

FEDERATED MALAY STATES POLICE.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF CRIME AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE FORCE FOR THE YEAR 1924.

(NOTE.—The term "average" as employed in this report means the annual average for the quinquennial period next preceding the year under review unless there is anything repugnant thereto in the context.)

PART I.

THE STATE OF CRIME.

1. The total number of offences of all kinds reported or suspected was 65,006 compared with 56,812 in 1923 and an average of 62,567.

Appendix "A" contains a tabulated statement of the number of crimes reported or suspected during the year. Offences are classified according to the laws dealing with them and their local incidence. The appendix also shows the number of cases in which arrests were made or summons effected and of cases in which convictions or committals were recorded.

Female offenders convicted during the year numbered 612 compared with 611 in 1923 and an average of 648; juveniles numbered 56 compared with 66 in 1923 and an average of 60. Of the females convicted, 45 were convicted of offences under the Common Gaming Houses Enactment and 18 of drunkenness. Of the 56 juveniles convicted, 29 were convicted of offences against property.

SEIZABLE CRIME.

2. Seizable offences reported or suspected during the year totalled 8,508 compared with 8,473 in 1923 and an average of 11,089.

The Perak total is more than that of 1923 but is 16.7 per cent. below the average; in Selangor there is shown a decrease of 30.2 per cent. below the average; in Negri Sembilan, a decrease of 27.2 per cent. below the average, and in Pahang a decrease of 22.1 per cent. below the average.

The following comparative tabulation of serious crimes shows a very slight increase as compared with 1923.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SERIOUS OFFENCES REPORTED.

Offences.	1924.	1923.	Average.
Murder and homicide	89	89	120
Gang-robbery	43	61	125
Robbery	65	83	155
House-breaking	198	150	158
Theft (serious)	224	208	313
Counterfeit coin and stamp	19	11	8
Unlawful societies	16	17	22
Mischief by fire	29	19	28
Total	683	638	929

Of the 89 murders and homicides, 70 can be classified as murder punishable under section 302 of the Penal Code. Of these, motives purely personal, are as follows:

Sexual jealousy	10
Revenge	4
Sudden quarrels	15
Domestic quarrels	7
Faction fights	4

Twelve murders were committed in the course of robbery and in the remaining eighteen cases the motives were obscure.

Robbery and gang-robbery combined amount to only 75 per cent. of last year's figures. Among the various factors contributing to bring about this decrease may be mentioned: (i) the internecine warfare in China which offers opportunities to any desperado; (ii) good work by the Detectives and Police in Perak and Selangor; (iii) the greater use made of Police supervision and the banishment of alien criminals on every possible occasion.

Riots and unlawful assemblies decreased from 11 to 6 while cases of resistance to apprehension and escape numbered 26 compared with 28 in 1923.

A comparison of numbers of the more serious offences against property in 1924 with those committed in 1904 is interesting. The figures are as follows and the period exactly corresponds with the inauguration of the Central Registry for the identification of criminals by means of finger-prints:

	1904.	1924.
Gang-robbery	236	43
Robbery	422	65
House-breaking	403	198
Theft (serious)	656	224

Simple thefts (minor) and thefts (minor) in a dwelling show a decrease compared with last year:

	1924.	1923.	Average.
Simple thefts (minor)	2,932	3,025	3,769
Thefts (minor) in a dwelling	3,064	3,199	4,438

The number of cases of receiving stolen property was 487 compared with 459 in 1923 and an average of 610.

Assaults to outrage the modesty of women numbered 44 compared with 24 and an average of 23; rapes numbered 9, an increase of 3, the average being 6, whilst there were 4 cases of unnatural offences compared with 4 in 1923 and an average of 4.

Murders averaged 1 in every 19,659 and suicides 1 in every 13,232 of the population estimated at 1,376,188 as compared with 1 in every 25,485 and 1 in every 13,232 during 1923.

The total value of property reported to have been lost in the commission of offences was \$469,776, probably a greatly exaggerated amount. The actual value of property recovered was \$134,041, or a little over 28 per cent. compared with \$461,576 reported lost in the previous year, of which \$67,192 or a little over 14 per cent. was recovered. The average value of property reported lost and actually recovered is \$730,851 and \$101,865, respectively, and the average percentage recovered is 14.

DELETERIOUS DRUGS.

There were six cases of seizures of deleterious drugs during the year. The following tabulation shows the nature and quantities of drugs seized:

Ganja.	Morphia.	Opium.	Remarks.
Tahil $\frac{1}{2}$	Packets 2 and 1 hyperdermic syringe	Packets 51	Opium sent to Chandu Department. Ganja and morphia with syringe destroyed.

A survey of the whole field of serious and seizable crime shews that the figures are generally well below the average.

NON-SEIZABLE CRIME.

3. Non-seizable offences reported or suspected during the year amounted to 56,498 compared with 48,339 in 1923 and an average of 51,278.

Cases of affray increased from 974 in 1923 to 1,041 and vagrancy decreased from 1,695 to 958.

Increases are noticeable in the following offences: Reports under suppression of gaming increased from 896 to 909. Dishonest misappropriation of property increased from 181 to 206 and Customs from 1,164 to 1,514.

Forgery decreased from 34 to 29.

Eight hundred and ninety-seven persons were dealt with as habitual offenders compared with 1,059 in 1923 and an average of 1,584.

Of the non-seizable offences reported and suspected 12,657 or 22.4 per cent. related to assaults or simple hurts; 1,497 or 3 per cent. to offences under the Labour Code; 10,242 or 18 per cent. to offences under the Minor Offences Enactment and 12,231 or 22 per cent. to offences relating to vehicles, including jinrickshas, motor-cars, etc. These figures represent more than half of the total non-seizable offences reported and suspected.

THE CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE, DETECTIVE AND SUPPRESSION OF GAMING BRANCHES.

4. Action under the Common Gaming Houses Enactment was taken in 880 cases compared with 833 in 1923 and an average of 808. The total number of persons arrested was 3,341 compared with 3,034 in 1923 and an average of 3,115. Of these 2,896 were convicted compared with 2,526 in 1923 and an average of 2,696. Fines amounting to \$31,460 were inflicted, of which \$23,587 were recovered compared

with \$36,912 inflicted and \$27,244 recovered in 1923 and an average of \$44,487 and \$32,304, respectively. There was, generally speaking, no organized gaming on a large scale.

Appendix "B" is a return of offences under the Common Gaming Houses Enactment.

