



Bombay Government Gazette.

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THURSDAY, 28TH MARCH 1895.

Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 2061.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

Fort William, the 20th March 1895.

No. 970-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Schedule in Part I of the Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 5022-I, dated the 24th December 1891, namely:

After the entries relating to Act VII of 1870, (Court Fees), insert the following:

1 of 1871.	Cattle Trespass.
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(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 2105.—The following amendment of Rule 14 of the Rules contained in this Department Notification No. 6792, dated the 12th October 1888, is published for general information:—

The words 'to the Political Agent' should be inserted after the word 'application' in the two places where it occurs in Rule 14 of the Rules contained in this Department Notification No. 6792, dated the 12th October 1888: and the words 'the prescribed fee as notified by the Political Agent with the approval of Government' should be substituted for the words 'a fee of Rs. 5.'

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 1063.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1895.

No. 1370-A.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1895-96 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1s. 1½d. the rupee.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

No. 1064.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1303 P.

Pensions and Gratuities.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 18th March 1895.

READ—

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that Her Majesty's Secretary of State has sanctioned the extension of the scale of pensions laid down in Article 712 of the Civil Service Regulations to officers of the Forest Department who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed from England to that Department.

2. The provisions of that Article are accordingly extended to the officers in question; but inasmuch as the existing rules (Articles 518 to 520 of the Civil Service Regulations) now applicable to officers of the Forest Department are in certain contingencies more advantageous than the scale laid down in Article 712 of the Regulations, His Excellency in Council is pleased to allow every officer of the Forest Department appointed from England, now in the service, the option of choosing between the two scales of pension, and to direct that the new scale shall not be extended to any officer who prefers to remain under the existing rules of his service.

3. All officers appointed from England to the Forest Department in India, who are now in the service, are accordingly required to state, within a period of six months from the date of this Resolution, whether they prefer to remain under the existing rules which govern their pension, or elect the scale in Article 712 of the Civil Service Regulations. In the event of an officer electing to remain under the existing rules, the privilege of retiring under those rules will be reserved for him so far as he is concerned, and the new scale will not apply to him. In all other cases the old scale of pensions will cease to apply.

4. The decision arrived at by each officer in India as to the scale of pensions he prefers to abide by

should be communicated by the Local Government or Administration concerned to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

5. The question of granting to the members of the Forest Department special additional pensions of the kind mentioned in Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations is now under the consideration of the Government of India, and any such pension which may be admitted hereafter will apply equally to officers under the new scale of pensions and to those who may elect to remain under the existing scale. Article 503 of the Civil Service Regulations will also for the present apply, whichever scale of pension may be elected; and should any change hereafter be made in respect of the superannuation of Forest officers, no difference will be made between officers on the different scales of pension.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information; and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1895.

No. 2293.—*Errata*.—The following *errata* in the schedules annexed to the Government Notifications noted in the margin are published for general information:—

No. 4907A, dated 7th June 1894, published at pages 566—571 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, Part I.

No. 4907C, dated 7th June 1894, published at pages 575—580 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, Part I.

Name of Village.	For		Read	
	Survey No.	Area.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.		A. g.
Garadu	551	1 1	551	1 11
Ghodia	42	7 23	42	7 33
Dantia	Southern and western parts of 103.	376 25	103	370 25

No. 2306.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a ferry crossing over the Nira, in the village of Ving, petha Khandala, taluka Wai, zilla Satara; it is hereby declared that for the above purposes land measuring 17 gunthas out of Survey No. 536 is required within the aforesaid village of Ving.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 2332.—Gradation List of Commissioners and Senior and Junior Collectors as it stood on the 1st March 1895:—

Appointment	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Commissioners— First Grade: 3 appointments including the Commissioner of Customs on Rs. 3,500.	1	The Honourable Mr. Nugent.	Acting Chief Secretary to Government.	The Honourable Mr. Mackenzie.	1st Mar. 1893.	
	2	Mr. Spence	.....	.....	.....
	3	Mr. Reid	.....	.....	.....
Second Grade: 1 appointment on Rs. 3,000.	1	Mr. Fleet	.....	.....	.....
Collectors—	1	Mr. Candy	On furlough for 2 years from 13th July 1894.	Mr. Pollen	21st Sept. 1893.	
	2	Mr. Porteous	.....	Mr. Woodward	3rd May 1894.	
	3	Mr. Muir	.....	Mr. Woodburn	15th May 1894.	
	4	Mr. Ebdon	.....	Mr. Davidson.	27th Feb. 1895.	Without acting allowance.
	5	Mr. Loch	.....	.....	.....
	6	Mr. Wingate	.....	.....	.....
	7	Mr. Charles	On furlough for 1 year from 1st June 1894.	.....	.....
	8	Mr. Lely	.....	.....	.....
	9	Mr. Campbell	On privilege leave for one month from 27th February 1895.	.....	.....
	10	Mr. Monteth	.....	.....	.....
	11	Mr. Frost	.....	.....	.....
	12	Mr. Ommalley	On furlough for 10 months from 23rd December 1894.	.....	.....
Senior: 12 appointments on Rs. 2,325 including the appointment of Collector of Land Revenue.	1	Mr. Pollen	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Drew	1st Jan. 1895.	
	2	Mr. Woodward	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Lamb	3rd Aug. 1892.	
	3	Mr. Woodburn	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Jenkins	17th Jan. 1893.	
	4	Mr. Davidson	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Atkins	16th May 1894.	
	5	Mr. Winchester	On privilege leave for 2 months and 10 days from 24th January 1895.	Mr. Deshmukh.	24th Jan. 1895.	
	6	Mr. Silcock	.....	Mr. Logan	1st Jan. 1895.	Without acting allowance up to 22nd and with acting allowance from 23rd February 1895.
	7	Mr. Cumine	.....	Mr. Jackson	27th Feb. 1895.	Without acting allowance.
	8	Mr. Snow	.....	.....	.....
	9	Mr. Muir Mackenzie.	On furlough for 1 year and 10 months from 18th August 1893.	.....	.....
Junior: 9 appointments on Rs. 1,800 including the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue.						

One excess appointment in the grade of Junior Collectors from 27th February 1895, vice Mr. Snow in transit.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1895.

No. 2405.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 215, dated 10th January 1894, published at pages 13 and 14 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th idem, Part I, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forests in the Ghotki Taluka of the Shikarpur District from the 21st May 1895:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Sangi Kotai ...	36	4 1
	37	3 27
	38	5 11
	39	7 0
	40	1 29
	41	3 19
	42	2 26
	43	3 24
	44	2 9
Hingoro ...	153	41 25
Baiji Purani ...	252	109 6
Khan Belo ...	15	28 30
Lalu Wali ...	114	79 0
	235	239 25
	239	516 20
Bandh ...	Part 34	1,060 2
Sangi Ghotki ...	285	358 15
Sanghri ...	46	1,394 32
	47	58 20
Sarhad ...	103	164 10
Kalu Malhan ...	72	97 20
Satabo Bhayo ...	Part 56	223 14
Atal Muradani ...	Part 74	637 30
Dumano ...	Part 79	89 15
Motu Mahar ...	Part 81	362 15
Hamiro ...	Part 62	81 8

No. 2407.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to

declare that it is proposed to constitute the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thána District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Alkhivli ...	69 part	2 25	A plot demarcated in 1865 as a separate Survey No. and entered in the Kháta of Mauje Bálu Wágh, and subsequently absorbed into Reserved Forest Survey No. 69, and disforested by Government Notification No. 6072, dated 29th July 1884.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in this land.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 2418.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 6034, dated 21st August 1893, published at pages 815 to 818 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 24th August 1893, as amended by Government Notification No. 5040, dated 11th June 1894, published at pages 581 to 584 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 14th idem, Part I, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Hála Taluka of the Hyderabad District from the 28th May 1895:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Amia Lákhó ...	100	4 26
	101	6 33
	102	6 38
	103	8 7
	104	6 18
	105	8 38
	108	4 38
	109	5 15
	110	8 37
	113	5 18
	117	7 6
	118	7 24
	119	7 16
	120	5 29
	121	4 25
	154	3 15
	155	5 15
156	6 38	
157	9 20	

Name of Deb.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deb.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Amin Lákho— <i>continued</i> ...	159	7 11	Kunár— <i>continued</i> ...	72	1 13
	162	8 14		73	2 38
	163	6 7		74	8 33
	164	5 14		75	1 6
	171	8 23		76	2 7
	172	5 32		77	8 20
	173	3 14		78	3 39
	174	6 17		79	2 25
	175	7 11		81	4 12
	182	5 36		84	4 13
	183	8 33		85	22 15
	184	9 31		86	4 21
	186	3 27		87	2 21
	187	5 22		91	0 37
	189	7 7		92	6 30
	190	4 29		94	6 26
	191	5 18		95	6 12
	192	9 30		96	3 25
	194	4 2		97	4 23
	195	7 26		98	9 7
	196	1 30		99	4 23
	197	0 19		100	1 20
	198	5 31		101	4 32
	199	6 4		102	5 11
	200	8 5		103	4 28
	201	7 4		104	7 13
	205	5 16		105	6 25
	227	4 32		106	2 25
Kácho	583	0		107	7 33
				108	8 29
Kunár ...	1	6 18		110	8 18
	2	6 20		111	6 23
	3	7 26		112	6 34
	4	6 12		113	6 3
	5	7 6		114	4 38
	6	8 22		115	6 13
	7	7 16		116	8 20
	8	9 19		117	5 3
	9	10 1		119	2 9
	10	0 24		120	7 26
	11	4 23		121	9 17
	12	3 24		128	9 18
	13	6 34		129	8 15
	14	7 38		130	6 25
	15	6 36		131	3 25
	16	6 39		132	4 13
	17	6 28		133	7 32
	18	7 32		134	8 17
	19	9 17		135	4 7
	20	6 5		139	18 20
	21	9 21		140	8 7
	22	5 35		141	6 38
	23	4 1		142	7 6
	25	0 31		143	7 32
	31	9 2		144	5 12
	32	3 11		145	8 10
	36	8 10		146	0 35
	37	6 33		148	7 28
	41	9 27		149	7 5
	42	9 12		150	10 3
	44	1 14		151	4 15
	46	8 19		152	319 20
	47	5 34		153	2 17
	52	7 29		155	4 14
	53	5 11		157	7 30
	54	7 24		158	7 10
	55	3 0		159	8 7
	56	7 35		162	9 9
	57	2 9		163	6 32
	58	1 38		164	7 32
	59	8 7		165	5 5
	60	3 10		167	9 39
	61	3 14		168	8 33
	62	8 34		169	25 30
	63	8 13		170	2 23
	64	8 0		172	8 2
	65	7 6		176	4 28
	66	5 8		177	6 34
	67	8 21		178	4 17
	68	8 0		179	7 33
	69	4 15		180	3 36
	71	7 39		181	7 27

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Kunár—continued	182	8 27	Kári—continued	5	6 8
	183	8 26		6	6 9
	184	6 27		9	4 21
	185	8 12		11	4 37
	186	9 38		12	9 20
	187	73 12		13	5 18
	188	8 18		14	7 23
	189	4 6		15	4 19
	190	6 11		16	6 36
	191	5 30		17	5 9
	192	2 24		18	7 11
	193	3 39		19	7 39
	194	4 4		20	288 10
	195	9 33		21	7 9
	Kácho	353 8		22	7 3
		23	7 2		
		24	4 23		
Rishal	8	6 24	25	498 8	
	9	8 11	26	8 3	
	10	7 19	27	9 6	
	11	5 16	28	1 23	
	12	7 20	29	8 31	
	13	52 36	30	9 14	
	14	3 26	31	6 9	
	15	4 13	32	5 15	
	16	7 10	33	7 33	
	17	9 5	34	7 18	
	21	84 11	35	7 22	
	22	5 25	36	9 10	
	23	8 16	37	5 19	
	24	2 19	38	7 5	
	25	5 11	39	9 5	
	26	7 34	40	5 14	
	27	9 10	41	2 31	
	28	3 7	42	24 30	
	29	5 33	Kácho	1,484 0	
	30	8 25			
	31	4 8	Bhánote	73	5 11
	32	3 11		74	5 39
	33	7 2		75	5 2
	34	6 16		76	5 14
	35	7 11		77	6 14
	36	3 27		78	5 29
	37	9 12		79	6 3
	38	6 33		80	5 10
	44	5 26		81	5 27
	46	3 16		82	6 19
	51	3 27		83	6 6
	52	4 33		84	7 13
	53	5 3		85	5 3
	54	6 10		86	5 24
	55	3 31		87	6 30
56	5 23	88		4 23	
57	6 11	89		5 19	
58	6 28	90		5 7	
59	6 18	91		4 16	
60	9 2	92		5 31	
61	129 39	93		6 31	
62	7 0	94		3 14	
63	7 29	95		5 25	
73	13 5	96		5 11	
74	6 35	97		6 14	
75	6 19	98		3 21	
76	8 29	99		3 5	
77	9 3	100		9 27	
78	3 1	101		9 7	
79	8 36	102		9 17	
80	6 13	103		6 1	
81	4 17	104		6 39	
82	4 1	105		9 9	
83	5 8	106		9 9	
84	5 26	107		3 26	
Part 85	1 20	108	9 28		
Part 87	2 10	109	7 37		
Part 88	14 0	110	9 12		
Part 100	44 28	111	8 33		
101	16 10	112	8 29		
Kácho	8 35	113	8 33		
		114	6 3		
Kári...	1	717 10	115	4 31	
	2	5 12	116	3 16	
	3	4 24	117	7 1	
	4	3 37			

<i>Schedule referred to.</i>				Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	
Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Boundaries.			A. g.	
Kácho Khanot ...	Kácho ...	2,734 30	<i>North</i> —Puráno Dhoro. <i>East</i> —Deh Gho- tana. <i>South</i> —Kácho Khanot Reserve and River In- dus. <i>West</i> —Kácho Khanot Reserve.	Rishal— <i>continued</i>	...	41	9 14
				42	5 33		
				43	6 5		
				45	4 0		
				47	8 12		
				48	1 9		
				49	4 31		
				50	6 26		
				64	2 38		
				65	3 4		
				66	3 29		
				67	6 38		
				68	3 37		
				69	6 37		
				70	8 10		
71	7 22						
72	6 32						

No. 2418B.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Hála Táluka of the Hyderabad District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.			
		A. g.			
Kunár	24	4 22*	1	6 18
		29	9 1	2	7 37
		35	5 22	4	4 18
		38	7 10	5	7 24
		39	6 17	6	4 22
		40	5 0	7	2 8
		43	9 3	8	6 6
		45	7 28	9	5 33
		48	2 32	10	5 21
		49	7 16	11	5 13
		50	8 20	12	5 20
		51	6 33	13	2 7
		70	36 35	14	2 14
		82	5 26	15	8 12
		88	4 8	16	6 16
		89	9 20	17	4 25
		90	2 14	18	2 18
		109	8 36	19	7 27
		118	1 27	20	3 19
		122	6 35	21	8 30
		123	6 39	22	8 0
		124	6 27	23	6 7
		125	4 5	24	6 22
		126	6 6	25	7 21
		127	3 23	26	6 3
		136	4 22	27	6 26
		137	6 0	28	5 11
		138	9 22	29	5 4
		147	4 26	30	5 16
		156	1 10	31	1 14
		160	5 2	32	5 5
		161	6 2	33	7 35
		166	7 19	34	9 10
		35	4 7		
		36	6 18		
		37	1 32		
		38	13 30		
		39	4 38		
		40	5 27		
		41	4 24		
		42	7 0		
		101	6 23		
		102	6 17		
		103	7 22		
		104	8 11		
		105	2 28		
		106	7 34		
		107	10 5		
		108	8 31		
		117	9 4		
		118	5 12		
		119	7 20		
		144	1 12		
		145	3 37		
		146	5 0		
		148	7 19		
		149	6 30		
		150	6 33		
		151	7 26		
		152	8 23		
		153	8 4		
		154	8 0		
		155	8 14		
		156	9 8		

* Government waste and unoccupied land.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Jamálabad—continued	157	7 32	Jhirki—continued	175	4 25
	158	7 3		176	6 5
	159	3 25		177	4 28
	160	7 22		178	6 25
	161	7 14		179	6 12
	162	5 9		180	6 30
	163	5 12		181	8 12
	164	5 33		182	6 17
	165	8 34		183	2 5
	166	2 14		184	6 7
	167	7 15		185	1 17
	168	7 11		186	9 20
	169	6 11		187	5 5
	170	2 39		188	7 23
	174	6 4		189	7 35
	175	3 15		190	7 20
	176	7 22		191	3 7
	177	7 25		192	5 37
	178	7 30		193	6 25
	179	8 32		194	8 12
	180	9 38		195	3 13
	181	8 30		196	3 19
	182	7 27		197	8 25
	183	9 20		198	5 26
	184	9 34		199	1 30
	185	5 31		200	8 28
	186	5 36		201	6 1
	187	7 23		202	8 24
	188	8 5		203	4 25
	189	6 1		204	8 5
	190	9 35		205	7 14
	191	7 28		206	7 32
	193	8 0		207	10 4
	194	7 1		208	7 21
Jhirki	127	2 6		209	9 39
	128	3 0		210	8 15
	129	7 11		211	5 37
	130	7 35		212	6 8
	131	6 28		213	6 35
	132	6 0		214	5 5
	133	9 30		215	9 6
	134	5 31		216	10 4
	135	5 19		217	7 17
	136	6 21		218	6 33
	137	7 2		219	7 5
	138	8 29		220	6 20
	139	6 0		221	4 17
	140	7 16		222	5 36
	141	8 7		223	6 17
	142	8 22		224	4 23
	143	10 4		225	6 8
	144	7 14		226	4 18
	145	7 4		227	6 10
	146	8 22		228	8 3
	147	5 39		229	6 26
	148	6 38		230	8 4
	149	8 21		231	3 34
	151	9 16		232	5 1
	152	8 38		233	2 37
	153	4 10		234	5 8
	154	8 34		235	2 10
	155	8 25		236	5 30
	156	8 15		237	2 29
	157	8 2		238	5 36
	158	5 11		239	9 35
	159	9 17		240	9 26
	160	7 31		241	9 7
	161	3 7		242	9 0
	162	8 34		243	2 38
	163	5 34		244	9 24
	164	5 32		245	4 38
	165	7 4		246	4 15
	166	3 7		247	5 30
	167	4 4		248	8 5
	168	4 10		249	9 10
	169	6 12		250	2 0
	170	4 31		251	6 25
	171	7 24		252	8 10
	172	9 22		253	8 25
	173	6 8		254	5 18
	174	7 35		262	9 21
				263	4 21

