In presenting the following Financial Statement for 1905-1906, the Hon'ble Mr. E. N. Baker said:—

I beg to lay on the table the Financial Statement for 1905-1906 together with the usual figures relating to the Accounts of 1903-1904, and the Revised Estimate for

1903-1904, and the Revised Estimate for 1904-1905.

2. Before presenting figures, I may state that the good fortune which has attended the finances of the Government of India during the last six years has not failed us. It is true that in parts of Bombay and Madras there was some failure of the monsoon, and that in certain districts of Northern India the "rabi" crop which had promised to be magnificent has been seriously damaged by frost. But notwithstanding these local misfortunes, which have our hearty sympathy and shall receive a full measure of relief, we expect that the year 1904-1905 will close with the large surplus of £3,485,500. For next year, we estimate that on the present basis of revenue and expenditure we should have had a surplus of £3,398,800. We have, however, decided to make certain large remissions of taxation, and also to devote considerable sums of money to the improvement of various branches of the civil administration. These are estimated to absorb £2,495,000 per annum. The effect of these measures an account of which will be presented in its proper place, is to reduce the estimated surplus of 1905-1906 to £903,800.

3. The figures for the three years, exhibited in their simplest form and excluding Capital

3. The figures for the three years, exhibited in their simplest form and excluding Capital Debt, and Remittance transactions, are as

(Accounts.)

Expenditure charged against Revenue

Surplus

Expenditure charged against Revenue

903,800

1903-1904.

£. 83756,155.

80,759,755

2,996,41.0 1904-1905

(Revised

Estimate). 84,699,100

81,213,600

3,485,500

1905-1906

83,433,000

82,529,200

(Budget Estimate).

ACCOUNTS OF 1903-1904.

4. This time last year, we estimated that the year 1903-1904 would close with a surplus of £2,711,200. The actual result has been better by £285,200. The revenue exceeded the estimate by £688,355, and the expenditure increased by £403,155. The receipts and charges of our Railways exceeded the estimate by £118,466 and £112,397, respectively, and those formerly shown under Mint (which represent chiefly the profits on coinage, and payments into the Gold Reserve Fund) were larger by £172,566 and £168,485, respectively. In both cases the net variant was small. The same remark applies to the receipts from Salt Excise Forests and Custems were better than the estimate by £90,465, £54,596, £43,216 and £36798 respectively. In the last case the import of cotton piece goods contributed materially to the improvement. An advance payment of interest by the Bombay Port Trust led to an increase under that head; while in England there are the standard of the sta

increase under that head; while in England there was an unexpected receipt of £90,204 from the War Office on account of British troops serving in India. On the other hand, there was a reduction of £28,012 under Land Revenue, chiefly due to the change of "kist" day in Assam. There was also a reduction of £28,276 in the cost of the Telegraph service, of which £16,500 was due to short payments under the Joint Purse agreement, and the remainder represented reduced capital outlay in India. Further explanations on all material points will be found in the Memorandum by the Financial Secretary which is appended to the Financial Statement. ncrease under that head; while in England

REVISED ESTIMATE, 1904-1905.

5. The Revenue of the year has largely, and the expenditure has considerably, exceeded the estimates which we framed last march. At that time we anticipated that the revenue would amount to £80,148,600, the expenditure (including Provincial surpluses and deficits) to £79,229,900, and the surplus to £918,700. These figures have risen according to our latest calculations, to £84,699,100, £81,213600 and £3485500 respectively; the surplus exceeding the estimate by the surplus exceeding the estimate large sum of £2,566,800.

the large sum of £2,566,800.

6. The causes which have led to this result are, firstly, the remarkable elasticity of our Railway revenue, which exceeded the estimate by £2,381,500 (or by £1,900,300 net) secondly, the high prices obtained for Bengal opium, which have augmented the revenue from this source by £1088,900; and thirdly, the general prosperity of the thirdly, the general prosperity of the year throughout the greater part—though not the whole—of India, which has led to an expansion of revenue under every head except Land Revenue and small sums under Assessed Taxes and Provincial Rates. The aggregate improvement under these various heads was £1,080,100. There has been a reduction of expenditure under most of the heads of the civil administration, amounting to £990,200. 21,080,100. There has been a reduction of expenditure under most of the heads of the civil administration, amounting to £990,200, but the charges on account of Railways rose by £481,200, while under Army there was an increase of £1,200,000. due mainly to the Tibet Mission and outlay in connection with the reorganization and redistribution of the army in India. The remainder of the difference is due to the adjustment of the Provincial surpluses and deficits, the Provincial balances being drawn upon to the extent of only £24,100 in place of £1,316,800 taken in the budget. The greater part of this difference is due to the two grants of 50 lakhs each, or £667,000, which were made to the Local Governments of the Punjab and Bombay in connection with the revision of their Provincial Settlements.

7. The principal variations of revenue from the Budget Estimate were as follows:—

Decrease—

Land Revenue

Interest
Post Office
Telegraph
Civil Departments
Miscellaneous 95,400 54,800 89,900 Irrigation Other Public Works 54,800

Other Public Works

Receipts by Military Department 62,300

Total 5,178,300

8. The falling off under Land Revenue was wholly due to the large remissions and suspensions which have been granted in Bombay and Madras, in consequence of the failure of the moonsoon in Gujerat and certain districts of the Madras Presidency. These amounted to 47 and 44 lakhs, respectively. The estimate of collections in the United Provinces has also been reduced by Rs. 8,-24,000, mainly in consequence of a poor kharif" crop in Bundelkhand. (The injury done to the rabi in the United Provinces by frost affects the revenue of 1905-1906 rather than that of the current year). These three failures, of which the first two were undoubtedly serious to the areas affected by them, constitute almost the only drawback from the generally favourable character of the seasons during the past year. It may be stated that the curtailment of revenue collections mentioned above is by no means the only measure adopted for the relief of the tracts concerned. Additional takavi advances aggregating Rs. 10,00,000 have been authorized by the Local Governments in question: famine relief works on a small but sufficient scale have already been undertaken in Bombay: and provision for similar works to the extent of 15 and 163

undertaken in Bombay: and provision for similar works to the extent of 15 and 163 lakhs, respectively, has been made in the estimates for 1905-1906. In most of the other Provinces the Land Revenue exceeded the estimate, especially in Burma and the Punjab.

in Burma and the Punjab.

9. As regards Opium, the Budget Estimate adopted an average price of Rs. 1,250 per chest of Bengal opium. This has been largely exceeded in every months of the year. The price obtained in April was Rs. 1,740, and, though the market was quieter in September and October, it recovered in the cold weather, prices reaching Rs. 1,621 in February and Rs. 1,552 in March, with an average of Rs. 1,587 for the whole year. The poppy crop was an excellent one, and The poppy crop was an excellent one, and the payments to cultivators were proportionately large, though they fll short of the liberal budget provision by 5 lakhs of rupees.

The pass duty on Malwa opium was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 per chest with effect from the 7th May 1904. The demand for export was weaker than in 1903-1904, though stronger than in the two preceding years.

from the 7th May 1904. The demand for export was weaker than in 1903-1904, though stronger than in the two preceding years. The number of chest cleared is estimated at 19,370, and the higher rate of duty has only yielded one lakh above the original estimate.

10. The Salt Revenue has again shown a healthy expansion and is now estimated at £5 351,700, as compared with £5,250,465 in 1903-1904, and £5,133,300 taken in the Budget. The issues are estimated at 39,165,000 maunds, or, excluding Burma, at 37,750,000 maunds. The latter figure is an increase of 1,366,358 maunds over the issues of 1903-1904. This follows increases of 1,174,458 maunds and 815,385 maunds, respectively, in the two previous, years, and affords reasonable ground for the belief that the reduction made in the duty two years ago has reached a large proportion of the small consumers by whom the bulk of the revenue is contributed.

11. The revenue from Stamps continued to Pevelop in almost every Province, the growth being greatest in Bengal. Under Excise, an increase of 10½ lakhs over the actuals of 1903-1904 was taken in the Budget, but this will be exceeded by Rs. 37,79,000. Every Province has exceeded the estimate except Burma (where the decrease is nominal), the increase being greatest in Bombay, Madras, the Central Provinces and Berar. This branch of the administration demands, and is receiving, the constant attention of Government. Fluctuations from one year to the

receiving, the constant attention of Government. Fluctuations from one year to the next afford no sure ground for any general enclusions, but if the facts relating to a substantial period of time are examined they lend little colour to the belief that the habit lend little colour to the belief that the habit of drinking is on the increase. The main cause of the growth of revenue from liquor is undoubtedly the higher rate of taxation now imposed upon it. Our receipts from Customs have exceeded the estimate by £444,200, and the actuals of last year by £395,102, the increase being distributed with tolerable uniformity between Bengal, Bombay, and Burma. The chief factor in the increase of revenue was the imports of cotten tolerable uniformity between Bengal, Bombay, and Burma. The chief factor in the increase of revenue was the imports of cotten piece goods, which yielded £154,960 more than in 1903-1904. Manufactured articles gave an increase of £77,922; the export duty on rice was the highest on record and gave an increase of £51,242; and smaller increases were furnished by most other heads, including petroleum, sugar, metals, silver and the cotton excise duties. There has been a large development of postal and telegraph business, due in the latter case, to the reduction of inland rates and increased foreign traffic across India in consequence of the Russo-Japanese War. The only other head that need be mentioned is Railways. The increase of net earnings over the Budget Estimate was £1,900,300, of which State Railways contributed £1,789,600. Of this large sum, no less than £900,000 has been contributed by the North Western Railway, where the wheat traffic has largely exceeded the remarkable figures of 1903-1904. All the other principal systems, however, shared in the growth of revenue, the principal improvements being on the East Indian Railway (51 lakhs), the Great Indian Peninsula Railway (21 lakhs). Railway earnings are necessarily a matter of great uncertainty, as they are dependent on causes which are beyond our control, and which it is often quite impossiable to foresse long in advance. The general tendency must in the long run be in the direction of expansion, as the length of open mileage increases, and the country served thereby becomes opened up.

Six guns and 500 rifles taken in the South African and China wars have been sent out by the War office as allotted to India. The 3 guns taken in China will be placed at Peshawar, Delhi and Lucknow. Of the South African guns one is to be p'aced in the grounds of Government House, Calcutta and the others will be made over to the Municipal authorities of Madras and Bombay. As regards the rifles, a set of twelve is to be given to each of the 28 volunteer corps which sent men to South Africa with Lumsden's Horse, one set being presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden personally. Sets will also be given to Viceregal Lodge, Simla, and the Government Houses at Madras, Ootacamund, Poona, and Mahableshwar and to the Indian Staff College: Six guns and 500 rifles taken in the South

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cele Elixir.

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2. Dr. K. P. Gupta, Col. I. M. S. M. A., M. D., L. Dr. N. K. Co. W. (London), E. R. C. S. (Edin) S Sc (Cambridge JP, H. D. (Cantab) late Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal, etc. says:—Healing Balm is almost a specific for Gonorrhoea and may be safely and strongly recommended for that troublesome and obstinate disease.

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5. Dr. G. C. Bez Borna, L. R. C. P. (Edin), L. F. P. and L. M. (Glasgow) &c., says:—I are decided for the consultation of the consultation of the cases of Genito-urinary tract and it acts patients and fulfil what is claimed forfit."

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The Chronous Lever Watch was the most stopping the contents of the printing of the pieces of the printing of the pieces of the printing of the pieces of the pie

three-line holder and other access les. Rs. 4-6 by V. P. P. Rs. 4-14.

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Telegraphic Address "Dr. Paul," Calcutta,

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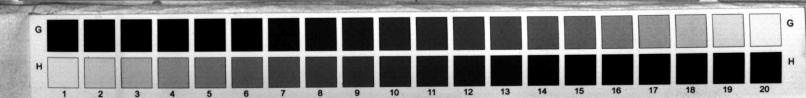
Dr. G. Manook, M. B. (EDIN.) Surgeon, Calcutta, writes:—"I have to report favourably of my trials with your Santan Rakshak. I have given your specific a fair trial among all classes. The results have been, I am compelled to say, very wonderful in threatened miscarriage and prolonged labour where direct interference was impossible. I have no doubt others will be as grateful to you as I am."

Dr. Tarini Charan Dutt, Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal (G. M. C. B.) and retired Assistant Surgeon, writes:—"I have much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak" which is being used by many respectable persons in cases of difficult labour and threatened abortion with satisfactory and unexpected results."

Dr. K. P. CHACKRABURTTY, M. B., Late. Superintendent, Lowis Sanitarium, Darjeeling, writes:—"I have tried your specific, "Santan Rakshak," in several cases of tedious labour and threatened abortion. I am gisd to tell you that the results have been very satisfactory. I would like torecommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy."

ike torecommend it to all females who are in the state of pregnancy.

Dr. J. Chowdhury, B. A., L. M. S., Superitendent of Vaccination, Calcutta Corporati writes:—"I have great pleasure in testifying the efficacy of your "Santan Rakshak." The bottle which you gave me for trial was used with most satisfactory and astonishing results in severa ages of piclonged labour amongst lary friends, may safely recommend it to the public.



Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.-Mar. 22.

GENERAL.

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

Mr. S. L. Maddox, Director of Land Retevenue, Lower Provinces, during the ab-since, on leave, of Mr. H. LeMesurier, I U.I.E.

Mr. W. R. Gourlay, Offg. Jt. Magte. and Dy. Collr., now employed as Registrar of Cooperative Credit Societies for Bengal, is appointed to be Private Secretary to H. H. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal vice Mr. H. L. Stephenson.

Babu Debendra Kumar Mitra, Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr. on leave, is posted to Chitta-

Babu Akshoy Kumar Sur Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr., Diamond Harbour is transferred

Babu Tarak Chandra Roy, Dv. Magte. and Dy. Collr., on leave, is posted to the Diamond Harbour.

Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, Dy. Magte and Dy. Collr, on leave, is posted to Chittagong.

Mr. F. L. Peters, Offg. Dist. Supdt. of

Police, Dinajpur, is appointed to act as Dist. updt of Police, 24-Parganas.

This cancels the order of the 7th March pointing Mr. F. L. Peters to act as D. S.

Mr. W. A. Knyvett, Asst. Supdt. of Police aran is transferred to Noakhali vice Babu irendra Chunder Mookerjee on leave.

Mr. F. C. Swaine, Asst. Supdt. of Police anchi is transferred to Burdwan.

The order of the 28th February transfer-ring Lieut. F. S. McNamara, Asst. Supdt. of Police, Araria, Purnea, to Burdwan is

Mr. W. A. Marr, sub pro tem Jt. Magte. and Dy. Collr., 24-Perganas, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 24th

Mr. H. LeMesurier C.T.E., Offg Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, is allowed combined leave for eleven months, with effect from the 18th April.

Mr. H. L. Stephenson, Private Secretary

to H. H. the Lieutenant Governor of Bengul, is allowed leave for eight months with effect from the 4th April.

Sabu Probodh Chandra Chatterjee Dy.

Magte and Dy Collr, Chittagong, is allowed eave for three months.

Babu Ram Niranjan Prosad, Dy. Magte. and Dy. Collr. Purnea, is allowed leave for months and twenty-one days, with effect from the 26th April.

Babu Praphulla Sankar Sen, Dy Magte and Dy. Collr., Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the 2rd

April.

Mr. H. A. Reily, Dist. Supdt. of Police, 24-Parganas, is allowed privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for the months.

M. A. C. Edwards, Principal. Presiden-College, Calcutta, Las been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for Ind.a extension of leave up to the 14th Decem-ber, 1905, inclusive.

JUDICIAL TAEPARTMENT.

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 Bhugan Mookerjee.

Babu Amar Nath Chatterjee, B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Tamluk, in Nadia during the absect on leave of Babu Jagat Narawan Sarker. Babu Jagat Narayan Sarkar.

Babu Romesh Chuinder Basu, M.A. B.L., is appointed to act as a Munsif at Naogaon in Rajshahi during the absence, on leave, of Baba Ambika Charan Mukerji.

SUBORDINATE CIVIL SERVICE. Babu Chintaharan, Chatterjee, Sub-Dy. Collr, Chittagong Division, is posted to Chand-pur Sub-division of Tippera.

Babu Moumohun Mookherjee, Sub-Dy

Collr is posted ten porarily to Angul.

Mr. H. McPhers on, sub pro tem Sub-Dy.

Colls. Presidency Division, is temporarily posted to Alipore . Maulvi Kamal addin Ahmid, M., A. appointed sub pro tem to the fourth grade of Sub-Dy. Colles.

and is posted to the Burdwan Division. Babu Satis Chandra Gupta sub pro tem Sub Dy. Coll r. Presidency Division, is pos-

Babu M. Akunda Lal Ganguli sub pro tem Bub Dy C ollr Mymensingh is transferred to Rajshahi.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Assa. Surgeon Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, on special outy in connection with anticholera inoculation, is appointed to act as Dy. Sanitary Commissioner, Western Ben-

Rai Mati Lal Mukherji Bahadur, Civil Burgeon, Bogra is allowed privilege leave combined with furlough from the 12th Dember, 1904 up to 1st September, 1905. Major J. T. Calvert, I. M. S. Civil Sur-

geon, reported his departure, from India on leave on the 9th March.

Capt J. W. F. Rait, I. M. S., Offg Civil Surgeon is transferred from Dinajpur to Purnea with effect from the forenoon of the

Cupt. J. J. Urwin, I. M. S., is appointed temporarily to act as a Civil Surgeon and is posted to Dinajpur, with effect from the forence of the 20th February.

Major B. C. Oldham, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon of Chittagong, is transferred temporarily to Cuttack, with effect from the forence on of the 6th March.