5. There were no serious outbreaks of organized crime during the year with the exception of a succession of robberies committed by a gang of Malays in Lower Perak and several cases of hired cars being held up and robbed by armed Chinese in Negri Sembilan.

In Perak the trouble occurred in Lower Perak in the difficult country at the mouth of the Bernam River and was due to a body of foreign Malays led by an old offender who was finally captured and sentenced and the gang dispersed.

At the same time a small gang of Tsing Yuens who has been active in committing robberies during the previous year and who were responsible for the murder by shooting of two Sikh Police Constables at Sungkai in January were arrested in possession of home-made guns and dealt with.

In Negri Sembilan during the latter half of the year there were several instances of hired motor vehicles being held up by two or more Chinese armed with pistols but these robberies ceased on the capture of the two leaders.

Selangor was particularly free of crime and Pahang as well enjoyed a quiet year.

REGISTRATION OF CRIMINALS AND POLICE SUPERVISION.

6. Subjoined are extracts from the report of the Registrar of Criminals for the year under review. The returns show the capacity of the Registry to deal efficiently and expeditiously with large numbers of records and its continued valuable assistance in detecting recidivists.

The following tabulation gives a comparative record of the work accomplished during the year 1924 and previous years:

	1923.	1924.	Average.	Total on 31st December, 1924, since establishment of the Criminal Registry.
1. First offenders registered	9,475	9,965	10,765	175,790
2. Recidivists re-registered	3,715	3,468	3,819	47,391
3. Searches made relating to current crime only ...	25,892	26,245	26,777	340,581
4. Identifications established in current crime ...	5,155	5,032	4,989	58,344
5. Federated Malay States, Kedah and Johore banishment memoranda prepared	448	298	489	8,065
6. Inter-prison identifications established	728	650	746	8,199
7. Returned banishees detected	48	62	53	682
8. Criminals sentenced to Police supervision (Federated Malay States only)	65	203	54	565
9. Records deleted owing to death or other causes	2,034	240	1,639	11,543
1. Searches relating to candidates for Government service	2,052	2,213		
Identifications relating to candidates for Government service (with convictions recorded)	73	62		
Identifications relating to candidates for Government service (with records of previous Government service)	68	63		
2. Searches relating to applicants for motor car drivers' licences	3,122	4,318		
Identifications relating to applicants for motor car drivers' licences (with convictions recorded)	175	212		
3. Searches relating to applicants for hawkers' licences, firearm permits, etc.	2,093	1,334		
Identifications relating to applicants for hawkers' licences, firearm permits, etc. (with convictions recorded)	93	86		
4. Searches relating to deceased persons	904	1,048		
Identifications relating to searches of deceased persons	52	53		

The distribution of enquiries received in connection with current crime and of identifications resulting therefrom is as follows:

	Enquiries.	Identifications.	Percentage of Identifications to searches.
Federated Malay States ...	9,720	1,959	20.15
Straits Settlements ...	8,731	1,841	21.09
Kedah ...	2,319	472	20.35
Johore ...	4,105	571	13.89
Perlis ...	134	32	23.95
Kelantan ...	521	67	12.86
Trengganu ...	715	90	12.59
Total ...	26,245	5,032	Mean 19.17 percentage

The mean percentage of identifications exhibits a decrease of .74 on last year.

The subjoined table sets forth in detail the actual registration of finger impressions during the year:

	Current crime.		Banishees.		Police deserters.		Totals.	
	First offenders.	Recidi-vists.	First offenders.	Recidi-vists.	First offenders.	Recidi-vists.	First offenders.	Recidi-vists.
Federated Malay States	3,388	1,299	44	3	31	1	3,463	1,303
Straits Settlements ...	2,970	1,335	165	...	13	2	3,148	1,337
Kedah ...	726	333	1	...	1	...	728	333
Johore ...	1,367	366	...	...	8	...	1,375	366
Kelantan ...	233	45	...	...	...	...	233	45
Perlis ...	60	25	...	...	...	...	60	25
Trengganu ...	296	37	...	4	5	...	301	41
Siam ...	...	...	423	2	...	...	423	2
Burma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian known depredators and bad characters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...
Local bad characters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	...
Foreign bad characters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Escaped prisoners ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Absconders from bail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10
Criminal lunatics ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3
Persons wanted on warrant of arrest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
Morphia subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morphia injectors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Absconding vagrants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							9,965	3,468

Analyses of current crime (Appendices "C," "C1," "C2," "C3," "C4," "C5" and "C6") are appended to the report further particularizing the registration effected during the year, exhibiting also the racial incidence of crime and enumerating the offences for which registration is effected.

The finger impressions of 1,048 dead bodies were sent to the Registry during the year for examination compared with 904 in 1923 and an average of 999. Among the more interesting of the 53 identifications obtained were the following:

(A) A Malay shot by a watchman at Utan Melintang on 18th June, 1924, was traced as C.R. 27,195 with two previous convictions. The watchman who pleaded that it was dark and he thought deceased came to steal coconuts, was committed for trial, charged with murder.

(B) A Chinese shop-keeper was stabbed fatally by someone unknown at Kali during the night of 21st July, 1924, he was traced as C.R. 21,191 with one previous conviction for voluntarily causing hurt.

(C) A Javanese murdered by two other Javanese at Tanjong Malim on 14th September, 1924, was traced as C.R. 61,070 with one previous conviction.

(D) A Chinese murdered by gang-robbers during the robbing of his house on the Selama Road on 9th September, 1924, was traced as C.R. 104,337 with one previous conviction.

(E) A Tamil found dead in Malay Mosque, Kuala Lumpur, on 10th May, 1924, was traced as C.R. 25,417 with six previous convictions.

(F) A Chinese killed by a motor-car in Kuala Lumpur on 18th August, 1924, who was traced as C.R. 20,646 with seven previous convictions was once banished from Selangor for five years.

Of 650 inter-prison identifications 49 were in respect of persons convicted in foreign States.

Foreign State in which previously convicted.	Country in which arrested.			
	Federated Malay States.	Straits Settlements.	Kedah.	Johore.
North India ...	9	1	—	—
South India ...	20	4	2	1
Burma ...	1	—	—	—
Java ...	—	1	—	—
Amoy, China ...	1	—	—	—
Sandakan, Borneo ...	1	—	—	—
Siam ...	7	1	—	—
	39	7	2	1

One hundred and sixty-three new sentences of Police supervision came into operation in the Federated Malay States during the year compared with 65 in 1923 and an average of 54. Of this total, 19 supervisees have completed their term of supervision, 90 were reported regularly, 42 failed to report (of whom 6 were arrested and sentenced for further sentences against property), 14 have been banished and the remaining 12 have removed themselves beyond the borders of the Federated Malay States.

