



GENERAL.

Mr. F. J. Jeffries, Jt-Magte and Dy. Collr. on leave, is appointed to act, as Addl. Dist. and Sess. Judge, Jessore Khulna and Backergunge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Nut Behary Chatterjee, Bar-at-Law, is appointed to act as a Munsif at Ranaghat Midnapore, during the absence on leave of Babu Phani Bhuyan Mookerjee.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surgeon Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, on special duty in connection with anti-cholera inoculation, is appointed to act as Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Western Bengal Circle.

WHOPPING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

During the epidemic of whooping cough which was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was freely used.

The Indian Police.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The report of the Indian Police Commission was issued on Tuesday together with a Resolution by the Government of India in the form of a Gazette Extraordinary.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

In July 1902 the Governor-General in Council determined, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to appoint a strong and representative Commission to inquire into the administration of the Police in British India.

A prominent feature in the scheme of operations was the arrangement by which small local Committees were appointed in each Province to conduct preliminary investigations, and to prepare a statement of the facts and conditions into which the Commission would have to inquire.

UNANIMITY OF REPORT.

The Government of India regard the report of the Commission as an admirable and valuable piece of work. It is commendably brief and the conclusions are stated and argued in a concise and easily intelligible form.

HISTORY OF POLICE REFORMS ADVOCATED BY LORD LANDSDOWNE'S GOVERNMENT.

The first Chapter of the Report sketches in broad outlines the history of police organization in India.

NOTHING EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS IN CHILDREN.

"We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of (Netherlands) Texas, U. S. A.

communities, were gradually modified by the progressive intervention of the State: how a series of experiments in different provinces culminated in the comprehensive reorganization effected by the Police Commission of 1890.

In their anxiety to emphasize the necessity for further reform the Commission have omitted to mention the important correspondence and inquiries which, beginning in 1858, led to a large number of valuable improvements in the establishment and working of the police.

- (1) that the net pay of constables should be fixed at not less than Rs. 7 a month; (2) that the pay and position of investigating and inspecting officers should be greatly improved...

The establishment of provincial training schools for the police was due to Lord Lansdowne's Government; and the question of arming the police, and training them in the use of fire-arms, was dealt with by them in a comprehensive manner.

In view of these carefully considered attempts to improve the administration of the Department, the Government of India are unable to endorse the opinion, expressed in paragraph 27 of the Report, that the efficiency of the police has been sacrificed to financial considerations.

POPULAR OPINION REGARDING THE POLICE.

The second Chapter entitled "Popular opinion regarding the Police and their work" is a conspicuous instance of the candour which is a notable characteristic of the Report.

5. The picture is painted in vivid colours, but in examining it certain considerations should be borne in mind. In the first place, it must be remembered that Chapter II is mainly a descriptive summary of the evidence given before the Commission.

6. But whatever view may be taken of the subject-matter of this chapter, whether it be regarded as a summary of popular opinion or as a deliberate expression of conclusions arrived at, the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in giving publicity to the Commission's statement of the case.

and tendencies of the people themselves, and partly to the low pay and poor prospects of the members of the force. In the latter place, where conclusions only are stated and no descriptive matter intervenes, a careful distinction is drawn between the statement of fact that the police is far from efficient, and that it is badly organized and supervised, and that it has failed to secure the confidence of the people; and the statement of popular opinion that it is "generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive."

7. It may further be observed that even if each separate statement in the chapter is regarded as true, true statements may be so combined as to form an exaggerated picture, and this particular picture is read subject to the qualifications of paragraph 30, appeals to the Government of India to convey an impression the acceptance of which would not be fair to the Indian police force as a whole.

8. But whatever view may be taken of the subject-matter of this chapter, whether it be regarded as a summary of popular opinion or as a deliberate expression of conclusions arrived at, the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in giving publicity to the Commission's statement of the case.

9. Chapter III of the report deals with the important and difficult subject of the village police. Here the Commission lay down that it is of paramount importance to develop and foster the village agencies available for police work. They go on to sketch the history of the village police in the different provinces of India and to notice the extent to which it is used in police administration. Thus they lead up to the specific recommendations:— (1) that the responsibilities of the village watchmen for the performance of village police duties should be recognized and enforced in every province, and that the village watchman should be a village servant, subordinate to the village headman and not to the regular police.

10. In the foregoing paragraphs the Government of India have given the reasons which led to the appointment of the Commission, have passed in review the general character of their report, have analysed and commented on certain passages which might give rise to misapprehension, and have stated the course of action that will be followed in respect of the reorganization of the village police.

VILLAGE POLICE.

1. Chapter III of the report deals with the important and difficult subject of the village police. Here the Commission lay down that it is of paramount importance to develop and foster the village agencies available for police work.

11. Para 53.—On the subject of the employment of constables to collect local information the Governor-General in Council accepts the Commission's views. He agrees both with them and with the local Governments in concurring as a general rule, the so-called 'beat system' under which constables are given a roving commission to make periodical visits to certain areas without being controlled by any definite instructions.

12. Para 54.—The principle of the local recruitment of constables is generally accepted. It must, however, be regarded as subject to exceptions in certain provinces, as, for example, in Bengal, where the natives of Bengal proper and most Uriyas are unfitted by physique and temperament for the duties and discipline required.

13. The further proposal that constables should not be employed on extraneous duties is universally accepted, though it is doubtful whether it can be fully applied in Bengal. In a province which at present possesses neither land revenue subordinates nor village communal officials, the police are the only agency that can be employed for various miscellaneous duties.

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RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED. Many sufferers from this painful disease have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm.









