dealing in velvet discovered that velvet which had been stored by them in one of the Port Trust warehouses was being sold in the bazaar. The "I" Division Police were informed and twelve lengths of the material were recovered from various persons who had purchased them from a Mahomedan, who stated that he had bought them from one Fonseca, an Assistant Warehouse Superintendent of the Port Trust. Fonseca was arrested and implicated another Assistant Warehouse Superintendent named Dossabhoj. Further enquiries elicited the fact that not only had 22 lengths of velvet been extracted from cases in the warehouse, but also that 23 cases of tin sheets, 2 coils of rubber tyres, 345 lbs. of aluminium, 2 bags of aniline salts and a number of other miscellaneous articles had been stolen by Dossabhoj from the warehouse. The total value of the property thus disposed of amounted to Rs. 6,279 and of this the Police after enquiries extending to Baroda and Ahmedabad succeeded in recovering goods worth Rs. 5,168 which included 17 out of the 22 lengths of velvet.

21. (1) There was no change in the sanctioned strength of the Criminal Investigation Department. The services of the special staff of 1 Inspector and 2 Head Constables temporarily attached to the Department from the North-West Frontier Province Police were retained throughout the year. Criminal Investigation Department.

(2) The Department took a close interest in all cases of importance or special interest occurring in the City, working in close touch with the Divisional Police. They also took up, of their own motion, a number of intricate cases in the investigation of which the Divisional Police had no share.

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.

The more interesting cases investigated by the Criminal Investigation Department included (1) the exposure of a bogus Charity Institution, the Manager of which was making handsome profits by exploiting charitably-disposed merchants, (2) the discovery of a fraud perpetrated on one of the leading Banks in Bombay by means of a forged cheque, (3) the clearing up of an ingenious series of frauds by an individual making use of the V. P. P. system by means of which he cheated a number of Indian Chiefs, (4) the exposure of an individual who borrowed a large sum of money on the strength of a forged letter purporting to come from a firm of solicitors, congratulating him on coming into Rs. 80,000 by the will of a deceased relative, (5) the arrest of 3 Pathans who had been concerned in a serious dacoity in the Baroda State, and (6) the arrest of 5 Pathans who had committed a dacoity in Dadar, relieving a Marwari of over Rs. 4,000 worth of property.

The following cases were of special interest:—

1. A European, who proved to be a deserter from the Army, represented himself to be an officer of the R. A. and ordered stores to the value of Rs. 2,600 from a number of merchants in the neighbourhood of Crawford Market. These stores were to be sent to an up-country station nominally for a Regimental Institute, and certain of them were actually despatched. Fortunately the bogus officer was suspected and arrested before he could leave Bombay and take delivery of the goods at their destination. It was discovered that the accused had deserted from a British Cavalry Regiment in 1910, that he had six previous convictions and that he had further perpetrated a number of similar frauds up-country which had not been brought home to him. When arrested the accused was wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant in the R. F. A. He was convicted and sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

2. In conjunction with the Dock Police the Criminal Investigation Department investigated a series of cases in which a number of temporary Sergeants and others employed in the Supply and Transport Department and in Royal Indian Marine had systematically defrauded Government by removing and disposing of Government stores. The Customs Preventive Department informed the Police that 3 cart-loads of Government stores had been passed out of the Alexandra Docks under suspicious circumstances and had been detained. A vigorous investigation ensued which resulted in the exposure of a system of collusion between various subordinates in the Supply and Transport and Royal

Indian Marine which enabled those concerned to pass out of the Docks, for their own use or for sale to other persons, large quantities of Government stores. Fifty witnesses were examined and 14 house-searches were made before the investigation was complete. Property to the value of Rs. 3,733 was recovered and 8 persons were sent up for trial on 11 charges. Of these 1 was made an approver, 1 was acquitted and the remainder were sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

This case has already been reported in detail to Government.

3. A complaint was received from the Military authorities in Basra in November 1916 to the effect that a number of Supply and Transport followers, who had despatched from Bombay various sums by money order to their relatives, had discovered, after leaving Bombay, that they had been defrauded. Their suspicions had been aroused by the fact that, while their money order receipts appeared on the obverse to be in order, the carbon impression on the reverse made it appear that the full amounts had not been despatched. The money order receipts were forwarded with the complaint. They revealed the fact that while the full sum to be remitted and the correct commission thereon had been entered on the obverse, the carbon writing, which was of course in reverse on the back of each receipt, invariably showed a smaller sum and a correspondingly smaller commission. A closer examination showed that the receipts had been tampered with. A number of the defrauded followers were called for from Basra and an investigation ensued which led the Police to arrest an Anglo-Indian at Lucknow who had come down to Bombay in charge of the Followers. It was ascertained that the followers, who left Lucknow at short notice soon after receiving the usual advance of pay, took the opportunity of their halt in Bombay to despatch money to their relatives; the accused volunteered to send the money for them. He prepared a list showing what each man desired to send and collected from the men this money *plus* the money order commission due. He then proceeded to the General Post Office, where he filled in the necessary money order forms, but in each he substituted a smaller sum. These smaller sums were actually despatched and receipts given, and the accused, before handing the receipts to the remitters, forged them so as to appear to be receipts for the amounts which he had been entrusted to send. Had he taken the precaution of placing a piece of blue carbon paper below each receipt as he changed the figures, the probabilities are that the fraud would not have been noticed. He was prosecuted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

4. The Criminal Investigation Department investigated 3 cases of false civil suits during the year. It is a common practice, especially in the United Provinces, for designing persons who wish to harass those with whom they are not on good terms, to file suits against them at some distant place. The defendant has to choose between two evils. Either he must go to contest the suit, which means time and money, or he must accept the inevitable alternative of an *ex-parte* decree against himself. A number of these false civil suits has of recent years been filed in Bombay, and with a view to checking the evil the Police have been directed to investigate all cases in which there is reason to believe that the claim is false. The procedure to be followed is tedious and complex. The investigation has to be carried on mainly by correspondence with the up-country Police; when the suit comes on for hearing the witnesses have to be called down to Bombay. When the suit has been rejected, an application has to be made for sanction to prosecute, and this sanction is followed by the prosecution of the plaintiff. Experience shows that these proceedings, even in the most favourable circumstances, last over some months and make far heavier inroads on the defendant's time than is reasonable or desirable. A case instituted, for instance in March 1916, was still proceeding at the close of the year. The saving clause is that the proceedings are as irksome to the plaintiff as they are to the defendant.

(3) Thirty-three Foreigners were deported from British India under the provisions of the Foreigners Act (III of 1864) as compared with 31 in 1915.

The deportees included 2 Italians,
 6 Spaniards,
 8 Trans-Frontier Pathans,
 1 American,
 3 Persians and
 13 Indians, subjects of Native States.

Of the 13 Indians deported, 1 returned to British India. He was arrested and dealt with under the provisions of section 4 of the Act. Three other Indians, deported in previous years, were also similarly dealt with for returning to British India in contravention of the orders served upon them.

(4) Seven applications from Foreigners for naturalization as British subjects were received by the Criminal Investigation Department for report as against 11 in 1915. The applicants included 4 Persians, 1 Russian, 1 Portuguese and 1 Norwegian.

(5) The Criminal Investigation Department were instrumental in arranging for the repatriation of 79 destitute and stranded persons during the year. These included 19 Arab French subjects, firemen of an interned German vessel, 3 Mauritians, 1 European girl, a stranded English journalist and his small son, and a large number of Arab firemen from German vessels interned in Goa.

(6) The Moharram and Ganpati festivals passed off without incident. As usual, the Criminal Investigation Department were actively engaged in connection with these festivals and kept me informed of the trend of public opinion and feeling. They scrutinized 371 applications for Ganpati passes as against 373 in 1915.

Eighty-one plays were scrutinized by the Criminal Investigation Department, of which 75 were passed as unobjectionable, 1 was rejected and 5 were passed on revision.

(7) The Criminal Investigation Department boarded 241 out-going and 239 in-coming vessels during the year, making a total of 480 as against 441 in 1915. A stricter system for the examination of the passports of passengers arriving in Bombay was introduced and enforced.

(8) 7,970 applications for passports were received for report by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year as compared with 606 in 1915. The introduction of a stricter passport system was responsible for this heavy figure. Since the fact that passports were necessary before intending passengers could leave Bombay by sea for ports other than Indian ports was not generally realized, the Criminal Investigation Department were called upon to investigate and report upon a large number of cases which necessitated references up-country; this fact greatly added to the volume of the work performed in this connection.

The Criminal Investigation Department also reported upon 29 applications for certificates of identity.

(9) The Finger-Print Bureau has maintained its efficiency. 5,770 slips were received during the year for search as against 5,263 in 1915. Previous convictions were traced in 1,543 instances as compared with 1,640 in 1915, giving a percentage of 26.7.

The total number of slips on record at the close of the year was 48,752, an increase of 3,665 over the figure at the close of 1915.

In addition to dealing with these slips, the Finger-Print Bureau took the finger impressions of 809 candidates for employment as sweepers in the Health Department of the Municipality. The number so examined in 1915 was 490. Of the 809 slips examined during the year 12 were found to be those of persons with convictions standing against them.

The value of the system of identification by means of finger impressions was strikingly proved in connection with a house-breaking and theft case which took place in the E division. The Police had no clue upon which to work until it was noticed that the thief, who had evidently lighted a lamp to facilitate his operations, had left a faint finger impression upon the lamp chimney. This print was treated so as to render it opaque, when it was photographed and enlarged. This photograph-print was compared with the finger prints of an

individual who was suspected of having been concerned in the case and it was found to be identical with that of the right index finger of the suspect, a criminal with 5 criminal convictions. Thus strengthened in their conviction, the Police were able to recover stolen property valued at over Rs. 400 and the accused was convicted and sentenced to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

(10) The Criminal Investigation Department continued to perform throughout the year many additional duties arising out of the war.