SUDDEN AND SUSPICIOUS DEATHS.

7. One thousand one hundred and eighty-four sudden or suspicious deaths were investigated under Chapter XXXI of the Criminal Procedure Code and reported to Magistrates and Deputy Public Prosecutors compared with 971 in 1923 and an average of 1,171. The classification of the causes of death is as follows:

	1924.	1923.	Average.
Deaths by sentence of law ...	18	8	11
All deaths resulting from offences ...	115	99	148
Justifiable homicides ...	4	10	12
Suicides ...	104	104	151
Misadventures and accidents ...	612	481	546
Found dead ...	53	60	81
Natural causes ...	278	209	222
Total ...	1,184	971	1,171

Appendix "E" gives a more comprehensive and detailed classification of the causes of death.

PART II.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE FORCE.

8. The approved strength of Peace Officers in the Police Force for 1924 and the actual strength on the 31st December were as set forth hereunder:

	Approved strength.	Actual strength on 31st December.
Gazetted Officers, British and Malay ...	41	45
British Chief Inspectors and Inspectors ...	51	51
Malay " " " "	20	20
Malay subordinate police officers and constables ...	2,020	2,027
Indian " " " "	1,616	1,596
Veterinary " " " "	66	64
Detectives ...	187	152
Total ...	4,001	3,955

The experiment started in 1924 of manning Port Dickson and Mantin districts wholly with Malays has so far proved successful and is being continued in 1925.

RECRUITMENT.

The Force continues to progress in the quality of the personnel selected for enrolment and the proportion of trained and reliable policemen is steadily increasing.

The number of Malays enrolled (and re-enrolled) was 159 and of Indians 147 compared with 166 and 192, respectively, in the previous year and an average of 297 and 154.

There were 589 Malay applicants.

The Malay recruits now compare favourably as regards drill and general smartness with Indian recruits.

The Refresher Courses commenced during 1923 were continued during 1924 with satisfactory results but much more emphasis should be given to police duties, particularly as regards the prevention and detection of crime, in the instruction of those undergoing the course.

DISCIPLINE.

9. The total number of breaches of discipline and offences against the general laws committed by subordinate Police officers and constables was 1953 or .49 offence per man compared with 2,279 or .59 in 1923 and an average of 3,230 or .89 per man.

The general improvement in discipline is directly attributable to the new pay rates which ensure sufficient applicants for enlistment to enable badly behaved subordinate Police officers or constables to be dismissed with the certainty of being able to replace them.

The offences recorded against Malays and Indians separately work out at .57 offence per Malay and .47 offence per Indian.

There was an increase in the number of cases of intoxication among Sikhs which totalled 90 compared with 68 in 1923 and 86 in 1922. Cases of absences decreased from 732 to 587 and sleeping on duty from 160 to 154. Sixty-six members of the Police Force were convicted of offences against the general laws of the State compared with 65 in 1923 and 53 in 1922. The average is 68. Of the 66 offences recorded, Malays were guilty of 28, Indians of 33 and detectives 5 and Veterinary Police nil. Appendix "H" is a tabulated statement of breaches of discipline and offences detected.

10. The usual inspections were carried out during the year.

MUSKETRY.

11. During the year 3,052 men fired the trained men's course as prescribed in the Police Musketry Regulations compared with 3,244 in 1923. The mean number of points obtained per trained man was 84.98 out of a possible 144. Of the total who fired 1,690 were Malays with a mean score of 79.40 and 1,362 Indians with a mean score of 90.57. The following table shows the percentage of each class:

Marksmen.		1st class.		2nd class.		3rd class.		Unclassified.	
Malay.	Indian.	Malay.	Indian.	Malay.	Indian.	Malay.	Indian.	Malay.	Indian.
200 or 11.83%	295 or 21.66%	587 or 34.73%	470 or 34.51%	353 or 20.89%	262 or 19.24%	390 or 23.08%	236 or 17.33%	160 or 9.47%	99 or 7.27%

In addition to the above 120 Malays and 101 Indians fired the recruit's course of musketry.

The best Malay shot was No. 1,681, 2nd class Corporal Daud of the Perak Contingent with a score of 134 points, the best among the Indians was No. 1,589, 2nd class Constable Phuman Singh of the Pahang Contingent with a score of 135 points.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND STORES.

All arms in Perak and Selangor, 284 rifles in Negri Sembilan and 173 in Pahang were stripped during the year.

12. Stocks of ammunition of all kinds were maintained at approved levels throughout the year.

Appendix "I" gives particulars of the number of arms and the amount of ammunition on issue and in stock at the end of the year.

Surveys of Police stores were held during the year at Head-quarters, Depot, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Taiping, Kuala Lipis, Ipoh, Kampar and Seremban.

There were 423 Police bicycles maintained in the various Contingent registers. Repairs suffered owing to difficulty in obtaining spare parts due to the variety of patterns of bicycles in use for which spare parts were locally unobtainable.

HEALTH.

13. The total number of cases treated was 14,612 compared with 15,483 in 1923 and an average of 13,248. This figure represents an average of 3.81 reports per man for the year compared with 5.16 in 1923 and an average of 3.67. A total of 2,411 cases were admitted to hospital; 3,850 were treated as out-patients and 8,351 were given medicine and ordered to duty. There were 24 deaths during the year compared with 18 in 1923 and an average of 30.

STATIONS, BUILDINGS, WORKS AND TELEPHONES.

14. At the close of the year there were maintained 178 Police stations and 11 Police posts. Of this number 40 were District Head-quarter stations.

All Police telephones have now been connected with the public exchanges which is a great advance in efficiency. Police stations may now be used as public telephone call offices under certain conditions.

PENSIONS.

15. On 1st January, 1924, the total number of Asiatic Police pensioners was 1,130. Their pensions totalled \$110,185.

During the year 78 new pensions and a number of gratuities were granted amounting to \$18,447 and 20 pensions lapsed.

On 31st December, 1924, there were borne on the pension rolls 1,188 Asiatic Police pensioners whose pensions totalled \$126,034.

REWARDS AND THE POLICE REWARD FUND.

16. The balance standing to the credit of the fund on the 31st December, 1923, was \$643.

Deposits during the year 1924 amounted to \$14,734 and withdrawals to \$14,970.

On 31st December, 1924, there was standing to the credit of the fund the sum of \$407 in addition to \$26,800 invested in local Government loans.