Captain A. W. R. Cochrane I. M. S. Civil

Surgeon is posted to Chittagong with effect rom the afternoon of the 25th February. dain W. D. Hayward I. M. S. Civil Surgeon, is transferred from Purnea to Rejshahi with effect from the afternoon of the 6th March.

WHOOPING COUGH IN JAMAICA.

ing the epidemic of whooping cough was prevalent in Jamaica, Chamber-Cough Remedy was freely used. Mr. by Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town, Bennett, Chemist at Brown's Town,
y says of it: "I cannot speak too
of this remedy. It has never failed
where I have recommended it and
mothers are daily thanking me for
than to use it." For sale by
lists and Storekeepers Print I Re. 3. The Indian Police.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

The report of the Indian Police Commis Mr. S. L. Maddox, Durector of Land Resolution by the Government of India in the effect from the 29th March, is appointed to act as Secretary to the Board of mission are summarised, is as follows:—

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION. In July 1902 the Governor-General in Coun cil 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. This decision was the natural outcome of proceedings and correspondence which had been going on since the year 1888. The Government of India had actually before them, or in course of submission, tar-reaching and costly proposals for reganization from three large provinces, while their own examination of reports and statistics had led them to the conclusion that statistics had led them to the conclusion that serious crime had increased materially, and that, owing largely to defective organization and administration, there was great need for improvement in the detective and preventive methods of the Police. Their chief reasons for appointing a Commission, instead of dealing with the matter by separate correspondence with the different local Governrespondence with the different local Governments, were that by a Commission alone could a homogeneous plan of reform be attained such as would secure a reasonable degree of uniformity in the organization and working of the District Police, and especially of the Railway Police whose operations extend over several provinces, and that in the process of recording evidence in public the non-official as well as the official aspects of the case would have every chance of being heard. The constitution of the Commission, the scope of their inquiries, and the sion, the scope of their inquiries, and the method of procedure laid down for them were publicly announced in the Home Depart-ment Resolution of the 9th July 1902. A ment Resolution of the 9th July 1902. 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. This statement, together with the views of the local Government, upon it was presented to the Government upon it, was presented to the Commission before they entered upon their inquiry, while the addition of a local member to their number during their visit to each Province offered a further guarantee for the completeness of their operations. The European members of the Commission assen bled at Simla on 15th October, 1902, and after considering the local statements, pro after considering the local statements, proceeded to frame a set of questions covering the main heads of the subject. Copies of the questions were issued to the witnesses designated by the local Governments, and to a number of persons who came forward to give evidence in response to an invitation issued by the Commission. After examining the replies the commission selected for oral examination those persons whose views demanded further elucidation. In the course demanded further elucidation. In the course of their tours the Commission visited all Provinces of British India with the exception of Baluchistan; they held 50 public sittings; they received replies to their questions from 683 persons; and they examined orally 279 witnesses, most of whom had also replied to their questions. Their sittings were open to the public, and the evidence was published in the newspapers in more or less detail at the time. The Report of the Commission was signed on the 30th May, 1903. mission was signed on the 30th May, seven months and a half from the commence-ment of their laborious investigation. That they were able within this time to deal exhaustively with a subject of such great importance and such wide range is due to the judicious manner in which their inquiries were organized, and to the fact that ground to be covered was to some extent

prepared for them by the local Committees already referred to. UNANIMITY OF REPORT. 2. The Government of India regard the report of the Commission as an admirable and valuable piece of work. It is commen dably brief and the conclusions are stated and argued in a concise and easily intelligible form. It bears the impress of the representative character of the Commission and of the authority which they possess in virtue of their long and varied experience: it expresses (with a single note of dissent on two colleteral issues) the unanimous onion two collateral issues) the unanimous opi-nion of all the members; and it testities throughout to the exhaustive character of their preliminary inquiries and to the care with which their final conclusions have been worked out. The Commissioners have placed before Government an able and conscientious before Government an able and conscientious attempt to discover a practical solution of a problem which has long been a subject of anxious consideration, and the form of which constantly varies with the changing conditions arising from the general progress of the country. The correspondence with local Governments, the substance of which is stated below, brings out the remarkable unanimity of opinion with which they have received the proposals of the Commission. There is no single recommendation of the first importance that has not been accepted by at least a majority of the Governments. by at least a majority of the Governments consulted. This is no doubt due to the proconsulted. This is no doubt due to the pro-cedure described above, which not only gave the amplest opportunity for the expression of all shades of opinion, but was supplemen-ted in most provinces by personal discussion of the resolutions of the Commission with the head of the Government and his principal advisers, or with representative officers who were thoroughly conversant with local con-

HISTORY OF POLICE: REFORMS AD-VOCATED BY LORD LANSDOWNE'S

GOVERNMENT. 3. The first Chapter of the Report sketches in broad outlines the history of police orga-nization in India. It shows how the indigenous systems of police, based upon the responsibility of the landholders or the village

NOTHING EQUAL TO CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS

IN CHILDREN. "We have used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhosa Remedy in our family for years," says Mrs. J. B. Cooke, of Necterlands, Texas, U. S. A. "We have given it to all of our children. We have used other medicines for the same purpose but never found anything to equal Chamberlaivays cure." For sale by All Chamberlaivays cure." For sale by All Chamberlaivays cure."

communities, were gradually medified by the progressive intervention of the State: how a series of experiments in different provinces culminated in the comprehensive reorga-nization effected by the Police Comof 1860; and how the arrangements then introduced and improved from time to time, as Provincial resources adm.tted, fall short at the present day of the higher standard of efficiency which modern conditions demand.

In their anxiety to emphasize the neces-sity for further reform the Commission have sity for further reform the Commission have omethod to mention the important correspondence and inquiries which, beginning in 1888, led to a large number of valuable improvements in the establishment and working of the police, involving the addition of considerable sums to the public expenditure, and laid down recommendations for further reforms which, though the conditions of the finances at the time rendered it difficult to give effect to them, wou'd no doubt have been brought into operation had the resources of the State been able to bear the cost. Among the conclusions and recommendations Among the conclusions and recommendations of Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1890

of Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1890 were the following:—

(1) that the net pay of constable 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, and that deserving inspectors of Police should be considered eligible for appointment to the Provincial Service;

(3) that a reform in the system of selecting gazetted officers (assistant district superintendents of Police) was necessary;

(4) that the District Magistrates should exercise closer supervision over the work of

exercise closer supervision over the work of subordinate magistrates especially with the object of avoiding delays in the disposal of

(5) that measures should be taken strengthen the law with respect to the pre-

(6) that the Crown should be properly re (6) that the Crown should be properly represented in oriminal prosecutions;
(7) that the statistical forms exhibiting the results of police action should be revised and improved, so as to enable a proper comparison to be made between those results in different provinces.

The establishment of provincial training school for the police was due to Lord Lansdowne's Government; and the question of

school 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. One of the most important reforms that have been introduced in regard to the superior officers, viz., the recruitment of the European element mainly in England, was also brought into operation during the same administration.

In view of these carefully considered at-tempts to improve the administration of the Department, the Government of Ind a 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. Of the measures now advocated by the Commission man, of the most important had already been acceptable. ed in principle, and considerable progress had been made in bringing them into operation. If it has now been found possible to deal also with the pay and grading of the European officers, the administrative organisa pean officers, the administrative organisa-tion of the force, the railway police, the river police, and the important questions of river ponce, and the important questions of criminal investigation and intelligence, this is because the investigation lately undertaken has exposed to view a wider area of practi-cable and necessary reform.

POPULAR OPINION REGARDING

THE POLICE. The second Chapter entitled "Popular op n. ion regarding the Polace and their work" is a conspicuous instance of the candour which is a notable characteristic of the Report. The Commission begin by quoting the late S.r John Woodburns opinion that the investigating staff (whitespectual and the constitution). tigating staff (sub-inspectors and head con-stables) is "dishonest and tyrannical." In this opinion they "emphatically record their full concurrence." The five paragraphs that follow develop the general proposition, that the police are dishonest and tyrann cal, into a number of particular charges against all grades of the native service. It is shown how constables extort money when making enquiries on beat, when investigating cas and by arresting respectable people for committing nuisances; how head constables and sub-inspectors can and frequently do levy fees for all acts done in their official capacity; how every investigation yields a rich harvest to the poloe officer conducting it, more especially if it relates to valuable property like the alluvial lands on the great rivers of Bengal, where the shifting of the stream is constantly bringing titles into dispute; how complainants, witnesses and accused are bullied into saying what the police wish them to say, and how an enquiry into a case results in the harassment and annoyance of all the decent paper in the riller ance of all the decent people in the village.

Even the inspectors are only "less dishonest ance of all the decent people in the village. Even the inspectors are only "less dishonest than the grades below," and their reputation is such that respectable parents are unwilling to allow their sons to accept direct appointments to that rank. As regards the European superintendents the Commission observe that they are, "with the rarest exceptions, upright men beyond the influence of corruption." But they are described as having in many cases an imperfect acquainhaving in many cases an imperfect acquaintance with the vernacular, as being out of touch with the people, especially with the respectable classes, as paying insufficient regard to public opinion, and as failing to realize the importance of their own duties.

5. The picture is registed as the quality of the work done is bound to having in many reflect the character of the agency employed. The subordinate police officer is worse than the similarly placed subordinate in many other Departments mainly in so far as his power and opportunities are greater.

8. But whatever view may be taken of the 5. The picture is painted in vivid colours, but in examining it certain consideration 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; that it purperts to present, as is indicated by the heading given to the chapter, a concise view of "popular opinion" and not to express a critical appreciation of the grounds of that opinion; and that in putting themselves in the place of the witnesses who addressed the place of the witnesses who addressed them, and entering into their point of view, the Commission have conveyed a general impression which needs qualification in the light of the remarks recorded in paragraph 30 and of the final judgment pronounced in the closing paragraph of the Report. In the former passage, after observing that their object has been "to give an account of the reputation of the police force and of the feeling of the people towards them," the Commission go on to admit that the police de as a rule desire to discover and bring to justice the persons really guilty; that the removal of a police station is generally opposed by its immediate neighbours; that there has been some improvement in the department; that the picture of inefficiency and corruption placed before them by many of the witnesses is not one of universal experience; and that the failings which have

been described are due partly to the attitude and tendencies of the people themselves, and partly to the low pay and poor prospects of the members of the force. In the lacter 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, that it is badly organized and supervised, and that it has failed to secure the confidence and that it has failed to secure the confidence of the people; and the statement of popular opinion that it is "generally megarded as corrupt and oppressive." It is true that in the body of Chapter II the two points of view are not always clearly discriminated. The Commission begin by quoting the opinions of others; but where they agree with these, they means bly glide into a corroboration of them which is hardly distinguishable from an independent and personal verdict. It apindependent and personal verdict. It appears to the Government of India, however, that the diapter, as a whole, should be read in the light which the foregoing observations throw upon it. 6. There are other considerations deserv-

ing of attention. In estimating the validity of the charges brought against the native the charges brought against the native members of the force, it should not be forgotten that the department is to a great extent untouched by the influence of English education and of the influence of English education and of the English traditions that accompany it, which have done so much to raise the standard and elevate the tone of the Revenue and Judicial services. Its traditions are native, and, it may be added, so are the traditional beliefs regarding it. If an ideal police could be called into existence to-morrow, it would be regarded as corrupt until it had lived down its popular reputation. So it is with individuals: the honest sub-inspector is likely to be suspected only of bein more astute than his dishonest colleague. As to the European officers many of them are admirable servants of Government, and even in cases where the disparaging remarks of the Commission may be held to apply, it may be pointed out that their deficiencies have been due in the main to the careless fashion in which young men were appointed before the present system of recruitment was introduced. The strictures upon the quality of the officers now in the Police service relate, indeed, almost entirely to those who entered it before the introduction of that system and therefore are not required in order to enforce the Commission's argument that system and therefore are not required in order to enforce the Commission's argument for a reform which had already been carried out by Lord Lansdowne's Government. No do they admit of universal or even general application. With many of the elder generation of Indian police officers an intimate knowledge of the country and the people, combined with great activity in the discharge of their duties, made up for any shortcomings in the matter of mere book knowledge; while some have attained to conspicuous success as practical administrators. In the case of both Natives and Euro peans the prospects of reform have been constantly deferred by the low scale of pay in relation to the laborious character of the work, and the physical energy, mental alertness, readiness of resource, and attention to minute details which its proper performance 7. It may further be observed that even i

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 it read subject to the qualifications of paragraph 30, appears 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. Each statement is doubtless true sometimes, in some places, of some people and in some cases; perhaps often, in many places, of many people a in many cases; but not (as is implied) most always, of almost all people, and almost all cases. Above all, while each individual malpractice which is described does undountedly exist, all of them do not exist in that combination in which Chapter II presents them. By picking out and massing together all the separate blots which at various times disfigure police work in India, the Commission have produced a picture which would in the opinion of the Governor which would in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, give to any outside observer a somewhat over-coloured idea of the ordinary conduct of a police inquiry or of the habitual behaviour of the police at any rate in the majority of Indian Porvinces. It seems to him that the Commission have perhaps hardly made sufficient allowance for the Indian witness to ware the tendency of the Indian witness to exaggerate, especially when he has a genuine grievance. Nor have they sufficiently borne in mind that much of what is called corruption is little more than a highly developed form of that system of paying expedition money which is not unknown in Europe. It must also be remembered that the giving and taking of money whether mere gratuand taking of money whether mere gratuities or something more serious, is still traditional among the Indian people, and quite as much so among the givers as among the takers; and is objected to only when it exceeds certain recognized limits, and becomes injurious and excessive. Where the materials are inferior and the standard of personal conduct is low the quality of the work done is bound to reflect the character of the agency employed.

subject-matter of this chapter, whether it be regarded as a summary of popular opinion or as a del berate expression of conclusions arrived at, the Governor-General in Council arrived at, the Governor-General in Counc.l has no hesitation in giving publicity to the Commission's statement of the case. The agency which is exposed and censured is in the main an indigenous agency; its short-comings are by none more freely denounced than by the inhabitants of India themselves; the picture itself brings out the difficulty of the task of governing India, arising from the nature of the instruments which it is necessary to employ and the state of affairs now. sary to employ; and the state of affairs now, unsatisfactory as it may be, represents an immense advance on that discribed in the report of the Commission which investigated the cases of police torture in Madras in 1855. Nor can the Commission be accused of any racial prejudice or partiality, since their strictures have not been confined to either nationality, and since the increase of expenditure that they advocate is in the ratio of six to one upon the Indian as compared with the English constituents of the force. As a pointed out by the Commission themselves police administration in England was, before the reforms of Sir Robert Peel, very nearly as much open to criticism as it is now in India, if due allowance is made for the different circumstances of the tenton of the commission that the fliciency is many that the case of the commission which investigated in the case of police or partiality, since their strictures have not been confined to expenditure that they advocate is in the ratio of six to one upon the Indian as compared with the English constituents of the case of the c sary to employ; and the state of affairs now

VILLAGE POLICE.

9. Chapter III of the report deals with 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 agences 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 utilised in police administration. Thus, they lead up to the specific tration. Thus they lead up to the spec fic

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

dinate to the village heading.

(2) That the supervision and control of village headmen should be entrusted to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner and his subordinate officers.

(3) That the regular periodical attendance in the police station is

of village watchmen at the police station is unnecessary and undesirable.

(4) That it is expedient to relegate the trial of petty offences to village headmen and panchayats, and that, where this system does not exist, it should be cautiously and experi-

The Government of India agree entirely with the principles enunciated by the Commission. They have invited the local Government. mission. They have invited the local Governments to undertake a careful review of the village systems of the provinces with reference to the possibility of preserving them from decay by rendering them more efficient agents in the prevention and reporting of orime. This, it would seem, may best be effected by conferring upon the village officients and defined status and powers to deal effected by conferring upon the village officers a defined status and powers to deal judicially with certain kinds of offences. Their dignity and authority will thus be greatly enhanced, and they will be enabled to relieve the regular criminal courts of trivial cases. The question, however, is so closely connected with the systems of land tenures and village organization, which differ from province to province, that it will probably have to be dealt with by separate legislation for each province. legislation for each province.

REGULAR POLICE AND COGNATE

QUESTIONS.

10. In the foregoing paragraphs the Go-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. They now proceed, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to issue general orders on the proposals made by the Police Commission regarding the following subjects:

—(1) The organization, recruitment, training, Commission regarding the following subjects:

—(1) The organization, recruitment, training, and pay of the general Police force, and their relations to the superior District Officers (Chapters IV, XII, and paragraph 114 of the report). (2) The Police of the Presidency towns and Rangoon (Chapter V, and paragraphs 94 to 105). (3) Railway Police (Chapter V, paragraphs 106-112). (4) River Police (Chapter V, paragraph 113). (5) The Provincial Criminal Investigation Departments, and their relations to the Central Intelligence Department (Chapter VIII, paragraphs 165 to 174). (6) Statistics and records (Chapter X). (7) The strength and cost of the Police (Chapter XI). (Chapter XI).

Charter XI).

seven headings comprise practically the whole of the expenditure entailed by the Commission's proposals, with the exception of that involved in the question of buildings and of improved methods of prosecution. In discussing the substantive proposals of the Commission under these headings and stating their decision on each point, the Government of India prepare to follow the order of treat. of India propose to follow the order of treat-ment adopted in the body of the report.