Passages were arranged, and all arrangements made, for the despatch of a badly wounded German Officer, his wife and child to England. 15 German women and 8 children who had arrived from German East Africa were accommodated and eventually shepherded to Belgaum. A party of 3 German males and one female, arriving from the Persian Gulf, was similarly taken over. Surveillance was exercised over 18 German and Austrian males and 21 German and Austrian females who were permitted, for various reasons, to pay short visits to Bombay. A German sailor who had deserted his ship, which was interned in Goa, was arrested in Bombay and handed over to the Military Authorities. Heavy work also devolved on the Criminal Investigation Department in connection with the despatch of the second batch of enemy subjects to Europe by the S.S. "*Golconda*". The heaviest burden, however, was in connection with the examination of the passports and permits of passengers arriving in Bombay by sea. Over 14,000 passports were so examined. 541 Foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea with special permits and 664 were permitted to leave the Port. In a large number of these cases the Criminal Investigation Department were consulted before the issue of the requisite permit.

97 Foreigners arrived in Bombay by sea without permits to land. In each case the Criminal Investigation Department had to examine the passenger's papers, take him to his Consul, issue a provisional permit to land and report the case to Government for orders, the passenger meanwhile being permitted to remain in Bombay but not to leave the Island. These Foreigners travelled on 53 different steamers. One foreigner being regarded as an undesirable was not permitted to land.

383 Asiatic Turkish subjects were granted passes to travel out of Bombay under Police surveillance: and 352 arrived in Bombay in similar circumstances.

3,135 permits were issued by the Criminal Investigation Department after due examination to travellers proceeding to the Persian Gulf.

A number of political and criminal deportees from Mesopotamia were met and taken over by the Criminal Investigation Department and disposed of in various ways, either being interned in Jails or permitted to live under surveillance.

The Editors of 2 local newspapers were warned, at the instance of Government, for having published matter likely to be of assistance to the enemy.

23 persons arriving in Bombay were dealt with under the Ingress into India Ordinance. Of these, 3 arrived from Mauritius, 5 from Arabia, 1 from the Far East *via* Bengal, 1 from Zanzibar, 2 from Mombassa, 2 from Egypt, 1 from China, 4 from Basra, 1 from Massowah, 1 from the Persian Gulf and 1 was a stow-away who could give no satisfactory account of himself. They were dealt with as follows:—20 were despatched under escort to their native places for disposal by the local authorities and 2 were interned in Bombay.

3 persons were dealt with under the Defence of India Act.

193 Military prisoners who had been sentenced by Courts Martial to terms of imprisonment in Civil Jails were taken over from the Military and lodged in jail.

7 undesirables deported by the Military Authorities from Mesopotamia were taken charge of and sterilized. One European of German extraction, sent to Bombay by the Military Authorities in Egypt, was sent to Belgaum. 12 Indians deported from Mombassa were permitted to proceed to their homes under surveillance, 36 Somalis deported from Basra were despatched, through the Military Authorities to Ceylon.

39 British, Persian, Armenian and Greek refugees from Kerman were met and assisted to find their feet in Bombay. These figures will give some idea

of the extra work thrown upon the Criminal Investigation Department by the war. Since this special work shows no signs of abating but, on the contrary, has grown heavier, with each succeeding year of the war, proposals were submitted to Government at the close of the year for a small temporary addition to the cadre of the Criminal Investigation Department with a view to preventing the department from being further divorced from its more ordinary functions.

(11) The Criminal Investigation Department worked in close conjunction with the Pilgrim Department throughout the Pilgrim Season. The upheaval in the Hedjaz rendered this work of great importance and responsibility.

(12) Throughout the year the Criminal Investigation Department was in close touch with the Brigade office, with the Postal Censor, with the Supply and Transport Department and with the Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns. Demands for assistance and enquiries were frequent and were met as expeditiously as possible. It is impossible to detail the nature of the assistance given, but it will suffice to say that it varied from the supply of translators to arranging for the obsequies of deceased prisoners of war.

22. During the year 1916 the Police placed before the Magistracy under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code 20 persons as against 36 in 1915 and 35 in 1914. I think there is room for increased activity on the part of the Police and the matter is receiving my close attention. Thus, the wholesome provisions of section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code were not availed of in a single case during the last 3 years, yet this office is inundated with letters seeking protection. Many of these are undoubtedly sent in the hopes that the Police will become an instrument of annoyance but I am convinced that a city like Bombay must and does contain ruffians whose activities can be effectively checked by preventive action under the Code. Preventive
Action.

23. The two new Police stations at Gamdevi and Lamington Road were completed and taken into occupation from the 1st November and 1st December 1916 respectively; the two old stations at Hughes Road and Khetwadi being given up. The new Police station at Palton Road was also completed and taken into occupation from the 1st November 1916 and the old section, *viz.*, Fort South-North which was formerly worked from the Bazaar Gate Police station is now being worked on the new model from the Palton Road Police station. New Sub-division

Of the two blocks of residential quarters for Indian constables provided in the Lamington Road Police station scheme only one has been completed. Similarly only one block out of the originally proposed three has been completed at the Palton Road Police station.

The City Improvement Trust have agreed to provide a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 in the current year's budget for starting three additional schemes at Mahabavdi, Sandhurst Road East and Mahim and also to provide a further sum of Rs. 1,25,000 towards the completion of the remaining three blocks at the Lamington Road and Palton Road Police stations.

The need for further accommodation is very strongly felt especially in the B division and the F and G divisions in the north of the Island. The difficulty that our Constabulary experience in obtaining quarters at the meagre house-rent allowance of Rs. 2 per mensem is daily increasing and I am satisfied that in the majority of cases it is impossible for them to obtain decent quarters any where near their work at these rates. The crying need of the Force is more lines and until we are in a position to house the large majority of our Force we shall always have grumbling and discontent among the men who are compelled to rent quarters.

Out of a strength of 2,827 Head constables and constables only 1,187 are housed in lines; the totally inadequate house rent admissible to the remainder involves a recurring expenditure of Rs. 41,268 per annum.

24. The different licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act during the year and their distribution is shown in Tables "A", "B", "B(1)", "B(2)" and "B(3)". The large decrease under "A" compared with 1915 is due to the fact that in the beginning of the year the issue of permits under item 12 was discontinued in the case of consignments of sulphur up to 20 lbs. and of bird-shot up to 1 cwt. weight. In this connection, it should be noted, no arms, Arms Act.

ammunition or military stores can be sold by a dealer to any person, unless a special permit is obtained from this office. This system was introduced shortly after the outbreak of hostilities and during the year 10,599 permits were issued. The grant of these permits has necessarily thrown a considerable amount of work on this branch of my office.

The distribution of weapons possessed under license by different communities (item 6 Table "A") is shown in Table "B". Table "B(1)" gives details of the distribution of the 61 new licenses covering 94 weapons.

Due to various causes 53 licenses were cancelled (Table "B(2)") involving 49 persons and 114 weapons. This includes 5 licenses for the possession of gunpowder. The manner of disposal is shown in Table "B(3)".

There were therefore at the close of the year 758 weapons held by 412 persons under 493 licenses. This figure includes 108 arms possessed by 10 Gujarathi High Priests and 58 arms by 5 theatrical companies.

Of the 41 firms licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores 5 only were licensed to deal in ammunition of prohibited bores, viz., 3 European and 2 Indian firms. 8, including the above, deal in rifled arms and ammunition, and 15 deal in sulphur and birdshot only. The remainder except 4 licensed to deal in old arms are licensed to deal only in M.L. and B.L. guns, and ammunition for such weapons.

The stocks of the different firms were examined periodically and were found correct and in good order and agreed with the account books.

During the year 1,264 references were made to verify arms bought from dealers in Bombay. These references established first ownership, but subsequent transfers of the weapon are of equal importance. Some licensees notify re-sale but to have an accurate record would necessitate a general licensing system—a very desirable if not necessary solution.

A census of arms in possession of exempted persons was taken in the beginning of the year, 1,934 exempted persons possessed 2,292 arms. This total includes 104 Justices of the Peace and Title-holders.

11 persons were prosecuted for offences under the Act of whom 9 were convicted.

TABLE "A".

Serial No.	Description of license.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1915.	1916.
1	Transport Licenses (VIII, V)	357	353
2	Registered Export Licenses	988	913
3	Export Licenses	375	330
4	Import Licenses	315	302
5	Journey Licenses	120	125
6	Possession Licenses for arms and ammunition ...	485	493
7	Possession Licenses (XV)	7	9
8	Possession Licenses for 303 and 450 bore ammunition.	54	52
9	Dealers' Licenses	41	41
10	Permits to public servants	87	71
11	Permits to carry explosives in streets and public places (Police Act).	954	881
12	Permits for the purchase of arms and ammunition ...	18,751	10,599
	Total ...	22,534	14,169

TABLE "B".

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air-guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Jumbias.	Katans.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.
Hindus	11	114	89	16	4	104	19	11	2	...	319	111
Parsis	45	67	68	19	8	16	9	6	...	...	233	114
Native Christians	5	53	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	69	52
Mahomedans	23	42	24	10	6	20	...	8	...	1	130	51
Japanese ... ..	...	8	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
Jews ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Europeans not exempt (see column 13, sch. 1, Indian Arms Rules).	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	12	7
Total ...	87	283	134	51	15	140	22	23	2	1	769	412

TABLE "B" (1).

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Air-guns or rifles.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of new licenses granted.
Hindus	2	14	5	3	1	11	...	1	37	18	18
Parsis	1	8	5	1	1	...	...	...	22	18	18
Native Christians	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	4
Mahomedans	8	4	4	2	...	2	...	...	16	11	11
Japanese ... ..	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	...	6	4	4
Europeans not exempt (see column 13, sch. 1, Indian Arms Rules)	8	2	2	2	...	...	...	1	11	6	6
Total ...	16	22	16	11	4	13	...	2	94	61	61

TABLE "B" (2).

