

BENGAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

(In rupees, omitting 000's.)

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.*
1	2	3	4	5
Direct demand on the Revenues—				
1 Refunds and Drawbacks	1 57	1,55	1,51	1,52
2 Assignments and Compensations	1,59	1,79	1,65	1,73
3 Land Revenue	35,30	35,36	36,00	36,88
5 Salt	27	33	40	36
6 Stamps	4,74	5,12	5,05	5,22
7 Excise	1,63	1,67	1,60	1,66
8 Provincial Rates	4,28	3,96	74	85
9 Customs	5,12	5,79	7,75	8,55
10 Assessed Taxes	89	94	91	95
11 Forests	2,02	2,30	2,10	2,30
12 Registration	3,93	3,80	4,05	4,12
Total	61,63	62,61	61,76	64,13
13 Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	1 43	1,78	1,71	2,18
Post-Office, Telegraph and Mint—				
15 Post-Office	8	8	8	10
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—				
18 General Administration	17 05	16,77	17,20	17,02
19 Law and Justice { Courts of Law	88 20	88 76	88,95	90,22
{ Jails	20 75	22, 14	20,50	21,47
20 Police	55 93	58,92	59,12	60,18
21 Marine	9 41	8,99	8,81	8,91
22 Education	25 72	26,46	26,10	26,72
24 Medical	17,14	17,04	17,90	18,19
25 Political	16	29	36	26
26 Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,52	4,42	4,37	4,61
Total	2,38,84	2,44,09	2,43,31	2,47,74
Miscellaneous—				
29 Superannuation, &c	17,10	18,50	17,00	18,05
30 Stationery and Printing	12 60	13,76	14 14	13,16
32 Miscellaneous	2,86	2,27	2,45	2,44
Total	32 86	34 53	34,49	33,65
Railway (Revenue Account)—				
40 Subsidized Companies—Land, &c.	3	...	...	..
41 Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	1	.....	....	... ..
Total	4	.	....	... ..
Irrigation—				
42. Major Works—				
Working Expenses	14,55	14,70	14,67	14,90
Interest on Debt	24,42	24,59	24,68	24,68
43. Minor Works and Navigation—				
By Public Works Department	14,81	15,72	15,50	16,22
„ Civil Department	2	4	4	5
Total	53,89	55 05	54 79	55,85
Buildings and Roads—				
45. Civil Works—				
By Public Works Department	25,59	26,36	24,44	26 96
„ Civil Department	1,22	1,38	2,60	1,86
Total	26,81	27,74	27,04	28,82
Contributions	13,56	10,10	12,30	11,11
Total	4,29,09	4,35,98	4,35,48	4,43,08
Closing Balance	26,24	22,17	83,73	82,62
GRAND TOTAL	4,55,33	4,58,15	4,69,21	4,75,70
Provincial Surplus (+) or deficit (—) .	+3,69	—7,70	+7,49	—1,11

APPENDIX A.

Bengal Provincial Receipts in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

I.—Land Revenue—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1905-06	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gross Land Revenue (excluding Recoveries of Bihar Survey and Settlement charges which are wholly Imperial) ..	3,87,06,000	3,85,00,000	3,86,50,000	3,87,00,000	
Deduct 12 per cent on estimated collections from Government Estates ..	4,79,000	4,75,000	4,75,000	4,77,000	
Net amount divisible between Imperial and Provincial Funds ..	3,82,27,000	3,80,25,000	3,81,75,000	3,82,23,000	
Provincial Share of above (one fourth)	95,57,000	95,06,000	95,44,000	95,56,000	
Deduct on account of adjustments as shown below*	14,57,000	16,08,000	14,00,000	9,92,000	
Net Receipts ..	81,00,000	78,98,000	81,44,000	85,64,000	
Add 12 per cent Collections ..	4,79,000	4,75,000	4,75,000	4,77,000	
Total Provincial Share ..	85,79,000	83,73,000	86,19,000	90,41,000	