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Jhirki—continued	264	9 33	Jhirki—continued	349	6 12
	265	7 11		350	7 25
	266	9 14		351	6 31
	267	7 29		352	6 17
	268	9 4		353	6 11
	269	7 25		354	5 1
	270	7 25		355	1 5
	271	9 11		356	4 22
	273	6 31		358	3 0
	274	3 37		360	7 12
	275	6 4		361	7 36
	276	9 24		362	7 20
	277	9 3		363	7 38
	278	9 18		364	5 20
	279	2 33		365	2 30
	280	8 34		366	3 7
	281	5 3		367	5 36
	282	4 7		368	7 26
	283	7 4		371	5 6
	284	9 17		372	8 25
	285	9 17		373	8 0
	286	7 29		374	8 17
	287	6 15		375	3 18
	288	7 39		376	6 6
	289	6 21		377	7 32
	290	6 0		378	6 34
	291	8 29		379	7 5
	292	9 22		380	4 5
	293	9 23		381	6 19
	294	4 1		382	3 16
	295	6 12		383	6 22
	296	7 36		384	3 19
	297	7 20		385	5 8
	298	2 17		386	5 29
	299	8 19		387	2 9
	300	7 24		388	6 6
	301	6 27		389	8 1
	302	9 28		390	8 24
	303	2 33		391	4 26
	304	3 24		392	6 22
	305	6 27		393	7 13
	306	4 13		394	5 5
	307	6 29		395	5 34
	308	9 18		396	204 38
	309	5 35		397	6 13
	310	8 14		398	6 5
	312	4 7		399	6 10
	313	9 28		400	1 33
	314	7 12		401	6 19
	315	7 4			
	316	2 33	Nuralabad	6	7 13
	317	7 11	...	7	5 10
	318	9 35	...	8	4 35
	319	7 6	...	9	6 29
	320	5 20		10	5 22
	321	3 15		11	5 0
	322	7 23		12	7 26
	323	5 27		13	3 37
	324	7 0		14	8 6
	325	6 27		15	9 14
	326	6 3		16	6 36
	327	7 29		17	3 2
	328	2 16		18	7 38
	329	8 39		19	8 29
	330	8 27		20	5 9
	331	8 4		21	9 30
	332	2 22		22	9 28
	334	3 10		23	5 7
	335	7 35		24	7 30
	336	7 22		25	9 2
	337	2 22		26	8 9
	338	9 30		27	6 15
	339	9 25		28	5 23
	340	4 8		29	3 22
	341	8 4		30	2 35
	342	5 31		31	3 21
	343	7 17		32	5 0
	344	6 31		33	3 22
	345	4 34		34	8 21
	346	9 34		35	8 26
	347	3 35		36	6 15
	348	4 22		37	3 39

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Nuralabad—continued	38	5 34	Nuralabad—continued	120	7 39
	39	5 21		121	8 25
	40	6 14		122	8 9
	41	6 29		123	8 1
	42	9 36		124	6 13
	43	5 15		125	4 24
	44	7 33		126	1 3
	45	8 23		127	21 10
	46	8 29		128	9 32
	47	9 32		129	5 37
	48	9 22		130	7 13
	49	9 39		131	9 6
	50	9 17		132	7 23
	51	8 17		133	11 30
	52	8 28		136	31 35
	53	8 34		137	3 28
	54	5 21		138	7 17
	55	5 1		139	8 22
	56	7 27		140	5 2
	57	6 8		141	7 3
	58	6 10		142	9 23
	59	6 28		143	8 23
	60	4 21		144	6 26
	61	5 27		145	4 2
	62	5 5		146	9 22
	63	4 19		148	9 23
	64	1 27		149	8 12
	65	6 30		150	6 37
	66	5 10		151	19 30
	67	6 0		152	3 27
	68	4 37		153	3 33
	69	7 13		154	3 35
	70	3 27		155	5 34
	71	7 15		156	11 30
	72	7 18		157	8 4
	73	6 31		158	6 1
	74	7 27		159	7 4
	75	6 22		160	7 23
	76	7 13		161	7 6
	77	9 15		162	9 27
	78	4 12		163	8 27
	79	4 37		164	6 10
	80	8 7		165	7 2
	81	9 25		166	3 30
	82	4 36		167	9 38
	83	5 34		168	5 15
	84	6 7		169	64 15
	85	8 27		170	9 2
	86	8 9		171	5 1
	87	9 22		172	9 26
	88	9 20		173	9 8
	89	3 11		174	9 12
	90	5 27		175	5 28
	91	9 17		176	9 27
	92	6 16		177	8 6
	93	3 10		178	4 19
	94	8 11		179	8 32
	95	2 32		180	7 27
	96	55 17		181	4 8
	97	4 12		182	6 1
	98	6 39		183	8 24
	99	7 14		184	7 16
	100	9 6		185	6 27
	101	6 31		186	4 39
	102	7 9		187	8 24
	103	8 32		190	5 3
	104	7 24		191	6 10
	105	8 15		192	7 28
	106	7 12		193	3 3
	107	7 8		194	7 23
	108	8 33		195	8 37
	109	5 7		196	8 0
	110	5 0		197	3 34
	111	4 21		198	4 14
	112	5 22		199	7 9
	113	4 39		200	7 22
	114	7 4		201	8 29
	115	9 11		202	2 17
	116	9 16		203	8 35
	117	9 15		204	10 0
	118	6 27		205	4 23
	119	7 9		206	7 15

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Nuralabad—continued	207	7 30	Nuralabad—continued	244	9 10
	208	8 7		245	7 12
	209	5 16		246	2 28
	210	3 34		247	5 7
	211	4 3		248	5 6
	212	7 4		249	8 34
	213	7 19		250	5 3
	214	6 17		251	8 30
	216	8 3		254	8 34
	217	7 27		255	6 5
	218	7 10		256	6 14
	219	7 26		257	3 36
	220	3 14		258	2 33
	221	5 9		259	8 12
	222	5 8		260	4 36
	223	8 1		261	7 11
	224	7 31		275	9 31
	225	7 0		277	1,027 12
	226	25 0			
	227	7 16			
	228	6 24			
	229	6 19			
	230	5 6			
	231	5 36			
232	7 18				
233	2 39				
234	7 12				
235	6 14				
236	7 12				
237	6 9				
238	7 15				
239	33 20				
240	6 16				
241	7 23				
242	4 2				
243	7 16				

2. The Assistant Collector in charge of the Hala Sub-division is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to be the Forest Settlement Officer to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

3. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Hyderabad to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

No. 2419.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for forest, in the Yellapur Taluka, district Kanara; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose Survey Nos. specified below are required within the below-mentioned villages of the aforesaid taluka of Yellapur:—

No.	Names of Villages.	Survey Nos.	Area.	Assessment.	Occupants' Names.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Kanadgal	62	5 1	10 0 0	Bhikappa Subba, Tammu Subba, Narnappa Subba. } Krishna Gopala, Ganpaya Venkapa, Santapa Vasdevappa.
		73	1 7	0 12 0	
		74	3 27	7 0 0	
2	Angod	193	0 21	0 12 0	Timanaya bin Shivrana. Narayanbhatta Krishnabhatta.
		224	5 36	2 8 0	
3	Katgi	177	1 18	2 8 0	} Timanna Tamaya.
		178	0 37	0 4 0	
		179	2 15	0 12 0	
4	Kalsur	16	2 13	7 0 0	} Ganapbhatta Annayabhatta.
		17	3 22	7 0 0	
		19	2 3	3 8 0	
5	Somanhalli	42	2 17	5 0 0	Govind Apshetti Manjapa Vashetti.
6	Chandguli	56	3 19	5 0 0	Nagabhata Krishnabhatta. Somashetti Vithashetti. } Laxumi Narayan Venkatesh Balgi. } Bhagiratti kom Laxumi Narayan Balgi. } Krishnabhatta Rambhatta, Krishnappa Timanbhatta.
		76	2 21	5 0 0	
		87	2 27	5 0 0	
		88	6 37	15 0 0	
		119	2 11	2 0 0	
7	Malgaum	26	2 3	0 12 0	Subaya Venkappa.

No.	Names of Villages.	Survey Nos.	Area.		Assessment.		Occupants' Names.
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.			
8	Jogadmane	10	1 9	0 4 0	Tumanna Tamayabhata, Timapa Venkapa.		
9	Huttakmane... ..	44	1 17	2 8 0	Nagamna kom Subraya Timaya Tammanna, Subraya Krishnappa, Shankar Ganapbhata.		
10	Kalche	243	0 37	7 0 0	Shaakar Hegde Mahabal Hegde, Mahabal Krishnap Hegde.		
11	Mavinmane	123	0 11	0 12 0	} Bombay Narayan. Ganapa Mare Gonda.		
		210	8 32	2 0 0			
		229	2 1	1 8 0			
12	Hiriyal	57	0 9	0 1 0	Timmanna Ganappa.		
13	Hosalli	23	6 11	15 0 0	} Mahomed valad Ramajakhan, Ibram valad Mahomed, Venkatamma Venkap Shetti.		
		33	3 3	2 8 0			
14	Kanchmali	64	4 19	7 8 0	} Ram Naik Subbay: Naik.		
		73	6 28	19 0 0			
		78	7 39	8 0 0			
		81	7 31	8 8 0			
		82	5 30	7 0 0			
15	Gotguli	10	6 3	12 0 0	} Jayavantappa Ganapa, Mangish Pnrdlikapa Tannappa Vaikuntappa.		
		12	0 16	1 8 0			
		13	7 8	18 0 0			
16	Lingadbail	1	0 36	0 4 0	Ganappa Tammanna.		
17	Chimanhalli	28	2 7	2 4 0	Ganesh Timaya.		

The above declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

No. 2420.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Bhiwandi Taluka of the Thána District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
Khanbále	(Unnumbered plot.)	18 36	Lying between the Shirol village boundary on the north, the Shirgaon village boundary on the east, the Tansa Duct on the south, and Survey Nos. 69, 68 and 58 on the west.
	Do. ...	2 16	Lying between the Shirgaon village boundary on the east, Survey No. 69 on the south, and the Tansa Duct on the north.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 2421.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and in modification of No. 102 of the Rules made under the said section and published as *Notification No. 7368 at Bombay Government Gazette, 1881, Part I, pages 795 to 816.* noted in the margin, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct as follows, viz:—

In No. 102 of the said Rules under Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, after the words "are found" at the end of the first paragraph thereof, there shall be added the following, viz:—

"Provided that in special cases the Commissioner may so far relax this rule as to limit its requirements as to annual inspection and record to a *specified portion* of any specified village, but not so as to extend beyond three years the period within which the inspection and record in respect of all the boundaries of any village shall be completed."

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 2471.—The following Notification and Resolution by the Government of India are republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Calcutta, the 19th March 1895.

No. 1307-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII

of 1878) and in supersession of the tariff values fixed for the same in Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Act XVI of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the following tariff values for ‘storax, liquid (rose melloes), and steel, old,’ in Nos. 11 and 15 respectively of the said schedule:—

	Per	Rs.	a.
No. 11 Storax, liquid (rose melloes) cwt.	54	0	
15 Steel, old ton.	60	0	

INDIAN HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION.

No. 1369 Ex.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCISE.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 21st March 1895.

READ—

Report of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

Appointment of the Indian Hemp Drugs Commission.

RESOLUTION.—The Report of the Hemp Drugs Commission,* which was received by the Government of India (in proof) on the 7th of August 1894, has been considered by the Governor General in Council.

The Commission were appointed, under the orders of the Government of India contained in the Resolution quoted in paragraph 1 of the Report of the Commission, at the request of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, who, in answer to a question put in the House of Commons, had signified his willingness to have a Commission appointed to inquire into the cultivation of the hemp plant in Bengal, the preparation of drugs from it, the trade in those drugs, the effects of their consumption upon the social and moral condition of the people, and the desirability of prohibiting the growth of the plant and the sale of ganja and allied drugs. In view of ensuring that the inquiry should be thorough and complete, the Secretary of State was of opinion that it could hardly be confined to Bengal, but should extend to the whole of India, and that the Commission should ascertain to what extent the existence of the hemp plant all over India affects the practical difficulty of checking or stopping the consumption of ganja as distinguished from other narcotic drugs prepared from the hemp plant, and whether there is ground for the statement that bhong is less injurious than ganja to consumers.

2. The instructions given to the Commission are reproduced in paragraph 3 of the Report; it was left to the Commission to take up any other branch of the inquiry which in their opinion was likely to elucidate the subject and to aid the Government of India and the Secretary of State in deciding on the policy to be adopted in regard to hemp drugs. The Commission were directed

Instructions issued to the Commission and method of inquiry adopted by the Commission.

to visit and take evidence in all or most of the provinces of India, but were informed that there were political objections to their holding sittings in Native States, although any information similar to that required regarding British India, which could be obtained regarding Native States, should be included in the Report. This was the only restriction placed upon the scope of the Commission's inquiry, and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Commission have fully acted up to the instructions they received, and that the inquiry made has been as complete, full, and exhaustive as it was intended that it should be. The method of inquiry adopted by the Commission is described at length in paragraphs 4 to 16 of the Report. After distributing questions for reply by such persons as might be expected to possess information on the subject, the Commission made a tour of inquiry, lasting from the 22nd August to the 6th October 1893, and a second tour, devoted chiefly to the examination of witnesses, lasting from the 25th October 1893 till the 25th April 1894. From this last date till August 6th, the subject was discussed by the members of the Commission, and the report was drawn up.

President:

* The Hon'ble W. MACKWORTH YOUNG, M.A., C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Members:

1. MR. H. T. OMMANNEY, Collector, Panch Mahals, Bombay.
2. „ A. H. L. FRANK, M.A., Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Central Provinces.
3. Surgeon-Major C. J. H. WARDEN, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta; Officiating Medical Storekeeper to Government, Calcutta.
4. RAJA SOSHI SIKHARISWAE ROY, of Tahirpur, Bengal.
5. KANWAR HARNAM SINGH, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., Punjab.
6. LALA NIHAL CHAND, of Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

Secretary:

Mr. H. J. McINTOSH, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial and Municipal Departments.

I.—CULTIVATION.

3. The information obtained by the Commission as to the existence, prevalence, and character of the spontaneous growth of the hemp plant shows that, except in a tract which may be generally defined as the area that lies within 40 or 50 miles of the foot of the Himalayas, the hemp plant does not grow wild, though there are two areas in which the spontaneous growth is of some importance. One of these areas is in the North-Western Provinces, and the second consists of the country between the Ganges and the Bhagirati on one side, and the Eastern Hill Tracts stretching down to Calcutta on the other. The plant grows wild throughout the Himalayas from Kashmir to the extreme east of Assam, though it probably disappears at a higher altitude than 10,000 feet. It is generally found in mountainous regions and in the lower slopes of the hills, where it probably springs from seeds carried down from the mountains. In the populous parts of the Sub-Himalayan Tracts and in the valleys of Assam the wild growth is kept up in a great measure by fresh importation of seed from the ganja and bhang which are consumed by the people, and this is true also, though in a limited degree, of the mountain and hill ranges. The plant is hardy when once established, but would probably not long survive unaided in the low country.

4. The extent of cultivation and the total area of hemp cultivation in India are given in the following table taken from paragraph 150 of the Report, in which the area is given as far as it has been possible to state definite figures :—

Extent, either ascertained or estimated, of cultivation in the various Provinces and States.

Province or State.	Area in Acres.	For what product.	REMARKS.
Bengal	824	Ganja	Average, five years.
North-Western Provinces—			
Farakhabad and Hardoi	190	Bhang	Average, five years.
British Kumaon and Garhwal	330	Fibre	Reported.
Punjab	100	Bhang	Do.
Central Provinces	950	Ganja	Average, ten years.
Madras	350	Do.	Reported.
Bombay—			
British Territory	1,000	Ganja	Average, five years.
Native States	157	Do.	Reported.
Sind and Khairpur	345	Bhang	Average, five years.
Berar	58	Ganja	Do.
Ajmere	5	Bhang	Estimated.
Hyderabad	350	Ganja	Do.
Rajputana—			
Jhalavad	30	Bhang	Reported.
Jaisalmir	10	Do.	Do.
Shahpura	25	Do.	Do.
Central India—			
Indore	112	Ganja	Average, five years.
Gwalior	400	Do.	Reported.
Dewas	25	Do.	Do.
Baroda	8	Bhang	Do.
Total	5,769		

This statement is not quite accurate, as it omits the areas of cultivation of the States in Rajputana and Central India not mentioned in the table and the irregular kind of cultivation which is carried on in the Madras Presidency, the Garhjat States of Bengal, and the plains of the North-Western Provinces. There is also a considerable area of fibre cultivation in the Native States and in British territory in the Himalayas which has not been taken into account, and probably amounts to some hundreds of acres. Deducting the fibre cultivation, which yields but little of the drugs, from the total area given in the table, and making allowance for the narcotic cultivation which has been omitted, the Commission are of opinion that the total area of cultivation of the plant for the manufacture of hemp drugs in India does not exceed 6,000 acres, and this opinion may, the Governor General in Council considers, be accepted as sufficiently near the mark.

5. In Bengal the cultivation of plants from which intoxicating drugs are produced is forbidden without a license from the Collector. The cultivation of the hemp plant is confined to a compact area having a radius of about 16 miles and lying in the three districts of Dinajpur, Rajshahi and Bogra. There is a great advantage to the excise administration in confining the production to one area

Extent of cultivation and its tendency to increase or decrease examined province by province.

where economical and efficient arrangements can be made for supervising it. It is remarked by the first Assistant Supervisor of ganja cultivation that the cultivation is now included within a radius of about 14 miles, having been reduced from a radius of 20 miles since 1866, and the concentration of cultivation is accounted for by the fact that jungle has been removed and more land near Naogaon, which is the central supply *dépôt*, has become available for cultivation. The area shown as under cultivation is the area in which the crop has finally matured. Eight hundred and twenty-four acres is the average area cultivated during the last five years. The area under ganja cultivation shows no material increase. Outside the ganja tracts the evidence gives reason to suppose that there is a certain amount of rearing of scattered plants. This desultory cultivation occurs everywhere, though it is not common anywhere, and is, of course, carried on secretly. In the places where the wild or spontaneous growth flourishes, detection is very difficult. This illicit rearing is most prevalent in the Bhagalpur, Patna, Dacca and Rajshahi divisions, and is rare in other parts of the province. In Kuch Behar the cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited, though secret cultivation is, perhaps, carried on to the same extent as in the surrounding British territory. In the Tributary States of Orissa it is notorious that a considerable amount of ganja and bhing is produced in the Garhjat, and it is largely consumed in the British districts of Orissa, being either smuggled or imported under pass. Although there is no regular field cultivation in the Garhjat, it is pretty clear that homestead or garden cultivation is quite uncontrolled and extremely common. In the political States of Chota Nagpur cultivation is under restrictions, which were imposed on account of representations made about smuggling into the Central Provinces; but still there is cultivation, though its extent is not known, and there is no decided evidence of increase in the cultivation. There is also some rude cultivation in Hill Tippera.

6. In Assam the cultivation of the hemp plant is prohibited and the clandestine cultivation is unimportant. The plant sows itself and grows vigorously all over Assam, so that there must be some instances of desultory cultivation. In the Himalayan region, on the Northern Frontier, there is more or less skilful cultivation of small patches in the immediate neighbourhood of homesteads, and this doubtless extends to the extreme north-east of the province and also to the lofty ranges towards the Hukung Valley and the north of Burma. The plant is also cultivated, both for fibre and drugs, in the Kachin Hills tract of Burma.