Community.	Rifles.	Guns.	Revolvers.	Pistols.	Swords.	Sword-sticks.	Daggers.	Katani.	Air-gun or rifle.	Total number of gunpowder.	Total number of Arms.	Total number of licensed persons.	Total number of cancelled licenses.
Hindus	2	9	4	2	6	...	1	...	...	1 1/2	24	16	18
Parsis	4	8	8	...	4	2	2	1	...	...	26	16	16
Native Christians ... ..	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	7	11	11
Mahomedans	4	2	4	1	25	...	19	...	...	...	53	28	28
Japanese ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
Total ...	10	22	18	3	35	2	22	1	1	11 1/2	114	42	53

TABLE "B" (3).

Arms how disposed of	Arms.	Licenses.
Deposited in Office	12	11
Sold or handed over to authorized persons	19	10
New licenses granted to relatives of deceased license-holders ..	12	7
Exempted as the owner became Justice of the Peace	1	1
Exempted as the owner became Khan Bahadur	1	1
Removed to another district (2 left India)	68	17
Exempted being an East Indian	1	1
Gunpowder licenses	11 1/2 lbs. gunpowder.	5
Total ...	114 arms & 11 1/2 lbs. gunpowder.	53

Explosives Act.

Magazines, places for the manufacture of fireworks and blasting powder and other places licensed under this Act were periodically inspected and found to be maintained in accordance with the orders of Government. Under the Explosives Act, 330 licenses were issued.

Table "C" shows the different heads under which the licenses were granted.

TABLE "C".

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Forms in which licenses were issued.	Number of licenses granted in	
			1915.	1916.
1	Manufacture, Possession and Sale ...	A	14	14
2	Possession and Sale	B	168	171
3	Possession	C	3	3
4	Do.	F	1	1
5	Licenses in form "E" (<i>bona fide</i> blasting purposes).	E	108	92
6	Sale	L	1	1
7	General Transport Licenses (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution No. 3273, General Department, dated 12th July 1910).	II	31	35
8	Magazine Building	J	14	13
	Total ...	...	340	330

Petroleum Act.

Under the Petroleum Act 93 licenses were issued as compared with 82 during the previous year. The godowns belonging to motor owners (licensed under form "F" for 60 gallons) have increased during the year to 28 licenses as compared with 19 in 1915. They are built in accordance with the Regulations and the Department concerned was freely consulted as to the suitability of the site and the manner in which such godowns should be erected.

Possession licenses for quantities of petroleum over 40 gallons (Form "B") have increased from 14 to 27. These godowns are built after consultation with this Department. In a few cases, where there was room for doubt as to the suitability of the place the Chief Inspector of Explosives has been consulted and he has invariably agreed with the recommendations put forward.

TABLE "D".

Serial No.	Description of licenses.	Number of licenses granted in	
		1915.	1916.
1	General import licenses	7	6
2	Special transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	8	9
3	General transport licenses for dangerous petroleum ...	7	6
4	Special transport licenses for non-dangerous petroleum .....	.....	.....
5	General transport licenses	4	4
6	Possession licenses	14	27
7	Possession and transport (motor owners)	19	23
8	Carbide of Calcium possession and transport	23	19
	Total ...	82	93

Poisons Act.

Thirty licenses under the Poisons Act were granted. Stock and Sale books have been carefully kept.

Motor Vehicles Act.

1,037 motor cars were registered in the year in Bombay as compared with 733 in 1915 and 553 in 1914. The war, therefore, had no adverse effect on this trade which prospered largely owing to the importation of a variety of

standardised American cars, a line taken up by all the old and a number of new agencies which sprang up in Bombay owing to the closure of the English and Continental markets. Big stocks, keen trade rivalry and general prosperity are factors which also influenced this record registration.

Since 1905 the motor vehicles registered in Bombay up to the end of 1916 numbered 5,651 of which 180 were heavy motor vehicles and 220 were cars registered in other centres and re-registered here free of fee. Of this number about 3,466 motor cars and cycles and 144 heavy motor vehicles are running in Bombay.

The number of motor driving licenses issued during the year was 3,880.

The number of vehicles licensed to let or ply for hire was 263. These are thoroughly inspected in March and October and have on the whole been maintained at a high standard of efficiency and comfort.

286 licenses to drive public motor conveyances were issued in the year.

In the year under review there were 684 accidents of which 33 proved fatal. The latter figure includes 2 cases in which there is a doubt whether a motor car or some other vehicle was the cause of the accident.

Omitting these two doubtful cases there remain 31 cases to be reviewed. Of these 6 cases were due to the fault of the driver and 25 to the fault of the pedestrians. In other words in over 80 per cent. of the fatal motor accidents the driver was not blameworthy. In one case the driver was under the influence of liquor, in another the pedestrian was in this state, in a third the pedestrian was deaf. In 16 cases out of the 31 the victims were children under 15 years of age. These are factors which had a very important bearing on these statistics.

Lorries are accountable for two fatal accidents one of which was due to the fault of the driver.

An Inspector from the Motor Vehicles Staff proceeds monthly or oftener, if required, to Poona to examine motor vehicles and test drivers and to Satara whenever required by the District Magistrate. He also inspects vehicles at Talegaon.

Under the Motor Vehicles Act there were 536 prosecutions of which 431 ended in conviction, and 277 persons were warned by this office for minor offences. These figures compared with those of previous years are a clear indication of increased Police activity and of its necessity.

The increase in accidents of all kinds, but especially in motor accidents has received my very closest attention. Increased Police activity stimulated public opinion and the subject has engaged the attention of the Legislative Council and the Municipal Corporation. The Magistracy is also fully alive to the evil and danger of the reckless motorist and in flagrant cases imprisonment has been imposed. Vigorous repressive action by the Police and Magistracy is, therefore, the first safeguard. In addition the licensing system has been reviewed, the tests have been made more severe and drivers of public conveyances have been brought under executive control. A sustained effort is also being made to improve traffic direction and control and I am in constant communication with the Municipality and the Tramway Co., on the subject of improved lighting, refuges and other details bearing on the control of traffic both vehicular and pedestrian.

I do not wish to overburden this report with statistics but in seeking for an explanation of the rise in accidents I discovered that whilst the ratio of accidents per 100 vehicles had, in the case of motor cars, risen by about 30 per cent. in the last three years, the increase in the case of private and public conveyances in the same period exceeded 40 per cent., despite the fact that there was no increase in the total number of vehicles in the latter category whereas the motor cars running in Bombay had increased by over 50 per cent. in this period. These apparently anomalous figures can only be explained by the assumption that the reporting and registration of accidents is much more meticulous. Instances where victims of slight accidents have been removed to hospital against their will are a common occurrence.

Under the paragraph "Street Accidents", I have given comparative data which also have a bearing on the question of motor accidents.

TABLE "E".

Serial No.		1915.	1916.
1	Number of vehicles registered ...	733	1,037
2	Total number of motor vehicles registered since 1905 ...	4,214	5,251
2(a)	Cars previously registered in other centres and re-registered here free of fee.	...	220
3	Total number of heavy motor vehicles since 1905 ...	115	180
4	Approximate number of motor vehicles in Bombay ...	2,482	3,466
5	Approximate number of heavy motor vehicles in Bombay ...	70	144
6	General numbers in Bombay City ...	21	29
7	Number of transfers effected ...	1,054	1,275
8	Number of vehicles licensed to let or ply for hire ...	223	262
9	Number of motor driving licenses issued ...	4,027	3,889
10	Number of temporary licenses issued ...	...	1,525
11	Number of accidents including fatal ...	414	684
12	Number of fatal accidents ...	22	33
13	Number of prosecutions ...	364	536
14	Number of convictions ...	301	434
15	Number of cases acquitted ...	63	98
16	Number of cases withdrawn ...	...	4
17	Number of motor drivers warned by Head office for minor offences.	140	277
18	Number of public motor car licenses suspended by Head office.	44	21
19	Number of cars broken up or removed out of the Presidency ...	18	278

Tram Cars.

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 show a decrease as compared with those of 1915 but the fatal tram car accidents have increased by 4.

The localities in which most accidents occurred are:—

Hornby Road	...	...	...	25
Girgaon Road	...	...	...	23
Kalbadevi Road	...	...	...	12
Mazagaon Road	...	...	...	11
Esplanade Road	...	...	...	10

TABLE "F".

Number of accidents.	Total number of accidents.		How distributed.						Total.
			Passengers.		Pedestrians.	In collision with			
	1915.	1916.	Alighting.	Boarding.		Tram cars.	Motor cars.	Carts and other vehicles.	
Slight accidents ...	218	178	43	6	103	1	8	30	191
Serious accidents ...	14	13							
Fatal accidents ...	5	9							
Total, 1916 ...	...	200	45	6	107	3	8	31	200
Total, 1915 ...	237	...	67	13	118	7	2	30	237

Number of tram cars running and mileage covered.

	Bogie.	Single.	Two-Car Trams.	Mileage.
1915 ...	100	50	40	5,213,469
1916 ...	100	50	40	5,266,532

Licenses for 12 theatres, 7 cinematographs and 1 Skating rink were renewed during the year. A cinematograph was licensed temporarily at Mahim for the period of the annual fair held there. The Excelsior, Gaiety, Royal Opera House, and Edwardes Theatres have been used for cinematograph exhibition when not leased by theatrical companies.

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 of the Fire Brigade and the Telephone Company. All 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.

Three hundred and five performance licenses were issued during the year.

The inspection of films is also receiving the attention of the Theatre Department and Cinema proprietors and importers of films freely consult this department as to the suitability of films.

During 1916, 11 applications for permission to erect cinematographs were received; of these only 3 sites were passed, as suitable. One of these was completed in 1916, and the other two are still under construction. The cinema completed in 1916 is up-to-date in all respects.