Thirty-two records of commendation were granted to members of the Force (excluding detectives) for meritorious Police work. In eighteen cases the award was supplemented with a monetary grant from the reward fund and in two cases Police reward watches were presented. There were also eighteen separate cases of reward from the reward fund.

Seventy-six members of the Force were rewarded by the Customs Department for assistance rendered in excise cases.

EXPENDITURE.

16A. The estimated total expenditure for the year under review amounted to \$3,016,452. The actual expenditure was \$2,811,035.

The actual expenditure incurred in respect of Personal Emoluments excluding compassionate and war allowances, pensions and clerical service, was 83.65 per cent. of the total, viz., \$2,351,590 as compared with the following figures for the previous five years:

1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,352,254
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,439,937
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,471,719
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,191,292
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,052,293

A balance of \$95,461 or 3.90 per cent. of the whole remained at the end of the year.

The expenditure under other charges was estimated at \$569,400. The actual expenditure was \$459,444 as compared with the following figures for the previous five years:

1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$475,542
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	486,366
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442,202
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	430,165
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	332,838

After allowing for outstanding Crown Agents accounts the unexpended balance amounted to \$93,178 equivalent to 16.36 per cent. of the total.

The total cost of the Central Criminal Registry amounted to \$22,877 which was apportioned between the Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements, Johore, Kedah, in the ratio of 45 per cent., 35 per cent., 10 per cent. and 10 per cent., respectively.

Details of expenditure under Personal Emoluments and Other Charges are shown on Appendices "K" and "L."

PERSONAL.

17. Mr. W. L. Conlay, C.B.E., was in charge of the department until 15th August, 1924, when he proceeded on three months' leave prior to retirement, and was relieved by Mr. C. H. Sansom from Johore as Acting Commissioner.

Mr. V. G. Savi was Chief Police Officer, Perak, until 26th April, 1924, when he went on leave and was succeeded by Mr. G. Simpson.

Mr. Savi resumed charge of the Perak Contingent from Mr. Simpson on 22nd December on return from furlough.

Mr. G. P. Cuscaden and Mr. G. S. Magill were in charge of the Selangor and Negri Sembilan Contingent throughout the year respectively.

Mr. L. L. Mills acted as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Pahang, for the first six months of the year until transferred on deputation to Johore and was relieved by Mr. L. H. Hart who remained in charge of the Pahang Contingent until 22nd December, when Mr. Simpson took over.

Mr. H. Fairburn was Director, Criminal Investigation Department, until 24th April when he proceeded on leave and was succeeded by Mr. A. W. Hamilton.

Mr. E. Bagot was Commandant, Dépôt, for the first three months of the year when he went home on leave and was relieved by Mr. J. P. Pennefather-Evans who remained in charge thereof until the end of the year.

Mr. A. C. M. Wall relieved Mr. J. P. Pennefather-Evans as Adjutant in March. Messrs. Ogg, Wall and Rodda at different times held the post of Paymaster, and Mr. L. A. G. Morriss was in charge of the Criminal Registry throughout the year.

Messrs. Mills, Cullen and Morgan were transferred to Johore on deputation, and Mr. B. M. B. O'Connell returned to the Federated Malay States from Johore.

Mr. R. M. Fry, Probationary Assistant Commissioner of Police, returned from China on 16th August after passing final examination in Cantonese.

Mr. G. R. V. Bolster, Probationary Assistant Commissioner of Police, resigned on 7th November and returned to Europe.

The following Probationary Assistant Commissioners were appointed during the year:

Messrs. D. P. Macnamara
 „ J. B. J. Birch
 „ J. Gardiner
 „ T. A. R. Nightingale
 „ R. Burns

In recognition of his long and meritorious service Mr. G. F. Neal, pensioned Armourer, Federated Malay States Police, was awarded the Imperial Service Medal by His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The Federated Malay States Police taking part in the Ceremony of Unveiling the War Memorial at Kuala Lumpur on 30th March were highly commended by His Excellency the High Commissioner for their smartness and steady bearing.

Tengku Mohamed ibni Almerhum Sultan Ahmad Maatham Shah was appointed an Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the High Commissioner in the place of the Datoh Muda Kinta who was given leave to proceed to Europe.

It is with deep regret that I record the death of Inspector O'Hanlon which occurred on the 30th December, 1923, while on furlough in Europe, and the death of Inspector J. McCarthy which occurred on the 14th October, 1924, in Penang hospital, while on his way to Europe on furlough.

PART III. GENERAL.

REVENUE.

18. The revenue collected by the department during 1924 was \$198,692, the totals for the previous five years being:

1923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	\$244,298
1922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	218,817
1921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,107
1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	233,035
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200,668

The total revenue shows a considerable decrease compared with 1923 owing to collection on spirit and toddy-shop licences being taken over by the Customs Department since the last quarter of 1923.

Appendix "J" details the revenue collected under the various headings.

DESTRUCTION OF NOXIOUS ANIMALS.

19. The following table gives a comparison between the number of noxious animals and crocodiles' eggs destroyed during the year 1923 and previous years:

Animals.	Killed, 1924.	Killed, 1923.	Average.
Crocodiles	3,190	2,250	1,012
Tigers	93	86	80
Leopards and panthers	69	54	49
Poisonous snakes	137	119	106
	Destroyed, 1924.	Destroyed, 1923.	Average.
Crocodiles' eggs	2,753	2,960	2,398

A sum of \$8,374 was paid during the year in the rewards for the destruction of noxious animals and crocodiles' eggs compared with \$7,333 in 1923 and an average of \$5,039.

The number of persons reported killed by noxious animals was 40 compared with 39 in 1923 and an average of 37; of this total, 10 were killed by crocodiles, 23 by tigers, 1 by elephants, 2 by snakes and 4 by other animals.

OUTBREAKS OF FIRE.

20. Outbreaks of fire during the year 1924 occurred as tabulated hereunder:

State.	No. of fires.	No. of houses destroyed.	No. of houses partially destroyed.	Material of which houses constructed.	Stated value of property destroyed.	No. of persons injured or killed.	No. in which fire-brigade attended.	Remarks.
Perak ...	145	284	33	57 attap, 252 wood and attap, 6 brick, wood, etc., 2 lallang and timber	183,087 49	4	15	27 plantation fires, 1 motor car
Selangor ...	87	91	30	50 wood and attap, 29 wood, brick and tiles, 19 wood and corrugated iron, 4 wood and tile, 19 wood and lallang	147,128 95	4	15	9 plantation fires, 1 rottan fire, 1 pigstye fire, 1 attap fire, 1 lallang fire while in cart and 1 clearing fire
N. Sembilan	54	38	13	Tile, wood, attap and planks	15,187 04	2*	1	7 estate fires, 3 jungle fires and 2 bullock carts
Pahang ...	34	134	...	Wood, plank, bamboo and attap	47,118 00	...	...	1 serious fire in which 103 shop houses, that is nearly half of Tanjong Lampur village in Kuantan district were burnt, involving damages estimated at \$42,693 and 5 plantation fires
Total ...	320	547	76	...	392,521 48	10 injured	31	

(* One subsequently died.)