7. In the North-Western Provinces the hemp plant is very extensively cultivated in the Himalayan division, principally for fibre, but it yields charas, bhng and seeds as secondary products. There is also cultivation in the Farukhabad district and some cultivation in the Hardoi district, and there is scattered cultivation elsewhere. Cultivation is not actually prohibited, though there is an impression abroad that some prohibition does exist, which is based apparently on the existence of prohibition in the adjoining districts of Bengal. It seems to be certain that the local production of ganja has of late years very considerably decreased.

8. In the Punjab the Himalayan cultivation resembles that of the North-Western Provinces, and in the south-west angle of the province there is a small amount of cultivation for the production of bhng, and the desultory cultivation of a few plants is a widespread practice. There is no legal prohibition to the growth of hemp. It is probably, however, discouraged by the fact that the sale of the produce is under regulation. Ganja is not smoked in the Punjab, its place being taken by charas. The evidence and other papers do not show that the cultivation is other than stationary. In no Native State in the Punjab is there any artificial restriction on the cultivation of hemp.

9. In the Central Provinces a system of licensing cultivation has been in force since 1878-74. Regular cultivation has been chiefly carried on in the two districts of Nagpur and Nimar, but up to 1878 licenses for the cultivation of small areas were also granted in twelve other districts. Since 1890-91 it has been restricted to the western half of the Khandwa tahsil of the Nimar district. The normal area under cultivation is about 950 acres, and it has exceeded 1,000 acres only in four years. There may be some desultory and illicit cultivation in gardens and backyards, but it is never found in open fields. In the Feudatory States the cultivation is not allowed, but there may be some illicit cultivation, as in British territory.

10. In Madras accurate figures are not available and no accounts are kept; but the cultivation of the plant is not prohibited. It is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion as to whether the area of regular cultivation tends to increase or decrease. The area under regular cultivation in 1893-94 was given as 345-25 acres. In the hill tracts there is no formal restriction of cultivation, and cultivators are allowed to sell the produce to licensed dealers. In the Madras States the plant is found uncultivated in Travancore, and there is reason to believe that the spontaneous growth is associated intimately with cultivation, and that home cultivation may be presumed in all the States, though it is more common in Travancore than elsewhere.

11. In Bombay the regular cultivation of hemp is carried on in the districts of Ahmednagar and Satara, and there is a small amount of cultivation in seven other districts. The cultivation is not burdened with any regular tax or license. Home cultivation is rare. Since 1889-90 cultivation has shown a steady decrease. In the Native States under Bombay there is no uniformity of system. In Sind the normal area of cultivation is 350 acres, and there has been a remarkable falling-off in late years in the Karachi district and the Khaipur State. In Berár the cultivation of the hemp plant was not restricted till 1875, in which year a license fee of Rs. 8, irrespective of area, was introduced. In 1884 the license fee was raised to Rs. 10 per acre. The cultivation is insignificant, and is now confined to three districts. In the last three years there has been a tendency for the cultivation to increase, owing to the fact that the present production is not sufficient for the home market.

12. In Burma it does not appear that Burmans were ever given to the use of the hemp drugs, and there is on the whole evidence that cultivation is efficiently checked in the settled districts, though there is still some cultivation; and in the Kachin and Shan Hills there is cultivation for home consumption, and some quantity is smuggled into the settled country.

In Ajmer: cultivation is very small, though it is under no restriction.

In Mysore the cultivation is prohibited in the station of Bangalore, but is allowed elsewhere under license. The area of cultivation is inconsiderable and the local production quite insignificant.

In Hyderabad no license is required for cultivation, but the produce must be sold to the farmer of the monopoly. There are about 350 acres under cultivation.

In Baroda there is very little cultivation.

In Coorg cultivation is allowed under license, but no one undertakes it openly.

In Baluchistan the plant is not cultivated to any great extent.

In Kashmir the wild plant satisfies all requirements, and so it is said to do in Nepal, though there is some evidence of cultivation in Nepal, as from 25 to 50 maunds of Nepal charas are imported into Lucknow.

13. In Rajputana no attempt is made to control the cultivation except in Dholpur, and the plant is grown generally for the production of bhang wherever irrigation is possible.

In Central India there are no restrictions on cultivation whatever in the State of Indore, though the area under cultivation is not large. In Gwalior there is a tax of Rs. 6 per acre on cultivation. The total cultivation is about 400 acres, and it has a slight tendency to increase. There is also some cultivation in Dewas and other States, but most of it is irregular and probably for home consumption only.

14. From the above summary of the Commission's Report on the extent of the cultivation of the hemp plant, it will be seen that cultivation is prohibited in Assam, the Feudatory States of the Central Provinces, Burma and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in Mysore. The cultivation, except under license, is forbidden in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berar, Mysore, Coorg and in the Native States of Dholpur and Gwalior. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that there should be one system throughout all the provinces of India in which the cultivation of the hemp plant is permitted, and this policy should be that of forbidding all cultivation, except under license. Cultivation should also, so far as possible, be concentrated into selected areas in each province, which should be no larger than is absolutely necessary. The same system should, so far as may be, be introduced in the Native States.

II.—PRODUCTS.

15. The narcotic products of the hemp plant are ganja, charas and bhang, and the definitions of these products as taken by the Commission from Dr. Prain's report, and as used in their own report, are—

Narcotic products of the hemp plant.

'Ganja consists of the dried flowering tops of cultivated female hemp plants which have become coated with resin in consequence of having been unable to set seeds freely.'

'Charas is the name applied to the resinous matter which forms the active principle when collected separately.'

'Siddhi, bhang, subzi or patti are different names applied to the dry leaves of the hemp plants, whether male or female, and whether cultivated or uncultivated.'

The name bhang is also applied to the drink prepared by infusion of these last.

The female plant properly is called ganja and the male plant bhang; and gauja, as above defined, is produced by the female plant only. Ganja under certain conditions can be prepared by infusion, as a drink similar to, and called by the name of, bhang. In some parts of the country the name bhang is applied to what is elsewhere called ganja. Charas is distinct from both ganja and bhang, though the name of charas is sometimes given to gauja. These differences of nomenclature give rise to considerable confusion in the replies given to the series of questions issued by the Commission, and have to be borne in mind in reading them; it was only at the later stage of the proceedings that the distinctions were carefully observed.

16. It is, the Governor General in Council considers, a well-established fact that the cultivation and preparation of the finest sort of ganja is a difficult process requiring skill and knowledge, whilst the drink known as bhang is easily prepared from the dried leaf of the plant. The majority of the witnesses examined state that ganja cannot be procured from the wild plants, and the Commission find that what is ordinarily accepted as ganja undoubtedly cannot be so obtained. Charas may be prepared to a small extent from the wild plant and from the spontaneous growth, but is almost all imported through the Punjab from Yarkand and Bokhara.

III.—CONSUMPTION.

17. The Commission in Chapter VII notice the trade and movement of the hemp drugs province by province, and in Chapter VIII they describe the extent of use and the manner and form in which hemp drugs are consumed.

Trade and movement of hemp drugs: extent of use, and manner and form of consumption.

The Governor General in Council observes that in Bengal only 1 in 200 of the total population consume ganja, and not more than 1 in 20 of the consumers are classed as excessive. The yearly consumption of a moderate consumer is 35 tolas ($\frac{9}{10}$ lb. avoirdupois),

and the individual amount consumed by each consumer is, distributing the amount taken by immoderate users over the whole number of consumers, only 40 tolas. A maund of ganja on an average suffices 15,000 persons of the total population of Bengal for a year. In the North-Western Provinces one maund of ganja suffices for 10,000 persons only, if the population of the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Kumaon Divisions, in which the drug is not used, be omitted from the calculation. In the Central Provinces 1 in 160 of the population consume ganja, and the daily ration is about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a tola. In Madras only 1 in 500 of the population are ganja-smokers, and in Bombay 1 in 220. Ganja is used principally for smoking, and so is charas. Bhang is used principally for drinking, and it is not used regularly like ganja or charas; it forms a refreshing drink in the hot weather; it is easily procurable, and it is difficult to furnish any statistics as to the extent of its use. Ganja is usually mixed with tobacco and sometimes with spices of various kinds, and occasionally, too, ganja is mixed with the seeds of the dhatura, opium, nux vomica, kanher root, hemp seeds, the root of the jowar plant (Sorghum), the root of rice, the juice of the madar, the skins and poison of snakes, and lastly with cantharides. Bhang too is mixed with other ingredients and sometimes with alcohol. Ganja and bhang are also eaten as well as drunk, and there is a considerable consumption of sweetmeats made with ganja, bhang and sometimes charas. Hemp is also sometimes compounded into cakes.

18. Confining attention to the more important provinces, it appears that the use of ganja is not on the increase in Bengal, notwithstanding that the population increased by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between 1881 and 1891, and that liquor is much dearer than ganja in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces the hemp drug revenue has increased from 4 to 7 lakhs, and it may be assumed that the use of the drug has increased. It must be remembered that the population has increased in the North-Western Provinces by five millions in the last twenty years, so that the increased consumption is in a measure accounted for. There is, moreover, an intimate relation between hemp drugs and alcohol; when alcohol is dear, the use of hemp drugs increases, and when alcohol is cheap, the use of hemp drugs decreases. Now, during recent years, hemp drugs have not grown dearer whilst the price of alcohol has been raised.

In the Punjab the use of charas, which in this province takes the place of ganja, is on the increase, though the figures are open to some doubt, as the increase may be due partly to improved registration and to the increase of the population. In the Central Provinces the evidence points to an increased use of ganja. In Madras ganja is both cheap and inferior, and it is used much less than in Bengal or Bombay; the use is no doubt increasing. In Bombay little reliance can be placed on the figures of retail sale, and there is no satisfactory basis on which an opinion can be formed. As regards the minor provinces, the evidence is conflicting. It is found that there is little evidence of excessive use of hemp drugs in the Army.

19. On a review of the whole evidence the Governor General in Council is not convinced that there is anything to show that the use of hemp drugs is increasing in a greater ratio than can be accounted for by the growth of the population and by improved administration and means of information. As to the use of bhang, the information is so imperfect that no opinion can be formed whether it is increasing or not.

20. The use of hemp drugs by religious devotees and ascetics and its employment in religious ceremonies was one of the subjects to which the special attention of the Commission was directed. Paragraph 450 of the Report, in which their conclusions are summed up, may well be quoted at length—

Use of hemp drugs by religious devotees and ascetics and its employment in religious ceremonies.

‘ 450. In summing up their conclusions on this chapter, the Commission would first remark that charas, which is a comparatively new article of consumption, has not been shown to be in any way connected with religious observance. As regards Northern India, the Commission are of opinion that the use of bhang is more or less common everywhere in connection with the social and religious customs of the people. As regards ganja, they find that there are certain classes in all parts, except the Punjab, who use the drug in connection with their social and religious observances. The Commission are also of opinion in regard to bhang that its use is considered essential in some religious observances by a large section of the community, and in regard to ganja that those who consider it essential are comparatively very few. The Commission have little doubt that interference with the use of hemp in connection with the customs and observances above referred to would be regarded by the consumers as an interference with long-established usage and as an encroachment upon their religious liberty. And this feeling would, especially in the case of bhang, undoubtedly be shared to some extent by the people at large. Regarding Southern India, the same remarks apply, with this reservation, that the difference between ganja and bhang as materials for smoking and drinking respectively is much less marked there, and the distinction between the two forms of the drug is much less clearly recognised, although by the term ‘ bhang ’ is generally meant the drug as used for drinking, and by ‘ ganja ’ the drug as used for smoking.’

General conclusions.

21. His Excellency in Council is prepared to accept the conclusions of the Commission upon this point. In this connection the following paragraph from Raja Soshi Sikarshwar Ray's dissent is worthy of attention :—

‘ Although I am fully convinced of the injurious effects of ganja and the benefit which will be derived by its total prohibition, I think I would not be justified in advocating a sudden prohibition, having regard to the dissatisfaction which it may likely cause to a class of people known as sanyasis, bairagis, and fakirs, whose facilities for giving trouble are very great owing to their peculiar position and habits of life. I do not think, however, that this dissatisfaction of certain classes of people on account of the prohibitory measure in itself is

likely to cause any serious annoyance to Government, but this, when added to other similar causes of dissatisfaction, might bring about discontent. It is scarcely necessary to point out the nature of the influence which these sanyasis and fakirs still exercise over a vast number of people who have not received English education.'

It should, however, be mentioned that the use of hemp drugs in connection with religious or social observances is confined to Hindus, and in no way affects the Mohauredans, as the Mohamedan religion condemns such practices (paragraph 437 of the Report).

IV.—EFFECTS.

22. Turning next to the effects of the use of hemp drugs, the Commission have divided their report into three heads—Physical, Mental, and Moral, and they have prefaced their remarks on these three heads by certain general observations. The main difficulty in dealing with this subject is the remarkable want of definite information on matters relating to hemp drugs. The subject has not hitherto attracted special attention, but it is, nevertheless, very noteworthy that there should be so very little accurate information available. Vague impressions exist, but they are not founded on close or recorded observation. And in many cases even professional witnesses, who had given fairly definite answers to some of the questions circulated by the Commission, turned out, when subjected to oral examination, to be speaking from general impressions, and not from facts that had come before them in their professional experience.

23. The Commission justly found upon this an argument that if the effects of ganja were such, or so common, as they have often been alleged to be, much more would be known about them. It is impossible to imagine any vagueness or indefiniteness in the information that would be available to a Commission of enquiry into the extent and effect of the habit of alcohol consumption in England; and the fact that so many differing opinions are held, and so little precise information is generally possessed, with regard to ganja, makes it evident that it cannot be the cause either of much mischief to the individual or of much harm to the public.

24. The subject of bhāng may be disposed of in a word. It is a harmless and refreshing drink, used as such, especially during the hot weather, by the best classes of native society. Even the two members of the Commission who advocate prohibitory measures with respect to ganja object to interference with bhāng, and even to its being subjected to taxation.

25. As regards the effect of the evidence relating to ganja, there is great difficulty in distinguishing with any precision when the witnesses are referring to moderate use, and when they are referring to excessive use. To say that excessive use causes harm to the smoker of ganja, is merely to say that there is a point, just as there is with the most harmless articles of consumption, where consumption becomes harmful, and therefore excessive. The real question is to what extent among the smokers of ganja the consumption of it is pushed to the point where it causes harm. And even in this respect further difficulties arise; for injurious effects, when they occur, often arise, not from the smoking of ganja pure and simple, but from the habit of smoking it mixed with other ingredients. As remarked by Raja Soshi Sikareshwar Ray in his dissent—

'At present we have not sufficient means to ascertain how far the injury caused to the consumers of the drug is due to the pure drug itself, and how far to the other poisonous substances that are occasionally mixed with it.'

Of these the most injurious is dhatura, and the opinion that the consumers of hemp drugs, and especially, though not exclusively, excessive consumers, would take to dhatura if hemp drugs were denied them, is, as the Commission point out, entitled to much weight. There is a medicinal use of hemp drugs, and moderate consumers would feel a sense of deprivation if they were unable to obtain what they regard as a beneficial stimulant. This deprivation would be chiefly felt by the poorer classes, who are, as a rule, admittedly moderate consumers; for those who, according to many witnesses, suffer harm from hemp drugs are persons who lead sedentary or idle lives, or, in other words, the richer classes.

26. Ganja is held by a proportion of seven to five of the witnesses to be harmless if taken in moderation; but charas is a more potent form of the product, and is generally considered to be more injurious. On the whole, if moderation and excess in the use of drugs are distinguished, which is a thing that the witnesses examined have, as just remarked, found it very hard to do, the weight of evidence is that the moderate use of hemp drugs is not injurious. This conclusion of the Commission the Governor General in Council feels bound to accept. It is also found that the habit of using hemp drugs is easier to break off than the habit of using alcohol or opium. It is a very striking fact that of the small minority of witnesses who compare the effects of alcohol and hemp drugs, a majority of nine to one declare alcohol to be more injurious than hemp drugs. There is a significant remark made by Khán Bahádur Kadir Dad Gul Khan, C.I.E., Sind Witness No. 4, on this point. He says—

'All classes of the people, from the most influential spiritual leader to the lowest beggar, will say that the British Government, while not interfering or prohibiting the use of alcohol in their own country, are stopping them here from the use of less intoxicating drugs, which they have been using from time immemorial, and which is also religiously respected.'

Paragraphs 496, 497, and 498 of the Report are too long to be quoted *in extenso* in this Resolution, but they will well repay perusal. They indicate, in a general way, the manner in which the witnesses in many cases, and the public generally, have formed opinions or impressions on matters relating

to ganja consumption, which, when brought to the test of examination, prove to go beyond any of the ascertained facts. As a rule, the presumption based upon the evidence is, as has been already said, that the moderate use of hemp drugs does not cause injury, though exceptional cases do arise in which this rule does not hold good.

Effects of the use of hemp drugs—

(a) Physical effects of the use of hemp drugs.

27. As to the physical effects of the use of hemp drugs, the Commission consider that the moderate use of ganja and charas is not appreciably harmful.

28. The question of the mental effects produced by hemp drugs has been examined by the Commission with great care. The popular impression that hemp drugs are a fruitful source of insanity is very strong, but nothing can be

(b) Mental effects produced by hemp drugs.

more remarkable than the complete break-down of the evidence on which it is based. Popular prejudice has over and over again caused cases of insanity to be ascribed to ganja which have had no connection whatever with it; and then statistics based on this prejudice are quoted as confirming or establishing the prejudice itself. Of 222 cases of insanity ascribed to hemp drugs in the lunatic asylum statements of 1892, only 98 are found, on careful enquiry by the Commissioners, to have any connection with them. The result is that of the whole number of cases admitted to lunatic asylums in that year, only 7·3 per cent. can be ascribed to hemp drugs, and if cases in which hemp drugs have been only one of several possible causes are omitted, the percentage falls to 4·5. Of course some cases in which the cause of insanity is entered as 'unknown' may be due to hemp drugs, though the Commission put forward the view that there is little difficulty in ascertaining the existence of the hemp drug habit, and therefore do not reckon, cases in which the cause of insanity is returned as 'unknown' as cases in which the cause may be referred to the use of hemp drugs. But even if the percentage of cases in which the use of hemp drugs may be reasonably taken as one of the causes of the insanity be reckoned on the total admissions to asylums, and not only on the cases in which the cause of insanity is recorded as 'known' still the percentage would be only 12·6. Moreover, the duration of insanity in hemp drug cases is shorter than in cases of insanity due to other causes, and temporary intoxication has been frequently confounded with insanity in the case of consumers of hemp drugs. Whilst allowing that hemp drugs do cause insanity, the Governor General in Council finds that they cause insanity in far fewer cases than has hitherto been popularly understood, and that the insanity so caused is usually of a temporary character and is of shorter duration than insanity which is due to other causes.

(c) Moral effects of the use of hemp drugs.

29. The moral effects of the use of hemp drugs and the connection between hemp drugs and crime next come under discussion.