Two cinema theatres were closed towards the end of 1916 owing to the Improvement Trust, on whose lands the theatres were built, refusing to renew the leases.

The "Picture Palace" has come to stay, the supply has not yet come up to the demand. Each application, if it reaches the stage of a public notification, is met with a certain amount of opposition, at times influenced by a rival show, at times based on rational, at times on sentimental grounds.

25. During the year under report 2,632 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz. The details of the Haj Season will be found in the report of the Protector of Pilgrims which will shortly be submitted to Government.

26. The total number of fires in the City in 1916 was 166 and the aggregate amount of the estimated loss of property was Rs. 2,73,148. The figures for the preceding year were:—

	Rs.
Fires	177
Value of property lost	6,08,753

27. The following additional staff was sanctioned during the year:—One Deputy Inspector for the Motor Vehicle Department (*vide* Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1955 dated 30th June 1916); one Inspector to Coroner (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 2978 dated 14th October 1916), and 2 Head constables and 6 constables for the Matunga Workshops (*vide* Government Order, Financial Department, No. 3301 dated 17th November 1916).

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

The population of the City according to the census of 1911 is 9,79,445 and the proportion of crime to population stands at 1 to 19.53 as compared with 1 to 22.53 in 1915 and 1 to 24.01 in 1914. These ratios are worked out on figures 6 years old and cannot therefore be relied upon as strictly accurate.

The proportion of true crime to each Police unit stands at 16.67 as compared with 14.44 in 1915 and 14.25 in 1914.

28. There was no change in the armament of the Force in the year under review.

29. During the year 342 officers and men were punished as compared with 372 in 1915 and 289 in 1914.

The details are as follows:—

Departmental	311
Judicial	8
Dismissed	23
	<hr/>
	342
	<hr/>

Statement D—
Police Establishment.

Armament
Statement E

Punishments &
Rewards.

Of the total number punished 9 were Europeans and 333 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	...	780
(b)	" grant of silver stripes	...	1
(c)	" " two stripes	...	17
(d)	" " one stripe	...	5
(e)	" Abkari Department	...	23
(f)	" Magistrates	...	112
(g)	" Commissioner of Police	...	206
(h)	Otherwise rewarded	...	105
			1,254

One hundred and sixty-one men were promoted to higher grades in the ordinary course. The men mentioned under (g) received small pecuniary rewards for exceptionally good and plucky work; while those under (h) received rewards from the public through the Commissioner of Police.

The title of Khan Bahadur was conferred during the year on Inspectors Pottigara and Mahomed Hooscin Taqi of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Education.

30. Exclusive of Europeans the number of officers who can read and write was 260 against 199 in 1915 and of these 98 are literate in English as against 66 in the preceding year.

Literate constables numbered 846 as compared with 870 in 1915 and 799 in 1914. Of the 846 literate constables 72 are literate in English against 57 in the preceding year.

The Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobani Free Night School was attended throughout the year by 50 Musalman constables, of whom 9 constables can converse freely in English, write easy reports in English and can read the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902.

The number of constables attending the Headquarters Police Training School, which was 230 at the beginning of the year, went down to 217 at the close of the year. The school was divided into 6 classes, the number in the sixth class being 22. There is only one master to deal with this large number of students. The school is thus worked under peculiar conditions as pointed out in last year's report. Of the students who passed the final examination two were given a certificate of merit and three were given promotion. Small monetary rewards were also given to some of the students who came out successful at the examinations. Mr. Adilsha, the school master, continued to receive gratuitous assistance from his son Mr. Nrisinhaparsad in giving tuition to the students. The latter also held charge of the school during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Mr. Adilsha.

Casualties.

31. The following are the details of the casualties for the year 1916:—

Resignations	...	...	160
Discharged	...	...	17
Dismissals	...	...	23
Deaths	...	...	35
Retirement on pension or gratuity	...	...	51
			286

Sergeant Bedbrook was transferred to the Excise Department.

Of the 35 deaths 5 were due to plague.

The difficulties which we experienced last year in recruiting have increased and are daily increasing. There were 92 vacancies in the force at the beginning of the year and 102 at the end, and I fear that we shall have increased that number by the end of this year. There are several causes which have combined to create the present position; the continuous recruiting for the army, the high wages offered for various subsidiary military establishments and the competition we meet with in the local labour market; the latter in my

opinion is the most important factor and we have to realize that at the present rate of pay the post of a Police constable does not attract the class of man we must have for our Constabulary. It is impossible under present conditions to foresee to what point the wages of the labour market will rise, but the tendency to rise is there and shows no sign of abating. We cannot hope to compete with this market indefinitely and I fear that in the near future I shall have to approach Government with a view to rendering service in the subordinate ranks more attractive.

As regards the European staff recruitment is practically at a standstill and is bound to be until the conclusion of the war.

With a view to provide an additional recruiting ground for the Indian Constabulary the Police Boys Brigade was formed with the sanction of Government during the year under report. The Brigade is composed of the sons of constables or of their near relatives. The age limit varies from 14 to 17 years. There are now 11 boys in the Brigade.

32. The number of admissions into the Northcote Police Hospital during 1916 was 4,118 as compared with 2,991 in 1915 and 3,119 in 1914. Of the number of Police admitted 21 were suffering from Tuberculosis. The daily average on the sick list was as follows:—

	1915.	1916.
Indian Constabulary	56.11	72.54
European Police	0.12	0.69

I regret to have to report this decline in the health of the Force.

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

Musketry practice was held this year as it was possible to obtain the loan of the Rifle Range at Colaba. The European Police and the Indian Sub-Inspectors underwent their annual Revolver practice.

34. During the year under report 63 persons were killed and 1,784 were injured by accidents as compared with 47 killed and 1,422 injured in the preceding year.

The following are the details:—

	Killed.	Injured.
By tram cars	9	191
" motor cars	83	651
" hack victorias	3	375
" other public conveyances	9	231
" private conveyances (other than motor cars)	9	336
	<u>63</u>	<u>1,784</u>

I am in possession of certain statistics showing the average number of fatal street accidents in the larger cities of the world. These vary from 4.3 for Birmingham to nearly 10 for Chicago per lakh of population. Our Bombay figure for fatal accidents, standing at a little over 6 per lakh of population, is therefore not abnormal. As mechanical traction increases, and as year by year traffic becomes denser, there is bound to be a rise in these figures, until the "traffic sense" of the pedestrian becomes more highly developed. This traffic sense is almost totally lacking in the more densely populated quarters of Bombay, and though the volume of traffic in these parts is less, and the average speed well below that of the business quarters of Bombay, yet it is here that most accidents occur. It is instructive to note that the slow moving bullock cart is responsible for a considerable number of accidents including fatal ones.

35. During 1916 the number of public and private conveyances in the City of Bombay was as follows:—

Public vehicles	...	...	11,692
Private	...	...	5,431
Motors { Private	3,204	...	...
{ Plying for hire	262	...	3,466

Public conveyances comprised 1,961 victorias, 49 riding hackeries, 9,658 labour carts, 23 hand carts and one single bullock cart. Motor vehicles increased by 981.

During the year the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department and the Divisional Police prosecuted 2,163 drivers for different offences under the Bombay City Police Act and the Public Land Conveyance Act, VI of 1863, while 7,316 drivers' licenses were suspended for varying periods, 1,078 drivers were warned by the department and 16 licenses were cancelled.

The Public Land Conveyance Licensing Department under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. G. S. Wilson, rejected 640 horses and 11 victorias as unfit for further use.

Miscellaneous.

36. (a) The Police Notice office continued its useful work. During the year it circulated 988 Notices consisting of 11,248 paragraphs besides issuing lists of Habitual offenders, circular promotion orders, etc.

With the sanction of Government a Multigraph machine was experimented with for a month but it was found not to be suited to our requirements. The Duplicator system in use has its defects but the rapidity with which "Copy" can be turned out is its greatest asset in Police work where early departmental publication is essential.

The general inquiry office is combined with the above branch and Sergeant Sheppard has worked unstintingly to keep the heavy work up to date and satisfy the numerous enquiries, personal and telephonic, with which he has to deal.

(b) A feature of the year was the inauguration of the Co-operative Credit Society for members of the Mounted Police of this city which consists of a cadre of 105 officers and men. Several cases of extreme indebtedness on the part of the Indian members of this force were brought to my notice and on general enquiry I found that this state of affairs was due in most cases to the fact that under the Siledar system each sowar on enlistment had to pay Rs. 200 towards the Assami money of Rs. 400, the balance being recovered in easy monthly instalments. To pay the Assami money due on enlistment the sowar as a rule borrowed money from a Marwari at an exorbitant rate of interest with the result that his indebtedness was never ending. I mention here two concrete cases. In one case a sowar had obtained a loan of Rs. 100 for which he had executed bonds amounting to Rs. 200 repayable by monthly instalments of Rs. 12-8-0. Finding it impossible to repay the amount, he borrowed from others under similar conditions until his debts rose to Rs. 650. In another case the sowar had signed a bond in 1910 for Rs. 150 receiving actually only Rs. 75. He had agreed to repay the amount in ten months and had paid back Rs. 75 and the balance had fallen into arrears. To pacify his creditors he executed another bond for Rs. 100, the former bond being destroyed. Being unable to meet the demand of the Marwaris he borrowed from others until his debts grew to Rs. 500. In both these cases the sowars applied to the Society for relief. The creditors were persuaded to settle their claims for Rs. 140 and Rs. 240, these amounts were advanced by the Society to the sowars to enable them to pay their debts and thus free themselves from the clutches of their creditors. To remove the hardship thus caused, new sowars on enlistment are not called upon to pay Assami money at once but it is recovered in monthly instalments. The Society is registered under the Act and will, it is hoped, prove a boon to the men; it not only grants loans on reasonable terms but also takes the place of a savings bank. Its advantages are already fully realised by the men.