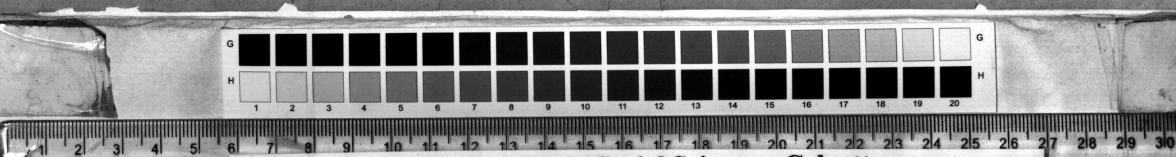
11. Para 53.—On the subject of the em ployment of constables to collect local information the Governor-General in Council accepts the Commision's views. He agrees both with them and with the local Governments in condemning as a general rule, the so-called 'beat system' under which constables are given a roving commission to make periodical visits to certain areas without make periodical visits to certain areas without being controlled by any definite instructions. At the same time he desires to leave the necessary latitude to local Governments in respect of the application of this general principle. In Burma, for example, where there are no village chaukidars, the beat system should be retained as a link between the headman and the police station, the functions of the beat constable being presystem should be retained as a link between the headman and the police station, the functions of the beat constable being preventive, not detective, and the rules being modified so as to render them less rigid and to guard against the constable's visit becoming an occasion for oppression. In Bombay the tracts of country on the ghats inhabited by lawless classes, and certain areas interlaced with native territory, may require constant patrol by armed police and the retention of protective outposts of the kind referred to by the Commission in para 57 of their report. In all provinces, again, there are places where road patrols will be required. 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 possess neither landr revenue subordinates nor village communal officials, the police are the only agency that can be employed for various miscellaneous duties. To take a recent illustration, it is certain that without the assistance both of the regular and of the village police no census could tver have been taken in the Lower Provinces.

RECRIPTIMENT OF CONSTARLES

RECRUITMENT OF CONSTABLES 12. Para. 54.—The principle of the local recruitment of constables is generally accepted. It must, however, be regarded as subject ed. It must, however, be regarded as subject to expections 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. In Bengal and Crissa, therefore, it may be anticipated that a considerable stiffening of natives of Behar and Upper India will always be necessary. The same remarks apply, though in a less degree, to the Central Provinces. The matter is one in respect of which the conditions of

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different provinces differ greatly, and the Government of India are disposed to accept, at any rate for tracts similarly situated, the view stated by the Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces, that although men should not ordinarily be required to serve at a great distance from their homes, yet the bulk of the district force should be composed of persons who do not belong to the district. of persons who do not belong to the district. In particular the portion of the force which is retained as an armed reserve for the purpose of securing public tranquillity must, it is evident, be drawn from those localities where the best material is to be found, and local recruitment would in the case not unfrequently fail to secure a proper standard off military efficiency.

military efficiency.
TRAINING AT CENTRAL SCHOOLS. 13. Para. 55.—All local Governments but one accept the views of the Commission as to the training of constables at central schools. The United Provinces Government objects on the grounds (1) that the prospect of being drafted to a distant school would deter many men of the best class from entering the police; (2) that a central school could not be established without increasing the line of decrease between the armed and the line of cleavage between the armed and the line of cleavage between the armed and unarmed branches; (3) that the Government could not find the money for the necessary buildings for a long time to come. On the other hand, the local Inspector-General approves strongly of the proposal to establish central schools, and observes that for the reasons given by the Commission there can be no effective training of constables in district reserves. The arst of the objections taken by the United Provinces Government will probably be removed by the increase of pay which will reduce the disinclination of the constable to serve at a distance from his home while under training. The second is home while under training. The second is too indefinite to call for serious examination. As regards the cost of establishing the schools, the Government of India think it likely that the estimates can be sufficiently reduced under other heads to meet this item of expenditure, and that a certain number of buildings will in course of time be set free by the operation of other causes. They are not therefore disposed to admit the objections taken by the local Government. The case of Burma, on the other hand, is peculiar, and in that province, where most police-recruits are married men, the Governor-General in Council, following the recommendation of the Commission, agrees to the retention of the

Commission, agrees to the retention of the system of district training as being better suited to the characteristic usages of the people.

MINIMUM PAY OF CONSTABLES. 14. Para. 56.—The recommendations of the Commission relating to constables are among the most important from the financial point of view, since in their original form they involve an increased expenditure of 44 lakhs, of which 24 lakhs is on account of enhanced pay. Even as since modified the increase under the head of unmounted constables costs Rs. 33,39,826, of which Rs. 19,96,846 represents increased pay and Rs. 13,42,880 increased numbers. This increase increased numbers are the provided as of strength is required, not only to provide a sufficient reserve for ordinary duties, but also to guarancee the tranquility of the country in the event of military operations on or beyond the frontier occupying the bulk of the troops now cantoned throughout India. The provision of additional men is therefore e matter of high importance, both military and civil, and the Government of India are of opinion that it should take precedence, in combination with the general increase in onstables' pay, in the application of such funds as may be available improving the police system. As regated, initial pay Commission propose a minimum of Rs. India, or Rs. 12 in Burma, with local where the minimum is deemed to Five local Governments accept the suggest The Madras Government considered, when the question was first referred to them, that would be sufficient if local allowances of Rs. 2 were given in districts where rethe minimum pay of a police constante is daily becoming more apparent, and not only hampers recruitment but prevents the retention of suitable men in the force. For these reasons, which they enforce by specific instances, they now express their concurrence in the recommendations of the Commission. The Bengal Government, while maintaining that the Commission were right in fixing Rs. that the Commission were right in fixing Rs. 8 as the minimum pay, is prepared for the present to accept a minimum of Rs. 7 in certain districts where the standard of living is admittedly low. The United Provinces Government suggests that an initial pay of Rs. 7, rising after three years to Rs. 8 and after five years more to Rs. 9, will be sufficient. In view of the variety which exists throughout India in local conditions as to the cost of living and the ways required to attract out India in local conditions as to the cost of living and the wages required to attract a suitable class of men, the Government of India while agreeing that a good case has been made out for raising the minimum pay (though not entirely for the reasons which have been stated by the Commission), think it unnecessary to insist on absolute uniformity in this respect, and have therefore decided that those local Governments who consider that a minimum of Rs. 7 is sufficient for consider that a minimum of Rs. 7 is sufficient for constables should be allowed to retain that limit and that a minimum of Rs. 8 should not be prescribed for general adoption. Even where the initial pay is not raised the position of a constable will be greatly improved by the abolition of deductions from pay and the concession of local allowances in special tracts.

15. The Commission propose that a constable should receive an increment of Re. 1 after three years' service, and again on the completion of eight and fifteen years' service. On this point, while the principle advocated by the Commission is generally accepted, there is some difference of opinion among local Governments as to the precise method in which it should be applied. The Madras Government propose an increment of Re 1 and that a minimum of Rs. 8 should not be in which it should be applied. The Madras Government propose an increment of Re 1 at five years, ten years and seventeen years service; the Bombay Government would give two increments only, the first at five years and the second at ten years; the Punjab Government suggests intervals of five, twelve and twenty years; the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces would give two increments only, at any rate until the lowest grade of head constable on Rs. 12 has been abolished; the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would give a head constable on Rs. 12 has been abolished; the Chief Commissioner of Coorg would give a minimum pay of Rs. 9 and an increment of Re I after three and four years, respectively. By way of compromise among these various opinions the Government of India have decided that three increments of Re. 1 each should be given after three, ten, and seventeen years approved service. It is important that the first increment should accrue at an early stage in order to remove the temptation to resign prematurely, and that the final increments should not come too late to induce a men to serve his full time and to enable him to enjoy the higher pay for a reasonable period before he takes his pension. When the presents of the service are thus improved

stress may properly be laid on the condition indicated by the Commission, that increment indicated by the Commission, that increments should be given only to men who really deserve them, and should not be awarded by

serve them, and should not be awarded by seniority as a matter of course.

16. The Government of India accepted the general opinion that the practice of making deductions from the pay of constable on account of kit and other charges should cease, and that the pay fixed should be handed over to the men in full. This necessary re-

and that the pay fixed should be handed over to the men in full. This necessary reform was contemplated by Lord Lansdowne's Government as long ago as 1890, when they suggested to all local Governments, except Madras, that if possible no constable should receive less pay than Rs. 7 net. They also agree in thinking that if increments are given on the scale and in the manner now sanctioned there will be no necessity for maintaining the existing system of good-conduct pay.

17. The Government of India also agree with the local Governments in accepting the Commission's view that local allowances should be given in special tracts where the provincial minimum pay would be too low. This will meet the difficulties of recruitment that have been experienced in parts of Madras, the Central Provinces, and Burma.

18. The Commission propose that when a constable is sent on duty to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the jurisd ction of the station he should be granted an allowance of two annas a day. The Government of India regard this proposal as too indefinite, though the rate suggested is fair, and they have decided to restrict its application by declaring a constable's jurisdiction for the purpose of article 1039, Civil Service Regulations, to be coterminous with the limits of the inspector's circle. The allowance will be two annas a day in India and four annas in Burma.

HEAD CONSTABLES. four annas in Burma.

HEAD CONSTABLES.

19. Para. 57.—All Governments, except the United Provinces, agree with the Commission's proposal to fix the pay of head constables at Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25, except in Burma where the rates should be Rs. 5 higher. As these officers will almost invariably be promoted constables, the United Provinces Government, suggests, that it will Provinces Government suggests that it will for some time suffice to maintain the three grades now in existence, and to raise the pay of each by Rs. 2. The Government of India agree with the Commission that head constables should not be put in charge of police-stations, or employed except in unavoidable emergencies, as investigating officers; and that they should exercise subordinate authority over a number of constables. ty over a number of constables, or should be employed, on clerical work. Seeing that their responsibilites will thus be greatly reduced, and that a certain proport on of them will have a chance of rising to be sub-inspectors, their rates of pay may properly be fixed at Rs. 15, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 20. The last figure is the maximum pay of a non-commissioned officer of the Indian Army. This will effect a reduction of rather more than four lakes in the increased cost (estimated by the Commission at Rs. 8,81,000) of the proposals under

SUB-INSPECTORS.

20. Para. 58.—The next question related 20. Para. 58.—The next question relates to the recruitment of sub-inspectors, who will be in charge of police-stations and will be responsible for the investigation of cases throughout the country. This is perhaps the most important class of officers in the whole force, and on it the largest amount of additional expenditure will be incurred, the number being increased from 5,500 to 9,900, and the cost from Rs. 39,89,000 to Rs.

The Commission propose that subors should be recruited direct between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five; that ne ages of twenty-one and twenty-five; that their educational standard should not be lower than the matriculation or the school fina examination; and that promotions from the class of head constables should be limited to fifteen per cent of the vacancies. The opinious of local Governments are generally in accord with these views. The Bengal Governnt considers that the educational te should vary in different parts of the province. The United Provinces Government observes that in the present state of education it is not possible to insist on the qualifications suggested by the Commission without ex-cluding the most desirable candidates. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces suggests that half of the sub-inspectors who are directly appointed should be selected by are directly appointed should be selected by competition among men nominated by Magistrates of districts. This suggestion is not in accordance with accepted educational policy and cannot be adopted. The Government of India admit the general principle that sub-inspectors should as far as possible be recruited direct, and that a maximum proportion of appointments should be fixed for each province for promotion to this class from that of head constables. In view, however, of the great difference between provinces and parts of provinces in respect of education, it seems to the Governor-General in Council that uniformity in this matter is not attainable and of provinces in respect of education, it seems to the Governor-General in Council that uniformity in this matter is not attainable and that the local Government should fix the highest qualifications it thinks suitable, reporting to the Government of India, for confirmation, the standard adopted. As regards the maximum proportion of appointments to be filled by the promotion of head constables. Bombay Government recommends twenty-five per cent and the Punjab twenty per cent, to be reduced in each case gradually to fifteen per cent. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces would leave the matter to the discretion of local Governments, and observes that he himself would give preference to those who possessing the requisite educational qualifications, have entered as head constables or even as constables and have worked their way up. On the other hand, the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province would fix the maximum for promotions from the lower rank at not less promotions from the lower rank at not less promotions from the lower rank at not less than sixty-six per cent. In view of the diversity of local conditions the Government of India doubt whether it would be feasible, even in the larger provinces, to insist upon a uniform standard, and they therefore propose to determine the proportion for each province separately on a consideration of all the circumstances, in communication with the local Government concerned

dovernment concerned.
21. Para. 59.—The Commission propose that all sub-inspectors should be trained in a central school, and should then undergo probationary year of practical training.
his plan has generally commended itself
local Governments, and is approved by

to local Governments, and is approved by the Government of India.

22. Para. 60.—The Commission recommend that the pay of sub-inspectors should be fixed at Rs. 50, rising to Rs. 80 in four grades. The Governments of Madras, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam agree to this proposal; the Bombay Government are willing to accept it, but would prefer to make the minimum salary Rs. 60 and the maximum Rs. 125; the Bengal Government is inclined to add a grade on Rs. 100, which would include 100 out of the 474 appointments in the Rs. 60 grade; which the United Provinces.

Government considers the proposals needless-ly liberal and would retain the existing grading, raising the pay Rs. 10 all round. In view of this difference of opinion the Go-vernment of India consider it unnecessary vernment of India consider it unnecessary to insist upon the same scale everywhere. The guiding principle is that the status of sub-inspectors should be placed on a par with that of naib-tahsildars, or corresponding officers, on the revenue side of the administration; and subject to this condition the Government of India will now proceed to a the pay of sub-inspectors for each province in communication with the local Government or Administration concerned. For this purpose the Government in Council has pose the Governor-General in Council has decided to lay down as a maximum standard a scale of pay consisting of five grades on Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 70, Rs. 80 and Rs. 100 the last being a small grade, comprising only five per cent of the officers concerned. The lowest grade should also be relatively small as it will consist mainly of probationers. In as it will consist mainly of probationers. In respect of pay this proposal is substantially identical with that made by Lord Lansdowne's Government in 1890. The distribution among the grades will be as follows:—1st on Rs. 100, 5 per cent; 2nd on Rs. 80, 20 per cent; 3rd on Rs. 70, 25 per cent; 4th on Rs. 60, 34 per cent; 5th on Rs. 50, 16 per cent. In Burma circumstances are peculiar, and the Government of India accept the local Government's proposal to institute a 6th grade on Rs. 40 to be filled by men with a good vernacular education but no knowledge of English. Here exceptional treatment is justified by the fact that men with the requisite qualifications that men with the requisite qualifications can be obtained in Burma for that rate of pay. Similarly in the case of Coorg, where, as is explained below the pay of inspectors must be lower than elsewhere, a somewhat lower scale is necessary for sub-inspectors. The Chief Commissioner proposes what lower scale is necessary for sub-inspectors. The Chief Commissioner proposes rates of Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, but the Governor-General in Council prefers an initial pay of Rs. 50 with two other grades on Rs. 60 and Rs. 70.

While at a training school probationary sub-inspectors should receive Rs. 25 a month

as proposed by the Commission. In respec as proposed by the Commission. In respect of horse allowance there is some small difference of opinion, the Bombay Government proposing Rs. 20 for the Presidency proper and Rs. 15 for Sind, and the United Provinces Government suggesting Rs. 10. The local Governments will be empowered to fix the horse allowance up to a maximum of Rs. 15. The proposal to give an advance for the purchase of uniform, horse, etc., is generally accepted by local Governments and is approved by the Government of India. INSPECTORS.

23. Para 61.—The next question for de 23. Para 61.—The next question for determination relates to the recruitment and duties of inspectors of police. The Commission propose that inspectors should be selected from among sub-inspectors, but that Government should reserve the power to appoint direct a certain number, not exceeding wenty per cent. Local Governments gene ally agree with this view. The Bombay vernment would appoint only five per cent direct; the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces would limit outside appointments to ten per cent; and the United Provinces Government would lay down no hard-and-fast rules on the subject. The Chief Commissioner of Assam, on the other hand, lays stress on the effect of educational influences in raising the ine of the public service in India, and if therefore reserve one-third of the vacancies for direct appointment. The object in view will, however, equally be attained under the present scheme by means of the higher educational qualifications required from sub-inspectors; while it is obvious that the efficiency of the force would be liable to be impaired if so large a proportion of these important posts were reserved for young men with no previous, experience of police work. The Government of India consider that the rule should be that inspectors should ordinarily hand, lays stress on the effect of educational be appointed by promotion from among sub-inspectors, but that direct appointment should be permitted up to a maximum of ten per cent of vacancies. The duties of inspec-

should be permitted up to a maximum of ten per cent of vacancies. The duties of inspectors will be to hold charge of circles comprising several police stations, or a large town; and within these they will exercise general supervision and should be ready to assist in investigations. They will, in short, be responsible to the superintendent for all police work in their circle.

24. Para 62.—The Commission propose that the pay of inspectors should range from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in three grades, a few special appointments on Rs. 250 being reserved for good officers who are unfit for further promotion. The balance of opinion among local Governments is in favour of these views. The Madras Government however, recommend The Madras Government however, recommend a scale of pay from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 in dered that the minimum pay for inspectors all over India ought to be Rs. 150, and that the decision to fix the maximum pay of sub-inspector at Rs. 100 will reduce the inter-val to which the Madras Government take inspector at Rs. 100 will reduce the interval to which the Madras Government take exception. The proposals of the Commission regarding the pay of inspectors are based upon the view that the duties and responsibilities of these officers in police matters are analogous to those of tahsildars in respect of revenue business, and that unless the pay of the two departments is so far assimilated as to attract much the same kind of men it will be impossible to secure suitable candidates for the police. In the case of sub-inspectors the principle of equalising so far as may be, the prospects of police and revenue officers, has already been accepted by the Government of India, and they have decided also to apply it to the grade of inspectors, which will be recruited chiefly by promotion from among station-house officers. They accordingly sanction the Commission's recommendation that the scale of pay should run from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 in three grades, with a few special appointments on Rs. 250. An exception should be made in the case of Coorg where tahsildars and subordinate manipular transports and subordinate manipular transports and subordinate manipular and subordinate subordinate subordinate subordinate subordinate subordinate An exception should be made in the case of Coorg where tahsildars and subordinate magistrates receive only Rs. 100 Rs. 125, and Rs. 150, and inspectors of police should be paid on the same scale. The local allowances to kotwals in a few large cities in the United Provinces will be retained by reason

of the special status and onlightions of these officers. As regards travelling allowances, the Government of India have decided to grant to circle inspectors a daily allowance of Re. 1 when absent from head-quarters, and to sanction fixed house or conveyance allowances for inspectors in charge of town and prosecuting and reserve inspectors.