Out of 700 witnesses 600 say that moderate consumers are not offensive to their neighbours, and the Governor General in Council accepts the conclusion of the Commission that moderate consumers are not offensive as a rule, and indeed are not distinguishable from total abstainers.

As to the connection of hemp drugs with crime, the excessive use of hemp drugs may bring the consumer to poverty and so lead him to dishonest practices, and cases have been known in which excessive use of hemp drugs has induced to violent crime. There are, however, the Governor General in Council considers, no such marked ill-effects, physical, mental or moral, attendant on the use of hemp drugs as there were popularly believed to be before the present inquiry was made.

V.—POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

30. Having now reviewed the information collected by the Commission, the Governor General in Council will proceed to consider the recommendations made by the Commission before passing orders upon them.

Recommendations made by the Commission.

General principles which should govern sumptuary laws.

31. The remarks of the Commission on the general principles which should govern sumptuary laws and their application to India are as follows:—

'553. The question of prohibiting the growth of the hemp plant and the sale of ganja and allied drugs is one which stands in the forefront of the present inquiry. It has been remarked by [a well-known historian*] that 'no laws are of any service which are above the working level of public morality, and the deeper they are carried down into life, the larger become the opportunities of evasion.' If these words are true as applied to England under a feudal system, they are much more true in the present day as applied to British India. The Government of this country has not grown out of the forces contained within it, but has been superimposed upon them, and the paternal system of government which may have been suitable in England during the sixteenth century, and in the initial development of some Indian provinces during the period immediately following their annexation, becomes purely visionary when public opinion is in process of formation and the needs of the people are year by year finding more ready expression. Occasionally, no doubt, the Legislature in India has anticipated a standard of morality not universally accepted by the people, as in the case of laws relating to infanticide or the burning of Hindu widows; but these measures were passed under an overwhelming sense of the necessity of correcting popular notions of morality in matters coming well within the sphere of Government, and in the assurance that in the course of time they could not fail to secure the assent of all intelligent members of the community. In the chapter of Mill's Political Economy which treats of the non-interference principle, a distinction is made between two kinds of intervention by the Government—the one authoritative interference,

* J. A. Froude's History of England, 2nd Edition, Chapter J, page 57.

and the other giving advice or promulgating information. And the following remarks are made regarding the former: 'It is evident, even at first sight, that the authoritative form of Government intervention has a much more limited sphere of legitimate action than the other. It requires a much stronger necessity to justify it in any case, while there are large departments of human life from which it must be unreservedly and imperiously excluded. Whatever theory we adopt respecting the foundation of the social union, and under whatever political institution we live, there is a circle around every individual human being which no Government, be it that of one, or of few, or of the many, ought to be permitted to overstep: there is a part of the life of every person who has come to years of discretion within which the individuality of that person ought to reign uncontrolled either by any other individual or by the public collectively. That there is, or ought to be, some space in human existence thus entrenched around no one who professes the smallest regard to human freedom or dignity will call in question; the point to be determined is where the limit should be placed; how large a province of human life this reserved territory should include. I apprehend that it ought to include all that part which concerns only the life, whether inward or outward, of the individual, and does not affect the interests of others, or affects them only through the moral influence of example. With respect to the domain of the inward consciousness, the thoughts and feelings, and as much of external conduct as is personal only, involving no consequences none at least of a painful or injurious kind, to other people, I hold that it is allowable in all, and in the more thoughtful and cultivated often a duty, to assert and promulgate with all the force they are capable of their opinion of what is good or bad, admirable or contemptible, but not to compel others to conform to that opinion, whether the force used is that of extra-legal coercion, or exerts itself by means of the law. Even in those portions of conduct which do affect the interests of others, the onus of making out a case always lies on the defenders of legal prohibitions. It is not merely a constructive or presumptive injury to others which will justify the interference of law with individual freedom. To be prevented from what one is inclined to, or from acting contrary to one's own judgment of what is desirable, is not only always irksome, but always tends, *pro tanto*, to starve the development of some portion of the bodily or mental faculties, either sensitive or active; and unless the conscience of the individual goes freely with the legal restraint, it partakes, either in a great or in a small degree of the degradation of slavery. Scarcely any degree of utility short of absolute necessity will justify a prohibitory regulation, unless it can also be made to recommend itself to the general conscience; unless persons of ordinary good intentions either believe already, or can be induced to believe, that the thing prohibited is a thing which they ought not to wish to do.' These remarks have been given at length, because the Commission believe that they contain a clear exposition of the principles which should guide them in deciding whether the prohibition of the hemp drugs should be authoritatively enforced by Government.'

Without feeling himself called upon to pronounce an opinion on all the psychological and moral considerations raised in the previous quotation, the Governor General in Council observes that in framing laws on sumptuary matters, Government ought to be careful to keep touch with public opinion and ought not to interfere in matters affecting the conscience of individuals, in which the exercise of individual freedom is not harmful to the public. In connection with such sumptuary matters it is also generally accepted that acts which are in themselves injurious to nobody except the doers of them should not be made penal, and also that it is not expedient to make prohibitions which cannot be enforced.

Previous history of the action of Government with reference to hemp drugs, and question of prohibiting the use of these drugs because of their tendency to cause insanity. 32. The previous history of the action of Government with reference to hemp drugs is given in paragraph 556 of the Report. The policy of the Government is thus summarised:—

'Thus 'restraining the use and improving the revenue by the imposition of suitable taxation,' 'discouraging the consumption by placing restrictions on the cultivation, preparation, and retail, and imposing on their use as high a rate of duty as can be levied without inducing illicit practices,' 'limiting the production and sale by a high rate of duty without placing the drug entirely beyond the reach of those who will insist upon having it' 'restricting consumption as far as practicable, minimising the evils, and discouraging the use of the drug wherever it is a source of danger to consumers,' have from time to time been the watchwords of the Government in the matter of the hemp drugs, a policy only once definitely abandoned, *viz.*, in the case of Burma, where total prohibition was introduced in 1873.'

VI.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

33. It is true that in the Resolution of the Government of India, Finance Department, No. 3773, dated the 17th December 1873, it was said of hemp—'There can be no doubt that its habitual use does tend to produce insanity. The total number of cases of insanity is small even in proportion to the number of ganja-smokers; but of the cases of insanity produced by the excessive use of drugs or spirits, by far the largest number must be attributed to the abuse of hemp.' The enquiries of the present Commission cast grave doubts upon this conclusion, but it is accepted as the result of the inquiry that hemp drugs do cause insanity, and it is shown in paragraph 524 of the Report that the percentage of known cases of insanity which are due to hemp drugs, including mixed cases, is for 1892 7.3 per cent. of the total admissions to lunatic asylums, whilst the percentage due to alcohol is 4.4 per cent., so that hemp is a more potent cause of insanity than alcohol in India. The total number of cases of insanity due to hemp is, however, so small with reference to the whole population—the actual admissions to asylums are only about 1 for every 2½ millions of population—that the Governor General in Council is not of opinion that the prohibition of the use of hemp is necessary because of its tendency to produce insanity.

Question of prohibiting the use of the several preparations of hemp considered separately:

34. In considering the question of prohibiting the use of hemp for reasons other than its tendency to cause insanity, the several preparations of hemp will be considered separately.

(a) Bhang.

With regard to bhang, the Commissioners say—

564. 'The effects of the hemp drugs have been treated in Chapters X to XIII of the Report; and as the first result of these conclusions, the Commission are prepared to state that the suppression of the use of bhang would be totally unjustifiable.

Prohibition of bhang.

It is established to their satisfaction that this use is very ancient, and that it has some religious sanction among a large body of Hindus; that it enters into their social customs; that it is almost without exception harmless in moderation, and perhaps in some cases beneficial; that the abuse of it is not so harmful as the abuse of alcohol; that its suppression, involving the extirpation of the wild hemp plant, would in some tracts be a matter of great difficulty; that such a measure would be extremely unpopular, and would give rise to widespread discontent; and, finally, that, if successfully accomplished, it would lead to the use of more hurtful stimulants. The Commission deem it unnecessary to traverse the evidence further than has been done in the preceding chapters of this Report in support of these propositions. It is almost unanimous in regard to them. The utmost that is necessary in regard to this product is that it should be brought under more effective control, and this matter will be dealt with further on. But absolute prohibition is, in the opinion of the Commission, entirely out of the question.'

The Governor General in Council is entirely in agreement, and is not prepared to prohibit the use of bhang.

(b) Ganja and Charas.

35. The question of prohibiting the use of ganja and charas may be considered together, as their effects are similar, though charas is the more potent drug.

First, as regards the mere question of practicability. Charas is an imported drug, and its import could be easily prohibited, but to prohibit it would paralyse the trade with Yarkand, the importation of charas being the means by which Yarkand makes payment for its consumption of Indian products. Ganja is cultivated in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Berar. In Bengal and the Central Provinces the cultivation is under complete control, and the control of the cultivation is possible everywhere. It does not, however, the Commissioners think, follow that it would be possible to prevent cultivation altogether. It would be necessary to induce the Native States to prohibit cultivation, which would be difficult, and even if this were done, it would be necessary to suppress illicit cultivation. This would, though not impossible, be a matter of difficulty, for ganja of an inferior kind can be manufactured from the spontaneous or casual growth, which is found near human habitations in many parts of India, and its suppression would require the entertainment of a large preventive force and considerable interference with individuals. Moreover, there would be a great risk of oppression on the part of preventive officers.

Summing up the evidence, it is found that of 575 witnesses who have expressed a decided opinion on the subject of prohibition, only 99 advocate it (paragraph 569 of the Report). Amongst no class of witnesses is there a preponderance of opinion in favour of total prohibition.

36. On the question of policy, the general conclusions of the Commission are contained in paragraph 585 of their Report:—

585. 'A general review of the evidence relating to the question of prohibition of ganja and charas brings

General conclusions in regard to total prohibition of ganja, charas, and bhang.

the Commission to the same conclusion as that which they have framed upon a consideration of the evidence on the ascertained effects alone. The weight of the evidence above abstracted is almost entirely against prohibition. Not only is such a measure unnecessary with reference to the effects, but it is abundantly proved that it is considered unnecessary or impossible by those most competent to form an opinion on general grounds of experience; that it would be strongly resented by religious mendicants, or would be regarded as an interference with religion, or would be likely to become a political danger; and that it might lead to the use of dhatura or other intoxicants worse than ganja. Apart from all this, there is another consideration which has been urged in some quarters with a manifestation of strong feeling, and to which the Commission are disposed to attach some importance, viz., that to repress the hemp drugs in India and to leave alcohol alone would be misunderstood by a large number of persons who believe, and apparently not without reason, that more harm is done in this country by the latter than by the former. The conclusion of the Commission regarding bhang has been given in paragraph 564. Under all the circumstances they now unhesitatingly give their verdict against such a violent measure as total prohibition in respect of any of the hemp drugs.'

37. The prohibition of ganja is an interference with liberty which the Government of India is not justified in undertaking, except upon evidence which clearly establishes the fact that the harm permitted by non-prohibition is great and manifest. Not only is this not the case, but the evidence has rendered it abundantly manifest that those who have hitherto recommended the prohibition of ganja have done so under an erroneous, or at least a greatly exaggerated, impression as to its real effects. To a million people in India, ganja affords a harmless pleasure, and in some cases even a beneficial stimulant. It would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, amount to oppression to take active measures to suppress it, on the mere ground that it is possible to quote isolated instances in which individuals have received injury from its use. Nor can the Government commit themselves to so unequal a measure as the suppression of the use of ganja (which is the form in which the poor man uses the drug) and the permission of the use of bhang (which is the milder form in which the better situated classes enjoy it). There seems to the Governor General in Council no argument in favour of the prohibition of ganja which would not equally apply to the enforcement, by State Agency, of total abstinence from intoxicating or stimulating liquors and drugs throughout India—a proposal which is not within the range of practical politics.

VII.—DISSENTS.

38. This seems the proper place to notice the dissents of two members of the Commission, Raja Soshi Sikareshwar Ray and Lala Nihal Chand, which refer mostly to the question of prohibition.

39. The former sums up his opinion on the evidence in the following paragraph :—

‘Consideration of all these leads me to come to a conclusion which is not quite in agreement with that of my colleagues. I believe that the injurious effects of the hemp drugs are greater and their use more harmful than one would naturally suppose to be the case after reading the concluding portion of Chapter XIII of our Report, although I think I should say that the facts elicited by our inquiry do not go to support the extreme opinion held by some well-intentioned people that these drugs in all their forms and in every case are highly pernicious in their effects. We have seen in almost all parts of India people connected with temples and *maths* who are quite healthy, strong, and stout, who excessively indulge in *blang*. Instances were not rare in which habitual ganja-smokers were seen to be quite healthy and strong. It is among the very poor and the mendicant classes that shocking instances of human wrecks caused by over-indulgence in hemp drugs can be found. The general opinion that I have been able to form is that ganja and charas are no doubt injurious in their action on the constitution of certain people, specially those who are weak and under-fed, even when they are taken in comparatively moderate doses, and only for a short time. When they are consumed in excess and continuously for a long time, their effects are undoubtedly most ruinous. It should be remembered that it is the men of the poorest class generally, who cannot afford to pay for the luxury of spirituous drinks, who take to the use of ganja. It is also a fact that men who are naturally weak, and who suffer from some sort of bodily or mental indisposition or discomfort, to obtain temporary relief generally indulge in ganja, at first in medicinal doses, and then gradually turn to be excessive consumers of the drug. This accounts for the fact why so large a number of the consumers of the drugs are often found to be in a most deplorable condition. On the whole, therefore, I am inclined to believe that the prohibition of the use of ganja and charas would be a source of benefit to the people.’

40. He goes on to discuss the practical difficulties in the way of prohibition, and comes to the conclusion that the prohibition should, for practical reasons, be attained gradually and not immediately. After referring to a political phase of the question in a paragraph already quoted under paragraph 21 above, he says :—

‘There are other grounds besides the one mentioned above which lead me to recommend a gradual prohibition. If, instead of adopting a sudden prohibitory measure, the Government adopt a gradual one, it will get time to institute further inquiries, should it be considered advisable, with a view to ascertain the exact physiological action of ganja. If it be found possible to refine the drug and make it less injurious by diminishing its narcotic effect, the question would then arise whether, like opium, it would not be advisable to make a Government monopoly of the drug. If, however, on moral or other grounds, this course does not commend itself to Government, it would be a question for further consideration whether the cultivation and manufacture of ganja might not be concentrated at one place under direct Government supervision.’

‘Another great advantage to be derived by the adoption of this course is, if after further consideration and investigation, as suggested above, the Government decides for total prohibition, that nothing would be more easy than to give effect to such a measure.’

41. With reference to this the Governor General in Council must observe that, even accepting to the full the Raja's estimate of the effect of the evidence as to the injurious nature of ganja, and its possible confirmation by future enquiries, he cannot consider that prohibition would become the duty of Government, or would even be justifiable. There are many matters in which adults must be allowed to judge for themselves and to use their own discretion, and the mere fact that some of them would be benefited, morally or physically, by abstention from any particular indulgence, does not warrant the Government in making that indulgence penal. For it is beyond a doubt that it is only by attaching to the cultivation, or sale of hemp drugs, the penalties of the criminal law, that prohibition could be made effective.

42. The dissent of Lala Nihal Chand takes somewhat different ground; he has made a laborious numerical analysis of the evidence, and practically comes to the conclusion that the evidence is so various in character that the conclusions as to fact arrived at by his colleagues ought not to be accepted. The vagueness of the witnesses' answers and the absence of definite information as to facts is a characteristic to which the Commission have called attention; they tried to remedy it as far as possible by making a second tour of India, and calling the witnesses before them for cross-examination upon their written replies. Lala Nihal Chand was unfortunately unable, by reason of bad health, to be present on more than 5 days out of the 86 on which these cross-examinations were recorded, and it is not surprising that he should be more impressed with the discrepancies and differences in the evidence, and less confident of the establishment of any conclusions upon the basis of it, than the other members of the Commission.

43. The Lala's dissent was drawn up after the dispersal of the Commission, and his opinions were not submitted to, or discussed by, his colleagues; but it is quite clear that his estimate of the value and tendency of the evidence of particular witnesses differs from that of the rest of the Commission. It is not improbable that this difference arises, in a large measure, from the want of precision, and the tendency to state opinions and impressions rather than facts, which characterized the first collection of evidence. The Governor General in Council, however, has thought it due to the dissentient to make a careful examination of the evidence regarding which this difference of opinion exists, so as to arrive independently at an estimate of its value. A summary of that examination is appended to this Resolution, and the conclusion at which the Governor General in Council has arrived

is that the evidence has been correctly analysed and its effect correctly set forth by the Commission in the body of their report.

For this reason the Government of India, after duly considering the dissent of Lala Nihal Chand, do not find in it any reason to reject the conclusions which the Commission have reached as to the general effect of the evidence.

44. But again, even admitting to the full the arguments of the Lala as to the inconclusiveness of the evidence, the practical result must be that which the Commission have recommended. The question is whether the cultivation and sale of ganja products are to be taxed (and taxed as heavily as possible), or whether they are to be prohibited under a penalty. The prohibition of the use of ganja is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, an interference with individual liberty which requires for its justification the strongest and clearest evidence of the noxious character of the drug, both as it affects private persons and as it affects the public generally; it cannot be based upon evidence of which the most that can be said is that ganja is not proved to be harmful. The penalizing of cultivation and sale involves, to the public generally, an amount of interference, and only too probably an amount of oppression and harassment, which it would require not merely vague possibilities, but the strongest grounds of evident public advantage, to justify.

45. The Lala refers in his dissent to the decision of the majority of the Commission not to append to their report the replies given to their printed circular of questions by the Commanding Officers and Medical Officers of Native Regiments, and by the witnesses who gave information as to Native States. The Commission have in their report stated the general effect of this evidence (see paragraphs 11 and 12); but as the subjects referred to were, by the express orders of the Government in one case, and by considerations of military administration in the other, placed outside the limits of the Commission's enquiry, they were unable to carry their investigations beyond the preliminary stage, or to supplement them either by local inquiries or by oral examination of witnesses; and it appears from the Commission's proceedings of 5th to 9th June, when the question of the treatment of this evidence was before them, that they felt themselves unable to found very largely upon evidence which they had not submitted to these tests. For political reasons the Government of India do not consider themselves at liberty to publish the evidence relating to Native States; and that relating to the Army, as it contains particulars and details of a confidential character, can be published only after the elimination of names and regimental numbers. Under these circumstances, the Governor General in Council considers that the Commission were right in abstaining from appending the evidence as part of a report intended for ultimate publication. It has, however, been separately received by the Government.

VIII.—CONTROL AND TAXATION.

46. Prohibition therefore being put aside, the question must be taken up to control and taxation.

As to what should be the policy of the Government of India in regard to hemp drugs, the policy already in force has been stated in paragraph 32 of the Resolution, and to that policy the Governor General in Council has decided steadily to adhere. The best way to restrict the consumption of drugs is to tax them, and to urge that Government should not derive revenue from the vices of the people (admitting for the moment that moderate indulgence in stimulants is properly called a vice) is tantamount to saying that the Government should suppress these vices, for if Government were to leave hemp drugs untaxed and still not suppress them, very great encouragement would be given to their use. To control the consumption of hemp drugs, and especially their harmful use, and with this object in view, to make them as expensive as possible without driving people to resort to more noxious intoxicants than hemp, is obviously the wisest course the Government can adopt.