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

38. I am indebted to the Police of all ranks for the manner in which they have carried out their duties. The war continues to throw an extra burden on the force, and every one recognises that heavier duties and less leave are the order of the day. In this connection, the numerically small armed branch of the L division has undoubtedly felt the strain most, but they have carried on, often without relief, guard, escort, and treasure duty with commendable willingness. As a matter of administrative convenience the L division,

towards the close of the year, was being worked by a Deputy Inspector, instead of a Superintendent, and Deputy Inspector Toussaint, who is in charge of the miscellaneous duties appertaining to this office, is deserving of commendation. His example has undoubtedly had a great effect and influence on the satisfactory conditions of the armed force. The death from cholera of Subedar Shankar Prasad of the armed Police was a deplorable loss; his zeal and his personality have left their mark, and sorrow on his demise was deep and genuine throughout all ranks.

Mr. Down, Commandant of the Mounted Police, has kept that well disciplined body at its high standard of efficiency.

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

Whilst the work of my Superintendents has been uniformly satisfactory, the exigencies of service, or the responsibilities of the charge supervised, make me single out Messrs. Mayers, Cauty and Morris as officers of whose capacity and judgment I have freely availed myself.

Superintendent Sanderson's death which occurred in June last left the force the poorer by the loss of an officer of ripe experience and quality.

My thanks are also due to Superintendent Sullivan, Khan Bahadur Cawasji Pattigara, Khan Bahadur Mohamed Hussein Taqi, Inspector Jeffereis and Inspector Patwardhan and all other officers of that numerically small but specialised cadre, the Criminal Investigation Department.

My Deputy Commissioners of Police, Messrs. Griffith, Wilson and Harker, have proved themselves untiring and zealous coadjutors in the heavy task of the Police administration of this city.

During Mr. Harker's six months' absence on leave, Mr. Wilson held charge of the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Divisions, in addition to his own duties, and my special thanks are due to him for the untiring energy he devoted to the heavy dual charge.

Lastly I desire to mention the Head Office clerical establishment. The retirement, in October last, of the Head Clerk Mr. Vinayek Dinanath was in the nature of an upheaval as his faithful and loyal services go back to the days of Sir Frank Souter. I am happy to state that the new incumbent Mr. Chhaganlal M. Tijoriwala has fulfilled his responsible duties to my complete satisfaction, and that the whole office establishment has maintained its high standard of efficiency.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your most obedient servant,
 F. A. M. VINCENT,
 Commissioner of Police.

STATEMENT A—
RETURN OF COGNIZABLE
Return

Serial No.	Law.	Offence	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	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.	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>CLASS I.—Offence against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.</i>								
2	131 to 136, 139	Offences relating to the Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	5	...	6	...	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...	1	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	15	...	15	...	...
6	489A to 490D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	29	...	29	...	...
8	221, 223, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 160.	Rioting or, unlawful assembly.	1	7	...	8	...	...
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	7	...	7	...	...
Total ...			2	64	...	66	...	...
<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>								
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	1	33	1	33	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	2	5	...	7	...	1
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	4	...	4	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband.	1	10	...	11	2	1
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	6	1	5	...	1
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	5	...	5	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	26	...	26	...	...
18	325, 326, 329, 331, 333, 335.	Grievous hurt	7	203	4	206	3	3
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	2	8	1	9	...	...
20	321, 327, 330, 332	Hurt	3	209	7	205	1	...
21	303 to 369 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	1	119	2	118	...	4
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	2	...	2	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	47	...	47	2	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	26	...	26	...	1
Total ...			17	703	16	704	8	12
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>								
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	1	1	...	2	...	1
26	393, 393, 394, 397, 398.	Robbery	1	57	...	58	11	5
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	5	...	5	...	...
28	423, 423	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	...	2	...	2	1	...

PART I.
CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1910.
of Cases.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES.				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14+15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6+11+12+13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
...	
...	
...	
...	4	1	1	6	...	...	6	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	
2	12	...	1	13	...	...	13	
...	
...	21	2	6	29	...	...	29	1 compounded.
...	6	2	...	8	...	...	8	
...	6	1	...	7	...	...	7	
2	49	6	9	64	...	...	64	1 compounded.
4	9	6	13	29	...	...	29	1 lunatic.
3	2	...	1	3	...	...	3	
1	1	2	...	3	...	...	3	
1	3	2	2	7	...	...	7	
...	2	1	1	5	...	...	5	
1	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	
2	20	3	1	24	...	...	24	
3	66	111	20	207	4	...	205	43 compounded.
...	...	1	8	10	1	...	11	
5	91	84	24	206	12	1	218	41 compounded.
7	43	5	59	109	5	...	114	
...	2	...	...	2	6	1	8	
1	20	9	5	43	8	1	51	
3	8	12	2	22	...	...	22	8 compounded.
31	276	236	140	663	36	3	704	1 lunatic; 92 compounded.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
2	20	7	13	40	3	...	42	
3	1	...	1	2	...	...	2	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes of law or fact or declared non-cognizable.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<i>CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only—continued.</i>								
29	449 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.	41	1,227	105	1,163	9	0
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			43	1,293	105	1,231	21	12
<i>CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.</i>								
31	311 to 314 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	55	...	55	2	3
32	330, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	14	...	15	...	1
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			1	70	...	71	2	4
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>								
34	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	98	5,407	263	5,242	47	97
35	400 to 400 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	20	692	7	705	14	42
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1	250	...	251	...	9
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	10	350	1	359	4	9
38	417, 418, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	11	1	10	...	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			129	6,710	272	6,567	65	157
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 290, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	2	144	...	146	...	10
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	135	41,798	...	41,033	...	118
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			137	41,943	...	42,080	...	128
GRAND TOTAL ...			323	50,783	392	50,719	96	313

Police Commissioner's Office
Bombay, 9th May 1917.

PART I—continued.

Number pending at end of Year.	True Cases				Total Municipality's true cases.	Total Marine State's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 8 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
75	884	25	708	1,177	1	...	1,178	1 lunatic.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
80	807	32	778	1,292	8	...	1,225	1 lunatic.
1	30	28	1	49	68	7	107	18 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
1	8	5	...	13	9	1	14	1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
2	28	24	1	68	61	8	124	18 compounded; 9 withdrawn.
...	
168	2,715	247	1,964	5,189	25	6	5,214	2 transferred; 2 lunatics.
41	880	55	193	615	88	12	708	1 withdrawn.
7	178	88	29	295	2	1	297	
24	192	42	87	328	48	3	369	
...	5	5	...	11	74	5	85	8 compounded.
...	
240	3,445	384	2,272	6,378	225	27	6,608	2 transferred; 2 lunatics; 1 withdrawn; 8 compounded.
...	
6	110	12	7	130	5	8	135	1 lunatic. 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
187	40,795	884	...	41,619	6,871	6,614	48,400	6 transferred; 1 died; 2 lunatics; 54 withdrawn.
...	
198	40,906	887	7	41,749	6,876	6,617	48,625	6 transferred; 2 lunatics; 1 died; 55 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
548	45,010	1,529	2,207	50,189	7,211	6,655	57,350	8 transferred; 7 lunatics; 1 died; 56 withdrawn; 115 compounded.

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

STATEMENT A—

Serial No.	Law.	Offence.	Number pending from previous year.	Number reported in the year.	Number in which investigation was refused.	Number remaining for investigation (columns 4+5-6).	Number proved or declared to be false.	Number due to mistakes 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	449 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.	41	1,227	105	1,163	9	6
30	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			43	1,293	105	1,231	21	12
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.								
31	311 to 314 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	...	55	...	55	2	3
32	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	14	...	15	...	1
33	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			1	70	...	71	2	4
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.								
34	379 to 383 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	98	5,407	263	5,242	47	97
35	406 to 409 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	20	692	7	705	14	42
36	411 to 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1	250	...	251	...	9
37	419, 420 ...	Cheating ...	10	350	1	359	4	9
38	447, 448, 453 & 456 ...	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	11	1	10	...	...
39	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			129	6,710	272	6,567	65	157
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.								
40	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	1	...	...
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 239, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances ...	2	144	...	146	...	10
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	135	41,798	...	41,933	...	118
43	.....	Offences under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911 (III of 1911).	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			137	41,943	...	42,080	...	123
GRAND TOTAL ...			323	50,783	393	50,719	96	313

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 9th May 1917.

PART I--continued.

Number pending at end of year.	TRUE CASES				Total Magistrate's true cases.	Total Magistrate's cases ending in conviction.	Grand total of true cases (columns 14 + 15).	REMARKS.
	Convicted.	Discharged or acquitted.	Not detected or apprehended.	Total true cases (columns 6 + 11 + 12 + 13).				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
75	284	25	763	1,177	1	...	1,178	1 lunatic.
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	
80	307	32	778	1,222	3	...	1,225	1 lunatic.
1	20	28	1	49	58	7	107	18 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
1	8	5	...	13	3	1	16	1 withdrawn.
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	
2	28	34	1	63	61	8	124	18 compounded; 2 withdrawn.
...	
168	2,715	247	1,964	5,189	25	6	5,214	2 transferred; 2 lunatics.
41	360	56	192	615	58	12	703	1 withdrawn.
7	173	33	29	235	2	1	237	
24	192	43	87	323	46	3	369	
...	5	5	...	11	74	5	85	3 compounded.
...	
240	3,445	384	2,272	6,373	235	27	6,608	2 transferred; 2 lunatics; 1 withdrawn; 3 compounded.
...	
6	110	13	7	130	5	3	135	1 lunatic. 1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
187	40,795	824	...	41,619	6,871	6,614	48,490	6 transferred; 1 died; 2 lunatics; 54 withdrawn.
...	
193	40,905	837	7	41,749	6,876	6,617	48,625	6 transferred; 3 lunatics; 1 died; 55 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
548	45,010	1,529	8,207	60,139	7,211	6,655	57,350	8 transferred; 7 lunatics; 1 died; 58 withdrawn; 115 compounded.