RECRUITMENT OF EUROPEAN

OFFICERS.

25. The proposals of the Commission on the important subject of the recruitment and training of the European officers of the Police are contained in paragraphs 63 and 64 of the report and are summarised in Chapter XII as follows:—(1) That the recruitment of the European service should be by competitive examination in England, on the same conditions as at present, except that the age limit for candidates should be 18 to 20. (2) That successful candidates should be required to undergo a two years' course of training at an English residential university where ther is a Board of Indian studies, each candidate receiving an allowance during this where ther is a Board of Indian studies, each cand date receiving an allowance during this period of £100 a year; and that the course of study should include criminal law and practice, taking of notes of cases in the criminal courts, an Indian vernacular, Indian minal courts, an Indian vernacular, Indian history, geography and ethnology, and riding. Probationers should also be required to join a volunteer corps and become effcient. (3) That in addition to this probationary transing in England each Assistant Superintendent should, on arrival in India, he attached for one session to the provincial training school.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

26. Concerning the expediency of recruiting the European branch of the service solely by competition in England, and thus debarring from it the European born in India, there is some difference of opinion among the local Governments consulted. The Madras Government report that on the only three occasions when cand dates for the police were selected locally, all of them had received their education in England; and that the chief result of local recruitment hitherto has been to admit young mer educated in England who came out to India because they been to admit young men educated in England who came out to India because they had no hope of entering the service by competition at home. They observe that Europeans born in India are statutory natives, and that, as such, they would be eligible for the provincial service, and would have a chance of becoming super ntendents by promotion. The Bombay Government are emphatically in favour of recruitment by competitive examination in England, and would not go further in the direction of local recruitment than to provide that Europeans may be appointed in India with the sanction of the Governor General in Council. The Bengal Government is strongly opposed to recruitment in deneral in Council. The Bengal Government is strongly opposed to recruitment in this country for the Indian as distinguished from the provincial police service. If this view is not accepted, the Lieutenant-Governor recommends that the number of vacancies filled in India should be as few as possible, and that no officer should be recruited in this country, who has been educated in in this country who has been educated in England. The Un ted Provinces Government dwells upon the increased facilities for obtaining a cheap education in England, and the tendency of Anglo-Indian parents at the pascent day to and their cons home which present day to send their sons home, which it considers not likely to be checked by any improvement of European schools in India. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor On the other hand, the Leutenant-Governor of the Punjab remarks that he knows from personal experience that nomination in India, though it has given the service some of the worst has also produced some of the best police officers. He would therefore recruit annually for one appointment in India, provided that a suitable candidate is forthcoming. The Limitant Comment of Present Comments of Present Commen Lieutenant-Governor of Burma says that he has had no experience of Anglo-Indians en-listed by competition in India, but on gen-eral grounds he thinks that a limited number of youths of this class should be recruited in qualifying examination or by competition. For Burma he would prefer nomination without competition. The Chief Commis-sioner of Assam would reserve a certain number of appointments for competition in India among boys nominated by head-masters of Anglo-Indian schools. The Chief Commis-sioners of Coorg and the North-West Frontier Province are also in favour of making some direct appointments in India.

CONCLUSIONS OF SECRETARY OF

STATE, 27. The question turns upon the individuat capacity of a few members of a large and not altogether homogeneous community for the discharge of duties demanding certain The Madras Government however, recommend a scale of pay from Rs. 110 to Rs. 250 in four grades, in order to reduce the interval between the pay of a first grade sub-inspector and the lowest grade of inspector, and to make the scale approach more closely to that of tahsildars. The United Provinces Government divides inspectors into the three classes of circle, court, and reserve inspectors and suggests a somewhat more liberal scale of pay for the two latter classes. It further proposes to abolish all allowances with the exception of the allowances with the exception of the allowances with the lowest grade of inspectors should be Rs. 110 does not commend itself to the Government of India in view of the facts that in 1890 Lord Lansdowne's Government considered that the minimum pay for inspectors dered that the minimum pay for inspectors and the result will be the loss of that intimate the scale of the produce. The factors of the problem are in the means to which they belong to not ordinarily tend to produce. The factors of the discussions which the caucation and surroundings of the class to which they belong to not ordinarily tend to produce. The factors of the problem are in themestics obscure, and the divergence of views on the part of competent authorities points to the difficulty of arriving at any certain conclusion. The Secretary of State is strongly impressed with the exception of the allowances with the exception of the produce. The factors of the discount of the difficulty of arriving at any certain conclusion. The Secretary of State is strongly impressed with the exception of the allowances with the exception of the produce of the produce. The factors of the divergence of the produce of the produce. The factors of qualifications which the caucation and surropeans are compelled by a change in the rules to send their sons who aspire to police employment to England for their education the result will be the loss of that intimate knowledge of native habits and modes of thought which has hitherto distinguished police officers drawn from this class. Ine Secretary of State also feels very strongly that a decision which closed the superior service (except in the provincial branch) to a class which has hitherto been among the most successful in it would be greatly and not unjustifiably resented. He is unable to admit that for police purposes the locally educated European must necessarily be inferior, as is suggested by the Commission in paragraph 69 of their report and he thinks that the arguments in tayour of continuing to utilise him, as he has hitherto been utilised greatly preponderate. It has therefore been decided preponderate. It has therefore been decided as the best solution of the matter to reserve to the Governor-General in Council the power to make such appointments in exceptional cases on the special recommendation of a local Government in favour of an individual and subject to the condition that the candidate put forward has attained an adequate standard of educational qualifications.

TRAINING OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS.

28. While admitting the necessity for subjecting European police officers to a thoroug preliminary training both general and species in subjects a knowledge of which will tent to produce professional efficiency, the Government of India have ultimately determined after considering various attenuative property.

this training at any of the English Universities. They recognise that there is some thing to be said for the view advocated the Commission that the elements of the Indian vernaculars are acquired by Enropean teachers, where the corrective from European teachers, where the correction is the correction of the correctio most correctly from European teachers, where accustomed to take note of linguistic to students those points in the structure a vernacular language which have give themselves most trouble in acquiring it but they see no reason why, in the train schools in Ind a to which candidates will sent on arrival instruction of this kin ent on arrival, instruction of this sent on arrival, instruction of this kin should not be forthcoming. Indian ethnology, again, cannot be studied in Europe with the fulness with which it can be studied in India, where the necessary illustrations are at hand; and valuable as a course of report-ing cases in Court may be in teaching the elements of procedure in police cases, there elements of procedure in police cases, there is so much difference between Indian and English criminal practice that the Government of India cannot regard this part of the proposed training as essential. proposed training as essential.

29. For these reasons the Government of India are of opinion that the training of probationary Assistant Superintendents must be carried out in India, that they should proceed to this country as soon as they have been pronounced fit for service and have passed in riding, and that they should remain at a training school in India for not less than eighteen months. This is the view taken by all local Governments, with the exception of the Chief Commissioner dassam, who proposes to place probationer

the exception of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who proposes to place probationer for two years u der selecte district superintendents, and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontage Province, who would give eighteen months training partly at provincial headquarters and partly at a police-station and at a district head-quarters. The necessary arrangements will be made in consultation with local Governments for the course of study to be pursued, under well qualified teachers, at these schools which the Governor-General in Council regards as of the utmost importance to the efficiency of the Indian Police service. He is disposed to agree with the opinion expressed by some authorities that they should not be located at Presidency towns:

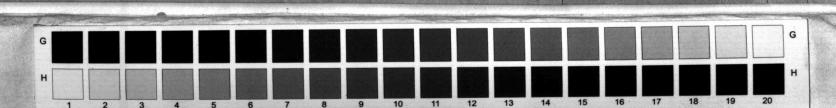
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS. Rs. 500 in three grades. In view of improed prospects and easier pension condition
the United Provinces Government thinks
sunnecessary to raise the pay of the fi
grade beyond Rs. 450. It desires also to
tain the local allowance of Rs. 100 a
attached to the charge of the sub-division
Lalitpur, to give similar allowances for Kassand Karwi, and to grant an allowance of Rs.
50 on account of dearness of living in a
stations. The covernment of India adopt the
Commission's proposals as to rates of pay
With regard to the further opinion that in
local allowances should be granted, on the
general ground that these can no longer to
justified when the pay and prospects of the Rs. 500 in three grades. In view of impo justified when the pay and prospects of service have been materially improved, Governor-General in Council will leave open to local Governments to propose the retention of such allowances in places when living as exceptionally dear.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS.

31. As regards the pay of superintendents of the ents the proposals of the Commission have been generally approved by local Government, annuments. The Madras Government, however, suggest that the pay of the highest grade of superintendent should be fixed at Rs. 1,100; the that he are enongen number under the local allowances aggregating Rs. 9,600 a year. The Lieutenant-Lovernor considers a grade on Rs. 1,200 unnecessary in itself and meconsis ent with the proposal which he makes regarding Deputy Inspectors General. Nor does he think it necessary (nat an officer should rise at once from Rs. 500 as a first grade assistant to Rs. 700 as a fifth grade district superintendent, and he suggests the introduction of a small grade of Rs. in which a man would not remain long. The Burma Government recommends that for Burma Government recommends that for superintendents the rates in torce for executive engineers should be introduced with an improved grading and a similar system of increments for approved service. Whatever rates may be adopted for India he thinks that superintendents in Burma should get Rs. 100 and assistants Rs. 50 in excess of the Indian scale. In support of his proposal the Lieutenant-Governor refers to the case or the rorest and Public Works services, and on the Forest and Fubile Works services, and observes that in regrading the Burma Commission the pay of 1st grade Assistant Commissioners was fixed at his, 1,000 in consideration of the high cost of living in Burma. It is true that officers of the two former It is true that others of the two former services, when employed in Burma on pay not exceeding Rs. 100 or Rs. 1,000 a month, receive a local allowance of Rs. 100, and that the same concession has recently been extended to efficers of the Indian medical Service on pay not exceeding Rs. 1,000. But the reason is that these services are Imperial, that they are not recruited specially for Burma, and that it is necessary to give them some compensation for the disadvantages of serving in that province. This argument cannot, in the opinion of the Government of india, be extended to the police, and the special rates proposed could only be justified on the general ground that recruitment for the indian police as a whole would be injuriously affected by the liability to be posted to Burma on the system of selection by rotation which obtains in the case of the Indian Civil Service. It n the case of the Indian Civil Service. It is impossible at present to say that this would be the case, and the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to entertain the Burma proposal until its necessity has been proved by experience. The Chief Commission of Assam, while generally accepting the recommendations of the Commission, thinks the the pay of a fifth grade superintendent. anat the pay of a fifth grade superintendent might be fixed at Rs. 600. After considering carefully the views of the local Government the Government of India have decided the Government of India have decided to accept the Commission's proposals as to the pay of District Superintendents of Police.

32. The Bombay Government demur to the proposal that superintendents should not be promoted beyond the class of Rs. 900 if they are considered unfit to hold charge of the most important districts, on the ground that the question is a delicate one and extremely difficult to pronounce upon finally. The condition, however, is strictly analogous to that under which members of the executive branch of the provincial service receive promotion up to Rs. 400 by seniority, and reach the higher grades only by selection, and the Government of India have no heads them in approximated the contract of the service received the contract of the con



DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENTS

Paras. 66 and 68.—All local Governmy one agree with the proposal of mmission to create a Provincial Police to be filled by natives of India called ty superintendents, who are qualified for saisting provincial services. Their function and their departmental statements. s and their departmental status will be lar to those of assistant superintendents, will help the superintendent in his of control and supervision, and will him of office routine so that he may new class of officers will be district. four grades on pay rising from Rs. Rs. 500. The United Provinces Gov

ment, however, suggests that the pay uld range from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450 in five s so as not to exceed the maximum ich it proposes for assistant superintendes. As the latter suggestion has been red, the argument no longer holds good nd the Government of India sanction the observe that this proposal was cordially accepted by the Maharaja of Darbhanga failing the arceptance of the alternative put forward by him in the second part of as note of dissent. The Governor-General in Council trusts that it may be found possible to secure good materials for this class, on judicious selection will greatly depend the enlistment of the sympathes of educated indians on the side of the police, and who furnish the source from which Indian trict superintendents may eventually be

TIVE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS 34. Para 67.—There is general agreement ong local Governments that it would be ent to reserve a certain fixed num of district superintendentships of police natives of India and the Government of dia accept this view. Deputy superin-dents, however, will be engible for pronotion to district charges where their fitness fully established. When thus promoted heir pay will run from Rs. 600 to Rs. 900 four classes as proposed by the Commission. DEPUTY INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

35. Para. 70.—For Deputy Inspectors-eneral the Commission propose three grades pay—Rs. 1500 Rs. 1,750 and Rs. 2,000. referring the question to local Govern-Government of India remarked these rates appeared to them to be proably unnecessarily high. The Madras Government observe that Deputy inspectors that Deputy inspectors and of Police may be taken to correspond to them to be discussed in the corresponding to the corr with Conservators of Forests and Sutending Engineers of the Public Works rtment. As none of these officers remore than Rs. 1,600, they think that may of the three grades of Deputy Ins-General should be Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,400 Rs. 1,200 and that the pay of the ighest grade of district superintendents ould be fixed at Rs. 1,100. The Bombay overnment also refer to the Forest and ablie Works Departments, but consider that, wing regard to the importance of security good men for the police, the rates properly the Commission are not unreasonly high. They are, however, not prepared that a maximum of Rs. 1,800 is not ficient, provided the five appointments reprovided the five appointments revo on Rs. 1,800, one on Rs. 1,650 and two Rs. 1,500. 'ine United Provinces Governent thinks that the pay proposed by the mmission would put the senior Deputy

expectors General on a better footing than eads of departments, such as the Inspector-eneral of Prisons or the Sanitary Commisneral of Prisons of the Santary Commen.

ner. In view of the improved prospects
pension it proposes a scale of Rs. 1,200,

1,500 and Rs. 1,800. The Burma Gov-Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,800. The Burma Government also refers to the Forest and Public Works Departments, and remarks that Deputy Inspectors-General hold rank corresponds to the Conservators and Superntending Engineers, who are graded on Rs. 1,400 to Rs. 1,600. The Lieutenant-Goverits out that in the two departments d there is approximately one prize apnument to eight other appointments, ereas in the police the proportion will be only one to twenty. At the same time he apprehends difficulty if the rates of pay in those of correspon police exceed ments in other departments and sugbe graded at Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,600 and Rs.

The new scheme of pay proposed by the Commission for Deputy Inspectors-General appears to the Government of India to be gher than the circumstances of the case emand in view of the fact that police officers will continue to be eligible for the appointment of Inspector-General. They furer apprehend that the result of adopting would be to create dissatisfaction with present scale of remuneration in other services. In their opinion it is not that this dissatisfaction would be oved by considerations drawn from the eneral average of pay in the police. For these reasons, and also having regard to the nties which these officers will have to perm, the Governor-General in Council has decided that two grades of pay on Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 1,800 will be sufficient.

PENSIONS OF DEPUTY-INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

36. Concurring with the local Governnts the Government of India have decided that the appointment of India have decided that the appointment of Deputy Inspector-General should be made by selection from among superintendents, and should be regarded as the highest prize absolutely regarded for the police department of India have decided garded as the highest prize assistance, and with also agree with the Commission and with the local Governments in thinking that Deputy Inspectors-General of Police should be sligible for an additional pension of Rs.

1,000 a year. 37. The proposal made at the end of agraph 70 of the report to introduce a em of family pensions seems to the ernment of India to have been insuffiidered. The Commission have rred to the existence of a provident d nor to the fact that police officers may rily Pension Funds; and the recommeninvolves the extension to a number of other services of a general principle which has at present been applied only to the Army and the Indian Civil Service, as at present divised therefore the Government of India to not intend to proceed further in the

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INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

38. Para. 71.—For the appointment of pay of Rs. 2,500—100—3,000 in the larger provinces; a local allowance of Rs. 250 a month in Assam and the Central Provinces; and in the North-West Frontier Province the pay of a first class Deputy Inspector-General, Rs. 2,000 a month. All local Gov-General, Rs. 2,000 a month. All local Governments agree except Bombay and Assam. The former remark that the pay of a second grade Commissioner is Rs. 3,000 and they propose that when the appointment is held by a civilian it should be graded as a Comby a civilian it should be graded as a Commissionership and the salary fixed at Rs. 3,000. But it is evidently undesirable to make exceptions in particular provinces to the general scale; and the Commission's proposal really secures all that is needed. By the time a district magistrate selected as Inspector-General has become eligible for promotion to a Commissionership he will probably have attained the maximum pay of his rank, and it is not intended that an officer should enter the Inspector-Generalship when he has already become a Commissioner, but merely that having taken the appointment as a magistrate he should have no pecuniary inducement to leave it when promoted to the charge of a division. The object which the Bombay Government have promoted to the charge of a division. The object which the Bombay Government have in view—the retention of an Inspector-General for a substantial time—will thus be a funding are attained; and the Government of India are unable to accept their modification of the Commission's proposal. In view of the small size of the province and of the fact that the Inspector-General of Police has been relieved of excise work, the Chief Commission. sioner of Assam is not sure that an allowance of Rs. 250 in addition to the officer's pay as a member of the Commission is needed. If no material change is made in the extent of that province it seems to the Government of India sufficient that the maximum salary should be Rs. 2,250 a month. The Chief Commissioner of the Control Provinces has not referred to the Central Provinces has not referred to the proposals of the Commission. Since the addition of Berar the pay of the Inspector-General has been increased by a local allowance sufficient to bring his emoluments up to those of a first grade deputy commissioner, viz. Rs. 2,250 a month. The Government of India think, however, that in the Central Provinces (as in other provinces except Assam) the maximum pay should be equivalent to that of the lowest grade of Commissioner. They have decided, therefore that the Inspector-General of the Central Pro-rinces should be given the pay of his rank, plus an allowance of Rs. 450, subject to a maximum of Rs. 2,500. The Commission re-commend that the appointment of Inspector-General should for the present ordinarily be held by a selected district magistrate, but that in exceptional cases police officers may that in exceptional cases police officers may also be eligible. The appointment is one of such importance that the Government of India deem it undesirable to make any an-nouncement on this subject which would the the hands of the Government in future, and they would leave to local Governments full discretion to fill the post either from the discretion to fill the post either from the Indian Civil Service or from the Police as may seem most expedient. For the reasons stated by the Commission the Inspector-General should not be a Secretary to Government, but he should have free access to the head of the local Government and should communicate unofficially with the Secretariat.