47. The Commission have described the different systems of excise administration in force in various provinces with regard to hemp, and their suggestions are as follows:—

741. The abovementioned conclusions embody the general principles and procedure recommended by the Commission. With a view to bringing the systems in different parts of India into harmony with these conclusions and generally improving the administration, the Commission have made the following suggestions:—

- (a) That in Bengal, Government warehouses for the storage of ganja should be constructed in Rajshahi (Chapter XVI, paragraph 643).
- (b) That, subject to this addition, the Bengal system of ganja administration should be generally followed in the Central Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Berar, and possibly in Ajmere and Coorg (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 656, 671, 672, and 673).
- (c) That in the Central Provinces all ganja should pay a direct duty, whether consumed in the province or exported; that the rule under which ganja is supplied by wholesale to retail vendors at a fixed price should be abolished; and that the number of wholesale licenses should be granted more freely and without charge (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 649, 654, and 655).
- (d) That in the North-Western Provinces the cultivation and manufacture of ganja should be prohibited and the system of bonded warehouses introduced for its storage (Chapter XVI, paragraph 657).
- (e) That in Madras and Bombay cultivation of the hemp plant should be prohibited except under license, and that the licensed cultivation should be restricted to limited areas; also that a fixed

- duty should be imposed on ganja, such supervision of the manufacture and storage of the crop being maintained as is necessary to its imposition (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 662, 669 and 671).
- (f) That similar measures should be introduced into Berar and possibly Ajmere and Coorg (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 672 and 673).
- (g) That on all charas imported into the Punjab a duty of not less than Rs. 80 per maund be levied, the drug being stored in bonded warehouses, and duty paid when it is taken out by the vendors. Inter-provincial arrangements regarding the crediting of duty to different provinces to be made under the orders of the Supreme Government (Chapter XVI, paragraphs 674 and 675).
- (h) That, where possible, a duty should be levied on bhang. Where refuse ganja is used as bhang, the rate may have to be fixed at a higher figure with reference to this fact (Chapter XVI, paragraph 677).
- (i) That, as a rule, separate licenses should be granted for the sale of the different kinds of drugs (Chapter XVI, paragraph 680).
- (j) That licenses for retail sale should not ordinarily be granted to wholesale dealers (Chapter XVI, paragraph 682).
- (k) That a separate license should be granted for each shop (Chapter XVI, paragraph 683).
- (l) That licenses for retail vend should contain a provision prohibiting the vendor from selling the drugs to children or insane persons (Chapter XVI, paragraph 684).
- (m) That when new shops are proposed, municipal bodies, rural notables, zamindars, or headmen, as the case may be, should be consulted as to the necessity of opening them and as to their location, and that objections, if made, should receive the most careful attention (Chapter XVI, paragraph 688).
- (n) That the limit of legal possession of the hemp drugs should be the same for the whole of British India, *viz.*,—

Ganja and charas, or any preparation or admixture thereof, 5 tolas.

Bhang, or any preparation or admixture thereof, one-quarter of a séer.

And that Native States should be invited to adopt this maximum (Chapter XVI, paragraph 690)."

48. The Governor General in Council approves generally of the suggestions of the Commission. There can be no doubt that the systems in different parts of India should be brought into harmony, and that the Bengal system of administration is the one which should be generally followed as being on the whole the best. The different provincial systems of administration will be described in the ensuing paragraphs, and the general policy which the Governor General in Council desires each Local Government to follow will also be indicated.

System of administration in force in Bengal. 49. The system of hemp drug administration in force in Bengal is thus described in the Report of the Commission:—

"Though the hemp plant grows spontaneously in many districts of Bengal, this fact does not seem to affect the ganja administration to any great extent, as ganja, except of a very inferior sort, cannot be manufactured from the wild plants. Cultivation of the hemp plant for the production of ganja is only allowed in an area of about 64 square miles in the Rajshahi Division. Every cultivator has to take out a license, for which no fee is charged. Within the area above mentioned, which, for the purposes of ganja administration, is placed under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Rajshahi, though it lies in the three districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Bogra, applications for licenses are granted, unless there be any valid objection, and remain in force for one working year. The average area of ganja cultivation is 2,220 bighas, equal to 740 acres. What follows is in the words of the Honourable D. R. Lyall, C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue: 'The cultivation, is inspected by supervisors throughout the period of growth, the areas cultivated being compared with the licenses. The cultivator cuts his crop not necessarily under the supervisor's eye, nor does he require to get permission, but he gives three days' notice of his intention to cut. The manufacture is done by the rayat at his own option as to time and place. The supervisors move about and supervise the manufacture as far as they can. Practically the bulk of the manufacture is not completed under the supervisor's eye. When the manufacture is complete, the rayat carries his produce to his own store under the latter part of Rule II of Section XX of the Excise Manual, page 155, there being no public godown large enough to receive the whole crop. A license is given to the rayat describing the quantity and kind of ganja he is allowed to store, and authorizing him to keep it until he disposes of it to a licensed purchaser. The amount is arrived at by the supervisors by inspection of the crop after manufacture and the number of bundles into which it is manufactured. The crop is made up by the rayat into 2-seer bundles, and by long practice the measurement is wonderfully exact, though it is done by guess. The rayat's store is generally situated close to his manufacturing ground. The wholesale dealer comes to the *mahal* armed with a license from the Collector of his own district, giving the amount he is authorised to export. He makes his own arrangements with the rayats, visiting any store he likes, and, as far as I know, unaccompanied by a supervisor or any excise officer. Having made his bargain, the dealer brings the ganja to the Government gola, where it is weighed, and the sale recorded on the back of the rayat's license as well as in the Government books. No pass is required for the removal of the ganja from the rayats' store to the Government gola. The dealer's consignment is sealed at the Government gola, and then carried by the wholesale dealer under pass to his gola at the head-quarters or sub-division of the place of import. There it is placed under double lock, one being in the possession of the dealer, and the other in the possession of the Excise Deputy Collector. The wholesale dealer sells to the retail vendor at his own price, and the retail vendor sells to the public at his own price, except in one district where a maximum limit is imposed under the terms of the arrangement with the monopolist. This district is Cuttack. The right of retail vend is sold by auction.'"

The rules require that ganja shall ordinarily be stored in a public storehouse, and that it shall only be stored in private storehouses as an exceptional case, where the cultivator can satisfy the super-

visor that he has a secure private storehouse of his own. As there is, at present, no public storehouse, the exception has become the rule.

50. Ganja is not ordinarily imported from any other British province into Bengal, but ganja grown in the Orissa Tributary Mahals (Garhjat) is imported under passes in small quantities into the districts of the Orissa division. The rules as to storage and levy of duty on Rajshahi ganja apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to Garhjat ganja. Any vendor licensed to retail Rajshahi ganja may sell Garhjat ganja under the same license. The Excise Commissioner states that Garhjat ganja is largely smuggled into Orissa, but with this exception, the growth and trade in ganja in Bengal are fairly under control. The cases of illicit cultivation are few; they are all of a petty description, such as the growing of a few plants (very often only a single plant) in the courtyards of houses, more for the purpose of using the leaves as bhang than for manufacturing ganja. Cases of unlicensed sale of ganja, though comparatively numerous, generally represent sales of the excised drug by petty dealers who have obtained their supplies from licensed vendors, and often arise from the licensed shops being too few to supply the local demand.

51. Charas is not made in Bengal, but a small amount is imported from Upper India under passes and is sold by licensed vendors after paying duty.

52. There is also no licensed cultivation of the hemp plant for the cultivation of bhang in Bengal. Bhang is either imported from the North-Western Provinces or collected for the market from the spontaneous growth which abounds in Bhagalpur and in districts north of the Ganges, and especially Monghyr and Purnea. Legal possession, except by licensed persons, is limited to one-fourth of a séer, but there is no restriction on the use of the hemp plant in its green state. It is only when prepared to be used, stored, or sold as a narcotic or stimulant, that it comes under excise rules. Passes are required for the import or sale of bhang, and the rules for its storage are the same as for ganja. Practically bhang is under little control, as is natural in the case of a plant which grows spontaneously over wide areas. It is observed that certain rules made by the Board of Revenue, with the object of extirpating the spontaneous growth, were cancelled by the Bengal Government as impracticable and tending to have no result, except petty oppression. The Governor General in Council is doubtful if the Commission are right in advocating this extirpation; considering the generally innocuous character of bhang, it hardly seems worth while, except where it interferes with the control of ganja production; but the Government of Bengal will be asked to re-examine the subject. The revenue from bhang has increased, but this is because the duty is low and not worth evading.

53. Wholesale licenses are issued free and the revenue is all realised in the form of direct duty and license fees for the right of retail vend at fixed shops only. The direct duties per séer levied are calculated on the actual weight of the drug issued, except in the case of charas, half the duty on which is levied at the time of taking out a pass for importation of the drug.

54. The weak points in the Bengal system of administration are said by the Commission to be—

- (1) the defective arrangements for the storage of the Rajshahi ganja;
- (2) the smuggling into Orissa of the produce of the Tributary Mahals.

To these the Governor General in Council would add the defective control over the production and use of bhang. The first defect is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, not a serious one, as there is a conflict of opinion as to whether Government storehouses are required, and it is certain that they would be very costly. The attention of the Government of Bengal is called to the second and third defects, and it is requested that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will make suggestions for their remedy, and also give his opinion as to whether public storehouses are required in Bengal.

But the complete control obtained by the Government over the supply of ganja in Bengal has enabled that Government to gradually increase the rate of taxation till it now very greatly exceeds anything possible, under present arrangements, in any of the other provinces.

System of administration in force in the Central Provinces.

55. The system in force in the Central Provinces is stated by the Commission as follows:—

“61. The present system of ganja administration in the Central Provinces has been in force since 1882-83, previous to which there were several changes, which may be briefly recapitulated. In 1871-72, the first year during which Act X of 1871 was in force, the monopoly of vend of drugs (which included madak) was put up to auction for each district as a whole, or for smaller areas, and knocked down to the highest bidder. The contractors were free to make their own arrangements for obtaining the drug from cultivators, and cultivation was free. In 1873-74 the Local Administration had to consider complaints by the retail contractors to the effect that the extensive cultivation of ganja for home consumption by private individuals seriously interfered with their profits, and prevented them from paying to Government as high a revenue as they otherwise might. Meanwhile the Government of India had issued instructions to all Local Governments to discourage the consumption of ganja and bhang as far as possible by placing restrictions on their cultivation, preparation, and retail, and imposing on their use as high a rate of duty as could be levied without inducing illicit practices. Accordingly, in April 1875, rules were introduced prohibiting cultivation except under license, for which the levy of an acreage fee was authorised, and embodying other provisions for inspection of stocks and licenses to cover the possession of the produce until its purchase by the licensed vendor. The acreage fee was fixed soon afterwards at Re. 1, and in 1876-77 a special penal fee of Rs. 10 per acre on unlicensed cultivation was introduced. These acreage fees were, however, pronounced illegal by the Judicial Commissioner in 1878, and new rules were framed providing for the storage of all ganja in Government godowns or in authorised private storehouses and

for levy of duty on the drug when removed. The duty was fixed at Re. 1 per sér. Difficulties were experienced in working these rules, the cultivators not being able to dispose of their produce to the licensed vendors. The wholesale vendors held aloof, feeling uncertain of the effect which the enhanced duty might have on consumption, and the retail vendors would not purchase direct from the cultivators. The Local Administration accordingly purchased nearly the whole crop, amounting to some 6,856 maunds, at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000. The Government of India, however, objected to the creation of a Government monopoly of ganja; so in 1880-81 the monopoly of wholesale vend for the province was granted to a single individual, who agreed to pay a duty of Rs. 2 per sér on all ganja sold by him to retail vendors, and to supply them with the drug at Rs. 3 per sér. It was contemplated in the agreement that the price might be raised by increments of 4 annas to Rs. 4 per sér, and the duty by increments of 3 annas to Rs. 2-12 per sér within the year 1880-81. At the same time the system of auctioning the monopoly of retail vend by circles was done away with, and monthly licenses were issued at fixed rates, varying according to the size of the town or village, and without limit as to the number of licenses existing in one place. This system, however, was abandoned in the following year, and the auction system was again for the most part introduced. This was the origin of the system of monopoly of wholesale which exists to the present time in the Central Provinces. Since 1882-83, by which time Act XXII of 1881 had become law, the wholesale monopolist has been called upon to pay a certain amount per sér in addition to the direct duty of Rs. 2 per sér, the rate varying in different districts and being generally determined by tender. Such tender is limited by the necessity of supplying retail vendors at Rs. 3 per sér to an amount per sér less than Re. 1. The object of this measure was to fix the difference between the duty on the drug, Rs. 2 per sér, and the price at which it was to be sold to retail vendors, Rs. 3, at a figure considerably in excess of the cost price of the drug, and to put up the gross profits thereby secured to the wholesale vendor to auction in the form of tender. It was thought that this would practically raise the direct duty in the districts where the cost price of the drug was least, and so equalize prices throughout the province. Cultivation in British territories has been concentrated, and since 1891 it has only been allowed in the Khandwa tahsil of the Nimar district.

56. The defects in the Central Provinces system are, the Governor General in Council observes,—

- (1) The low rate of fixed duty. Rs. 2 per sér is too low a rate. There should be no fixed price of supply by wholesale to retail dealers. It is not desirable to create a monopoly of wholesale vend and then temper it by conditions of selling at fixed prices. Comparative freedom of wholesale vend enables the Government to levy whatever direct tax it finds possible, and ensures the retail vendor getting the drug at a price which will not leave a margin of taxable profit to the wholesale dealer. In the Bengal system the wholesale dealers are not required to pay fees for their licenses.
- (2) Exported ganja should be taxed adequately under arrangements to be made with other British Provinces and with Native States—at present Government licensed vendors exporting to the North-Western Provinces or other British Provinces pay only a small storage fee, Re. 1 per maund, by way of registration fee, and foreign purchasers pay only Rs. 2 per maund for permit and registration fees.

The Chief Commissioner should arrange to remove these defects.

System of administration in force in the North-Western Provinces.

57. As to the system in force in the North-Western Provinces, the Commissioners say—

“657. The statistics for the North-Western Provinces are regarded by the Excise Commissioner as very defective so far as regards the amount of imports and exports. In the absence of any fixed duty, and with a revenue determined solely by the license fees, no provincial record of the traffic has been kept up. Mr. Stoker is not confident that allowance has been made for transfers from district to district, and he thinks there is much risk that the same drugs may have been counted twice, and the provincial total thus exaggerated. Moreover, licenses for the sale of the different kinds of drugs have not been sold separately. All that can be gathered from the statements furnished is that the total amount of the license fees has increased by about 75 per cent. in the last 20 years and the number of retail licenses by 50 per cent., and that the imports and consumption of ganja seem to be on the increase. The excise ganja of Bengal is being displaced by the drug from the Central Provinces and Native States, which is almost wholly untaxed, and this is one of the weak points in the North-Western Provinces Administration as pointed out in Chapter XV, paragraph 609. The total revenue from license fees is in 1892-93 Rs. 7,04,788, but from this would have to be deducted the amount due to licenses for the sale of charas and bhang which cannot be ascertained. At a rough guess, it may be put at one-third, leaving Rs. 4,70,000 due to ganja. To this must be added the duty on Bengal ganja levied in Bengal (about Rs. 1,12,600) and the registration fees at Re. 1 per maund levied on Central Provinces ganja at Khandwa, making a total of about Rs. 6,00,000, or Rs. 3-2-3 per sér on all imported ganja reckoned on an average of 4,774 maunds. On the whole this does not appear to be a very inadequate incidence of taxation, but it must be remembered that there is no control of production in the province, and that the taxation on the different kinds of ganja imported is very unequal. The number of shops is very large, nearly double in proportion to population of that which is found in Bengal. There can be no doubt that in this province more control is necessary, and some measures are urgently required for reducing the taxation of the different kinds of ganja which are brought into the province to some kind of uniformity. The need of remodelling the system has been fully recognized by the Officers in charge of the excise, and the proposals of the Excise Commissioner, which have the support of the Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of excise, include the following measures:—

- (1) Prohibition of cultivation except under license.
- (2) Prohibition of manufacture of ganja.
- (3) Establishment of bonded warehouses, with control of storage and issue of ganja.

58. In these proposals the Commissioners agree and the Governor General in Council is willing to accept them. The Commissioners add that it is proposed to levy an import duty of at first from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 per maund on *pathar* ganja from the Central Provinces and Native States, to be increased by degrees. The Commissioners hold that it is better that the drugs should be taxed at the

source of supply, and that in this case no import duty is necessary; and in this view the Governor General in Council concurs.

59. In Madras the only system which exists in regard to the hemp drugs consists in the restriction of the sale of these drugs to licensed vendors, and no limit of retail sale has been fixed. Cultivation is not controlled, and cultivators are not required to take out licenses. The manufacture and storage of ganja is under no supervision, and though the Madras Act contains full provisions regarding the import and export of drugs, these provisions have not been carried into operation in spite of the facts that export to Calcutta by sea has been proved to exist, and that there are illegal exports from Madras to Burma.

System of administration in force in Madras. 60. In Bombay the system of administration is somewhat more formulated, and the law in force is thus stated by the Commission:—

“ 625. The system of administration is based upon the Bombay Act V of 1878, and rules and notifications thereunder. The principal provisions are as follows:—

Import of intoxicating drugs into any part of the Presidency is prohibited save under permit and after payment of duty, if any. If the drugs have paid customs duty, this provision does not apply (section 9).

Export is prohibited save under the same conditions. This provision does not apply to drugs imported by sea, the export of which is permitted on payment of any fee or duty, if any, leviable by law on its transshipment or exportation (section 10).

Transport of any quantity of intoxicating drugs exceeding 40 tolas is prohibited save under permit (section 12).

Manufacture is prohibited save under license (section 14).

Sale is prohibited save under license: provided that no such license is necessary for the sale by a cultivator or owner of any plant from which an intoxicating drug is produced of those portions of the plant from which the intoxicating drug is manufactured or produced to a licensed vendor, manufacturer, or exporter (section 16).

The maximum quantity which may be sold by retail at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day within any defined local area or place is half an Indian sér or 40 tolas (section 17 and notifications thereunder).

Whenever a license is granted for the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating drug, and whenever the import, export, transport, or removal from place to place of any intoxicating drug is permitted, such duty shall be levied as the Collector, acting under the general or special order of Government, thinks fit (section 27).

Under this section notifications have been issued prescribing that the duty leviable on account of a license for the joint privileges of manufacture and retail sale of intoxicating drugs shall be fixed by the Collector, who, before granting any such license, shall put up the said privileges to auction.