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

STATEMENT, A—PART II.

RETURN OF COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916.

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 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 169, 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 or on bail at end of year.	PERSONS CONCERNED IN MAGISTRATE'S CASES.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
1	115, 117, 118, 119, 120B (1)	Abetment of cognizable offences Cognizable criminal conspiracy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.															
2	131 to 180, 138	Offences relating to the Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	1	6	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	265 to 265A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	16	...	16	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency notes and Bank notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	312 (a) 310, 315A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 235D and 225.	Other offences against public justice	...	...	20	...	20	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
9	115 to 153, 157, 158, 168.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	7	59	...	60	35	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	180, 179, 174	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	7	...	7	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	8	102	...	110	68	42	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
11	302, 303, 306	Murder	...	1	22	...	21	9	12	...	1	...	...	...	1 lunatic.
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	1	4	...	3	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
13	304, 309	Culpable homicide	...	...	4	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	...	1	5	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offence	...	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 319	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	26	...	26	22	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	323, 324, 329, 331, 332, 336.	Grievous hurt	...	12	250	...	258	86	172	...	...	9	...	...	39 compounded.
19	324	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
20	324, 327, 330, 332.	Hurt	...	2	261	1	247	111	136	...	15	26	1	24	47 compounded.
21	363 to 366 & 371, 372, 373.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	...	61	...	61	58	3	...	...	7	...	7	...
22	346 to 349	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for the purpose of extortion.	...	...	6	...	6	2	4	...	...	17	1	16	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357.	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	60	3	56	36	20	...	1	11	1	10	...
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	27	...	25	8	17	...	2	...	...	...	8 compounded.
		Total	...	18	741	1	729	335	394	...	24	70	3	67	9% compounded; lunatic.
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.															
25	305, 307, 308, 309, 312	Deceit and preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	7	5	7	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	302, 303, 304, 307, 308.	Robbery	...	3	61	6	56	23	28	...	2	5	...	5	...
27	374, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 436 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	440 to 442, 454, 456, 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	400	3	395	330	65	1	10	5	...	5	1 lunatic.
30	411, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	11	477	16	458	365	93	1	12	10	...	10	1 lunatic.
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
31	343 to 346	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	...	99	2	97	43	47	...	1	100	12	88	20 compounded.
32	326, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	1	20	1	19	10	19	...	...	4	2	2	1 withdrawn.
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	1	123	3	120	53	67	...	1	104	14	90	20 compounded; drawn.

STATEMENT A—PART II—continued.

Serial Number.	Law.	Offence.	Persons in custody pending trial or investigation or on bail, under Section 176, 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 awaiting arrest at close of year.	Number in custody pending trial or investigation at end of year.	Persons concerned in Magistrate's Cases.			REMARKS.
												Number arrested.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted or discharged.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Sections of Indian Penal Code.</i>															
<i>CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.</i>															
84	379 to 388	Theft of cattle ordinary	30	3,340	0	0	3,329	3,031	308	0	30	48	0	30	3 transferred; 2 lunatic.
35	400 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	11	464	0	0	457	391	66	0	7	99	12	86	1 withdrawn.
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	1	330	1	1	290	179	64	0	10	4	1	3	
37	419, 480	Cheating	8	323	0	0	278	205	70	0	0	54	2	52	
38	447, 448, 453 and 456.	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking		14			14	8	0	0	0	148	0	138	0 compounded.
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacles													
		Total	54	4,240	10	10	4,206	3,709	508	0	64	345	25	318	3 transferred; 2 lunatic; 0 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
<i>CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.</i>															
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion		1											1 lunatic.
41	298, 299, 279, 280, 288, 289, 294, 295, 296, 297 to 299, Sec. 84 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	8	125	1	1	123	110	23	1	4	0	3	3	1 compounded; 1 withdrawn.
42		Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	151	46,108			46,049	44,896	1,153	0	301	6,974	6,676	298	0 transferred; 2 lunatic; 1 died; 66 withdrawn.
43		Offences under the Criminal Tribes act, 1911 (III of 1911).													
		Total	154	46,244	1	1	46,181	44,976	1,206	1	306	6,974	6,676	300	0 transferred; 3 lunatic; 1 died; 66 withdrawn; 1 compounded.
		GRAND TOTAL	236	52,027	1	21	51,895	49,686	2,207	1	306	7,508	6,728	780	0 transferred; 7 lunatic; 1 died; 122 compounded; 66 withdrawn.

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

Note.—(2) Person entered against serial No. 43 are not all concerned in cognizable offences under Section 4 (f) of the Criminal Procedure Code, but are shown in Statement A Part II, for the sake of convenience.

Police Commissioner's Office: }
Bombay, 9th May 1917. }

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

STATEMENT B—PART I.
RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916.
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, 250, 333, 345 & 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 held that a cognizable offence was committed.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>												
115	...	Abatement 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.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &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 215, 225A, 227 to 229.	...	Offences against public justice.	...	15	15	...	.....	2	13	...	...	...
161 to 160, 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.	...	29	29	1	.....	16	11	1	...	...
165 to 477.	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	8	8	...	.....	7	1	...	...	...
264 to 267.	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...
482 to 489.	...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	15	16	...	.....	12	4	...	...	...
149, 153A to 160, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1	69	70	1	.....	37	31	1	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.												
312 to 310.	...	Causing miscarriage ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
376	...	Rape by the husband ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.												
384 to 389.	...	Extortion ...	...	4	4	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...
Total ...			...	4	4	...	.....	3	1	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.												
345	...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force ...	6	2,405	2,411	143	.....	7	2,044	215	2	...
334	...	Ilurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...
323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt...	2	874	876	42	.....	684	146	4	...	...
Total ...			8	3,279	3,287	185	.....	7	2,728	361	6	...

STATEMENT B—PART I—continued.

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, 250, 333, 345 & 484, 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 held that a conviction with offence was committed.	Cases reversed on appeal or on revision.
								Discharge or acquittal.	Conviction.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.													
18	417, 418 ...	Cheating ...	...	10	10	2	.....	6	2	...	...	...	...
19	403 to 406...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	32	32	...	.....	22	10	...	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434.	Mischief (simple)	...	77	77	5	.....	59	13	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	119	119	7	.....	87	25	...	...	...	...
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.													
21	298 ...	Offences against religion...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492 .	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498...	Offences relating to marriage.	2	114	116	20	.....	76	19	1	...	...	...
24	500 to 502...	Defamation ...	...	96	96	5	.....	77	14	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510.	Intimidation, insult and annoyance.	4	630	634	39	1	561	83	1	...	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A ...	Keeping a Lottery Office...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	2	2	...	.....	1	1	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XX XVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	2	123	125	45	4	61	14	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	8	906	974	108	5	776	82	8	...	...	...
OFFENCES UNDER OTHER SPECIAL OR LOCAL LAWS NOT COGNIZABLE BY THE POLICE.													
32	Section 513 to 516, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail bond ...	...	3	3	...	.....	...	3	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890.	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	168	168	7	64	18	79	...	...	...	...
34	Act III of 1909.	The Insolvency Act	...	7	7	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act XXV of 1867.	The Indian Registration of Books Act.	...	4	4	...	.....	...	4	...	...	...	...
36	Act III of 1914.	The Indian Copyright Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act XI of 1891, and XV of 1881 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act.	...	9	9	1	.....	...	7	1	...	...	...
38	Act I of 1910.	The Indian Press Act ...	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	8	8	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Causes Court Act.	...	3	3	...	.....	3	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act III of 1883.	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	9,835	9,835	...	1,395	2,793	5,647	...	...	...	...
42	Act IV of 1902.	The City of Bombay Police Act.	...	64	64	...	1	6	57	...	...	...	...
43	Act VII of 1912.	The Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act.	...	1	1	...	.....	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	10,104	10,104	9	1,471	2,624	5,799	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	17	14,541	14,553	310	1,453	6,456	6,299	11	...	...	...

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,

Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 22nd March 1917.

STATEMENT B—PART II.

(RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1916.)

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.			14(a)	14(b)	14(c)
<i>Sections of I. P. Code.</i>															
1	115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	120-B (1) and 120-B (2).	Noncognizable Criminal conspiracy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, &c., &c.															
2	121 to 130, 605	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 226A, 227 to 239.	Offences against public justice	...	15	...	...	15	...	2	13	86.68	...	...	...
5	101, to 109 217 to 234.	Offences by public servants	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
6	191 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	36	...	...	36	1	23	11	30.56	1	...	...
7	465 to 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes, and falsifying accounts.	...	10	...	...	10	...	9	1	10	...	...	...
8	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks...	1	18	...	...	19	...	15	4	22.22	...	...	...
10	149, 13A to 150, 100.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1	81	...	...	82	1	49	31	39.27	1	...	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.															
11	312 to 310	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.															
13	354 to 359	Extortion	...	9	...	...	9	...	8	1	11.11	...	...	...
		Total	...	9	...	...	9	...	8	1	11.11	...	...	...
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.															
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	332, 355, 358	Criminal force	6	4,811	...	...	4,819	251	4,226	332	6.90	3	7	...
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6	1,815	...	...	1,823	71	1,505	238	13.11	9	...	...
		Total	16	6,026	...	...	6,042	322	5,731	570	8.60	12	7	...
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.															
18	417, 418	Cheating	...	13	...	...	13	3	9	3	15.38	...	...	...
19	403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	84	...	...	84	...	24	10	20.41	...	...	...
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	139	...	...	139	8	110	21	15.10	...	...	...
		Total	...	186	...	...	186	10	143	33	17.74	...	...	...

STATEMENT B—PART II—concluded.