ARMED RESERVES.

39. In paragraphs 72 to 77 of their report the Commission deal with the subject of the armed police reserves and the military police in British India. These forces must be organized in such a manner as to enable them to deal promptly and effectually with ordinary tumults and local disturbances with out the aid of the military arm, and a to render effective help in maintaining in-ternal security in the event of a general mobilization of the field army. In view of the importance of the subject the Govern-ment of India deem it advisable to refer in some detail to the past discussions relating to it. In 1886 certain religious disturbances in Northern India led Lord Dufferin's Government to consider the question of police reserves. In addressing local Governments on the subject they called attention to the principles laid down by the Police Commission of 1860 and recognized on subsequent occasions, viz.:—(i) that the functions of occasions, viz.:—(i) that the functions of a civil police were to protect the community against all local criminal classes and to put down all riots and local disturbances; (ii) that they should be so far drilled and disciplined as to enable them to deal with large bodies of non-military men; (iii) that they should only carry arms where there is a chance of their often having to deal with armed or desperate men, or when employed on duties the nature men, or when employed on duties the nature of which required them to be armed; (iv) that the strength of the force should be no greater than is needed for purely police purposes, a reserve being kept at some head-quarters to be available against sudden local outbreaks.

After considering the replies of local Governments Lord Lansdowne's Government decided in March, 1889, (i) that the principles laid down in 1860 should be strictly adhered to, and that as far as possible the arrangements then proposed should be preserved or restored as the case might be; (ii) that a sufficient reserve should be maintained, if possible, in every district, but at all events at convenient centres, to put down all riots and convenient centres, to put down all riots and local disturbances, and ready, or capable of being concentrated, for extraordinary emergencies; (iii) that the reserves should form part of the district force, and should not be relieved of all escort duty; (iv) that all recruits should, as far as possible, pass through the reserve, and be capable of serving with it as occasion might require; (v) that Snider rifles should only be given to special reserves employed as military police or against dacoits; that the ordinary reserves did not require rifles, but ought to have such arms as would enable them to deal effectively with large bodies of rioters at close quarters; and that a suitable weapon for this purpose would be a breech-loading smooth-bore carbine to fire ball or buckshot.

A GOOD FAMILY LINIMENT.

Every family should be supplied with a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. For cuts, bruises, burns, scalds or similar inuries, which are of almost daily occurrence, there is nothing so good. It cools and soothes the wound and not only gives instant relief but brings about a speedy and permanent cure.

PROPOSALS OF THE COMMISSION.

40. The principles adopted by the Government of India in 1889 for the organization of the reserves have not been modified by any subsequent orders. The system has not, however, been developed in all provinces on the lines intended, and in Bombay and the United Provinces the force has been divided into armed and unarmed branches. The Police Commission condemn this arrangement on the ground that it either imposes a heavy strain on the armed branch, or leads to an unnecessarily extravagant scale of establishment, and recommend a reversion to the planapproved by the Government of India in 1889, under which all the members of the force are to be taught the use of arms and instructed in drill. The Commission further propose that there should be at the headquarters of each district, or perhaps where the districts are small, at convenient centres in groups of districts, a body of armed police called the headquarters force, available for the performance of all guard, orderly, and escort duties at headquarters including the supply of escorts to bring in treasure and supply of escorts to bring in treasure and sometimes prisoners from sub-divisional stations, and that a certain proportion of this force, which might ordinarily be fixed at 25 constables and 2 head constables, should be kept in reserve, ready for despatch in any direction at a moment's notice. The proposal is not contained. notice. The proposal is not perhaps altogether clear and might be interpreted as meaning that the whole headquarters forces of more than one district might be collected at a single headquarters. The Government of India understand the intention to be, that only the portions of these forces to be kept in reserve for despatch on emergencies should be so collected. The Commission consider that the charge of this headquarters reserve should be given to a European inspector assisted, where it is a large one, by one or more European sergents, and that through it all members of the force should periodically pass for courses of training of suitable duration.

CONCLUSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT

ONCLUSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

41. After careful consideration of the subject the Government of India have now decided, (i) to approve the system of reserve proposed by the Police Commission for Madras, Bengal the Punjab, Burma, the Central Provinces and Assam; (ii) to allow the Bombay and United Provinces Governments to retain the existing division of the force into armed and unarmed branches at the same armed and unarmed branches at the same time expressing preference for the system ad-vocated by the Commission and urging its adoption as opportunity offers; (iii) to maintain the military police in Assam, Burma and Bengal, and in the two former provinces to look to this branch only of the police force for the maintenance of order in times of emergency; and (iv) to arm the force ordinarily with bored-out Martinis, the rifles now in its hands being retained and their number increased temporarily in cases of necessity. The Governor-General in Council believes that these arrangements will be sufficient it hold the country in a time of emergency without in any way interfering with the due performance by the district police of the normal duties entrusted to them.

MOUNTED POLICE.

that some force of mounted men is required especially in large cities and in places where dacoity is rife; by in view of the expense they consider that they should not be employed unless the necessity is clearly established. In so far as mounted police are required in the presidency towns and Rangoon the subject is dealt with under the head of city police. As regards their use in mufassa areas, the Bombay Government represent strongly that it would be dangerous to dimi-nish the force to the extent suggested by the Commission. They are prepared, how-ever, to attempt some reduction in those districts of the presidency proper where the number of mounted police has already been reduced below ten. In Sind, where it is alleged that mounted men are the only effi-cient police, they deprecate any decrease at all. The United Provinces and Punjab Govall. The United Provinces and Punjab Governments consider it impossible to reduce the existing mounted establishment, which in the former case has already been brought down to the strength recommended by the Commission. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is prepared, though reluctantly, to reduce the existing force to 4 dafadars and 46 sowars—a saving of Rs. 17,000 a year. The Government of India, however, are decidedly of opinion that the present strength of 5 dafadars and 95 sowars should be retained for use in pursuing dacoits present strength of 5 dafadars and 95 sowars should be retained for use in pursuing dacoits and dispersing rioters. There have been serious outbreaks in Nagpur city and there is no cavalry station nearer than Jubbulpore. In all of these cases the view of the local Government that the existing force should be maintained is accepted. There seems to have been some hesitation in carrying out the reductions in the number of mounted men which have already been effected, and the Government of India think that in areas in which they are found to be specially usein which they are found to be specially useful in suppressing disturbances the local Governments should not be debarred from reconsidering the question whether the numbers have not been too much reduced.

de la DISCIPLINE.

43. Para. 81.—The difficult question of the relations between the district magistrate the district superintendent has not been made easier by a certain indistinctness, it made easier by a certain indistinctness, if not inconsistency, in the Commission's recommendations, which has presented difficulties to most of the local Governments. In para. 81 the Commission lay down the principle that the maintenance of discipline must be trusted entirely to the officers of the force. They state that in the Madras Polica Act. (XXIV of 1859) and the General Police Act (XXIV of 1859) and the General Police Act (V of 1861) there is no mention of the district magistrate or the Commissioner in connection with the discipline of the force. The General Police Act differs from the Madras Police Act in that, while in Section 7 it declares the appointment of all police-officers, other than gazetted offiall police-officers, other than gazetted officers, to rest with the superior officers of the force and describes the punishments which can be awarded to them, in Section 4 it declares the administration of the police throughout the local jurisdiction of the magnetrate of the district to be under the general control and direction of such magistrate. This is one of the most vital matters affecting police administration and the Government of administration and the Government of India propose to examine it in some detail.

44. The Bombuy Act IV of 1890, the proons of which were discussed at length ween Lord Lansdowne's Government and local Government, is fuller and more pre-than any of the other Acts. The relations between the district magistrate and the district superintendent are defined at the following provisions:—(1) Section 12 provides that the district superintendent

shall, subject to the orders of the Inspector-General and of the magistrate of the district within their several spheres of authority, direct and regulate all matters of arms drill exercise, observation of persons and events mutual relations, distribution of duties, study of laws orders and modes of proceeding, and all matters of executive detail in the fulfilment of their duties by the police force of his district (2) Section 13 blaces the district superintendent and the police force of a district under the command and control of the magistrate, but, in exercising this authority, the magistrate is to be governed by such rules and orders as the Government may by the superintendent of his disciplinary by the superintendent of the nagistrate should have a veto on the promotion of sub-inspect-to the lawful orders of the Commissioner. (3)
Section 15 empowers the magistrate to require from the district superintendent reports Section 15 empowers the magistrate to require from the district superintendent reports either general or particular on any matter connected with crimes, the condition of the criminal classes, the prevention of disorder, the regulation of assemblies and amusements, the distribution of the police force, the utilithe distribution of the police force, the utilization of auxiliary means and all other matters in furtherance of his control of the police force and the maintenance of order.

(4) Section 16 empowers the magistrate, if he observes marked incompetence, or unfitness for the locality or for his particular duties, in any officer subordinate to the district superintendent, to call on the latter to substitute another officer for any officer to substitute another officer for any officer whom he has power to remove, and the super-intendent is bound to comply with such re-quisition. In the case of an inspector or officer of higher grade the magistrate may communicate with the Inspector-General, who must thereon determine the measures to be taken with careful attention to the views of the magistrate, and must inform him of the the magistrate, and must inform him of the orders he may issue.

COMMISSION'S VIEWS AS TO DISCIPLINE.

45. Further, under Section 29 (3) the Inspector-General is given power to punish inspectors in accordance with sub-section (1) of that section, while the district superintendent may punish any officer subordinate to an inspector and may even suspend an inspector pending the orders of the Ins-pector-General. The exercise of these powers is subject to such rules and orders may be made by Government. The district magistrate is not, under the Bombay Act, magistrate is not, under the Bombay Act, empowered to punish or dismiss any police-officer any more than he is under Act V of 1861, but by Sections 12, 13, 15 and 16 of the former Act he is given large powers of control and direction, both general and specitic, which extend to the discipline of the force, just as under Act V of 1861 he is given ceneral powers of control and direction. The Covernment of India understand that the Commission's recommendations as to discipline are:—(i) that the magistrate should be empowered to direct the superintendent to tine are:—(i) that the magistrate should be empowered to direct the superintendent to make an inquiry into the conduct of any subordinate police officer, (ii) that, if dissatisfied with the results of any inquiry into a case of misconduct, he should be at liberty to bring the matter to the notice of the Deputy Inspector-General, and, of necessary, of the Inspector-General. So far as the Governor-General in Council can judge, the Commission's remarks in para. 81 are made solely with reference to the punishment of the officers of the force, power in respect of which is, under all the Acts, reserved to the Government or to the departmental officers.

RELATIONS OF POLICE TO PROTOTO

MAGISTRATE.

46. The observations of the Comm in para. 121 of the report are, however, some what indistinct. It is essential, they say. "to preserve the responsibility of the district magistrate for the general success of the criminal administration of his district and to afford him any attention of his district and to afford him prompt means of ensuring the obedience of the organised constabulary to therefore, to issue to the police any orders necessary to secure the efficient discharge of their duties in the preservation of the peace or in the prevention or detection of offences. But his intervention is not intended to be constant or detailed. It is intended to be confined to what is necessary to maintain the magistrate's control over the criminal administration of the district and his responsibility for the maintenance of the peace, but it is not intended to extend to the administration of the police department, except where interference in that is necessary for maintaining the above control and re-

In para. 122 the Commission refer to the

extension in some provinces of the district magistrate's control in the matter of appoint ents and of that of the Commissioner and district magistrate in respect of appeals.

After noticing that the different manuals go too far in subordinating the district superintendent to the magistrate the Commission proceed:—"It is true that the absolute vaccounts are superintendent." mission proceed:—"It is true that the absolute necessity for maintaining the responsibility of the district magistrate demands that he should receive the fullest assistance from the superintendent, or that the latter should promptly carry out his orders." They add—"though he must carry out the lawful orders of the district magistrate he is not his assistant in the sense in which an assistant collector is." Again in para. 123 they say: "the district magistrate must be kept informed of the progress of criminal administration." He is able to ensure this because (i) he receive important diaries and reports (i) he receive important diaries and reports of arrests; (ii) he can collect information from the people on tour; (iii) the district superintendent must bring to his actice superintendent must bring to his notice everything of importance in connection with crime and criminals, must discuss the work of the police with him, and must take his advice on all important matters. "The district magistrate should rarely, and only of necessity, interfere in ordinary police work or in investigations, but the discretion must be left to him as to when interference is necessary." He should only rarely have to interfere in police work, though he certainly must have the power to interfere when necessary." Finally the Commission consider "that, in the interest of the people, the police must remain under the general control and direction of the district magistrate."

OPINIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

47. The views of local Governments upon 47. The views of local Governments upon questions raised in the foregoing para graphs are by no means unanimous. The Madras Government suggest that the district magistrate should be empowered (1) to order in inquiry into the conduct of any police. in inquiry into the conduct of any policyofficer and to make suggestions to the Inspector-General, (2) to recommend the removal of an inspector from any charge in his
district, and that if the Inspector-General
disagrees he should be bound to lay the case
before Government. The Bombay Government merely say that the promotion of subinspector-General in consultation with the
district magistrate and the superintendent.

The Beneal Government, while helding

The Bengel Government, while holding

claims full powers of control for the district magistrate, and would retain in the hands of the Commissioner the police functions which he now exercises. The Punjalb Government, on the other hand, is about to modify the system under which authority over the police is shared between the Inspector-General and the Commissioner. The Burma Government deprecates the weakening of the general control of the district magistrate, and observes that the superinmagistrate, and observes that the superintendent should keep him fully informed of all matters of importance affecting the police should consult him and should take his adshould consult him and should take his advice. The magistrate should not interfere in questions of petty discipline and the internal economy of the force. As to the Commissioner, Sir Hugh Barnes agrees with the concluding portion of para. 120 of the Commission's report which expresses the state of things existing in Burma. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces dwells on the precessity of having one authority in missioner of the Central Provinces dwells on the necessity of having one authority in the district, who will take a broader view of personal questions than the superintendent of police, and deprecates the restriction of the district magistrate and the Commissioner to advisory functions. The Chief Commissioner of Assam thinks that departmental control is less effective than that of the district authority for "the maintenance of the relations with the people upon which the value of the police so greatly depends." He suggests that any comments on the conduct of the police made by a court sheuld be laid before the district magistrate and forwarded by him to the Inspector-General, and that the former should have the right to refer to the Government if in his opinion the action taken by Inspector-General is not adequate. Mr. Fuller accepts the view that Commissioners should not be charged with police functions, but he would hold them police functions, but he would hold the responsible for bringing to the notice the Government any serious defects failures.

PRINCIPLES SUGGESTED AS TO DISTRICT MAGISTRATE.

TRICT MAGISTRATE.

48. The Government of India have considered the whole subject carefully in the light of the correspondence which took place with the Bombay Government on the subject of Bombay Act IV of 1890. It seems to them as necessary now as it was then to maintain the principle that, since the district magistrate is and must continue to be the chief executive authority in the district the chief executive authority in the district and in that capacity is responsible for the peace and good order of his charge, the police must be completely under his control and direction direction, and he must, subject to the usual control of the Commissioner and the Government, have unquestioned power to employ them as he thinks best for the maintenance of law and order and the detection and suppression of crime. He should not,

inagement and discipline, except when duet and qualifications of a police affect the criminal administration of his district. Even then his power of intervention should be exercised, not by issuing direct orders, but by bringing the case to the notice of the superior officers of the police. Owing to the indistrictness of the have given magistrates larger and more de-tailed powers than were originally contem-plated, or than are necessary for the pur-pose of giving effect to the principle stated above. It is essential, in the view of the Government of India, that the law should made perfectly clear on this importnow be made perfectly clear on this important subject, so as to remove all occasions for the complaint that the district magistrate's powers have been improperly extended, and the authority of the district super-intendent over his own subordinates unduly veduced. It is equally essential that the supervision of the district magistrate over the action of the police should be real and that there should be no room for doubt as to his full responsibility for the criminal administration of his district.

AS TO COMMISSIONER.

AS TO COMMISSIONER.

49. The Governor-General in Council now passes to the question of the relations between the Commissioner and the police. The principle determining the Commissioner's position and powers is that it is his duty, as the local head of the general administration, as the local head of the general administration. the local head of the general administration, to exercise supervision and control over the action of the district magistrates in respect of police matters. It follows from what has been said that there is no necessity for conferring on him the powers given by Sections 17 to 20 of the Bombay Act. The objects of these sections can equally well be attained by executive order. Nor need he be a Deputy Inspector-General. Since the Inspector-General will in future be an Indian civilian (often of Commissioner's standing) or a picked man from the department, it need not, in the opinion of the Government of picked man from the department, it need not, in the opinion of the Government of India, be anticipated that well considered views expressed by a Commissioner will be lightly disregarded. The case of the Commissioner in Sind requires special treatment. The Government of India think that he should be given the powers of a local Government for police purposes to be exercised subject to the general control of the Governor in Council. or in Council.