* Adjustments—

Fixed contribution to Imperial Revenue under the terms of the contract ..	14,39,000	14,39,000	14,39,000	14,39,000	
Add (payable to the Imperial Funds) ..					
Interest on the advance for the Hidgeili Tidal Canal ..	19,000	23,000	21,000	26,000	
Write-back of the excess credit (Rs 44,000—32,000) taken in 1892-93 on account of Imperial Buildings made over to local agencies for execution ..	12,000	..	..	..
Compensation to the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the loss sustained by that Government for the importation of Shahjehanpur Rum under bond ..	52,000	5,00,000	3,01,000	..	
Special contribution to Imperial Funds ..	..	..	..	..
Repayment of part of the advance for the remodelling of the Hidgeili Tidal Canal ..	8,000	..	..	..
Total to be deducted from the Provincial Share ..	18,30,000	17,62,000	17,61,000	14,65,000	
Deduct (to be received from Imperial Funds)—					
Advance for the remodelling of the Hidgeili Tidal Canal ..	..	1,66,000	1,06,000	1,66,000	
Grant on account of Imperial Buildings placed under local bodies ..	58,000	10,000	14,000	10,000	
Compensation for loss sustained by the Provincial Revenues on account of the reservation of the Western Dairs for the Khedda Department ..	11,000	18,000	11,000	18,000	
Salary of Mr. H. Davis, Probationer Gardner at Sibpur ..	..	..	1,000	..	
Write-back to the Provincial Funds of the contribution to the Provident Fund of the Thibut State Railway charged in the accounts of 1892-93 ..	9,000	..	..	..
Grant for the additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act ..	..	..	1,64,000	2,64,000	
Contribution towards the cost of a prison van for the conveyance of Convicts by rail ..	..	..	2,000	..	
Assignment for the Gnatong Police Guard ..	..	..	2,000	10,000	
Total ..	78,000	1,84,000	3,00,000	4,73,000	
Net sum to be transferred ..	14,87,000	16,08,000	14,60,000	9,98,000	

III.—Salt—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rents of Ware-houses... ..	Rs. 43,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 57,000	The increase in 1894-95 is due to the larger stock of bonded salt in the golahs, owing to the unusually large importations of salt in that year.
Fines and Forfeitures... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	84,000	30,000	40,000	38,000	
Total Provincial	77,000	80,000	1,20,000	95,000	

IV.—Stamps—

Sale of General Stamps	44,37,000	44,35,000	44,90,000	41,90,000	There is a steady growth of revenue from this source especially under Court-fee Stamps.
Sale of Court-fee Stamps	1,12,65,000	1,13,50,000	1,19,20,000	1,19,20,000	
Sale of plain paper to be used with Court-fee Stamps	2,33,000	2,25,000	2,43,000	2,43,000	
Duty on impressing documents	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Fines and Penalties	30,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	
Miscellaneous	3,000	2,600	2,000	2,000	
Total	1,59,76,000	1,60,50,000	1,67,00,000	1,67,00,000	
Provincial Share—(three-fourths)	1,19,82,000	1,20,38,000	1,25,25,000	1,25,25,000	

V.—Excise—

License and Distillery Fees and Duties for the sale of Liquors and Drugs	91,35,000	91,15,000	94,90,000	96,30,000	The revenue shows a progressive increase since 1891-92.
Gain on sale-proceeds of Excise Opium	10,42,000	16,40,000	16,70,000	16,70,000	
Duty on Ganja	13,58,000	13,80,000	13,80,000	13,30,000	
Fines, Confiscations and Miscellaneous	13,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	
Total	1,31,48,000	1,31,90,000	1,35,50,000	1,37,00,000	
Provincial Share—(one-fourth)	30,37,000	30,25,000	31,37,000	31,75,000	

VI.—Provincial Rates—

Public Works Cess	41,34,000	42,00,000	41,65,000	41,46,000	The cost of collecting Road Cess was in 1893-94 and previous years treated as a Provincial Charge, a corresponding credit being given to Provincial from Local Funds. Owing to a change in the method of adjustment, which will be introduced in the accounts of 1894-95 and subsequent years, by which such charges will be debited direct to Local Funds, the formal credit to Provincial Funds will disappear.
Proportionate Cost of establishment for collecting Cesses	3,47,000	3,20,000	.....	.....
General rates for management of Private Estates under Act X of 1892	1,33,000	1,40,000	1,35,000	1,35,000	
Total	46,13,000	46,60,000	43,00,000	42,81,000	

VII.— Customs—

HEADS	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sea Customs—Miscellaneous . . .	Rs 55,000	Rs 51,000	Rs 60,000	Rs. 56,000	
Warehouse and Wharf Rent ..	3,000	4,000	5,000	5,000	
Total Provincial ..	58,000	55,000	65,000	61,000	

VIII.— Assessed Taxes—

Deductions by Government from Salaries and Pensions, &c. . .	4,79,000	4,65,000	4,80,000	4,80,000	
Deductions by Government from interest on Government Securities . . .	14,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Deductions by Government from salaries, &c, paid by Local Authority or Company	46,000	46,000	53,000	53,000	
Deductions by Government from salaries, &c, paid by Railway Company . . .	3,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	
Ordinary Collections . . .	37,80,000	37,20,000	39,00,000	39,00,000	
Penalties . . .	31,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	15,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Total . . .	48,50,000	43,00,000	45,00,000	45,00,000	The increase is attributable to better assessments
Provincial Share—(one-half) . . .	21,75,000	21,50,000	22,50,000	22,50,000	

IX.— Forests—

Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency . . .	15,000	20,500	27,300	19,200	
Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers . . .	7,49,000	7,38,500	7,31,500	7,53,300	
Confiscated, drift and waif wood . . .	13,000	12,200	12,000	11,800	
Miscellaneous . . .	25,000	30,500	29,200	26,900	
Total . . .	8,02,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,10,000	
Provincial Share—(one-half) . . .	4,01,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,05,000	

X.— Registration—

Fees for registering Documents . . .	13,36,000	13,94,000	13,08,000	13,46,000	
Fees for copies of registered Documents . . .	19,000	20,000	18,000	18,000	
Miscellaneous . . .	34,000	36,000	34,000	34,000	
Total . . .	13,89,000	14,50,000	13,00,000	14,00,000	An increase is expected in 1895-96 from more numerous Registrations owing to the opening of new offices.
Provincial Share—(one-half) . . .	6,95,000	7,25,000	6,50,000	7,00,000	

1895.]