For a permit for the import or export of any intoxicating drug, or for its transport between any two places not situated within the same district, duty subject to certain exemptions is levied at the following rate:—

If the amount does not exceed 10 Indian maunds

For every additional 2 Indian maunds or fraction thereof

Every license, permit or pass granted under the Act is granted—

(a) on payment of such fees, if any,

(b) for such period,

(c) subject to such restrictions and on such conditions, and

(d) shall be in such form and contain such particulars as Government directs (section 30).

61. The Governor General in Council considers that both in Madras and Bombay the excise administration of hemp drugs might be greatly improved, and that the taxation in these two presidencies is capable of considerable development. The area under cultivation should be restricted in both presidencies, no cultivation should be permitted without license, and arrangements should be made in them for the supervision of the manufacture and storage of the crop in order to the imposition of a fixed duty on ganja in addition to the fees for licensed vend which are already levied. In Madras too the import and export of the drugs must be placed under control.

62. In Berar, Ajmere, Coorg, and Quotta-Peshin the system should be assimilated to that in force in other provinces. In the Punjab an import duty ought to be levied on charas, it being provided that all charas shall be taken to bonded warehouses, and a duty, which the Commission propose to fix at Rs. 80 per maund, must be levied on all charas issued from the warehouses. The duty may, the Governor General in Council considers, be all levied when the charas is issued from the bonded warehouse; it does not seem expedient to make the duty in part payable on issue from the Punjab bonded warehouse and in part in the provinces to which the charas is removed, as this proposal of the Commission would tend to complicate the levy of the duty. The credit of the duty to the province of consumption is a matter of account that can be separately arranged.

System of administration in force in some of the minor provinces and the Punjab. General recommendations of the Commission extending to all India, and orders of the Governor General in Council thereon.

63. The recommendations of the Commission, which are general to all India, are—

- (a) As regards bhāng, that such measures as are possible should be taken for controlling and taxing it.

In Bengal a duty of 8 annas a sér is levied on all bhāng brought to the storehouses under Government supervision. In the Central Provinces a duty of Rs. 2 per sér is levied on foreign bhāng, which limits the import, and is, as the Commission remark, excessive. Where there is considerable spontaneous growth nothing can be done except to regulate the traffic and to auction the monopoly of retail vend. In other parts the cultivation should be prohibited except under license, and arrangements should be made for the transfer of the whole crop from licensed cultivators to authorised vendors. These recommendations have the approval of the Governor General in Council. It is doubtful if any attempt should be made to extirpate spontaneous growth by rendering the occupiers of land responsible if it is found on their land; although in ganja-growing tracts it may be necessary to treat bhāng as ganja, otherwise the ganja administration will be imperilled.

- (b) Import, export, and transport duties on ganja are not required except, perhaps, on imports from such Native States as do not assimilate their system to that in force in British India. Imports from such States should, however, be as far as possible prohibited.
- (c) The sale of licenses for the different drugs separately is advocated by the Commission, but this is a matter which the Governor General in Council thinks may well be left to Local Administrations. Retail licenses should not, the Governor General in Council agrees, be granted to wholesale vendors because, if both retail and wholesale vend is in the same hands, the holder has a practical monopoly, which is not desirable; and the Governor General in Council also accepts the recommendation that shops should be sold separately, and not sold at all unless a sufficient sum is bid for them.
- (d) As to consumption on or off the premises of hemp drug shops, this is a matter which should be regulated by Local Governments. Licenses for the sale of hemp drugs should not be granted to females, and the sale of the drugs to children or insane persons should clearly be prohibited.
- (e) The question of local option is next discussed by the Commission. In Municipal towns the Governor General in Council considers that no shop for the sale of hemp drugs should be opened without consulting the Municipal Committee, and in rural centres notice of the intention to open a shop should be given, and any objection to the establishment of a shop which may be brought forward should be considered, no shop being opened unless there is a real demand for the drug.
- (f) With regard to the maximum of possession, the Commission recommend that it should be fixed at 5 tolas for ganja and charas and 20 tolas, or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sér, for bhāng. This limit is reasonable, and the Governor General in Council accepts it. In Bengal, the adoption of this limit requires legislation.
- (g) A proposal to tax hemp drugs according to their strength has been made, but the Commission find that there are practical difficulties in the way of adopting this suggestion, as 'the physiological value of the resin extraction present in all samples is not the same; and though two specimens may contain precisely the same percentage of resin extraction, it does not follow that the narcotic power of the drug would be equal, and also that the percentage of extraction in the drugs may vary from year to year;' and the proposal is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a feasible one.

64. That the incidence of taxation in different provinces ought not, *ceteris paribus*, to vary greatly, is a proposition which is laid down by the Commission. The table below, which has been furnished by the Commission, shows the remarkably unequal retail prices per sér prevailing in the different provinces:—

Incidence of taxation in different provinces should not vary much.

	GANJA.		CHARAS.		BHANG.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal	12 0 0	30 0 0	35 0 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	6 0 0
Assam	15 0 0	40 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-Western Provinces	2 8 0	30 0 0	7 8 0	40 0 0	0 4 0	1 0 0
Punjab ... ..	.....	.....	4 0 0	15 0 0	0 2 0	0 8 0
Central Provinces	5 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	Not given.	
Madras	1 4 0	4 2 8	.....	.....	0 6 8	3 5 4
Bombay	0 6 0	5 0 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	3 0 0
Sind	6 6 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0	1 0 0	1 4 0
Berár	2 0 0	2 8 0	.....	.....	0 8 0	0 8 0
Ajmere	4 0 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	20 0 3	0 8 0	1 0 0
Coorg	0 14 0	1 0 0	.....	.....	Not given.	
Quetta-Pishin	7 8 0	7 8 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0

65. On this table the Commission remark that—

The figure given as the maximum for the ganja in the Central Provinces is not the true maximum. It is 'the average retail price in most districts for small quantities of ganja.' The maximum must, therefore, be higher. In Jabalpur the Commission found that in some shops ganja was selling at Rs. 12 per sér. The maximum for the province is not available. A maximum quotation of 4 annas per tola, equal to Rs. 20 per sér, is given for ganja in Madras: this may be Rajshahi ganja. Bhang is said to reach a maximum price of Rs. 10 per sér in the same district. In Malabar, Vellore ganja is said to reach 4 annas per tola, but the maximum price in North Arcot is 4 pies. Wynaad ganja in the same district is said to reach a maximum price of 2 annas per tola. With these exceptions, no district shows a higher maximum price than that given in the statement.

It is evident that if the systematic treatment advocated by the Commission is to be applied, some means must be taken, especially in regard to ganja, of removing the extraordinary inequalities disclosed by this comparison. Up to year 1892-93, notwithstanding the high price of Rajshahi ganja, the cost of the daily average allowance of liquor to the habitual consumer in Bengal is, according to the memorandum, much higher than in the case of ganja. Judged by this test, there is room even in Bengal for increased taxation. *A fortiori* is this the case in other provinces except Assam. No doubt the quality of the drug varies in different provinces, but there is nothing in the analysis of the different kinds of ganja which points to such marked discrepancies in the price. And the general conclusion which must be drawn from these figures is that in all the provinces, except Bengal and Assam, taxation is totally inadequate to the due restriction of consumption. The same may be said of charas. As regards bhang, many witnesses are of opinion that there is no need to impose the same restrictions upon its consumption as in the case of ganja and charas, and the difficulty of doing so in the Himalayan region is considerable. But the Commission concur with the majority of the witnesses in thinking that the same general principles apply, and that, so far as may be possible, this product of the hemp plant should be brought under more efficient control and taxation.

66. The Governor General in Council recommends the study of this table to all Local Governments. Except in Bengal and Assam the incidence of taxation is very much too low in all provinces, and very notably so in both Madras and Bombay. The standard of taxation in Bengal should, in the absence of any special reasons to the contrary, be worked up to everywhere with due regard to the remarks made in paragraph 49 onwards, and in Bengal also the question of whether any increase in taxation is feasible should be carefully considered.

67. The Commission recommend that the sale of ganja to natives of India should be licensed in Burma under proper control and taxation where there is a demand for it among such persons. The prohibition of cultivation in Burma, as well as the use by Burmans, should, the Commission recommend, be maintained. The Governor General in Council is assured that the prohibition of the sale of ganja in Burma is ineffectual so far as natives of India are concerned, and that there is a large illicit traffic in the drug which is demoralising to those who engage in it, and which the Government of Burma is powerless to stop. Under these circumstances, and having regard to the fact that Burmans have never taken to the drug, it seems to His Excellency in Council that it would be better that the existing demand should be met licitly rather than illicitly. The amount of illicit ganja seized in Burma is given in paragraph 693 of the Report, and shows that there must be a considerable traffic in the drug, and that in spite of every effort to keep ganja out of the country it will still come in, so long as ganja is wanted in Burma; those who want it will get it, though they have to pay highly for it and to incur some risk in obtaining it. Before, however, deciding to license the sale of ganja to natives of India in Burma, the Governor General in Council will refer the question to the Chief Commissioner with a view of ascertaining the opinion of the local officers on the subject.

IX.—CONCLUSION.

68. In conclusion, the Governor General in Council desires to thank the President, Mr. Mackworth Young, and the members of the Commission for the exhaustive inquiry they have made. The investigation has been a laborious one, but it has been very complete, and the manner in which the Commission have pursued, to definite conclusions, the various matters arising out of the evidence brought before them, leaves nothing to be desired. The general ignorance on the subject of hemp drugs will, it is trusted, now be dissipated by the attention which the investigation of the Commission has directed to the subject. The want of uniformity in the excise administration of hemp drugs which has been found by the Commission to exist, will, no doubt, in due time be set right, and this most valuable result is of itself sufficient to justify the appointment of the Commission. The Report of the Commission has shown how little foundation there is for many of the popular beliefs and impressions which have prevailed in regard to the preparations made from the hemp plant and the effect of the use of hemp drugs upon their consumers, and the information which has been brought together on the subject in the Report of the Commission is of great interest and value, not only to Government and its officers, but also to the general public.

69. The acknowledgments of the Government are especially due to the three unofficial gentlemen, Raja Soshi Sikareshwar Ray, Kunwar Harnam Singh, and Lala Nihal Chand, who at great expenditure of time and comfort, and, in one case at least, at some risk to health, took part in the investigations of the Commission. The inability of the Governor General in Council to agree with two

of these gentlemen, in the points on which they dissent from the views of their colleagues, does not diminish his appreciation of the care and labour they have bestowed on the task entrusted to them.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution and of the Report be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Commission.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

APPENDIX TO THE RESOLUTION.

(See paragraph 43.)

EXAMINATION OF THE EVIDENCE QUOTED IN LALA NIHAL CHAND'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

STATEMENT I.

Social and Religious Customs.

Extract from the Minute of Dissent :

36. I therefore hold that, as the public opinion (social or religious) is quite against the use of ganja and charas, as has already been shown, and as they have no connection with the social and religious customs of the people, none but a few of the habitual consumers will feel any hardship by their prohibition, and that class, too, for a time only. On the contrary, even the family members of the consumers will consider the prohibition of the drugs as a blessing to them. There will be no public discontent nor any interference with the religious and social customs of the people, if ganja and charas are prohibited.

[Here is inserted a quotation.]

37. A few of the many witnesses are quoted in statement I, appended to this note, in justification of the above views.

This statement I contains extracts from the evidence of forty witnesses. Among these witnesses are the following :—

1. *Bengal*.—Ganendra Nath Pal, witness No. 46. This witness says in answer to question 35: 'The prohibition, I should say, will create discontent among the consumers, who would naturally question the justice of the British Government about their freedom of action. I would not, however, anticipate any political discontent, because, loyal as the people are, they would always bow down to the decision of the Sarkár. The prohibition would be followed by recourse to dhatura or other drugs, but not to alcoholic stimulants.'

2. Mohesh Chandra Nyayaratna, witness No. 93. He said: 'Ganja smokers are held in disrepute;' but added, 'sanyásis are, however, excused, and they often would beg a pipe or two to enable them to smoke ganja. Charas smokers are detested.' In a further written statement he said:—'Prohibition would cause discontent among consumers. Prohibition of the use of siddhi would cause wide-spread discontent.'

3. Prokash Chunder Roy, witness No. 58. This witness said in reply to question 34: 'It would be a serious privation to the sádhus and fakirs, who come from all classes, because their habit is formed by using the drug for years together. It would also be a privation to the Bhagats, who cannot have recourse to liquor as an alternative on account of religious prejudice.' Then, in answer to question 35, he said:—'Prohibition may cause discontent, but not serious, nor amounting to political danger.' This witness was not orally examined.

4. Akshay Kumar Maitra, witness No. 233. The quotation in the statement goes on. 'But there is a prevailing use in some parts of Bengal of bháng on the last day of the Durga Puja,' and subsequently 'ganja smokers are seen offering their chillum to Mahadeo before they partake of it. This arises from the popular belief that Mahadeo, the god of power and destruction, counts ganja among his favourite drugs.'

5. Gobind Chandra Das, witness No. 64, in answer to question 35. He said: 'I am of opinion that it will not be feasible to prohibit the use of these drugs absolutely.'

6. *Assam*.—Radha Nath Changakoti, witness No. 47. His answer to question 32 does not agree with his answer to question 33. In answer to question 32 he said: 'Amongst Assamese the custom is considered religious in the case of Shivratri or the annual puja of the god Shiva. The use is generally temperate, but is likely to lead to the formation of the habit.' When cross-examined he qualified his reply to question 33, for he said: 'Spiritual guides forbid the use of intoxicating things among their disciples, not among the people generally.'

7. *North-Western Provinces*.—Raja of Bhinga, witness No. 180, said in answer to question 34: 'It will be a great privation to ascetics and poor people who indulge in the consumption of the drugs, and would, no doubt, be a source of great political danger. The prohibition is sure to end in the use of alcoholic stimulants and in the illicit consumption of the drugs.'

8. Mohant Kesho Ram Rái, witness No. 242, when orally examined, said in reply to question 32: 'There is no religious injunction to take the drugs. The rule has been invented by the consumers. The

drugs are taken in connection with the worship of Mahadev with the view of becoming naked like the god and regardless of earthly things. I am a Vishnavi and do not worship Mahadev.'

9. *Central Provinces*.—Chundi Prashad, witness No. 61. In answer to question 34 he said: 'Ganja smoking is a thing which is done daily, and foregoing it would be a serious privation to those accustomed to it.' In answer to question 35 he said: 'Bhang eating might be forbidden, but not ganja smoking;' and then, 'the best means of prohibition would be by gradually raising the price;' and again, 'the prohibition would cause discontent among the habitual consumers, and there would be some danger from this discontent, but not much.'

10. Rao Venkat Rao, witness No. 63, said in answer to question 35: 'It would not be feasible to prohibit the use of all these drugs at the same time. If prohibited they would be consumed illegally. The prohibition could be enforced by law. The prohibition would create discontent among consumers, but such discontent would not amount to political danger.'

11. Honourable Mr. Chatnavis, witness No. 46. In answer to question 35 he said: 'It would not be feasible to prohibit bhang and ganja.' Again, 'its prohibition would of course cause discontent among the labouring class. The discontent cannot under any circumstances amount to a political danger, but it would, I suppose, create a social danger, inasmuch as the people would then take to opium, etc.' When orally examined he said in reply to question 35: 'It would be possible to prohibit ganja altogether, but there would be much illicit growth and many prosecutions. The process of producing ganja is known to ordinary cultivators. Complete prohibition would be very difficult.'

12. Trimbak Rao Sathi, witness No. 13, said in answer to question 35: 'I think it would not be feasible to prohibit entirely the use of ganja or bhang, as habitual excessive consumers will try all means to obtain it. It will cause discontent among them. The prohibition is likely to be followed by recourse to alcoholic stimulants among the lower classes, and in the higher classes opium smoking would take its place.'

13. *Bombay*.—Balkrishna Narayan Vaidya, Witness No. 46. In answer to question 35 he said: 'I do not think it is feasible to prohibit the use of ganja unless its cultivation is wholly stopped, like poppy. It would lead to discontent among a class of desperate men, such as bairagis, gosains, and other vagrant mendicants who have no property to lose in the event of a riot or even a more serious disturbance. But no political danger need be apprehended from it. The prohibition will be followed by having recourse to other stimulant drugs, not necessarily to alcoholic stimulants, as they are dearer than the former.'

14. Dr. Ganesh Krishna Garde, witness No. 91. Only part of the reply of this witness to question 33 is quoted. He went on:—'In public opinion the practice is regarded as a vice, except in ascetics, mendicants, fakirs, bairagis, and gosains who are supposed to have recourse to the drug in order to aid them in religious austerities.'

15. Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, witness No. 73. In answer to question 32 he said: 'It is mere custom sanctified by age.' Further on he said: 'It is, as a rule, excessive among gosains and bairagis, who, I firmly believe, use these drugs from the varied requirements of their singular lives. Bhang and ganja in such persons are the essential conditions of their lives.'

16. Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, witness 31, in reply to question 35 said: 'The entire prohibition would, no doubt, cause serious discontent among the habitual excessive consumers, such as bairagis, gosains, fakirs, and mendicants, but I do not think that such discontent would amount to a political danger.'

17. Ardasir Dadabhoj Modi, witness No. 97, refers to Parsis only.

18. *Madras*.—Divan Bahadur S. Venkata Ramader, witness No. 35, says in answer to question 35: 'It is not worth while to prohibit the use of ganja and bhang, but it should be restricted.' No danger, social or political, need, he says, be feared.

19. Subapathy Moodelliar, witness No. 175, in answer to question 35 says: 'Unless the cultivation of the hemp plant, which is now promiscuously done, be stopped, it is not feasible to prohibit the use of any of these drugs. The prohibition will eventually produce serious discontent, but this feeling will die away in course of time. There can be no political danger from such a step.'

20. E. Subramana Iyar, witness No. 143, thinks prohibition may produce discontent, but not amounting to political danger.

It is not desired here to form an estimate of the value of the evidence of these witnesses; but it is evident that they cannot be quoted as supporting the view set out in the above extract from the dissent.

STATEMENT II.

Deleterious effects of moderate use of ganja.

Extract from the dissent, para. 44 :

But I find that a large majority of witnesses expressed their opinions about the effects of the use of these drugs, as will be seen from the following two statements, one of which is an analysis of the evidence of the medical witnesses and the other of the non-medical witnesses. An abstract of the two statements stands thus :—

Total witnesses (excluding Burma).			DELETERIOUS.						NOT DELETERIOUS.					
			Moderate.			Excessive.			Moderate.			Excessive.		
Medi- cal.	Non- Medi- cal.	Total.	Medi- cal.	Non- med- ical.	Total.	Medi- cal.	Non- med- ical.	Total.	Medi- cal.	Non- med- ical.	Total.	Medi- cal.	Non- med- ical.	Total.
328	812	1,140	209	414	623	286	561	847	76	167	243	1	1	2

Statement No. II is headed—'List of Medical Witnesses who pronounce the moderate use of ganja and charas to be deleterious in answer to questions Nos. 42, 45, and 49'—being the 209 witnesses mentioned in the fourth column of the above statement.

The relevant questions are—

42. If not beneficial, do you consider the moderate use of any of these drugs to be harmless? Give reasons for your answer.