A total of 320 outbreaks of fire were reported as compared with 298 in 1923 and an average of 306, the reported value of property destroyed being \$392,521 compared with \$236,521 in 1923 and an average of \$732,575.

In	1 fire	the damage was stated to exceed	\$40,000
In	7 fires	"	10,000 but not \$20,000
In	26 "	"	1,000 " 10,000
In	87 "	"	100 " 1,000
In	199 "	did not exceed	... .. 100

Of the one fire in which property of over \$40,000 was claimed to have been destroyed, occurred in Pahang and of the seven fires in which property of over \$10,000 was claimed to have been destroyed, five occurred in Perak and two in Selangor.

The attributed causes of the outbreaks were as follows:

	No. of outbreaks.	Value of property involved.
Accident and carelessness	234	\$312,970
Probably accident	26	53,878
Mischief	27	2,604
Probably mischief	11	6,706
Unascertained	22	16,363
Total ...	320	392,521

MISSING PERSONS.

21. Enquiries were instituted during the year to ascertain the whereabouts of 114 missing persons. Of these 67 were traced. The number reported missing in 1923 was 97 of whom 46 were traced and the average was 87 lost and 46 found.

CATTLE POUNDS.

22. Animals of various kinds to the following numbers were impounded during the year—38 horses and ponies, 6,254 head of horned cattle, 129 sheep, 6,480 goats, 1 pig and 37 other animals. The total number of animals impounded was 12,939 compared with 12,085 for 1923 and an average of 14,037. The figures still show a decrease compared with the average. Unredeemed impounded animals were sold by the Police during the year as follows—2 horses and ponies, 3 bullocks, 37 goats, 1 kid and 1 pig.

LICENCES: FIREARMS, EXPLOSIVES, DOG, GAME AND MISCELLANEOUS.

23. Subjoined is a comparative tabulation showing the numbers and varieties of firearms licensed and re-licensed.

Arms.	1924.	1923.	Average.
Rifles and carbines	2,082	2,178	2,268
Single and double-barrelled breech loading guns	12,780	12,188	11,649
Muzzle-loading guns	1,059	1,189	1,231
Revolvers and pistols	3,195	3,066	3,026
Air-guns	536	487	571
Magazine fowling pieces	4	4	—
Total ...	19,656	19,112	18,745

Permits to carry and use arms under licences to possess numbered 1,512 compared with 1,356 in 1923 and 1,496 in 1922 and an average of 1,480.

There were 180 prosecutions under the Arms and Explosives Enactments compared with 212 in 1923 and an average of 183.

There were in the Federated Malay States 7 licensed dealers in firearms and 20 licensed dealers in explosives. Registered magazines for storage of explosives numbered 167.

Explosives and ammunition imported and declared (including inter-State transportation) amounted during the year to the following:

Gelignite, gunpowder, etc.	175,075 lbs.
Detonators	764,272
Fuse	81,287 coils
Fowling-piece ammunition	736,430 rounds
Rifle ammunition	608,969 „
Revolver ammunition	37,195 „
Percussion caps	4,025 „
Fireworks	476,415 lbs.

Licences issued during the year.	Perak.	Selangor.	Negri Sembilan.	Pahang.	Total.	Total, 1923.	Average.
To deal in fireworks	302	151	82	46	581	586	675
Hawker	668	404	58	182	1,312	1,240	1,307
Music	2,003	1,338	277	134	3,752	3,082	2,882
Billiard saloon	81	78	3	43	205	213	215
Shooting gallery	74	...	...	9	83	56	70
Theatre ... ..	...	1	140	...	141	116	336
Second-hand dealer	153	48	6	6	213	148	61
Game bird ... ..	...	...	600	525	1,125	3,825	{ Issued by this depart- ment from 1923.
Deer ... ..	...	...	50	113	163	168	
Manufacture and store matches ... ..	...	2	...	...	2	{ Not previously issued.	

RABIES AND THE DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.

24. There were no cases of rabies reported during the year.

Five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two dogs and three thousand three hundred and three bitches (a total of 9,085) were destroyed during the year compared with 6,160 dogs and 3,284 bitches (9,444 animals) destroyed in 1923 and an average total (dogs and bitches) of 9,502.

For the thirteenth year in succession no case of rabies has been reported in Perak.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY AND INTESTATE ESTATES.

25. The number of cases of articles lost or unclaimed reported to the Police was 797 which involved property valued at or which realized \$1,994. Of this sum \$1,456 was paid into revenue and the balance returned to owners.

Small estates of persons deceased intestate administered by Chief Police Officers numbered 480. The value of the estates totalled \$14,053. Of this amount, property or cash amounting to \$10,591 was made over to claimants; \$2,620 was temporarily or finally transferred to revenue as unclaimed; and \$842 was credited to the reward fund.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

26. As in previous years the Assistant Commissioner of Police, superintending the North Perak Circle and stationed at Taiping, performed the duties of Protector of Women and Girls for the districts of Larut, Krian and Matang, with the assistance of a Protectorate clerk. The Assistant Commissioner at Ipoh is also a Protector under the Enactment.

CONCLUSION.

27. It would not be fitting that this report should be concluded without reference to the retirement of Mr. W. L. Conlay, C.B.E., the late Commissioner. Mr. Conlay who commenced his career in the Army came to Malaya from India in 1893 when he was appointed an Inspector in the Perak Sikhs. He had acquired in India not only a knowledge of Hindustani, Punjabi and Persian but a most useful acquaintance with the characteristics of the natives of the Punjab and other provinces. Possessing a talent for the acquisition of languages he quickly mastered Malay and eventually became a recognised authority on this language. On the formation of the Malay States Guides from the Perak Sikhs Mr. Conlay elected to remain with the latter Force but in 1898 to 1902 when serving in Pahang he was appointed at various times Acting Assistant District Officer and District Officer. He returned to the Police as an Assistant Commissioner of Police in 1902 by which time the several State forces had been amalgamated under the title of the Federated Malay States Police.