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 arrested or proceedings were outstanding at end of the year.	Persons who appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of similar cases to those against whom process issued (Columns 10 and 11).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Persons arrested in cases under trial or pending, or with summons and those who were arrested or because summons were issued.		Remarks.	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			Number of those in Column 12 convicted of offence during the year.	Number of those in Column 12 convicted of offence during the year.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14(a)	14(b)	15	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																
21	209	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	138	...	...	138	22	93	21	15.44	2	...	...	...
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	139	...	...	139	7	118	14	10.07	...	...	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult and annoyance	...	1,031	...	...	1,039	57	937	43	4.17	1	1	...	...
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	294A	Keeping a Lottery Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII (a), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children...	...	2	123	...	125	45	61	14	11.39	1	4	...	...
Total			...	12	1,432	...	1,444	131	1,210	94	6.50	4	5	...	...
Offences under other special or local laws not cognizable by the Police.																
32	Section 513 to 517 C.P.C.	Forfeiture of bail bond	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	3	100	...	...	...	...
33	Act XI of 1890	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.	...	108	...	...	103	7	18	79	47.02	...	64	...	...
34	Act III of 1909	The Insolvency Act	...	7	...	...	7	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	...
35	Act XXV of 1897.	The Indian Registration of Books Act.	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	4	100	...	...	...	...
36	Act III of 1914	The Indian Copy Right Act	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act XI of 1891 and XV of 1881 and XII of 1911.	The Indian Factories Act	...	9	...	...	9	1	...	7	77.77	...	...	...	...
38	Act I of 1903	The Indian Press Act	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIII of 1859.	The Workman's Breach of Contract Act.	...	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	5	...	...
40	Act XV of 1882.	The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act III of 1886	The City of Bombay Municipal Act.	...	9,636	...	...	9,635	...	2,798	5,647	57.41	...	1,326	...	...
42	Act IV of 1902	The City of Bombay Police Act	...	65	...	...	65	...	6	58	89.23	...	1	...	...
43	Act VII of 1913	The Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	50	...	...	...	...
Total			...	10,109	...	...	10,109	8	2,633	5,900	57.39	1	1,666	...	...
GRAND TOTAL			...	29	18,442	...	18,471	473	9,974	6,229	31.60	18	1,670	...	...

Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court:
Bombay, 22nd March 1917.

CHUNILAL H. SETALVAD,
Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate
and Revenue Judge, Bombay.

STATEMENT C.

Property stolen and recovered during the year 1916.

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>				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ...	879	210	23·89	1,73,430	25,023	14·42	
<i>a.</i> In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.							
<i>b.</i> In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	...	178	...	...	1,29,804	...	
<i>c.</i> Other thefts.	4,785	2,752	57·51	4,08,066	1,67,933	41·15	
2. Robbery ...	1	1	100·00	4,255	2,120	49·82	
<i>a.</i> Dacoity ...							
<i>b.</i> Other robbery.	38	18	47·37	2,647	963	36·38	
3. Criminal breach of trust ...	603	268	44·44	1,08,227	34,163	31·56	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant or agent.	3	2	66·67	36,741	1,032	02·81	
5. Possession of stolen property...	98	98	100·00	1,134	1,134	100·00	
Total ...	6,407	3,527	55·03	7,34,500	3,62,172	49·30	
<i>(B).—Non-cognizable.</i>							
5. Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	21	15	71·42	4,079	1,749	42·87	
Total ...	21	15	71·42	4,079	1,749	42·87	

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

Column 2 ... 73 cases.
 Column 3 ... 33 cases.
 Column 5 ... Rs. 1,15,108.
 Column 6 ... Rs. 51,115.

Police Commissioner's Office:
 Bombay, 9th May 1917.

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

STATEMENT D.

Showing Sanctioned Strength and Cost of Police during the year 1915.

District.	Number of Commissioners 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.			Total.
								Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	Foot.	Water.	Mounted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bombay ...	4	8	...	34	19	73	43	245	8	18	2,378	99	79	3,008
Temporary Sanitary Police.	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	...	...	10
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3
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 crime 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
Bombay ...	Rs. 12,66,820	Rs. 99,133	Rs. 13,65,953	22	979,445	...	22	...	0073	325.61	50,171	16.07	
Temporary Sanitary Police.	9,042	...	9,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary staff for keeping watch over undesirable Pathans in this city.	4,125	...	4,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Temporary staff for His Majesty's Government Dockyard.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 Subhedars and Risaldar are shown as Sub-Inspectors.

Column 23 is left blank as outposts resembling those in the District do not exist in Bombay City.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 9th May 1917.

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

STATEMENT E.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1916.

Range.	District.	TOTAL STRENGTH.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.											
		Sanctioned.		Actual.		Number of swords.	Number of muskets.	Number of revolvers.	Dis-missed.		Punished departmentally otherwise than by dismissal.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.				Officers.	Men.	Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Indian Penal Code.		Other Offences.			
						Officers.	Men.	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	169	2,527	153	2,725	102	229	150	...	23	10	301	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	7

Range.	District.	REWARDS.		EDUCATION.		NUMBER OF CONSTABLES.				NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF		REMARKS.					
		By Promotion.	By Khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	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 column.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.		Daily average number of men absent from duty on account of sickness.	Deaths.	Vacancies.		
				Officers.	Men.																		
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41		
	Bombay	101	1,264	200	670	233	284	404	705	1,004	51	160	23	17	..	35	143	13	2	64	1	21	119

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, 9th May 1916.

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

Return of Inquests held by the Coroner of Bombay during the Calendar Year 1916.

No.	Verdicts—Causes of Deaths.	Number of Inquests during 1916.	Number of Inquests during 1915.	Increase during the year.	Decrease during the year.
<i>Offences.</i>					
1	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (offender committed suicide) ... ..	...	1	...	1
2	Justifiable homicide ... ..	...	...	...	...
3	Culpable homicide amounting to murder (Acts punishable under the Indian Penal Code)	25	33	...	8
4	Rash and negligent acts	14	4	10	...
<i>Suicidal Cases.</i>					
1	By cutting throat	5	3	2	...
2	„ Drowning	18	20	...	2
3	„ Hanging	6	6	...	...
4	„ Stabbing	1	...	1	...
5	„ Jumping out of a window, terrace, building, &c.	11	7	4	...
6	„ Lying on railway line in front of a train in motion... ..	5	...	5	...
7	„ Opium, arsenic and other poisons	41	38	3	...
8	„ Shooting	1	2	...	1
9	„ Burning	3	7	...	4
<i>Accidental Deaths.</i>					
1	Accidents on board the ships	9	11	...	2
2	„ by mill machinery	3	3	...	...
3	„ by railway trains	42	40	2	...
4	„ by tram cars	5	1	4	...
5	„ by motor cars, taxi-cabs, trolleys, &c.	29	22	7	...
6	„ by being knocked down by a run-away horse. ... ..	...	...	...	...
7	„ in the new Docks ... ..	...	...	...	...
8	„ by blasting operations ... ..	...	...	...	...
9	„ by drowning	17	24	...	7
10	„ by poisoning	8	5	3	...
11	„ by suffocation	2	...	2	...
12	„ by burns	12	15	...	3
13	„ by fall from houses, buildings, &c.	14	31	...	17
14	„ by falling from scaffolding, ladder, &c.	6	...	6	...
15	„ by injuries by carts, carriages, &c.	15	19	...	4
16	„ by fall of bales of cotton, bags of grain, &c., on them	4	24	...	20
17	„ by fall of rocks, earth, stones, hills, &c., on them	2	...	2	...
18	„ by fall of metal plates, iron girders, &c., on them	2	...	2	...
19	„ by fall of houses, buildings, &c. on them	9	...	9	...
20	„ by scalds	1	...	1	...
21	Accidentally electrocuted	3	...	3	...
22	Hydrophobia, snake-bites, &c.... ..	...	...	...	...
23	Accidental fall on road, pavements, &c. (while walking)	6	2	4	...
24	Miscellaneous	14	2	12	...
<i>Deaths otherwise caused.</i>					
1	Still-born ... ..	...	...	...	...
2	Natural causes	25	55	...	30
3	Judicial strangulation	2	2	...	...
4	Found dead	15	6	9	...
5	„ drowned	27	29	...	2
	Total ...	402	412	91	101

Coroner's Court, J. J. Hospital: }
Bombay, 17th February 1917. }

(Signed) W. NUNAN,
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 1916.

Serial No.	Offence.	Number of persons arrested.	Convicted.	Discharged.	RESULT OF PERSONS CONVICTED.						RE-MARKS.
					Sent to David Sassoon Reformatory.	Imprisoned.	Flogged.	Fined.	Bound over to be of good behaviour.	Admonished and discharged.	
1	Theft	223	204	19	28	25	126	...	22	3	
2	House-breaking and Theft	26	19	7	2	2	15	...	...	...
3	Criminal Breach of Trust ...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
4	Receiving Stolen Property	5	3	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
5	Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
6	House Trespass	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
7	Cheating	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
8	Public Conveyance Act ...	120	120	...	...	...	1	117	...	2	
9	Gambling	27	27	...	...	...	1	20	...	6	
10	Possession of Stolen Property	11	10	1	...	4	4	2	...	...
11	Cruelty to Animals	52	52	...	...	...	...	49	...	3	
12	Begging for Alms	131	125	6	1	88	...	4	...	32	
13	Drunkenness	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
14	Indecent Behaviour	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
15	Obstruction by Squatters ...	107	104	3	...	...	1	82	...	22	
16	Doing act of endangering life	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
17	Playing Music without Licence	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
18	Wilful Trespass	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
19	Offences against Public Justice	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
20	Municipal Act	5	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	
21	Indian Merchants' Shipping Act	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
22	Other offences under the Police Act	72	70	2	1	...	...	48	1	20	
	Total	802	760	42	33	122	159	326	23	97	

Police Commissioner's Office: }
Bombay, 9th May 1917. }

F. A. M. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police

Statement of Inquests held on the Corpses of the Parsis during the year 1916.