PROPOSALS AS TO LAW.

50. Of the detailed provisions required to give effect to these principles some will be embodied in a general Police Act for India, while others will be included in rules to be made under that Act with the sanction of the Government of India. Following the order of treatment in the Bombay Act, the matters to be dealt with in the law are the following:—(1) Inspectors and sub-inspectors should be appointed by the Inspector-Genmal, subordinates by the district superintendent, subject in each case to any rule that the local Government may make. (2) Matters of arms, drill, exercise, and internal discipline should be under the district superincendent. (3) The power of punishment should be defined as in Section 29 (3) of the Bombay Police Act, the list of punishments admissible being amended in accordance with the Commission's recommendations (paragraph 82 of report) and the power of fining heine struck out. (4) The district magistrate should be empowered to direct inquiry into misconduct on the part of police officers. (5) He should also have the powers described in PROPOSALS AS TO LAW.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

Sections 15 and 16 of the Bombay Act IV of 1890 and summarized in paragraph 44 above. (6) The district magistrate should be empowered by law to issue orders as to the conduct of particular investigations. (7) The general position of the magistrate should be defined as in Section 13 (1) of the Bombay Act, the words "control and direction being substituted for "command and control which seem to the Govornor-General in Council inappropriate. Effect will be given to this general principle, and exceptions made to it, by rules passed with the sanction of the Government of India.

PROPOSALS AS TO RULES.

51. The rules under the Act will also provide for the following points:—(1) The Deputy Inspector-General should have the power of transferring officers within his range subject to the control of he inspector-General. (2) The course of appeal should be from the district superindent to the Deputy Inspector-General, from the Deputy Inspector-General to the Inspector-General to flowernment, but only one appeal should be allowed from the original order, and there should be a proper or the original order, and there should be a proper or appeal from the original order. no appeal from the mor punishments mentioned in paragraph 53 below. (3) The records of all serious cases of misconduct and of cases affecting the public should be submitted to the district magistrate, and he health have should have power to send them on, with his recommendations, through the Commissioner to the Deputy Inspector-General or Inspector-General. He should also have power to call for any papers relating to the conduct or character of a police-officer.

52. Para. 82.—Following the opinion local Governments, the Government of In-dia approve of the adoption of the black mark system and the abolition of fines in of the forfeiture of leave. They think, however, that the period requird to wipe out a black mark should be readed from three months to six. This matter also would be dealt with in the rules to be made under

53. Para. 83.—The Government of India agree with the Commission that there should be no appeal against an order of confinement to quarters, punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty black mark, or forfeiture of leave. In all other cases one appeal should be allowed in the rules made under

54. Para 84.—In this paragraph the Commission make the suggestion that police officrs believed to be corrupt should be liable to be removed from the service on evidence of general repute, and endeavour to support it by reference to the treatment of habitual offenders under Sertion 117 (3) of the Code of Chimical Presidence The support hereover. Oriminal Procedure. The analogy, however is misleading. An habitual offender is not is misleading. An habitual offender is not imprisoned on the strength of his general reputation. Evidence on that point merely leads to his being required to furnish security for good behaviour and he is imprisoned not because of his reputation, but because none will stand surety for him. The Commission, however, qualify the proposal by saying that they do not recommend its adoption unless the Covernment are willing to extend it. less the Government are willing to extend it to other departments of public service. The Governor-General in Council is unable to ac-cept this recommendation.

55. Para. 85.—The Commission's proposal to remove inefficient officers from the service raises various large questions which are not confined to the police and cannot convenient ly he discussed here. The Government of India propose to take them into consideration separately.

PROMOTION.

56. Paras. 86 and 60.—The Commission' mmendations on the subject of promotion are—(1) That superintendents should be empowered to promote officers of and below the of sub-inspectors should be subject to the magistrate's veto; (3) that inspectors and Huropean ergeants should be promoted by the Inspector-General. The Madras Government slightly vary these proposals by suggesting that promotion should ordinarily be made by seniority by the D puty Inspector-General on the recommendation of the superintendent subject to the magistrate's veto. Their object is to enable the Deput-Inspector-General to redress inqualities of promotion within the districts included in his The Punjab Government recommends that the promotion of sub-inspectors should be by ranges, on the ground that where dis-tricts are small and the number of sub-inspectors is limited district promotion must produce either a block or an unequal flow of promotion. The Chief Commissioner of Assam is also opposed to district promotion and thinks that sub-inspectors should be on a and thinks that sub-inspectors should be on a provincial list. The Government of India are deterred from deferring to the opinions of the two dissenting local Governments '- the following considerations:—(1) If the superintendent is to exercise due authority in his district he must be given the power to reward or to pass over investigating officers: (2) the Deputy Inspector-General cannot know the sub-inspectors of his range well enough to be able to make proper use of the power of promotion; (3) in any case the power of transfer will rest with the Deputy Inspector-General, who will thus be enabled to redress inequalities, and to correct any tendency to make lities, and to correct any tendency to make an eccentric use of the power of district promotion; (4) the argument drawn from the analogy of naib-tahsildars overlooks the facts that these officers are less numerous than sub-inspectors and that their work admits to a far greater extent of being in a dmits to a far greater extent of being judged by returns. All other local Governments accept the proposals stated at the beginning of this paragraph, and the Government of India have no hesitation in endorsing their opinions.

57. Para. 87.—The Government of India are unwilling to delay a decision upon more emergent matters by considering the difficult question of the period of service for pension. They propose therefore to deal separately with the Commission's proposals under this

58. Para. 88.—The Government of India accept the proposals of the Commission that quarters should be provided for sub-inspectors and officers of lower rank, and if possible for the families of such officers also; and that there should be in each province one or more standard designs for buildings.

59. Para. 89.—In the case of European officers the Government of India propose to prescribe a general uniform, and their decision regarding its details will be promulgated hereafter. They accept the views of the Commission as to the uniform of the country of the force.

60. Para. 90.—The Government of India agree with the proposal made by the Commission to adopt a standard system of nomenclature in police matters throughout

LEGISLATION.

61. Para. 91.—All local Governments, except Madras and the Central Provinces, agree with the Commission in thinking that here should be a single Police Act for the whole of India. The Madras Government ive no reasons for their dissent, nor are the Government of India convinced by the views expressed by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. In their judgment the improvement of communications and the increasing intercourse between provinces afford conclusive reasons for un form legislation on the subject of police. Such latitude as may be required for different provinces can be given by rule making powers, but these powers should, the Government of Ind'a consider, be exercised subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council. A Bill has been prepared embodying the views as to the discipline of the police and its relations to the district officers which are set forth above and local Governments will now be consulted on the subject.

62 Para. 87.—The Government of India accept the general opinion of local Governments that the proposal to have a single police manual containing rules and instruc-

police manual containing rules and instructions of general application must be put aside as impracticable.

63. Para. 114.—The Government of India agree with the Commission and with local Governments that municipal and cantonment police should form an integral part of the provincial force and should be under the control of the provincial authorities.

64. The preceding paragraphs deal with the questions arising for determination with reference to the provincial police generally. The Government of India will now consider the case of certain special bodies of police the case of certain special bodies of police which differ from the ordinary police in their organization and in the character of their work and therefore demand special treatment. These are the police of the three presidency towns and Rangoon, the Railway police, the police required for the work on large navigable rivers, and the police employed in municipalities and cantonments. STATUS OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

65. Paras. 94-95.—In these paragraphs the Commission examine the history and constitution of the police forces which are maintained under the authority of Acts of maintained under the authority of Acts of the local legislatures in the three presidency towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, and in the city of Rangoon. Their views on this subject are thus stated in the sum-mary of recommendations in Chapter XII of the report: (1) That the complete separa-tion which now exists between the city and district police does not conduce to syste-matic co-paration between the two forces matic co-operation between the two forces and leaves the Inspector-General in ignorance of the police work in the most important charge in the province. (2) That if the Commissioner of Police is placed under the Inspector-General, the former must much larger powers and control than

discipline and control than accorded to district superintendents. That the Commissioner of Police should graded as a Deputy Inspector-General. (4) That the office of Deputy Commissioner now constituted should be abolished. That the present class of superintendents should be abolished, their place being taken by a small number of officers of the rank of district superintendents, who should be deputed for duty in the city. (6) That in respect of the lower ranks, the organization should be similar to that of the district police, but that a larger proportion of Euro-

These proposals are accepted without hesitation by the Madras and Burma Governments. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal found, on examining the problem of the proposed subordination of the Commissioner of Police to the Inspector George and the of Police to the Inspector-General and the amalgamation of the two forces from the point of view of the head of the province, that there was much to be said on the other side of the question. When first addressing the Government of India on the subject he put forward detailed arguments in favour of leaving the Calcutte system up in favour of leaving the Calcutta system untouched for the present, save in a few particulars which can be dealt with by executive orders, and was "very strongly of opinion that it would be inexpedient to adopt any measures which would tend to diminish the authority of the Commissioner of Police, or lower his position in the eyes of the public." Sir A. Fraser believed that the continuance of the necessary co-operation between the city and district police, which the amalgamation ought to secure, and which is said already to exist owing to the combined efforts of the present Inspector-General and the present Commissioner of Police, can be the present Commissioner of Police, can be guaranteed by "a slight change in procedure which will in no way impair the Commissioner's authority or affect his prestige." At a later period, while accepting the views of the Commission as to the theoretical solution of the question and the ultimate object to be aimed at, the Lieutenant-Governor explained that he desired to avoid recourse to legislation which would be necessary if to legislation, which would be necessary if the Commissioner's status were altered. The the Commissioner's status were altered. The Bombay Government, after agreeing that the Commissioner of Police should "be graded with Deputy Inspectors-General of Police and be subject to the general orders of the Inspectors-General," proceed to express the opinion "that, except for purposes of co-ordination and co-operation with the district police, the largest local powers should, as at present, be entrusted to the Commissioner of Police within the limits of the city of Bombay." If such co-ordination and coof Bombay." If such co-ordination and co of Bombay." If such co-ordination and co-operation can be secured at Bombay as the Lieutenant-Governor thinks they can at Calcutta, without impairing the present res-ponsibility of the Commissioner, it may per-haps be concluded from these words that the Bombay Government would prefer to make no other change.

QUESTION DEFERRED FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION.

66. The question is of real importance only so far as it affects the Presidency Police of Calcutta and Bombay. The city of Madras includes a large area much of which does not differ in character of occupation or in population from the mofussil, and it is possible that there may be little objection to the amalgamation proposed. In Rangeon is possible that there may be little objection to the amalgamation proposed. In Rangoon the Commissioner of Police was removed from the jurisdiction of the Inspector-General only in 1899, and it may perhaps be desirable to revert to the arrangements which existed previously to that date. In Calcutta and Bombay, however, the present system has always prevailed. These great cities, each containing a crowded population approaching a million, and living in conditions unlike those of any other parts of the province, require, for their efficient police administration, officers of long special experi-

tomed to responsibility, and ought not to be checked in the exercise of it by the con-sciousness of subordination to a departmentbe checked in the exercise of it by the consciousness of subordination to a departmental superior. On the other hand, it may be urged that if the Inspector-General is a selected district magistrate, his experience would probably be confined to the very different conditions prevailing in the mofuseit; that he is present in the capital for only a small part of the year and can hardly be in close touch with local feelings and habits; and that where his opinion on a question of city police administration differed from that of the Commissioner it would hardly command the authority which special knowledge confers. It may be said, moreover, that in view of the frequent presence of the local Government at the presidency towns (and of the Government of India at Calcutta) it will always remain necessary that the Commissioner of Police should be in direct communication with headquarters, and should not be bound to refer questions or receive instructions through the Inspector-General. Promptitude of action, full sense of responsibility, and the prestings imparted by the Promptitude of action, full sense of responsibility and the prestige imparted by the possession of power are, it may fairly be argued, essential for the administration of so difficult a task as the police control of great cities like Calcutta and Bombay, where European conditions prevail to an extent found nowhere else in India. It may be added that European precedents are in favour of the separate constitution of city police forces in such towns, rather than of their amagamut on with the general relies. For these matter with the general police. For these reasons the Government of India have determined to defer the issue of final orders on this part of the Commission's proposals in order to ascertain, in consultation with the local Governments concerned, whether the necessary unity of action with the district police cannot be attained without introducing a substitution of the Commissioner. a subordination of the Commissioner of the Inspector-General which might on emergencies be fraught with danger, and in th daily working of police administration might interpose needless delay and weaken respon-

CITY SUPERINTENDENT TO BE

67. Para. 96.—The Madras, Bombay and Burma Governments accept the Commission's proposals that the present class of superintendents in the Presidency towns should be abolished and replaced by a smaller number of district superntendents, to be styled Deputy Commissioners, who should receive free quarters and a local allowance of Rs. 100 a month. The Bengal Government proposes to retain three of the present super intendents for the charge of the intelligence department, the reserve and the port, but says that if the Hugli River is made a river police district a superintendent will be required to take charge of the port and the river. The Government of India consider this latter arrangement suitable, and they would therefore retain only two of the present superintendents on salaries of Rs. 400 and Rs. 500, respectively. One of these should be in charge of the reserve, and the other should administer the criminal investigation department under the general control of the personal assistant to the Commissioner. For the four district superints dents who will be in charge of divisions of the town, and for the fifth who will be the personal assistant, the Bengal Government proposes free quarters with a consolidated allowance of Rs. 250. The Government of India regard this proposal as unduly liberal since the additional expense of living in Calcutta is due mainly to the high charges for house-rent, and all of these officers would be given free quarters. They would therefore fix the allowance at Rs. 100 as suggested by the Commission White the contraction. by the Commission. This amount is considered sufficient for Rangoon where the condions are very ar to those of They accept the Bengal proposal that there should be an assistant superintendent to learn the work and to replace Deputy Commissioners on leave. This officer should receive free quarters with a consol dated allowance of Rs. 100. While the Government of India regard this reform in the character of the superior staff of the city forces as in itself most desirable for the reasons given by the Commission, they recognise that it can only be carried out gradually, and they admit that there may be difficulty at first infinding, among district superintendents drawn from the mofussil, the necessary qualifications for the charge of city police divisions. Some apprenticeship to the peculiar conditions of the presidency towns will be needed in order to secure efficiency of missioners on leave. This officer should rebe needed in order to secure efficiency of administration. This can probably best b secured by attacihing several assistant super-intendents of police to the office of the Com-missioner, and authorising him to employ them on such duties as will qualify them to take charge of city divisions when these are formed.

CITY INSPECTORS. 68. Para. 97.—The Governments con cerned concur generally in the Commission' proposal that inspectors should be in charge of circles consisting of several police station should be recruited from the rank of sub inspectors, should receive pay of Rs. 200, Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 in three grades, and should be given free quarters and a horse allowance of Rs. 25 or Rs. 30 a month. The Bengal Government would fix the pay at Rs. 225, Rs. 250 and Rs. 300, and Burma would make the horse allowance Rs. 30 for Europeans and Rs. 20 for natives. The Gov ernment of India accept the Commission' proposals and would give a conveyance allowance of Rs. 25 to all inspectors. They consider that none of these officers should be recruited direct. For Calcutta, the local Government proposes that there should two inspectors to each of the four division of the city and the Government of India think the suggestion is a sound one; but they are unable to agree to the further pro-posal that each Deputy Commissioner should ave an inspector on Rs. 225 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 as his personal assistant. They regard this suggestion as in itself extravagant and as tending to bring about the undesirable result of converting the Penuts Commissioners into administrathe Deputy Commissioners into administ

once of those conditions, who must be accus- mitting that a higher scale of pay may be required in Calcutta, these rates appear to on the other hand, the pay proposed by the Commission is not altogether consistent with their own remark that a large proportion of the appointments should be held by Europeans. In these circumstances the Governor-General in Council has decided to modify the Commission's scheme to the extent of the Commission's scheme to the extent of creating in Calcutta and Bombay a class of officers on Rs. 150 a month who will be called deputy inspectors, and will be placed in charge of those thannas and other sub-inspectors' posts where Europeans are required. The conveyance allowance of deputy and subinspectors will be Rs. 20.

EUROPEAN SERGEANTS AND CONSTABLES. 70. Para. 98.—The next question relates

to the pay of European sergeants and constables. For Madras the Commission propose Rs. 80-5-110. and for Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon, Rs. 90-5-130. The two former Governments agree with the Commission. The Bengal Government suggests Rs. 110, Rs. 120, Rs. 130 the highest grade being reserved for deserving constables who are unfit for promotion to sub-inspectors. The Burma Government would accept the Commission's proposal as to constables, but would give the one European sergeant who is required Rs. 150. The Government of India sanction the rates recommended by the Commission which are to both constables and mission, which apply to both constables and sergeants. In the case of the European sergeant and constable in charge of the dock police in Calcutta the mess al-lowances now given will be retained. lowances now given will be retained.
HEAD CONSTABLES AND CONSTABLES.
71. Para. 99.—The Madras and Bombay 71. Para. 99.—The Madras and Bombay Governments accept the Commission's proposal that head constables should be paid on the scale of Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 proposed for the district police. The Bengal Government suggests Rs. 20, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30, while Burma recommends Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs. 40, remarking that the scale proposed by the Commission would be less then is given in the districts. For Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Government of India ras and Bombay the Government of India accept the Commission's proposal which will give slightly higher pay than has been sanctioned for head constables of the district police. They believe that if free quarters are given the cost of 'iving for natives in Calcutta is not materially higher than elsewhere. For Bangson they appear of Bangson they appear they appear they appear of Bangson they appear of Ban where. For Rangoon they approve of Rs. 25, Rs. 30 and Rs. 35, which is Rs. 5 higher than the district scale proposed by the Commission and accepted by the local Government.