In 1903 suggestions were called for from the senior members of the Force for the improvement of the service, and amongst other things, Mr. Conlay recommended the establishment of a finger-print bureau. This recommendation was favourably received by Captain Talbot, the then Commissioner, and Mr. Conlay was commissioned when he took his next leave to make a study of the system at Scotland Yard with a view to introducing it in the Federated Malay States on his return. Mr. Conlay quickly mastered the Henry System in use at Scotland Yard but his enquiring habit of mind led him to investigate the why and wherefore of the system and soon discovered it

had various serious defects which he considered should be eliminated. Getting possession of a number of discarded sets of finger-prints he experimented with them and before he returned to Malaya had evolved a new system which he submitted for the consideration of the Home Authorities. His treatise was sent to the Commissioner of Police, Sir E. R. Henry, for criticism, and he reported that he did not consider Mr. Conlay's system was any improvement on his own. Discouraged by this report, Mr. Conlay on his return to Malaya did not attempt to introduce his own system but commenced work on the Henry System. The writer of this report joined Mr. Conlay on the newly formed Criminal Registry in 1905, and was instructed by him in the Henry System. The prints which were given to the writer to practise on were those which had been used by Mr. Conlay when developing his system and it was apparent to the writer before long that the new system was in many ways much superior to the old. The writer persuaded Mr. Conlay, who was diffident in making use of his own system after it had been turned down by Sir E. R. Henry, to experiment again. The result was the development of the present system which is probably the best in the world at present. The system was studied by an Inspector named Fleck in the Straits Settlements Police and after mastering it he resigned and went to the United States of America where he introduced it in many of the principal cities under the title of the Conlay-Fleck System of Finger-print Identification.

Mr. Conlay not only established the Finger-print Bureau which is the best of its kind to be found anywhere but he reorganised the Force in every Department, gave it the Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Evidence Ordinance and the Drill Book in Malay, devised forms for all purposes and compiled Regulations covering almost every phase of Police work and greatly enhanced the efficiency of the Force in every particular. Mr. Conlay very richly deserved the honour of the C.B.E., and the grant of the King's Medal which was bestowed upon him after his retirement.

KUALA LUMPUR,
5th March, 1925.

C. HANNIGAN,
Commissioner of Police, F.M.S.

APPENDICES.

- A. Return of Offences Reported or Suspected.
- B.* Do. under the Common Gaming Houses Enactment.
- C.* Abstract Statement of Current Crime Registered.
- D.* Do. Return of Persons Banished.
- E.* Return of Sudden and Suspicious Deaths.
- F.* Morning State and Distribution Return.
- F².* Abstract Return of Increases and Decreases.
- F³.* Return of Casualties.
- G.* Recruiting Return.
- H.* Return of Breaches of Discipline and Other Offences by Members of the Force.
- I.* Return of Arms and Ammunition.
- J.* Revenue Return.
- K.* Statement of Personal Emoluments.
- L.* Statement of "Other Charges":

* Not printed.

APPENDIX A.

Return of Offences Reported or Suspected during the year ending 31st December, 1924, in the Federated Malay States Police.

Offences.	Number of Offences Reported or Suspected.					Number of Offences in which Arrest was effected.					Number of Offences resulting in Conviction or Committal for Trial.				
	States.					States.					States.				
	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.
A.—SEIZABLE OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE.															
Abetments of seizable offences	6	1	1	5	13	5	1	1	5	12	3	1	1	5	10
Attempts, seizable offences	56	42	19	18	135	33	31	15	17	96	21	18	13	13	65
Seizable offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riots, unlawful assemblies	4	1	1	...	6	4	1	1	...	6	2	...	1	...	3
Personating public servants, sections 170 and 171 ...	7	6	2	...	15	7	4	1	...	12	3	4	1	...	8
Harbouring offenders, sections 212 and 216 ...	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	2
Resistance to apprehension and escape, sections 224 to 225 (a)	12	6	4	4	26	8	5	1	3	17	5	4	1	2	12
Unspecified illegal act, section 225 (b)	1	...	2	1	4	1	...	2	...	3	1	...	2	...	3
Coin and stamps	2	14	2	1	19	2	14	2	1	19	2	11	2	1	16
Seizable offences against public health, safety, etc., sections 269, 270, 277, 279 to 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294	13	7	5	2	27	9	7	3	1	20	8	6	3	1	18
Seizable offences relating to religion, sections 295 to 297 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder	30	24	11	5	70	23	20	9	4	56	13	13	5	4	35
Culpable homicide not murder	9	5	5	...	19	8	5	3	...	16	8	4	3	...	15
Death by rash act	8	4	4	1	17	6	3	2	1	12	2	2	1	1	6
Exposure of infants and concealment of birth ...	2	2	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Hurt and grievous hurt of all kinds (except simple voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation)	92	42	38	36	208	80	36	30	32	178	54	27	29	31	141
Wrongful restraints and confinements	16	...	3	4	23	6	...	3	2	11	1	...	1	2	4
Assault, etc., to deter a public servant, section 353 ...	9	8	3	1	21	9	8	1	1	19	8	5	...	1	14
Assault, etc., to a woman, to outrage modesty, section 354	31	8	2	3	44	23	7	1	2	33	17	2	1	2	22
Assault, etc., in attempt to commit theft from the person, section 356 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault, etc., in attempting to wrongfully confine, section 357 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