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 disposal of body.
1	Framroz Nasserwanji Masani.	10-30 A. M., 7th January 1916.	10-30 A. M., 7th January 1916.	11-45 A. M., 7th January 1916.	3-30 P. M., 7th January 1916.	4-30 P. M., 7th January 1916.
2	Savaksha Jamsetji. Mistri ...	5-30 A. M., 22nd January 1916.	8 A. M., 22nd January 1916.	9 A. M., 22nd January 1916.	9-45 A. M., 22nd January 1916.	10-15 A. M., 22nd January 1916.
3	Bai Dossibai	8-20 P. M., 18th February 1916.	8-30 P. M., 18th February 1916.	11 P. M., 18th February 1916.	11 A. M., 19th February 1916.	11-30 A. M., 19th February 1916.
4	Hormusji Ardesar Mistri ...	9-15 P. M., 27th February 1916.	10-30 P. M., 27th February 1916.	1 A. M., 28th February 1916.	10-15 A. M., 28th February 1916.	3 P. M., 28th February 1916.
5	Edalji Darabji Guzdar ...	1-30 P. M., 11th April 1916.	3-30 P. M., 11th April 1916.	4-50 P. M., 11th April 1916.	6-30 P. M., 11th April 1916.	7-30 P. M., 11th April 1916.
6	Darabsha Framji Bhagwagar.	7 P. M., 17th April 1916.	9 P. M., 17th April 1916.	11-40 P. M., 17th April 1916.	10 A. M., 18th April 1916.	10-30 A. M., 18th April 1916.
7	Maneck Bai	5 A. M., 23rd April 1916.	5-30 A. M., 23rd April 1916.	8-45 A. M., 23rd April 1916.	10-30 A. M., 23rd April 1916.	11 A. M., 23rd April 1916.
8	Jal Nawroji Khambatta ...	8-20 P. M., 26th April 1916.	10-15 P. M., 26th April 1916.	2-15 A. M., 27th April 1916.	10 A. M., 27th April 1916.	10-30 A. M., 27th April 1916.
9	Aimai	6 P. M., 13th May 1916.	9 P. M., 13th May 1916.	9 P. M., 13th May 1916.	9 A. M., 14th May 1916.	9-15 A. M., 14th May 1916.
10	Ardesir Sorabji Hataria ...	4-30 A. M., 1st June 1916.	6-30 A. M., 1st June 1916.	9-25 A. M., 1st June 1916.	11-30 A. M., 1st June 1916.	12-45 P. M., 1st June 1916.
11	Rustomji Palonji Mistry ...	Hour not known, 6th June 1916.	6 A. M., 6th June 1916.	10 A. M., 6th June 1916.	6 P. M., 6th June 1916.	6 P. M., 6th June 1916.
12	Nawroji Cawasji Bhatporia...	2-15 A. M., 21st June 1916.	4 A. M., 21st June 1916.	8-20 A. M., 21st June 1916.	11 A. M., 21st June 1916.	11-30 A. M., 21st June 1916.
13	Jalegar Ruttonji Cooper ...	4 A. M., 11th July 1916.	7 A. M., 11th July 1916.	7-30 A. M., 11th July 1916.	12 noon, 11th July 1916.	12-25 P. M., 11th July 1916.
14	Edalji Hormusji Cooper ...	8-30 A. M., 21st July 1916.	9 A. M., 21st July 1916.	11-15 A. M., 21st July 1916.	6-30 P. M., 21st July 1916.	7 P. M., 21st July 1916.
15	Kaikhusru Framji Kavarana.	8 A. M., 22nd September 1916.	6-30 A. M., 22nd September 1916.	8 A. M., 22nd September 1916.	10 A. M., 22nd September 1916.	10-30 A. M., 22nd September 1916.
16	Pheroz Jehangir Gbiwalla	Hour not known, 16th November 1916.	1-30 and 7-15 A. M., 17th November 1916.	8-45 A. M., 17th November 1916.	9-30 A. M., 17th November 1916.	10 A. M., 17th November 1916.
17	Cawasji Hormusji Patel ...	Hour not known, 16th November 1916.	1-30 and 7-15 A. M., 17th November 1916.	8-45 A. M., 17th November 1916.	9-30 A. M., 17th November 1916.	10 A. M., 17th November 1916.
18	Dinshaw Kharsedji Billard maker.	Hour not known, 16th November 1916.	1-30 and 7-15 A. M., 17th November 1916.	8-45 A. M., 17th November 1916.	9-30 A. M., 17th November 1916.	10 A. M., 17th November 1916.
19	Rustomji Pallenji Gadiwalla.	11 A. M., 17th November 1916.	11 A. M., 17th November 1916.	1 P. M., 17th November 1916.	5 P. M., 17th November 1916.	5-5 P. M., 17th November 1916.
20	Rupabai Bhicaji Cooper ...	12-15 A. M., 29th November 1916.	2 A. M., 29th November 1916.	5-45 A. M., 29th November 1916.	10 A. M., 29th November 1916.	10-15 A. M., 29th November 1916.

Police Commissioner's Office }
Bombay, 9th May 1917.

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

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. 4857.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1917.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 5537/7, dated the 19th May 1917—

Submitting the Annual Police Report for the city of Bombay for the year 1916.

RESOLUTION.—The total number of cognizable offences of all classes reported to the Bombay City Police in 1916 was 50,783, showing an increase of 7,097 cases, or over 16 per cent. on the figures of the previous year.

2. The increase is attributed by the Commissioner of Police partly to the registration at police stations of all cases taken up by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under Act XI of 1890, and partly to an increase of prosecutions of hawkers and merchants for causing obstruction in the streets. It is observed that the number of petty cases taken up was greatly reduced, in 1909 and 1910, as it was thought that the police might be more profitably employed than in prosecuting them. In 1909 the number of cognizable cases reported under class VI was 31,945 only. But such prosecutions have evidently been found to be necessary. Their numbers have gradually risen, until in 1916 they totalled 41,943.

3. The cognizable cases under the Penal Code reported during the year rose to 8,840, an increase of slightly over 5 per cent. Of those reported during the year or pending at its commencement, 8,390 Penal Code cases were classed as true, showing an increase of 198.

4. In 1915 and 1916 the rise in these figures has been very slight, which is a satisfactory sign. But it is noticeable that the numbers recorded ten years ago are now doubled. It is a safe conclusion that the increase is the result of better registration and of freer reporting of cases by the public and by police officers. The sanctioned strength of the police has been increased by one-third since 1906, and this fact by itself was sufficient to cause a large increase in the amount of crime coming to light. Since 1910, moreover, most of the police stations have been reorganized on a new model, with a strong registering and investigating staff, and these changes have inevitably led to increased registration.

5. The percentage of conviction in Penal Code cases was 48.92, as compared with 46.49 in 1915. Of the total of persons arrested in all classes of cases 94.87 were convicted, as against 94.98 in 1915. These are satisfactory proportions.

6. Three police stations were opened on the new system towards the close of the year. The rapid increase of population in the northern half of the Island will, as the Commissioner of Police remarks, make some strengthening of the force in that region necessary in the near future. The Alexandra Dock police, to which the Commissioner refers as inadequate, is about to be reinforced.

7. The sections of the report dealing with motor vehicles and street accidents are of special interest. 1,037 motor cars were registered in Bombay, as compared with 733 in 1915. There were 684 motor vehicle accidents, of which 33, including 2 doubtful cases, proved fatal. Omitting the two doubtful cases, 25 of these were due to the fault of the pedestrian, and in 16 the victims were children. Energetic action has been taken in several directions to put a stop to reckless driving of motor vehicles. But the above figures show that reckless motor driving is responsible for only a small proportion of fatal accidents. In proportion to the numbers of vehicles, accidents caused by other

conveyances are increasing more rapidly than accidents caused by motor cars. The Commissioner has been able to show that the proportion of fatal street accidents of all kinds per 1,00,000 of population is not greater in Bombay than in other large cities in the world. The comparison is reassuring on the whole. Conveyances are perhaps less numerous in Bombay than in an European town of equal population. But this difference is more than balanced by the lack of alertness on the part of foot-passengers in Bombay, accustomed as they are in large part to a country life. The fact that the number of victims of motor-accidents in Bombay is not greater than in western cities, where foot-passengers are more experienced and more alert, testifies to the strict control which the police maintain over drivers.

At the same time the Governor in Council desires that no effort should be spared to minimize the risk of accidents, and he trusts that the Commissioner will continue to devote special attention to this branch of his work.

8. The report describes many interesting phases of police activity and organisation. The Criminal Investigation Department showed its detective ability in a number of important cases. The headquarters training school for constables, which is conducted on peculiarly economical lines, declined slightly in numbers. A police boys' brigade, composed of the sons of constables or of their near relatives, was formed with a view to providing an additional recruiting ground for constables. A co-operative credit society was inaugurated for members of the mounted police, and can have none but the best effect on the morale of that branch of the force.

9. Government note the Commissioner's remark that it is becoming impossible, with the present rates of pay, to attract the class of man required for the constabulary: The present is not a convenient time for incurring large expenditure, but any proposals which the Commissioner may have to make on the subject will receive attentive consideration. It is regrettable that the health of the force should have declined to such an extent that admissions to hospital rose by one-third.

10. Much extra work was again thrown upon the police in 1916 by the war, especially in connection with passports and foreigners. Government learn with pleasure that the burden has been well sustained. They desire particularly to acknowledge the willing and arduous service of the armed branch of L Division. Mr. Vincent's commendations of individual officers are noted.

Mr. Vincent was in charge of the office of Commissioner practically throughout the year, and the Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the success that has attended his first year's administration of his important office.

A. F. KINDERSLEY,

Under Secretary to Government.

G. R. No. 4857, J. D., dated the 30th July 1917.

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..