45. Does the habitual moderate use of any of these drugs produce any noxious effects, physical, mental or moral: (then follow several specific questions).

49. Is the moderate use of any of these drugs practised as an aphrodisiac?

The following witnesses, among others, are included in the 209:—

1. *Bengal*.—B. K. Sen, witness No. 119. Question 42, says: 'Moderate use of bhang and ganja do not seem to produce any serious organic mischief.'

2. Upendra Nath Sen, witness No. 118, does not answer question 42.

In answer to question 45 (a), (b), and (c) says: 'No,' i.e., the moderate use of these drugs does not produce any noxious effects, physical, mental, or moral. Does not injure the constitution or digestion, or cause loss of appetite. In answer to question 49, says that its use as an aphrodisiac is not more injurious than its use as an ordinary narcotic.

3. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Flood-Murray, witness No. 102, says the use of these drugs when taken very moderately appears to be practically harmless.

4. Surgeon-Colonel Bovill, witness No. 109, in answer to question 45 says: 'The habitual moderate use of bhang appears to produce no ill-effects, and in many cases that of ganja is equally harmless.'

5. Behari Lal Pal, witness No. 127, did not answer question 42.

6. Mir Kumar Ali, witness No. 130. Question 45: 'Habitual moderate use of ganja or bhang does not produce any noxious effect, physical, mental, or moral, but such use of the former (ganja) impairs the constitution in some way or other.'

In answer to question 46, refers to excessive use only.

7. Bijoy Rutna Sen, witness No. 151, says: 'The moderate use of ganja and charas is only noxious under certain circumstances.'

8. Ganga Prosad Sen, witness No. 152. Evidence same as that of witness No. 151.

9. Trailokya Nath Majumdar, witness No. 140, does not answer question 42.

10. Prasad Das Mullick, witness No. 141, says in answer to question 42: 'The moderate occasional use is harmless, except to those who are predisposed to insanity.'

11. Nimai Charan Dass, witness No. 142, in answer to question No. 42 says: 'I think moderate use is not injurious if taken internally for medical purposes.'

12. *Assam*.—Surgeon-Major Macnamara, witness No. 20, says, in answer to question 45, that he cannot define moderation.

13. Dr. Macleod, witness No. 23, does not answer question 42.

14. Dr. James McNaught, witness No. 24. His evidence is very colourless.

15. Azher Hosain, witness No. 27, in answer to question No. 42: 'Moderate dose appears to be harmless.'

Question No. 45: 'In long standing cases the moderate use even produces noxious effects.' When orally examined he said: 'It is of no use my making any statement, because I have no experience of the effect of ganja, and in fact know nothing about it.'

16. *North-Western Provinces*.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, witness No. 77, in answer to question No. 42: 'Moderate use said to be beneficial and harmless.'

17. Subhan Ali, witness No. 98, in answer to question 42: 'All these drugs used in small quantities are harmless.'

18. Troylucko Nath Ghose, witness No. 95, in answer to question 42: 'Moderate use is harmless, as I have not seen any bad effect from their moderate use.'

19. Mahomed Yar Khan, witness No. 121, in answer to question 42: 'The moderate use of any of these drugs causes no injurious results.'

20. Pandit Ram Narayan, witness No. 132, in answer to question 42: 'When used moderately, bhang, charas, and ganja are harmless * * * * but they are injurious in the long run, i.e., when formed into habit.'

21. Lachman, witness No. 136, in reply to question No. 42 says: 'Beneficial in moderation.'

22. Sukhawat Ali, witness No. 172, says in reply to question 42: 'Moderate use of these drugs causes very slight, if any, harm.'

23. *Punjab*.—Narayan Das, witness No. 52, says in answer to question 42: 'The moderate use of bhang and charas is harmless, because no bad effects are visible.'

24. *Central Provinces*.—J. Prentie, witness No. 39, said when orally examined on question No. 42: 'I mean that the beneficial effects of ganja may endure through a very long indulgence in the habit. I have known men in Bhandara who admit having been smokers for thirty or forty years. The lung troubles are the only harmful effects I know from the moderate use.'

25. *Madras*.—Surgeon-Major Thomas, witness No. 96, said in answer to question No. 42: 'The moderate use (in smoking) is not harmful. It has a soothing effect. I have known many persons who smoke in moderation none the worse in any way.'

26. Dr. Wells, witness No. 105, said he could give no definite opinion on question No. 42.

27. Surgeon-Major Nailer, witness No. 89, said in reply to this question: 'From the known medicinal action of this drug, I consider that the moderate use of it is beneficial. It calms the nervous system, assuages hunger, is good for spasmodic respiratory diseases, and in all respects acts like tobacco.'

28. *Bombay*.—Jamiat Ram Jayashankar, witness No. 85, says in answer to question 42: 'I think the moderate use of any of these drugs is harmless if carefully prepared and taken,' and again in answer to question No. 45: 'I do not think that habitual moderate use of any of these drugs produces any noxious effect.' He goes on to say that ganja and charas do impair the constitution in the long run, specially of the persons taking low diet.

Again, no attempt is here made to estimate the value of this evidence; but it is obvious that these witnesses cannot be quoted in support of the proposition that the moderate use of ganja and charas is deleterious.

STATEMENT III.

Opinions of some medical witnesses on effects.

STATEMENT IV.

Opinions of some witnesses on crime.

The first of these two statements contains extracts from the evidence of 43 witnesses; the second from that of 102 witnesses. The evidence in question is analysed at length by the Commission in paragraphs 500 to 509 in one case; and in paragraphs 540 to 551 in the other. It does not appear what objections are raised to the correctness of the Commission's analysis.

STATEMENT V.

Political danger of prohibition.

Extract from the Minute of Dissent.

86. I have given a list in statement V of some witnesses of position and experience, who state that there would be no political danger of the use of these drugs if prohibited.

Of the 130 witnesses enumerated in this statement, 89 say that to prohibit the use of ganja and charas would cause discontent, which might be more or less serious, and 97 are opposed to total prohibition, either because they think it would be ineffectual, or because they think it would be an unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the subject. The reason why they think it would cause no political danger is because of the small number of consumers as compared to the total population. The Commission analyse in paragraphs 569 to 584 the evidence relating to prohibition; and their general conclusion is given in paragraph 585 of their report."

No. 2475.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council, on the report of the District Magistrate, Surat, that in the local areas hereinbelow specified, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 1st April 1895, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first-mentioned section which may be seized within the said local areas and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with respect to the local areas hereinbelow specified the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference also to kine, goats, sheep, asses and buffaloes instead of to pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

Local areas above referred to.

Tithal and Surwada, taluka Bulsar.

No. 2476.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council, on the report of the District Magistrate,

Panch Mahals, that within the limits of the town of Dohad, taluka Dohad, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 1st April 1895, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first-mentioned section which may be seized within the said local areas and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with respect to the local area hereinbefore specified, the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference also to kine, goats, sheep, asses and buffaloes instead of to pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1895.

No. 16.—The following Notice to Mariners, dated 21st February 1895, issued by the Diván of Junágadh, is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 83, dated 10th October 1894:—

“It is hereby notified for general information that the wooden buoy located in water near the sea-shore in the Verával harbour at the place called *Kanaki*, which was driven off on the 17th September 1894, has been substituted by another located at the same place from the 13th of February 1895.”

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 19.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VI of 1891, to appoint J. Sanders Slater, Esq., acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Captain Peters, Master of the P. & O. Company's S.S. “Brindisi,” and Captain W. A. Fraser, Master of the S.S. “Samoa,” to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the S.S. “Sultan” on the rocks at Jeddah on

the 27th February last, which resulted in material damage to the vessel.

2. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 20.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Rajpuri Point Light temporarily replaced by a Common Lantern.

The State Karbhari of Janjira, through the Political Agent of Kolába, reports that the Rajpuri Point Light has been temporarily replaced by a common lantern pending completion of alteration in progress, and that the permanent light will probably be replaced on or about the 5th of next month.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 2060.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information:—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 22nd March 1895.

No. 459.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 17 and 27 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as already amended by the Notifications hereinafter mentioned:—

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.	Amending Notifications.	Amendments now directed.
Paragraph I, clause (3).	No. 1012, dated the 29th February 1892. No. 136, dated the 2nd February 1893. No. 684, dated the 18th May 1893. No. 876, dated the 22nd June 1893.	For ‘all Soldiers, Sailors’ read ‘all Soldiers or Sailors in the service of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, all.’
Paragraph I, clause (4).	No. 1676, dated the 12th November 1883.	After the words ‘Justices of the Peace’ insert the words ‘Deputy Collectors.’
Paragraph I, clause (7).	.....	After the words ‘all ruling Chiefs’ insert the words ‘and such members of the families or high official of ruling chiefs as the Local Government may from time to time designate.’

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.	Amending Notifications.	Amendments now directed.
Paragraph II	No. 760, dated the 19th May 1882, and No. 1205, dated the 20th June 1890.	<i>Add</i> to sub-clause (h) the following words :— 'when possessed by, or intended to be supplied to, persons entitled to wear them as part of their uniforms.'
Paragraph VI, Rule 7 A.	No. 865, dated the 8th June 1882.	<i>Omit</i> clause (b).
Paragraph VI, Rule 13 .	.....	<i>For</i> the concluding words (from 'be valid') <i>substitute</i> the words— 'be valid for such districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted as may be specified by the countersigning officer.'
Paragraph VI, Rule 13 .	No. 846, dated the 19th June 1893.	<i>Substitute</i> the following condition for the fourth condition printed at the back of license form No. VIII :— 'It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for other districts or the whole Province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.' <i>Add</i> to condition 8 printed at the back of license form No. VIII the following additional clauses of section 19 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 :— '(f) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section 14 or section 15. * * * * * '(i) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section 14 or section 16.'
Paragraph VI, Rule 13A.	No. 620, dated the 17th April 1884.	<i>Add</i> after the words 'the District Magistrate,' the words 'and in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police.'

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 176.—The following appointment is made:—
Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel E. J. Luard,
2nd Battalion Royal Lancaster Regiment,
to officiate on the Second Class District Staff,
with the local and temporary rank of Brigadier-General, during the absence of Brigadier-General W. F. Gatacre, D.S.O., on field service.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1895.

No. 177.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—

9th Bombay Infantry.

Haváldár Luximon Kanderkur to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Tan Sanwant, promoted. (31st December 1893.)

Haváldár Mhadorao Sawant to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Lal Khan, promoted. (9th February 1895.)

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 178.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.*—The following appointment is made:—

To be Honorary Chaplain.

The Reverend William James McKeon
Kennelly, B.A.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 179.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 1st March 1895, page 1249, is republished:—

“INDIA OFFICE, 1st March 1895.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

Dated 29th January 1895.

* * * *

Bombay.

Samuel Evans.

James Haldane McDonald.”

No. 180.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 299 dated 22nd March 1895, is republished:—

“APPOINTMENTS.

No. 299.—The following appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 1st April 1895, vice Major-General C. Cowie, C.B., R.A., Inspector General of Ordnance, whose tenure of office expires on the 31st March:

Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Fletcher, R.A., Deputy Director of Ordnance in India, to be Inspector General of Ordnance.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Scott, R.A., Ordnance Consulting Officer for India, to be Deputy Director General of Ordnance in India.”

No. 181.—With reference to General Order No. 531, dated 31st October 1894, the following General Order by the Government of India No. 302, dated 22nd March 1895, is republished:—

“COMMANDS.

No. 302.—With reference to paragraph 9 of G. G. O. No. 981 of 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the appointments of the undermentioned officers to the command and staff of the forces in the Panjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay Commands.

2. The appointments will have effect from the 1st April 1895, or from such later date as the officers take up their duties.

3. Officers have been specially permitted to join their appointments as soon as possible after 15th March. Those at present holding commands or staff appointments will continue to receive the emoluments of such appointments, in full, until the 31st March 1895, provided local arrangements can be made for the performance of their duties up to that date without any extra expense to the State.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES
OF THE PUNJAB.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces,—
Lieutenant-General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart,
K.C.B., C.S.I., Bengal Infantry.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,—Major E. O. F. Hamilton, Royal West Surrey Regiment.
Aide-de-Camp,—Lieutenant G. H. Boisragon, V.C., 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas.
Native Aide-de-Camp,—Resaldar-Major Khan Bahadur Khan, Bahadur, 15th Bengal Lancers.

STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant General,—Colonel W. G. Nicholson, C.B., with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Assistant Adjutant General,—Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Grant, Seaforth Highlanders.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Captain W. P. Blood, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry,—Brevet-Major B. J. C. Doran, Royal Irish Regiment.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery,—(Will be notified hereafter.)

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery,—Captain C. de C. Hamilton, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster General,—Lieutenant-Colonel St. J. F. Michell, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General,—Captain M. H. S. Grover, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

Deputy Judge Advocate General,—Major E. Balfe, Indian Staff Corps.

*Inspector of Gymnasias,—Major the Hon'ble A. E. Dalzell, Oxfordshire Light Infantry.

*Inspector of Army Signalling,—Captain T. E. O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

*Superintendent, British Army Schools,—(Will be notified hereafter.)

* For the Punjab and Bengal Commands.

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Colonel R. Harvey, M.D., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Captain J. Thomson, Army Medical Staff.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel H. Thomson, Army Veterinary Department.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Inspector-General of Ordnance,—Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department,—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, Royal Engineers.

Commissary General,—Colonel R. Patch, Indian Staff Corps.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF BENGAL.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces,—Major-Genl. Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., British Service, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,—Major S. B. Beatson, Indian Staff Corps, 11th Bengal Lancers.

Aide-de-Camp,—Captain A. W. Elles, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Native Aide-de-Camp,—(Will be notified hereafter.)

STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant General,—Colonel G. F. Young, Indian Staff Corps, 24th Punjab Infantry, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Assistant Adjutant General,—Brevet-Colonel J. C. R. Glasgow, *h.p.*, British Service.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Brevet-Major E. A. Travers, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry,—Captain H. H. Dobbie, Indian Staff Corps, 30th Punjab Infantry.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery,—Colonel A. H. Murray, Royal Artillery, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery,—Captain G. R. T. Rundle, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster General,—Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Egerton, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Punjab Cavalry.

Deputy Judge Advocate General,—Colonel E. Swinton-Skinner, Indian Staff Corps.

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Major-General T. Walsh, Army Medical Staff.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Captain G. B. French, Indian Medical Service, 8th Bengal Infantry.

Inspecting Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel F. Duck, Army Veterinary Department, Principal Veterinary Officer in India.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Inspector-General of Ordnance,—Colonel R. Wace, Royal Artillery.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department,—Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, Royal Engineers.

Commissary General,—Colonel C. F. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE FORCES OF MADRAS.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces,—Major-General C. M. Clarke, C.B., British Service, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,—Major R. G. Kekewich, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Aide-de-Camp,—Captain the Hon'ble F. R. Bingham, Royal Artillery.

Native Aide-de-Camp,—Subadar-Major Sayyid Yakub, *Sirdar Bahadur*, 27th Madras Infantry.

STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant General,—Colonel E. W. Begbie, D.S.O., Madras General List, Infantry, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Assistant Adjutant General,—Colonel J. T. Cummins, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Major E. R. C. Graham, Cheshire Regiment.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry,—Major R. L. A. Pennington, Northumberland Fusiliers.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery,—Colonel R. Alexander, Royal Artillery, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery,—Captain A. W. B. Gordon, Royal Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster General, Colonel G. Simpson, Indian Staff Corps.

Deputy Judge Advocate General,—Colonel A. Chaplin, Madras General List, Infantry.

*Inspector of Gymnasia,—Captain C. F. H. Davidson, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

*Inspector of Army Signalling,—Captain J. R. K. Birch, Cheshire Regiment.

*Superintendent, British Army Schools—(Will be notified hereafter.)

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Colonel C. E. McVittie, Indian Medical Service.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer,—(Will be notified hereafter.)

Inspecting Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel G. Kettlewell, Indian Veterinary Department.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Inspector-General of Ordnance,—Colonel T. Walker, Royal Artillery.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military Works Department,—Lieutenant-Colonel N. Arnott, Royal Engineers.

* For the Madras and Bombay Commands.

Commissary General,—Colonel E. A. Bruce
Indian Staff Corps.

COMMAND AND STAFF OF THE
FORCES OF BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces,—
Major-General C. E. Nairne, C.B., Royal (late
Bengal) Artillery, with the local rank of
Lieutenant-General.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp,
—Captain H. F. Mercer, Royal Artillery.

Aide-de-Camp,—Captain R. St. C. Lecky, Royal
Artillery.

Native Aide-de-Camp,—Risaldar-Major Raoji
Rao Sawant, *Bahadur*, 1st Bombay Lancers.

STAFF.

Deputy Adjutant General,—Colonel R. L. H.
Curteis, British Service, with the temporary
rank of Brigadier-General.

Assistant Adjutant General,—Colonel J. T.
Watling, Indian Staff Corps.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General,—Major
Sir H. A. W. Johnson, *Bart.*, Yorkshire
Light Infantry.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musket-
ry,—Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. C. Curtis,
British Service.

Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery,—(Will
be notified hereafter.)

Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal
Artillery,—Captain W. Y. Foster, Royal
Artillery.

Assistant Quartermaster General,—Colonel E.
Carrington, British Service.

Deputy Judge Advocate General,—Lieutenant-
Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Bombay General
List, Infantry.

Principal Medical Officer,—Surgeon-Major-
General J. Warren, Army Medical Staff.

Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical
Officer,—(Will be notified hereafter.)

Inspecting Veterinary Officer,—Veterinary
Lieutenant-Colonel C. Clayton, Army Veteri-
nary Department.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Inspector-General of Ordnance,—Colonel P. Fitz
G. Gallwey, Royal Artillery.

Chief or Superintending Engineer, Military
Works Department,—Lieutenant-Colonel W.
L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers.

Commissary General,—Lieutenant-Colonel T. F.
Hobday, Indian Staff Corps."

No. 182.—With reference to General Order No.
380, dated 9th July 1890, the following General
Order by the Government of India, No. 309 dated
22nd March 1895, is republished:—

" JUDICIAL.

No. 309.—The following draft of rules which
it is proposed to issue under Sections 26 and 27 of
the Cantonments Act, 1889, in supersession of the
rules published in G. G. O. No. 617, dated the
4th July 1890, is, as required by section 27 of

that Act, hereby published for the information of
persons likely to be affected thereby.

The draft will be taken into consideration on
the expiry of one month from the date of this
Notification.

Draft Rules.