<i>Kidnapping and abduction, sections 363 to 369, 371 to 374</i>	12	13	6	2	33	7	6	5	2	20	6	3	3	1	13
Dealing in slaves and forced labour	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Rape	4	1	4	...	9	4	1	3	...	8	4	1	3	...	8
Unnatural offences	2	2	...	...	4	2	2	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	3
Thefts (minor, of property under \$100)	1,374	958	396	204	2,932	479	337	151	56	1,023	340	224	84	51	699
Thefts (serious, \$100 or more)	25	8	5	1	39	3	1	2	...	6	1	1	1	...	3
Thefts in a dwelling (minor)	1,345	954	487	278	3,064	239	163	152	61	615	184	111	45	53	393
Thefts in a dwelling (serious)	79	64	28	14	185	22	15	7	5	49	14	13	6	5	38
Robbery	31	10	21	3	65	10	7	8	1	26	3	4	4	...	11
Gang-robbery	32	1	10	...	43	10	1	2	...	13	6	...	1	...	7
Belonging to a gang of habitual gang-robbers or thieves	3	...	22	...	25	3	...	22	...	25	1	...	19	..	20
Criminal breach of trust	245	127	44	25	441	40	27	11	7	85	18	23	6	6	53
Receiving, etc., stolen property	251	125	61	50	487	246	123	61	49	479	142	93	38	47	319
Seizable mischiefs, sections 428 to 433, 435 to 440	44	11	7	3	65	25	5	4	3	37	18	4	3	1	26
Criminal trespass	94	41	20	12	167	48	26	11	6	91	34	22	11	6	74
House-trespass	33	8	10	5	56	24	6	7	5	42	11	2	4	5	22
Lurking house-trespass	1	7	...	...	8	1	2	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	3
Serious house-breaking and theft in masonry or substantial wooden buildings	33	11	8	...	52	8	...	1	...	9	5	...	1	...	6
Minor house-breaking and theft in masonry or substantial wooden buildings	24	15	28	2	69	4	1	1	1	7	3	1	1	1	6
Serious house-breaking and theft in attap and other non-substantial buildings except out-buildings	21	3	...	4	28	2	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	2	3
Minor house-breaking and theft in attap and other non-substantial buildings except out-buildings	24	1	13	1	39	8	...	1	...	9	7	...	...	...	7
House-breaking and theft in non-substantial out-buildings, such as fowl houses, sheds, etc.	2	1	4	...	7	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Breaking open or unfastening a closed receptacle... ..	2	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
B.—SEIZABLE OFFENCES UNDER ENACTMENT OTHER THAN THE PENAL CODE.															
Dishonest disposal, etc., of postal article by an officer of the Postal Department ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seizable offences under the Telegraphs Enactment	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Unlawful return from banishment	10	1	2	...	13	9	1	2	...	12	8	1	2	...	11
Managing, etc., an unlawful society... ..	1	7	...	...	8	1	6	...	...	7	1	4	...	...	5
Spying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilfully, etc., causing danger on a railway	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence under section 214 of Companies Enactment	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Incest by a male Muhammadan	3	...	...	2	5	3	...	...	2	5	1	...	...	...	1
Total Seizable Offences	3,998	2,545	1,278	687	8,508	1,431	875	526	269	3,101	963	610	296	241	2,110

Return of Offences Reported or Suspected during the year ending 31st December, 1924, in the Federated Malay States—(cont.).

Offences.	Offences Reported.					Number of Offences Prosecuted by the Police.					Number of Offences in which the Informant was referred to a Magistrate or the Office was reported to an Officer having special Jurisdiction.				
	States.					States.					States.				
	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.
C.—NON-SEIZABLE OFFENCES UNDER THE PENAL CODE.															
Offences against the State ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealing deserter on vessel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Failing to report or take measures to prevent riot, sections 154 to 156 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray	395	442	161	43	1,041	391	442	160	42	1,035	4	...	1	1	6
Non-seizable offences by or relating to public servants, sections 161 to 169	105	108	21	7	241	102	106	21	7	236	3	2	...	...	5
All contempts, Chapter X	152	46	77	45	320	135	40	18	33	226	17	6	59	12	94
False evidence and offences against the public justice, sections 193 to 211, 213 to 215, 217 to 223, 227 to 229	15	7	8	5	35	15	7	7	5	34	...	...	1	...	1
Non-seizable offences against the public health, safety, etc., sections 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288 and 290	3	1	3	...	7	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	2	...	2
Causing miscarriage, etc., sections 312 to 316 ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Voluntarily causing hurt (section 323) and hurt under grave provocation (334)	853	904	242	45	2,044	163	114	50	24	351	690	790	192	21	1,693
Criminal force: Assault, criminal intimidation, insult or annoyance, threats, wounding religious feelings, sections 352, 355, 358, Chapter XXII, and section 298, Penal Code	5,655	4,183	1,923	896	12,657	43	20	32	52	147	5,612	4,163	1,891	844	12,510
Buying or disposing of slaves, section 370 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All extortions	6	2	2	4	14	5	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	3	6
Dishonest misappropriation of property	85	46	60	15	206	30	10	13	9	62	55	36	47	6	144
Criminal breach of trust by public servant, banker, etc., section 409	10	2	5	6	23	2	...	3	1	6	8	2	2	5	17
All cheatings, sections 417 to 420	93	49	24	16	182	42	22	5	13	82	51	27	19	3	100
All fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property, sections 421 to 424	15	1	1	3	20	8	1	1	3	13	7	...	...	...	7

Non-seizable mischiefs, sections 426, 427 and 434...	204	137	87	30	458	33	33	12	7	85	171	104	75	23	373
Forgery, sections 465 to 477 ...	8	12	6	3	29	7	9	3	2	21	1	3	3	1	8
Trade and property marks, sections 482 to 489 ...	1	...	...	3	4	1	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX ...	84	47	9	7	147	17	22	1	5	45	67	25	8	2	102
Defamation, Chapter XXI ...	11	1	20	...	32	4	1	3	...	8	7	...	17	...	24

D.—NON-SEIZABLE OFFENCES UNDER LAWS
OTHER THAN THE PENAL CODE.

Aerial Navigation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural Pests ...	66	69	253	76	464	6	1	191	40	238	60	68	62	36	226
Alien Missionaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aliens Restriction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appraisers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Auction Sales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Explosives ...	51	94	38	23	206	44	66	38	22	170	7	28	...	1	36
Affirmation ...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Billiards and Shooting Galleries ...	6	3	...	1	10	5	1	...	1	7	1	2	...	...	3
Births and Deaths Registration, Burials ...	16	25	8	3	52	5	3	8	1	17	11	22	...	2	35
Buffaloes ...	52	11	2	15	80	42	10	2	6	60	10	1	...	9	20
Burials and Burial Ground ...	1	4	...	...	5	1	3	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	1
Coin, Import and Export ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to Animals ...	964	460	57	48	1,529	947	457	57	47	1,508	17	3	...	1	21
Cruelty to Children (Childrens Enactment) ...	7	...	...	3	10	1	...	...	3	4	6	...	...	...	6
Customs Duties and Excise ...	652	490	327	45	1,514	625	468	305	36	1,434	27	22	22	9	80
Dangerous Act Endangering Human Life ...	13	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Deleterious Drugs, Poisons and Ganja ...	14	9	...	...	23	12	8	...	...	20	2	1	...	...	3
Dogs, Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Enactment ...	407	82	219	29	737	291	16	219	11	537	116	66	...	18	200
Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish Protection ...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1
Habitual Offenders (Chapter VII, Criminal Proce- dure Code) Prevention of Crimes and Stolen Property Enactments ...	374	389	85	49	897	373	385	84	46	888	1	4	1	3	9
Harbours, Lights, Shipping and Collisions at Sea Enactments... ..	15	1	6	3	25	15	...	6	1	22	...	1	...	2	3
Irrigation Areas ...	33	...	...	...	33	33	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
Labour and Immigration— Chinese ...	412	481	...	22	915	9	1	...	3	13	403	480	...	19	902
Malay and Javanese ...	49	13	...	35	97	4	1	...	16	21	45	12	...	19	76
Tamils ...	256	203	3	7	469	5	1	1	1	8	251	202	2	6	461
Others ...	7	6	1	2	16	...	...	1	...	1	7	6	...	2	15
Land; Jungle Produce; Forest; and Coconut Trees Preservation... ..	981	271	102	233	1,587	587	144	83	38	852	394	127	19	195	735
Lunacy... ..	127	113	48	27	315	106	112	48	23	289	21	1	...	4	26