72. For constables the Commission propose in Madras Rs. 8, Rs. 9, Rs. 10 and Rs. 11, with a local allowance of Re. 1 in each group; for Bombay, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14; for Calcutta Rs. 10, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12; and for Rangoon Rs. 12, Rs. 14 Rs. 16 and Rs. 18 for Indian constables. each rate being raised by Rs. 2 when Burmese are employed. The Madras. Bombav and Burma Governments accept these proposals: Bengal would give Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13. The Govrnment of India sanction for Madras Rs. 9, Rs. 10. Rs. 11 and Rs. 12; for Bombav Rs. 11, Rs. 12, Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for Calcutta Rs. 10, Rs. 11, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13, and for Rangoon Rs. 13, and for Rangoon, where the present rates vary from Rs. 13.9 to Rs. 17-7, in the case of Indian constables Rs. 14 Rs. 15, Rs. 16 and Rs. 18, with an addition of Rs. 2 in the case of Burmese These increments will take effect at three years, ten years, and seventeen years' service as proposed aboven the case of the district rolice. City constables should be trained in the same manner as the district Para. 100 .-- The Commission propos

that when horses are supplied and maintained by Government the pay of mounted police understanding that the functions of the p should be the same as for the foot police are merely auxiliary, and that they are Local Go ernments, with the except on of Burma, accept these recommendations and they are accordingly sanctioned. The Government of India see no reason for accepting the Burma proposal that mounted constables should receive a special allowance of Rs. 15 in the case of Europeans and Rs. 4 in the case of natives. Service of this kind is attractive in itself and involves no special expenditure.

CITY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT. 74. Para. 101.—The views of the Commission that there should be a special criminal investigation branch in the cities, the members of which should receive are accept d without renarks by the Madras Bombay and Burma Governments. The Bengal Government proposes the following allow ances...Insectors, personal allowance Rs. 50, plus convevance allowance Rs. 50; sub-in. 50, plus convevance allowance Rs. 50; sub-inspectors, personal allowance Rs. 30, plus conveyance allowance Rs. 30; head constables, personal allowance Rs. 15; constables, personal allowance Rs. 5. The Government of India consider that the special character of the work requires picked men and that local allowance should be given in addition to the pay of rank. They would in addition to the pay of rank. They would fix these at Rs. 50 for inspectors, Rs. 30 for sub-inspectors, Rs. 7 for head constables, and Rs. 3 for constables. Conveyance allowance should follow the general rules on the subject already suggested. No separate finger-print bureau need be maintained in the presidency towns.

PROSECUTING INSPECTORS AND SUB-INSPECTORS.

75. Para 102 .-- The Commission observe that for the prosecution of the less important offences a staff of court or prosecuting inspectors is required, and they propose for Madars, Bombay and Rangoon two inspectors and two sub-inspectors, and for Bengal five inspectors. The Madras and Bombay Governments concur in these prothe Burma Government thinks two inspectors are necessary, but says nothing about sub-inspectors, while the Bengal Government has already given effect to the Commission's proposals by appointing special inspectors to prosecute cases in the Presidency Magistrates' Courts. The Government of India sanction the proposals as thus modified.
They understand that the sub-inspectors proposed by the Commission for Rangoon are not at present required. 76. Para. 104.—The Government of In-

dia agree with the Commission that in all cases quarters should be provided for the city police and that houserent should not be granted. The question of improving the existing buildings is one for local Governments to deal with as funds are available. are available.

77. Para. 105.—The observations of the Commission on the delay in the disposal of

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cases in the Calcutta police courts have been met by the introduction of the reforms suggested by them.

RAILWAY POLICE.

78. Para. 106.-Following the unaninous opinion of the local Governments the Government of India accept as a general principle the Commission's view that the jurisdiction of the railway police force should be coerminous with the limits provinces. In giving effect to this principle the Governor-General in Council rejects United Provinces proposal that Government should that Government should retain jurisdiction over the line from Delhi to Simla and accepts the Punjab proposal that these lines should be under the local Government within whose territory they are situated. For the same reason the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces should have jurisdiction over the Ea Indian Railway from Jubbulpore to Kutni, and over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to the Bombay boundary. It is also desirable that the Indian Midland section of the Great Indian Peninsula from Itarsi to the frontier of the United Provinces, together with the Bhopal-Ujjain and Bina-Baran branches which are partly in Native States and partly in the Central Provinces should be under the Chief Commissioner Indian Railway from Jubbulpore to Kutni

The Government of India have decided, however, to admit the following exceptions to the general rule:—(i) The North-West Frontier Province railways will be under the Punjab Government. (ii) The Agra-Delhi chord line, which runs through portions of both the Punjab and the United Provinces, will be under the latter Government. (ii)
The Quetta Section of the North-West Railway will be under the Bombay Gove-ment. (iv) The Eastern Bengal State Rail-way extension to Dhubri and eventually to Gauhati will be under the Bengal Government. (v) The Assam-Bengal Railway from Chittagong to the Assam border will be under the Assam Government. They also think that the Rajputana-Malwa system, except the Rewari-Bhatinda section which lies wholly in the Punjab, should be under one officer subordinate to the Agent to the one officer subordinate to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, within whose jurisdiction the bulk of the line is situated. The officer should be selected from the United Provinces police and should have his head-quarters at Ajmer.

79. Para. 107.—The Government of India agree with the Commission and local Governments in rejecting the suggestion that the superintendent of railway police should be a member of the railway staff.

DUTIES OF RAILWAY POLICE.

80. Paras. 108 and 112.—The Government of India further concur with the Commission and the local Governments in holding that the primary duty of the railway police is the preservation of law and order, and that they should not be called upon to undertake the watch and ward of railway prodertake the watch and ward of railway property. It follows that they should not be required to intervene in cases of shortage or missing goods, or to examine the seals of goods wagons, unless they have reason to suspect the commission of a cognisable offence. The Government of India understand that in the Punjab it has been found that if seals are examined by the police that, if seals are examined by the police at certain main stations, thefts from wagons are better localised and offenders often traced. Under this system the railway still remains responsible for the guarding of his wagons, and the police merely help for their wagons, and the police herely heap for their wn purposes in examining seals at fixed points. The Government of India have no objection to leaving the matter to the dis-cretion of local Governments, on the clear understanding that the functions of the police no responsibility. It also follows that if the railways wish to despatch their own treasure by train under police guard they should be charged for the guard. The durwan system in force on the Burma railways should be modified in accordance with these principles. 81. Para. 110.—The Government of Ind'a agree that the organization of the rail-way police should follow the lines recommendway ponce should follow the lines recommended for the district police, and that they should be under a Deputy Inspector-General who should also be the head of the Provincial Criminal Investigation Department. They rely on the relations between this officer and the Central Criminal Intelligence Department, to seems the requisite description. partment to secure the requisite degree of partment to secure the requisite degree of co-operation between the various railway forces, and to obviate the necessity of an Inspector-General of railway police for the whole of India—an arrangement which would tend to convert the railway police into an imperial department. They are unable to accept the suggestion made by the Burma Government that a special training school should be maintained for the railway police.

82. As regards local allowances the Government of India accept the Commission's views that superintendents and assistant superintendents should receive Rs. 150 and Rs. 100, respectively, in addition to the pay of their rank. They regard this concession as justified not only by existing practice, but also by the harassment and exhaustion involved in constant, railway, travelling volved in constant railway travelling.

83. Para. 111 .- The Government of India agree with the Commission that it is necessary that the officer in charge of a railway police station should be given the power of search in all district police station limits through which his section of the rail-

RECRUITMENT OF RAILWAY POLICE.

84. On the suggestion made to local Governments that the railway police should be manned from the district police, receiving a small additional allowance and only serving for a limited term on the railway, the opinions received are not entirely in accord. opinions received are not entirely in accord. The Madras, Punjab and Burma Governments express unqualified disapproval. The Bengal Government also thinks that the system would not work satisfactorily anywhere and that it is specially unsuitable for Bengal. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, cites with approval the opinion of Mr. Barnard, assistant inspector-general of railway police, that at each investigating centre a constable from the district police, selected for his knowledge of bad characters, should be deputed for a year to the railway police in order to serve as a link between the two forces. The United Provinces Government considers the proposal to recruit from the district police in every way excellent, and thinks that it will do more to secure cooperation than any rules. The Bombay Government operation than any rules. The Bombay Government sees no inherent objection, but doubt whether in practice such interchanges

See Page 2.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Supreme Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber, Government House, on Wednesday at 11 a.m. mant-Governor of Bengal, General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, Commander-in-Chief in India; the Hon. Major-General Sir E. R. Elles, the Hon. Sir A. T. Arundel, the Hon. Sir Denzil Ibbetson, the Hon. Mr. H. Erle Richards, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Hewett, the Hon. Mr. E. N. Baker, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale, the Hon. Mr. E. Cable, the Hon. Nawab Saiyid Mahomed Sahib Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. H. Adamson, the Hon. Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, the Hon. Sir Rameshwara Sing, Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga, the Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, the Hon. Mr. L. A. S. Porter, the Hon. Mr. A. D. Younghusband, the Hon. Mr. L. Hare, the Hon. Mr. H. A. Sim and the Hon. Nawab Fateh Alı Khan, Kazilbask. INTERPELLATIONS. INTERPELLATIONS.

THE CASE OF MR. T. G. PARANJPE. The Hon. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur asked: (1) Have the Government noticed certain paragraphs which have appeared in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 7th instant on the case of one Mr. Trimbak Gonesh Paranjpe, who was lately an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar?

(II) Will the Government be pleased to

state why an enquiry under Act XXXVII of 1850 was not granted to Mr. Trimbals Gonesh Paranjpe when the post held by him was a gazetted appointment, a d he specially prayed for such enquir—in his memorial submitted to the Governmest of Ind'a?

(III) In view of the facts that Mr. Trim-

bak Gonesh Paranjpe completed nearly 28 years of good and approved service, and that there was a total absence of any direct evidence to substantiate the charges brought egainst him, will the Government be pleased to give him some pension or compassionare allowance in accordance with the practice generally followed in such cases?

The Hon. Sir A. Arundel replied.

(1) The Government of India's attention

had not been previously called to the paragraphs to which the Hon. Member refers.

(2) The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act 1850 does not confer on public servants the right to require the Government to hold an inquiry under that Act. It only empowers the Government to hold such an inquiry

they think that it is demanded by circumstances. In Mr. Paranipe's case Government did not think that any enquiry under the Act was necessary, but, in order that Mr. Paranjpe should have an opportunity of meeting the charges brought against him, they directed the Resident at Hyederabad to cause charges to be framed and to appoint an officer to investigate these charges formally, and, after the investigation had been so held, to submit all the proceedings for the orders of the Government of India. As the result of the inves tigation the Resident at Hyderabad recom-mended the removal of Mr. Paranjpe from the service and the Government of India after a careful consideration of the case,

III. The Government of India can no admit the accuracy of the statements implied in the Hon. Member's question, and they speno reason to entertain the suggestion that Mr. Paranipe should be granted a pension or compassionate allowance.

RETURN OF APPOINTMENTS. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale asked (1) with reference to the first question put by me at the last meeting of the Council asking for a return of new appointments with a salary of Rs. 5000 and upwards a year created during the last twelve years, is it not a fact that such appointments are among a fact that such appointments are among those to the creation of which the previous canction of the Secretary of State is neces-

sary, (II) If the enswer to the previous qu tion is in the affirmative, is not information about posts to the creation of which the sanction of the Secretary if State was asked for and obtained during the last twelve years, available in the Secretariat of the nment of India?

(III) Are not the names of all officers in civil employ holding appointments with a salary of Rs. 5000 and upwards a year included in the Civil Lists of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments? The Hon'ble Mr. Baker replied:

I. The reply to the first question is the affirmative.

II. I have already informed the Hon'ble Member on the 10th March that a reference would be required not merely to the Secretariat records, which would in itself be a very laborious undertaking, but also to Audit officers in all parts of India—involving a still further consumption of labour and

III. The names of gazetted civil and military officers in civil employ are included in the civil lists. But these of other mil tary officers and of civilians employed in Military Departments, are not included, nor are any non-gazetted officers. In neither case is there anything to indicate the date of the creation of the appointments they are holding.

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill solidate and amend the law relating to the Government Paper Currency be taken into consideration.

My Lord,—I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Government Paper Currency Act be taken into consideration.

It will be necessary for me to make a few remarks with regard to two points which arise out of the Report; and I think it will best tend to elucidate the subject if I make whatever observations may be necessary at once, instead of delerring a part of them to the second motion in regard to the Bill which stands against my pame. thich stands against my name.

The objects of the Bill were explained

by Sir E. Law when he introduced it on the 6th January last. These are two in number. In the first place, it is desired to increase the invested portion of the Cur-rency Reserve from 10 crores to 12 crores, and to take power to place a part of the investment in sterling instead of in rupee investment in sterling instead of in rupee securities. In accordance with our practice in similar cases, we consulted the Presidency Bank, and Chamber of Commerce on this proposal a year ago. It was shown that since the investment was last increased in 1896 the average net circulation of currency notes had risen from 21.4 crores to 28.7 crores, and that whereas in 1896 a 10-crore investment amounted to 48.24 per cent on the previous average net circulation, a 12-

42 per cent. The opinions of those consulted were almost unanimously in favour of making the increase. As regards the question whether, this should be in sterling or in rupee securities, there was not the same influenced by extaneous considerations, such as the relief of holders of our 3 per cent as the relief of holders of our 5 per centrupee loan or the improvement of our credit as borrowers in India or London. This objects appeared to us to be irrelevant in view of the prime function of the our ency reserve, which is to maintain the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and to which all other than the convertibility of the note issue and the note is the nother note. considerations must be subordinate. We therefore decided to make the change, being influenced mainly by three considerations, viz., (1) that sterling securities are more likely to be easily realizable in case of need, (2) that their proceeds would be receivable in London, i.e., in the market in which, if more supposs were required. We should have to buy silver, and (3) that in the event of a sale being necessary, it would be convenient to have two or more classes of stock to choose from.

The second object of the Bill was to con-

solidate and simplicify, the provisions of the existing law in regard to that portion of the currency reserve which is held in coin or bullion. The present Act was passed in 1882. At that time the Mints were open to the free coinage of silver, and the rupee (including the half-rupee) was the only legal tender coin. The currency reserve was then a matter of great simplicity. It con-sisted exclusively of rupees and silver bullion presented for coinage; and the whole of it was necessarily held in India, where alone it was immediately available for the encashment of notes. But when in 1893 we closed the Mints and undertook to receive gold the Mants and undertook to receive gold in exchange for rupees without limit, and when again in 1899 we made sovereigns legal tender throughout India, the situation was radically changed. As gold was now legal tender, it at once became permissible to hold part of the currency reserve in that form of coin; and it speedily became processors to do a because leaves. became necessary to do so, because large quantities of gold were tendered to us, which could not be held in the Treasuries, because there was no demand for it for circulation. Moreover, it became necessary, or at least very desirable, to hold part of the reserve in gold in London, instead of in India, partly in order to save traders from the expense of shipping gold to India to exchange for rupees and partly to facilitate the purchase of silver for coinage which could only be

procured in Europe.

The present situation is that we require ower to hold the currency reserve either n rupees or silver bullion or in sovereigns, half-sovereigns or gold bullion or partly in one form and partly in another and also to hold it either wholly in India or partly in India and partly in London, and to transform it from one form to another and from orm it from one form to another and from one place to another, according to the varying requirements of trade, and subject to the limitation that we do not require to hold rupees in London. In order to provide the requisite powers, the present Act has been amended no less than seven times since 1893. The various amendments were fromed to meet the critical section. france to meet the exigencies of the mo-ment, and had to be engrafted on to provi-sions which were designed to meet other conditions. The result is that the Act is cumbrous and complicated, and we now propose to recast and simplify it throughout The present Bill has been framed with that object. It has been published for information, and the opinions and suggestions which we have received upon it (and which were mostly of minor importance) have been duly considered by the Select Committee, whose Report is now for consideration.

There are only two points in connection with the report regarding which I need say anything. One of these relates to a matter in which the Committee have accepted the advice offered to them: the other is a mat-ter in which they have decided not to do so. The first of these is the proviso which we have added to clause 20 of the Bill, limithave added to clause 20 of the Bill, limiting the amount of the sterling investment to 2 crores of rupees. The Bill as originally drafted imposed no limitation on the proportions in which the investment might be made in sterling and rupee securities, respectively. Government certainly neve contemplated selling out any of its present investment of 10 crores or transferring any part of it into sterling scrip in present circumstances. But it was thought that there might be some advantage in having power to do so, in the interests of the currency reserve if hereafter any change of circum stances should render this expedient. For instance, if gold should at some future time en-ter largely into the circulation it might be expedient to place a larger part of the cur-rency investment on a gold basis. The Bank of Bengal, however, and the Bengal Cham-ber of Commerce have demurred to the proposal which they point out goes beyond the proposition originally submitted to them; while the former apprehend that the absence of any restriction would overshadow the Indian money market with the possibi-lity of considerable operations which the pub-lic would be unable to anticipate.