Under sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments
Act, 1889, the Governor-General in Council is
pleased to make the following rules, and to direct
that they shall be general for every Cantonment in
British India:—

1. As many hospitals as may be necessary, with-
in or without the limits of the Cantonment,
as the Cantonment authority with the con-
currence of the District Magistrate may
determine, shall be maintained at the ex-
pense wholly or in part of the Cantonment
Fund.
2. A Medical Officer, to be appointed in such
manner as the local Government may direct,
shall be in charge of every such hospital.
3. A person admitted to such a hospital shall
be treated gratuitously, and if such person
is without means of support and is either a
resident of the cantonment or was admitted
to the hospital on the request of the Can-
tonment authority or of any officer of that
authority, shall receive from the Can-
tonment Fund such subsistence allowance not
being less than the lowest allowance for the
time being fixed by the Local Government
under Section 338 of the Code of Civil
Procedure as the Cantonment authority may
determine.
4. Every such hospital shall have attached to
it one or more wards for the treatment of
persons suffering from infectious or conta-
gious disorders.
5. If the Medical Officer for the time being in
charge of any such hospital is informed
upon testimony which he believes to be
credible that any person living in the
cantonment is suffering from cholera,
small-pox, diphtheria, or typhoid fever,
he may by notice require such person to
attend at the hospital at a time to be
mentioned in such notice, and if, upon the
attendance of such person in pursuance of
such notice or otherwise, he shall ascertain
that such person is in fact suffering from
any of the above-mentioned disorders, he
may require such person to remain in the
hospital until he shall have been pronoun-
ced free from such disorder, or may give such
other direction in the matter as may seem
to him most expedient for the purpose of
preventing the spread of such disorder.
6. If any person upon whom any such notice
as is mentioned in the last preceding rule
shall have been served, shall refuse or
neglect to attend at the hospital in pur-
suance of such notice, he shall be deemed
to be suffering from such disorder as afore-
said and to have refused to go to the
hospital.

2nd, 12th and 13th Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Companies Jats (W. Rajputana).
Regimental Centre, Deesa.			" Jats (E. Rajputana and Central India.)
			" Gujars.
3rd, 5th and 10th Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Punjabi Mahomedans.
Regimental Centre, Satara.			" Konkani Mahrattas.
			" Dekhani Mahrattas.
4th, 23rd and 25th Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Mahomedans (Bombay).
Regimental Centre, Nasirabad.			" Rajputs.
			" Jats (W. Rajputana).
14th, 16th and 17th Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Jats (E. Rajputana and Central India).
Regimental Centre, Poona.			" Punjabi Mahomedans.
			" Konkani Mahrattas.
19th, 20th and 22nd Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Dekhani "
Regimental Centre, Mhow.			" Mahomedans (Bombay).
			" Gujars.
7th Bombay Infantry	}	2	Mirs.
			" Rajputs.
			" Hindustani Mahomedans.
21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).	}	2	Konkani Mahrattas.
			" Jats (W. Rajputana).
			" Mahomedans (Central India).
28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).	}	4	Mahomedans (Rajputana).
			" Mahomedans (Bombay).
	}	4	Dekhani Mahrattas.
			" Pathans.
24th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry.	}	1	Company Northern Pathans.
			2 Companies Ghilzais.
			1 Company Ghazni Hazaras.
			" Waziris, Marwats.
			" Kakars.
26th (Baluchistan) Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Companies Punjabi Mahomedans.
			" Baluchis and Brahuis.
			1 Company Northern Pathans.
			" Ghilzais.
			" Waziris.
27th, 29th and 30th (1st, 2nd and 3rd Baluch Battalions) Bombay Infantry.	}	2	Companies Hazaras.
Regimental Centre, Karachi.			1 Company Kakars.
	}	Will be notified hereafter.	

2. The class squadron and company organization above laid down will be attained by the enlistment of the authorised classes, and the gradual elimination of all others.

3. The enlistment of non-fighting castes of any class, or of men belonging to non-fighting races, except as musicians, fifers, drummers, buglers, clerks, and artificers, to an extent not exceeding six per company, is strictly prohibited.

4. Pathans are to be enlisted from the following classes only :

Yusafzais	...	}	Cis-frontier.
Mohmands	...		
Khalils	...	}	Trans-frontier."
Gaduns	...		
Swatis	...		

No. 184.—The services of Colonel (Brigadier-General) C. A. Cuninghame, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with effect from the 1st April 1895.

No. 185.—G. O. G. No. 154, dated 16th March 1895, is cancelled.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1895.

No. 1937A.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5015B, dated the 14th August 1894, it is notified that the appointments of Ráo Bahádurs Harilal Lallubhai Thakur and Ladhahai Harji to act as Third and Fourth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agents respectively are cancelled.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 2016.—Captain P. Z. Cox acted as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 12th July to the 5th December 1894, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse acted as Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 12th July to the 1st December 1894, both days inclusive.

Lieutenant A. B. Sangster acted as Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 12th July to the 1st December 1894, and again from the 6th December 1894.

Lieutenant J. L. Harrington acted as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 7th September to the 1st December 1894, and again from the 6th December 1894.

Mr. W. Malcolm Jones acted as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 12th July 1894 till the date on which Lieutenant Walker assumed charge of that appointment.

Khán Bahádur Muncherji Rustomji Dholu acted as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 11th June to the 11th July 1894, both days inclusive, and as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 12th July to the 6th September 1894, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 2080.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 265, dated the 12th January 1895, it is notified that Surgeon-Captain C. J. Sarkies, M.B., M.Ch., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Baroda Residency in addition to his duties as Medical Officer, 8th Regiment Bombay Infantry, and that he assumed charge of his duties as Residency Surgeon on the 17th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 2082.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 1487, dated the 2nd March 1895, it is notified that Mr. Kalianrai Dhamodardas assumed charge of the office of Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on the 16th idem, before office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 1963.—Ráo Sáheb Anant Gopal Bhawe relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nandurbár in the Khándesh District on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 1965.—A'zam Raghunath Vinayak Dhavale, Head Kárkún, taluka Sindgi in the district of Bijápur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

No. 1966.—Ráo Bahádur Vithal Vaikunth Wagie relinquished charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnágiri on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 1968.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest each of the undermentioned Second Class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court specified against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50:—

Ráo Sáheb Mohanrai Dolatrai,—Vágra.

Ráo Sáheb Trimbak Vithal Kalsulkar,—Kunta.

Ráo Sáheb Hanmant Venkatesh Chimmulgund,
—Muddehál.

No. 1970.—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., and A. Shewan, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Khándesh on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1895.

No. 2008.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Captain R. Errington all the powers conferred and transferable by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Pálej Railway Station and the Máhi River.

No. 2010.—A'zam Laxman Krishna, Mahákari of petha Mundgod in the district of Kánara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

No. 2012.—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act II of 1864 (The Aden Courts Act) His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant F. S. Walker, acting Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act IX of 1887 and Act X of 1888.

2. Under the provisions of Section 18 of the said Act His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Lieutenant F. S. Walker with all the powers, excepting the power under Section 407, conferred or conferrable on a Magistrate of the First Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

3. Under the provisions of Section 22 of the same Code His Excellency in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieutenant F. S. Walker to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

No. 2014.—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mámlatdár and Second Class Magistrate, táluka Bádami in the district of Bijápur, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

No. 2017.—Messrs. J. B. Alcock, I. C. S., and G. Jacob, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Sholápur-Bijápur on the 16th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 2019.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Mr. L. H. Spence, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, to do duty as District Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur.

Mr. J. E. Penton, acting District Superintendent of Police, Shikárpur, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 2043.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of Surat to be *ex-officio* Superintendent of the Surat Subordinate Jail.

No. 2045.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Ahmednagar, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint Ráo Sáheb Vyankatesh Damodar Puntambekar, Mámlatdár and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 644.—Ráo Sáheb Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikárpur, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 5th proximo.

No. 646.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jhamatmal N. Waswami to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Shikárpur, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Pritamdas Kismatrai Tolani on privilege leave or pending further orders.

No. 648.—Assistant Surgeon D. E. Kothawalla, L.M. & S., is appointed to act as Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th ultimo, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Anna Moreshwar Kunte on leave.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 2377.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order the following reversions on the return of Mr. J. M. Fernandez to British service:—

Mr. W. A. Wallinger to be Second Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. A. C. Robinson, L.C.E., to be Third Grade Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. J. M. Fernandez to do duty as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Ratnágiri.

Mr. Balvant Ganesh Deshpánde to do duty as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Sind.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 2428.—Mr. W. Porteous, I. C. S., Collector of Poona, is allowed furlough for one year from 18th May 1895.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 2452.—Mr. F. B. Young, Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 2455.—Mr. F. L. Charles, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for seven months.

No. 2457.—Mr. R. Lambert has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough up to 15th November 1895.

No. 2465.—Ganesh Yeshwant, officiating Kul-karni of the village of Waghoshi, táluka Mán in the Sátára Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 2480.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District until relieved by Mr. Doderet.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1895.

No. 1214.—Assistant Surgeon Jivatram A'limchand Lalvani, L.M. & S., is appointed a Teacher in the Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), with effect from 10th March 1895, afternoon.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1895.

No. 1290.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, I. C. S., on special duty in the Educational, General, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments of the Secretariat with effect from April 1st, 1895.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1895.

No. 31.—Mr. Ali Akbar, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, is transferred to the Surat District vice Mr. Fardunji Kuvurji Tarapurvala, proceeding on leave from 10th April 1895, or until further orders.

No. 32.—In accordance with the terms of Government Notification No. 36, dated 19th May 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is

pleased to appoint Mr. Vishnu Nariyan Vartak, M.A., I. C. E., as an Assistant Engineer, old 3rd Grade.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1895.

No. 14.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5, dated 2nd April 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. R. C. Dyson in the appointment of Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway, with effect from 1st October 1894.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1895.

No. 15.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

“No. 121, dated 21st March 1895.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, till further orders.

No. 128, dated 22nd March 1895.—Major E. A. Waller, R. E., Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railways Accounts, Madras.

No. 129, dated 22nd March 1895.—Mr. J. Shaw, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. O. SELBY,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following rule be added to the Rules and Orders of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Original Jurisdiction:—

Rule under Section 34 (a) of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

The Bond to be given by a Guardian of the property of a Ward shall, unless otherwise ordered,

be with two sufficient Sureties to be approved of by the Commissioner, and shall be in the following form with such variations as circumstances may require.

C. SARGENT.
L. H. BAYLEY.
JOHN JARDINE.
H. J. PARSONS.
E. T. CANDY.
C. F. FARRAN.
M. G. RANADE.

*High Court, Bombay,
18th March 1895.*

FORM.

Know all men by these presents that ^I_{we} ^{am}_{are} held and firmly bound to George Haughton Farran Esquire of Bombay European Inhabitant the Commissioner for taking accounts of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay and his Successor in Office for the time being in the sum of Rupees

of good and lawful money of the British Empire in India to be paid to the said George Haughton Farran or his Successors in the said office or to his or their lawful attorneys or attorney. For which payment to be well and faithfully made ^I_{we} bind ^{myself}_{ourselves} and ^{my}_{our} heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents. Sealed with ^{my}_{our} Seal. Dated this day of 189 .

WHEREAS by an order dated the day of 1895 and made in the matter of The Guardian and Wards Act 1890 and in the matter of &c. it was ordered among other things *(here set out so much of the order as relates to the appointment of the guardian and the giving of the bond)*

and Whereas the said Commissioner has approved [of the above bounden

as sureties for the said and has also approved] *of the above written bond with the under written condition as a proper security to be entered into by the said

pursuant to the said order.—NOW THE CONDITION of the above bond is such that if the said

as such guardian as aforesaid shall duly account for what ^{he}_{she} may receive in respect of the property of the said minor and shall well and truly leave and pass ^{his}_{her} accounts before the Commissioner for taking accounts for the time being of the said Court in accordance with the rules and regulations of this Honourable Court and shall discharge ^{his}_{her} duty as such guardian as aforesaid in all things according to the terms and conditions true intent and meaning of the said order then the above written bond shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and effect.

* If without Sureties the portion within brackets to be omitted.

J. W. ORR,

Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J.

Bombay, 18th March 1895.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Ráo Bahádúr Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, having returned to duty on the 15th instant, after office hours, the unexpired portion of the privilege

leave granted to him in High Court Notification dated 21st January last and subsequently extended in High Court Notification dated 19th ultimo, at pages 81 and 193 respectively of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, has been cancelled. *Bombay, 15th March 1895.*

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to grant Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S. Assistant Judge of Thána, privilege leave for one month and two days with effect from 7th March 1895.

Bombay, 23rd March 1895.

R. D. SETHNA,

Registrar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1895.

No. 2016.—Mr. Bapu Harbaji has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District during the absence of Mr. Waman Vinayak on leave or pending further orders.

G. W. VIDAL,

Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 1074.—The following promotions of Mám-latdárs are ordered, with effect from the 1st April 1895, in consequence of the retirement of Ráo Sáhebs Balaji Lakshman Oke and Keshavlal Kalidass Mehta and the appointment of Khán Sáheb Sorabsha Hormusji and Mr. J. W. S. Dracup as Sixth Grade Deputy Collectors:—

Ráo Sáheb Rajaram Vishvanath Gadkari.	} To be First Grade Mám-latdárs.
" Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia.	
" Chhaganlal Bhudarji Thakar.	
" Narayan Bhowanrao Pavgi.	To be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> First Grade Mám-latdár.
" Becharlal Jivanlal Sayed.	} To be Second Grade Mám-latdárs.
" Wasudev Shivaji Nabar.	
" Ramchandra Ichharam Vyas.	
" Kripashankar Bhagwan Vyas.	
" Narayan Gopal Raje, B.A.	To be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> Second Grade Mám-latdár.

Ráo Sáheb Manishankar Laj- jashankar Dikshit.	} To be Third Grade Mám- latdárs.
„ Devshankar Nabhu- lal. (His lien is suspended while in Foreign service.)	
„ Maneklal Ajubhai.	
„ Vithaldas Narotam- das.	
Khán Sáheb Edalji Byramsha, B.A.	} To be sub. <i>pro- tem.</i> Third Grade Mám- latdárs.
Ráo Sáheb Gopalji Gulabbhai, B.A.	
„ Hiralal Rewadas.	} To be proba- tionary Fourth Grade Mám- latdárs.
„ Sakarlal Nabhulal	
„ Manilal Ajitrai, B.A.	
Mr. Gowrishankar Harjiwan, L.C.E.	
„ Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai.	
„ Durgeshwar Natwarji, B.A.	} To be sub. <i>pro- tem.</i> Fourth Grade Mám- latdárs.
„ Kasanji Ranchodji, L.C.E.	
„ Anandrao Bhaskar Pra- dhan.	
„ Parashram Balkrishna, B.A.	
„ Moreshwar Keshav, B.A.	

The following transfers of Mám-latdárs are ordered:—

Names.	From	To
Ráo Sáheb Wasudeo Shiwaji Na- bar.	Kalyán ...	Chitnis, Col- lector of Thána.
„ Ravji Dinkar Velan- kar.	Chitnis, Thána.	Bhiwandi.
„ Anandrao Bhaskar Pra- dhan.	Dáhnú ...	Kalyán.
„ Narayan Bhowanrao Pavgi.	Bassein ...	Sálsette.
Mr. Gowrishankar Harjiwan. ...	Párdi (act- ing).	* Bassein.
Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Bhaishankar.	Párdi ...	Jalálpur.
Mr. Kasanji Ranchodji ...	A'mod (act- ing).	† Párdi.
Ráo Sáheb Jivanlal Pranjivan ...	Parantij ...	Borsad.
Khan Saheb Sorabji Ratantij, B.A.	Bulsár ...	Parantij.
Mr. Durgeshwar Natwarji, B.A. ...	Parantij (acting).	Bulsár.
Ráo Sáheb Narayanshankar Mani- shankar.	Broach ...	Jambusar.
„ Sakarlal Nabhulal ...	Máhim ...	Broach.
„ Parashram Balkrishna, B.A.	Head Kár- kún.	Máhim.
„ Moreshwar Keshav, B.A.	Do.	Dáhnú.

* On being relieved at Párdi.
† On being relieved at Amod.

Camp Bulsár, 21st March 1895.

No. 209.—Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe delivered over and Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole received charge of the office of Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on the 18th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 1098.—Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., delivered over and Ráo Bahádur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, on the 16th instant, in the after-
noon.

Camp Bulsár, 23rd March 1895.

No. 1134.—A'zam Narsilal Harderam, Aval Kárkún, acted as Mám-latdár of Chikhli in the Surat District from 5th February to 3rd March 1895, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Camp Bulsár, 26th March 1895.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-1251.—Ráo Bahádur Ichharam Bhagwandas and Mr. F. B. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, Central Division, on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

Camp Málegaon, 23rd March 1895.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 870.—Messrs. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., and C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

Belgaum, 21st March 1895.

No. P-414.—Messrs. H. J. Duggan and H. C. Stokes respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, S. M. Railway, on the 15th March 1895, in the afternoon.

No. 892.—Messrs. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., and J. Monteath, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Bijápúr, on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Belgaum, 22nd March 1895.

No. 929.—Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., and Ráo Bahádur Kashinath Narayan Bhangraokar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector in charge of the Ránebennur, Karajgi, Hángal and Kod Tálukas in the Dhárwár District on the 16th February 1895, in the forenoon.

No. 940.—Ráo Sáheb Rango Krishna Bhandiwad, probationary Fourth Grade Mám-latdár of Rájápúr in the Ratnágiri District, is confirmed in that grade.

Belgaum, 25th March 1895.

J. F. FLEET,
Commissioner, in charge S. D.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 91.—Mr. Natheshwar Parbhuram, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Panch Maháls Zilla, was granted sick leave from 23rd November 1894 to 15th March 1895 inclusive, and Bapubhai Kisonadas, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Táluka, Broach Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

No. 92.—Chhotumia Amirbhai, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Jambusar Taluka, Broach Zilla, was granted sick leave from 3rd December 1894 to 15th March 1895 inclusive, and Candidate Noor Mahomed Amirbhai was appointed to act for him.

No. 93.—Girjashanker Bechar, Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, was appointed acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Taluka, Broach Zilla, from 22nd November 1894 to 20th March 1895 inclusive, vice Bapubhai Kisondas, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Taluka, Broach Zilla, promoted.

C. W. MacRURY, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 27th March 1895.

BY THE CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Mr. C. Greathed, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, delivered over and Mr. G. P. Millett, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, Northern Circle, received charge of the East Thána Divisional Forest Office in the afternoon of the 19th March 1895.

R. C. WROUGHTON,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, N. C.

*Camp Chikli, Surat District,
25th March 1895.*

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

In exercise of the power vested in Conservators of Forests under Government Resolution No. 2569, dated 3rd April 1889, in the Revenue Department, Mr. W. F. D. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Sholapur, has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 9th March 1895.

Messrs. W. F. D. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and G. S. Hinge, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur Division on the 8th March 1895, after office hours.

Messrs. G. S. Hinge, Extra Assistant Conservator, and D. A. Thomson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sub-division Forest Office, Sátara, on the 5th March 1895, in the afternoon.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

*Camp Palse, Násik District,
23rd March 1895.*

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Mr. H. Mainwaring, Deputy Conservator of Forests and Divisional Forest Officer, Bijapur, who was granted privilege leave of absence for two months in Government Resolution No. 1553, dated 23rd February 1895, availed himself of the same on the forenoon of 12th March 1895, handing over charge of the Bijapur Division to Mr. T. B. Fry, Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

*Camp Sirsi, Kánara District,
22nd March 1895.*

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Assistant-Surgeon V. B. Karandikar and Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kárwár Prison on the 20th March 1895, before office hours.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Bombay, 27th March 1895.