Carried forward ... 12,202 8,712 3,798 1,750 26,462 4,128 2,506 1,374 503 8,511 8,074 6,206 2,424 1,247 17,951

Return of Offences Reported or Suspected during the year ending 31st December, 1924, in the Federated Malay States—(cont.).

Offences.	Offences Reported.					Number of Offences Prosecuted by the Police.					Number of Offences in which the Informant was referred to a Magistrate or the Offence was reported to an Officer having special Jurisdiction.				
	States.					States.					States.				
	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.	Perak.	Selangor.	N. Sembilan.	Pahang.	Totals.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	12,202	8,712	3,798	1,750	26,462	4,128	2,506	1,374	503	8,511	8,074	6,206	2,424	1,247	17,951
D.—NON-SEIZABLE OFFENCES UNDER LAWS OTHER THAN THE PENAL CODE—(cont.).															
Merchandise Marks ...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
Mining and Mineral Ores ...	169	68	46	36	319	80	64	45	23	212	89	4	1	13	107
Mohamedan Laws with exception of Incest by a Male Mohamedan ...	26	...	17	14	57	19	...	12	4	35	7	...	5	10	22
Morphine, Opium and Chandu ...	163	213	77	38	491	136	200	76	29	441	27	13	1	9	50
Official secrets (with exception of Seizable Offences)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passengers Restriction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pawnbrokers ...	5	1	1	1	8	3	1	...	1	5	2	...	1	...	3
Pedlars and Second-hand Dealers ...	30	14	7	8	59	30	12	7	8	57	...	2	...	...	2
Petroleum ...	2	7	...	2	11	1	3	...	1	5	1	4	...	1	6
Plantation Produce and Rubber Dealers ...	86	27	9	19	141	39	26	3	3	71	47	1	6	16	70
Poisons ...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Police Force ...	12	15	5	9	41	9	12	5	8	34	3	3	...	1	7
Police Supervision ...	27	8	14	1	50	17	7	6	...	30	10	1	8	1	20
Post Office and Telegraphs (with exception of seizable offences) ...	43	5	2	...	50	11	4	2	...	17	32	1	...	...	33
Printing and Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prisons... ..	4	1	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Quarantine, Plague and Prevention of Disease (with exception of offences relating to dogs) ...	135	90	60	94	379	93	16	53	55	217	42	74	7	39	162
Railways ...	89	209	122	15	435	70	201	110	12	393	19	8	12	3	42
Registration Enactment ...	4	...	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	5
Rubber Dealers ...	12	8	1	5	26	3	6	1	3	13	9	2	...	2	13
Sanitary Boards ...	1,801	1,288	305	252	3,646	888	1,161	302	21	2,372	913	127	3	231	1,274
School Attendance ...	187	2	191	21	401	6	...	191	...	197	181	2	...	21	204

Small Offences Enactment—

Drunk and ^{disorderly} _{incapable}	817	492	131	108	1,548	817	487	126	108	1,538	...	5	5	...	10
Vagrancy, including Decrepit Vagrants and Pauper Aliens	351	395	179	33	958	351	389	179	33	952	...	6	...	...	6
Other Offences under the Small Offences Enactment	2,667	3,173	1,204	692	7,736	2,357	2,107	1,035	491	5,990	310	1,066	169	201	1,746
Societies	3	6	3	1	13	3	6	3	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Gaming	345	394	84	86	909	333	390	84	86	893	12	4	...	...	16
Theatres and Places of Public Amusement	13	2	7	...	22	11	...	7	...	18	2	2	...	...	4
Truck ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaccination	30	97	...	60	187	...	...	...	32	32	30	97	...	28	155
Vehicles, Jinrikishas and Automobiles	4,272	5,507	2,082	370	12,231	3,610	4,418	2,071	245	10,344	662	1,089	11	125	1,887
Water Hyacinth	4	...	2	...	6	4	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
Waterworks	3	1	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Weights and Measures	70	47	26	21	164	4	18	26	1	49	66	29	...	20	115
Wild Animals and Birds	16	12	30	18	76	14	12	27	11	64	2	...	3	7	12
Wireless Telegraphy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Women and Girls' Protection	14	9	...	5	28	10	9	...	4	23	4	...	...	1	5
Goldsmith ... ..	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber Restriction ... ..	...	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	3	3
Army and Navy Enactment	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	2
Marine... ..	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
TOTAL NON-SEIZABLE OFFENCES ...	23,612	20,803	8,408	3,675	56,498	13,057	12,057	5,748	1,695	32,557	10,555	8,746	2,660	1,980	23,941

APPENDIX A—(cont.)

Stolen Property Return.

Offences in the commission of which property has been reported to be lost during the year 1924.							Total reported lost during the year 1924.	Total recovered during the year 1924.
							\$ c.	\$ c.
Thefts (minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,348 14	8,929 60
„ (serious)	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,578 00	3,677 50
„ in a dwelling (minor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,065 96	11,064 34
„ „ (serious)	...	...	...	...	...	...	146,921 85	65,236 10
Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	235 35	170 35
Robbery, highway robbery, gang-robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,052 30	643 69
Dishonest misappropriation	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,133 28	1,524 70
Criminal breach of trust	...	...	...	...	...	...	67,575 04	22,258 12
Dishonestly receiving, etc., stolen property	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,725 73	8,942 98
Cheating	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,541 54	4,721 09
House-breaking accompanied by theft	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,589 34	2,300 53
Forgery	...	...	...	...	...	...	904 52	344 74
Other offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,105 02	4,227 41
Total							469,776 07	134,041 15