I cannot admit that these appreliensions are well founded. But in all matters connected with the paper currency it is important that legislation should keep in close contact with banking and commercial opinion. Moreover if occasion should ause ereafter to render an increase of the sterling investment expedient, it will always be possible to proceed by legislation. We, there-fore, decided to defer to the opinion on the Chamber of Commerce and to adopt their

The other point to which I wish to refer relates to clause 18 of the Bill, which has reference to the holding of part of the coin and bullion reserve in London instead of in Indra. The Bank of Bengal and the Ben gal Chamber of Commerce have both suggested that no part of this should be held for any length of time in London but that it should be returned to India as soon as

There are two reasons why it is impossible to accept this suggestion. In the first place, it is not within the competence of this Council by legislation to impose duties or confer powers upon the Secretary of State. The powers of the Council are defined and limited by the Indian Councils Act of 1861, and do not extend so far. Since therefore the portion of the reserve which is held in London is held and controlled by the Secretary of State, it is clear that we could not require it to be shipped immediately to India, even if we wished to do so. But such step would be very inexpedient on its own merits. So far as gold is concerned the coin There are two reasons why it is impos

when held in London is a ctually one stage nearer the point at which it becomes effective for securing the enca shment of notes than when it is in India. For it must be borne in mind that though gold is legal tender it is not in active circulation on curation and moreover that, we have undertaken to receive it in In the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy, who is indisposed the Hon. MajorGeneral Sir E. R. Elles presided and there
were present Sir A. H. L. Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, General Viscount
Kitchenor of Khattan Common of Common o

without limit. When notes are presented for encashment what the presenter requires is not sovereigns but, rupees. Now if we wish to increase our supply of rupee to meet such demands, we can only use the gold portion of the reserve by buying silver with it for coinage and silver is not procurable in any quantity in It dia, but must be purchase in and imported from Europe.

If we were to do what the Bank of Bengal and Chamber of Commerce have suggested we should have first to ship the gold from London to India and then, as soon as we had occasion to use it, to ship it back again. There is absolutely nothing to gain by this double ship ment which would be expensive, risky, and dilatory.

As regards silver bullion, the case is different, and the need for keeping it in London is not nearly so strong. There is, however, a slight practical advantage in having power to keep it there, not indefinitely, but for a time. The reason is this: as soon as we make a shipment of silver, the fact necessarily becomes public and the silver bullion dealers become aware that purchases are being made by the Indian Government: make a shipment of silver, the fact necessarily becomes public and the silver bullion dealers become aware that purchases are being made by the Indian Government: they are thus enabled to force up the market against us. If shipments are deferred until the whole transaction is complete, we are enabled to effect the purchase without this disadvantage. I do not affirm that the point is of great importance, but it does make some difference in practice.

For these reasons the Committee have been unable to give effect to the suggestion, and have left the clause unchanged.

These, my Lord, are the only points on which I think it necessary to offer any remarks. The Bill, though very important, is short and simple, and I do not think it present any features of difficulty or doubt.

The Hon. Mr. Cable said:—I merely desire to say, Sir, that I am glad the Hon'ble member in charge of the Bill has seen his way to accept the proviso added to clause 20. It is felt by the merchantile community that to limit the investment in Sterl' g Securities to two cropes of rupees is on a belance of consideration, a wise and prudent thing to do. No doubt as the Hon. member says, the prime function of the currency reserve is to secure convertibility of the Note issue, but

prime function of the currency reserve is to secure convertibility of the Note issue, but that has never been in doubt during the past when only Indian securities have been held. The Hon. member has admitted the principle that legislation in paper currency matters should keep accord with the views of the merchantile community and if in the future any alterations in clause 20 are found advisable. I have no doubt the merchantile community will be accorded with the work with the community will be accorded with the work will be accorded with the will be acco munity will co-operate with Government for the interests of Government and the people the interests of Government and the people in questions of this kind must always be identical. As to clause 13 I concur with the Hon. Member's remarks as far as they relate to gold but with regard to his views of the advisability of keeping silver bullion in London, while recognising this clause of the Bill can not be made the subject of amendment, I would remark that whether or not the bullion is kent at home it is impossible the bullion is kept at home it is impossible to secure the secrecy aimed at by the Hon'ble member. The Bill as it now stands will I am confident, receive the approval of the

The motion was put and agreed to.
The Hon'ble Mr. Baker then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett then moved that

the Bill be passed. The motion was put and agreed to.
THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT. plained the Financial Statement for 1905-

We give below the financial summary of the Budget:—

FINANCIAL SUMMARY. The Accounts of 1903-1904 closed with a surplus of £2,996,400 being £285,200 better than the Revised Estimate. Revenue increased by £688,355 and Expenditure by £403,155, of which £118,466 and £112,397, respectively, were under the Railway Revenue Account and £172.566 and £168.485 venue Account and £172,566 and £168,485 under Mint. Other Revenue improvements were:—Salt £90,465, Excise £54,596, Forest £43,216, and Customs £36,798. An advance payment by the Bombay Port Trust and an unexpectedly early recovery of £90,204 from receipts, respectively. Land Revenue declined by £28,012, chiefly owing to a change of kist day in Assam, and Telegraph expensions.

the War Office increased Interest and Army

the War Office increased Interest and Army diture by £28,276.

2. The Revised Estimate of 1904-1905 shews a surplus of £3,485,500 being £2,566, 800 larger than that of the Budget Estimate. Revenue has increased by £4,550,500 and expenditure charged to Revenue by £1,983, 700. Of this, £2,381,500 and £481,200, respectively. pectively, are under the Railway Revenue Account, which shews a net improvement of £1,900,300. Opium Revenue has increased by £1,088,900, and other Revenue by £1,080, 100—of which Salt contributes £218,400, Stamps £105,900, Excise £252,000, Customs £444,200, Forest £132,900, Interest £100, 700, Post Office £95,400, Telegraph £54,800, Civil Departments £89,900, Miscellaneous £28,500, Irrigation £68,200, Other Public W. 151,500, and Appendix 168,200 Works £54,800, and Army £62,300; Land Revenue alone shews a considerable decrease, £628,700. Other minor differences give an £628,700. Other minor differences give an increase of £800. Army expenditure has increased by £1,200,000, of which £417,000 is the excess over the Budget provision for the Tibet Mission and the escorts with the Addn Delimitation and Seistan Boundary Commissions: the balance is mainly due to Reorganisation expenditure which is £1,191, 5000 including the new artillery for which Reorganisation expenditure which is £1,191, 500, including the new artillery for which the Budget provided £500,000. Apart from Army and Railways, there is a net decrease of £990,200 under the other heads of expenditure, the Local Governments having failed to spend fully their allotments. Provincial balances have been drawn on only to the extent of £24,100 as against £1,316,800 in the Budget Estimate. £667,000 of this difference represents initial grants in connecdifference represents initial grants in connection with the new Provincial settlements with tion with the new Provincial settlements with Bombay and the Punjab. The results of the year evidence general prosperity marred only by agricultural distress in parts of Madras and Bombay due to failure of the monsoon; in Bundelkhand also the crop has been poor. Famine relief expenditure is £8,800 only in Bombay; but £211,700 have been provided for relief next year in Madras and Bombay. Main features are a remarkable development of Railway Revenue, chiefly due to wheat traffic on the North Western Railway, high prices for Bengal opium, large imports of cotton goods and manufactured articles, ad-

ditional Army expenditure, and the discontinuance of the practice of shewing profits on coinage as Mint Revenue and Expenditure.

3. The Budget Estimate of 1905-1906 shews a surplus of £903,800 which would have been £3,398,800 but for the adoption of the following seven measures, at a cost to Imperial Revenues of £2,495,000. These are: first, the reduction of the salt tax, except in first, the reduction of the salt tax, except in Burma, by eight annas a maund with effect from the 22nd instant, involving a loss of £1,220,000 next year, and £40,000 in 1904-1905. Second the abolition of the famine cesses in the United Provinces, the Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, the loss being £151,000. Third, the increase from half to three-quarters of a tola of the weight of letters carried for half an anna causing a loss of £47,000. for half an anna causing a loss of £47,000. Fourth, police reform; fifth, the extension and improvement of primary education; and sixth, agricultural development: towards the

sixth, agricultural development: towards the cost of these, the Government of India make recurring grants of £334,000, £233,000 and £133,000, respectively. Seventh, annual grants to all District and Local Boards to the extent, approximately, of one-fourth of their income from cesses on land, cost £377, 000. The total Estimate of Revenue is £83, 433,000, and of expenditure charged to Revenue 433,000, and of expenditure charged to Revenue £82,529,200. As compared with the Re-133,000, and of expenditure charged to kevel nue £82,529,200. As compared with the Revised Estimate, Revenue is less by £1,266, 100, chiefly under Salt £1,091,700, Opium £566,300, and Railways £140,900. Bengal opium has been taken at R 1,400 a chest. Land Revenue shews a net increase of £505, 800: remissions and suspensions of £333,000 in the United Provinces, due to frost, are more than covered by improvements elsewhere. Other differences under Revenue give a net increase of £27,000. The increase of gross expenditure is £2,661,800, but £1,370, 300, or £1,346,200 more than in this year, will be met from Provincial balances. Civil Works and Expenses of Civil Departments shew increases of £719,700 and £1,026,800, respectively, (the latter chiefly under Police £402,500, Education £365,500, and Scientific Departments £217,100) provision having

fic Departments £217,100) provision having been made for the utilisation of the special grants already mentioned and for additional expenditure from Provincial Revenues. Ma-

terial increases affecting the Imperial sur-plus occur under Working Expenses of State Railways £150,400, Military Works' Reorganisation £232,900, Telegraph £119,100, and Special Defences £105,300, while under Opium there is a decrease of £134,100 due to the indifferent prospects of the poppy crop. Other heads of expenditure give a net increase of £441,700. The total provision for Army Services is £20,282,300, including £2,204,700 for Reorganisation. Reorganisation expenditure under Military Works is £235,200. 4. For next year, the Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue is as follows: Irrigation £833,400, State Railways £6,862, 000, net outlay of Railway Companies £1,588 300, and purchase of the Bengal Central Railway £500,000, or a total of £9,783,700. In addition, £393,300 and £500,000 for the discharge of permanent and temporary debt, respectively, £213,700 for loans and advances, and £985,200 for the net payment under Deposits and Remittances have to be found. The total requirements are thus £11,875,900 of which £2,520,800 will be met from capita

of which £2,520,800 will be met from capital to be raised by Railway Companies, £846, 700 from savings bank deposits, £903,800 from the Revenue surplus, and £4,666,700 from loans of two millions in England and four crores, or £2,666,700, in India. The cash balances will provide the remainder, £2,938,100, and thew will stand at £12,160. 052 in India and £5,573,482 in England on the 21st March 1906. The purchase of the o52 in India and £5,5/3,482 in England on the 31st March 1906. The purchase of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway will involve acceptance of liability for £2,927, 400 of the Company's debentures; this amount is shewn both under receipts and disbursements. and

5. The Railway programme for next year thus: - Open lines including rolling stock £3,720,067, Lines under construction £4,265,600, Lines to be commenced next year £347.667. The total, £8,333,334,, include £333,334 reallotted from the lapse of this

6. Council Bills for next year are £16,500 000, in addition to £1,333,000 on account of the Currency Reserve investment. PRINCIPAL FEATURES.

The principal features in the statement at

I.—The Account of 1903-1904 closed with surplus of £2,996,400, being £285,200 higher than the surplus expected in the Revised Estimate of that year.

II.—1904-1905—

(1) The Revised Estimates show a total re venue of £84,699,100, a total expenditure charged to Revenue of £81,213,600, and a surplus of £3,485,500. This surplus is higher than that estimated in March, 1904, by

£2,566,800. (2) There has again been a large develop-ment of revenue in all branches outside Land Revenue, net earnings of Railways and Opium

showing the largest increases.

The price of Bengal opium was unexpectedly high and the revenue has exceeded the esti-mate by £1,088,900.

Railway traffic receipts have also expanded

largely, and the net receipts have exceeded the estimate by £1,856,700.

Salt has yielded an increase of £218,400, Stamps of £105,900 Excise of £252,000, Forest or £132,9000 and Customs of £444,200.

Interest receipts show an improvement of Land Revenue receipts, including the portion credited to Irrigation, are expected to fall short of the estimate by £652,900, chiefly

in Madras and Bombay owing to partial (3) Army expenditure is expected to exceed the estimate by £1,200,000. The Tibet Mission has cost £380,000 more and Reorgani-

sation £1.191.500, including £500,000 provided in the Budget for new artillery.

The grant of £256,700 for Special Defences has been used only to the extent of £147,900 Itrigation expenditure shows an increase of £103,400, Stationery and Printing of £67,900.

Miscellaneous of £52,000 and interest charges of £62,100. Owing to the inability of the Local Governments to expend their full allotments, there are savings under most of the chief administrative heads, the more important being Land Revenue £126,500, Civil Departments £442,100 and Civil Works £248,800.

The profits of rupee coinage have ceased to be shown as Mint revenue and expenditure, and have been credited direct to the Gold Reserve Fund. Mint charges are accordingly less by £111,400. The corresponding defi-ciency in Mint receipts has been made up by receipts from larger coinage of rupees, 2 per cent. on which continue to be shown as Mint

Telegraph expenditure is also less by Famine relief expenditure was only £8,800

(4) Special grants, aggregating £666,700, have been made to the Governments of Punjab and Bombay to start their new settle-

Silver to the value of £4,500,000 was

purchased with gold remitted from India-most of this has been coined into rupees. (6) A loan of three crores of rupees was raised in India; and India 3 per cent. stock of £2,500,000 was raised in England of which £1,002,100 was applied to the discharge of Great Indian Peninsula Railway Debentures. £2,000,000 of India Bills, temporary, fell due, of which £1,500,000 were discharged and

£500,000 were replaced.

(7) Fresh capital was raised through Railway Companies to the extent of £2,413,000 as compared with £2,917,200 entered in the

Budget.
(8) The temporary loan of £333,300 obtained from the Gwalior Durbar, in January, 1904, to strengthen the rupee balances has

(9) The drawings of Councils in 1904-1905 are expected to amount to £24,200,000. Of this £700,000 represent remittances on account of the Gold Reserve Fund, and £23,500,000 are remittances on ordinary account as compared with £16,500,000 entered

10. In addition to Councils, a sum of £1,099,500 in gold was remitted to the Secretary of State on account of the Gold

III.—1905-1906— (1) The Budget Estimates of 1905-1906 show a total revenue of £83,433,000, a total charged to Revenue

expenditure charged to Revenue of £82,529,200 and a surplus of £903,800.

(2) This surplus is obtained after providing for the following important measures of remission of taxavion, administrative reform and economic development.

(a) Reduction or the salt duty, except in Burma and on Konse salt, by eight annas a maund, involving a sacrifice of revenue of £1,220,000. The duty will now stand at Re.

1 a maund in Burma and at Rs. 1-8-0 a maund in the rest of India.

maund in the rest of India.

(b) Remission of famine cess levied in the United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and the Central Provinces. This involves a loss of £151,000.

(c) Reduction in postal charges, the letter weight carried for half an anna being raised to from half to three-fourths of a tola. This involves a sacrifice of revenue of £47,000.

(d) Permanent assignments to Local Governments aggregating £333,400 towards the reorganisation of their police in accordance with the recommendations of the Police Commission.

Commission.

(e) Permanent additions aggregating £233,500 to Provincial Revenues for expend ture on primary education.

(f) Additional grants amounting to £133,300 for expenditure on agricultural development.

(g) Grants-in-aid aggregating £377,000 to District and Local Boards to the extent approximately of 25 per cent. of their receipts from cesses levied on land.

The total cost of these seven measures is estimated at £2,495,000. Under existing conditions the surplus would therefore have been £398,800.

been £398,800.

(3) Opium Receipts are estimated at £566,300 less than the Revised Estimate of 1904-1905. The other principal heads of Revenue, except Salt and Provincial Rates which are affected by the reductions of taxation, are expected to yield an increase of £768,600 to which Land Revenue contributes £505,800 and Excise £141.100.

(4) The Famine Insurance Grant is maintained at £1,000,000, and of this £211,700 is assigned for direct famine relief in Madras

and Bombay.

(5) Army expenditure is expected to be greater than the Budget Estimate of 1904-1905 by £1,167,600. The ordinary expenditure is expected to be less- by £1,037,100, including savings of £234,500 on the Tibet and Aden Missions, and £700,000 provided in the pre-

mgs of £234,500 on the Thet and Aden Missions, and £700,000 provided in the previous year for new artiliery and rifles. The Reorganisation expenditure is estimated at £2,204,700 under Army and £235,200 under Military Works: A sum of £253,200 is also provided for Special Coast Defences.

(6) Most of the other heads of expenditure show an increase which is due in large part to the employment of the special grants for police and other purposes above referred to.

(7) The system of quasi-permanent Provincial Settlements introduced last year, has been extended to Punjab and Bombay. The revision involves the assignment to the

revision involves the assignment to Local Governments of net additional interest in growing revenues amounting to £24, 900 and increase under fixed assignments to the extent of £356,200 yearly.

(8) Subject to the usual reservations, loans of £2,000,000 in England and of 4 crores in

India are announced as contemplated. The Sterling Loan is required partly to pay £500,000 for the purchase of the Bengal Cen-£500,000 for the purchase of the Bengal Central Railway and to pay off £250,000 debentures of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and partly for advances to Railway Companies. The Rupee Loun is intended for capital expenditure on Railways and Irrigation Works. The drawings of Council Bills are entered at £16,000,000, exclusive of £1,333,000 from the Currency Reserve for investment in Sterling Securities.

(9) Subject to the usual reservations, provision is also made for the raising of capital

vision is also made for the raising of capital through Railway Companies as follows: namely (a) for outlay on State Railways £2,110,700 (b) for expenditure on Company's Railways

(10) It is intended to pay off £500,000 of India Bills which will fall due within the year. The Council was then adjourned till Wednesday the 29th instant.

Mrityunjaya Rasa.

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