The Bengal Provincial Service Budget for 1895-96

XII.—Interest—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>Class I.</i> —Interest on advances to Cultivators—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
On advances to Cultivators under Land Improvement Loans Act ...	13,000	30,000	26,000	27,000	The revised estimate for 1894-95 has been reduced with reference to demands recoverable in the year.
On advances to Cultivators under Agriculturists' Act XXII of 1894 ...	19,000				
<i>Class II.</i> —Interest on advances under Special Loans—					
On Drainage and Embankment Advances ...	1,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
<i>Class III.</i> —Interest on loans to Lendholders, &c.	21,000	22,000	19,000	21,000	
<i>Class IV.</i> —Interest on loans to Municipal and other Public Corporations (excluding Presidency Corporations) ...	24,000	86,000	67,000	1,18,000	
Interest on Government Securities ...	13,000	14,000	13,000	11,000	
Miscellaneous—					
Interest on Loans of Public Works Cess	42,000	49,000	48,000	45,000	
Interest on the capital cost of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's house, &c. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Other items ...	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Interest on Zamindari Embankment Recovables, &c. ...	2,000	.....	1,000	1,000
Total Miscellaneous ...	47,000	51,000	51,000	49,000	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,33,000	2,12,000	1,86,000	2,36,000	

XIII.—Post Office—

RECEIPTS.				
Recoveries on account of establishment employed in the Postmaster-General's Office ...	4,000	5,000	5,000	5,000

XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated Property	30,000	27,000	45,000	30,000	The revised estimate includes a special receipt in Patna.
Court-fees realised in cash ...	37,000	40,000	128,000	37,000	
General Fees, Fines and Forfeiture ...	7,02,000	8,00,000	7,45,000	7,35,000	
Pledarship Examination Fees ...	27,000	25,000	30,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous ...	11,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
Total ...	8,07,000	8,04,000	8,00,000	8,90,000	

XVIB.—Jails—

Jails ...	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	Estimate based on past actuals.
Jail Manufactures ...	8,03,000	9,50,000	7,72,000	8,64,000	
Total ...	8,08,000	9,55,000	7,80,000	8,70,000	

XVII.—Police—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	11,000	0,000	10,000	8,000	Based on the average actuals of past years.
Police supplied to public departments, private companies and persons	34,000	28,000	50,000	35,000	
Presidency Police	79,000	90,000	80,000	83,000	Increased receipts from Fees and Penalties under the Village Chaukidari Act.
Recoveries on account of Village Police	2,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	55,000	45,000	60,900	54,000	
Superannuation Receipts	...	...	...	500	
Miscellaneous	56,000	70,000	47,000	60,500	
Total	2,44,000	2,40,000	2,50,000	2,43,000	

XVIII.—Marine—

Sale proceeds of Vessels and Stores	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	The receipts fluctuate with the amount of Shipping visiting the Port.
Registration and other fees	...	...	...	...
Fees realized at the Shipping Office	33,000	35,000	40,000	37,000	
Examination Fees	2,000				
Other fees	1,000				
Pilotage Receipts { Calcutta	8,33,000	8,40,000	8,00,000	8,33,000	
{ Chittagong	15,000				
Lead money to Volunteers	8,000	...	...	8,000	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>					
Deduction for Mess money	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	
Marine Survey fees	26,000	26,000	26,000	28,000	
Other items	6,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Total Miscellaneous	46,000	43,000	43,000	45,000	
GRAND TOTAL	9,34,000	9,19,000	9,45,000	9,40,000	

XIX.—Education—

Fees, Government Colleges, General	1,73,000	1,60,000	1,72,000	1,75,000	
Ditto ditto, Professional	88,000	95,000	87,000	88,000	
Fees, Schools, General	3,12,000	3,20,000	3,19,000	3,10,000	
Ditto, Special	17,000	15,000	18,000	16,000	
Contributions from Native States, Private Persons and Municipalities	8,000	17,000	8,000	9,000	
Income from Endowments	9,000	10,000	10,000	7,000	
Miscellaneous	12,000	13,000	13,100	13,000	
Total	5,60,000	5,70,000	5,70,000	5,70,000	

XX.—Medical—

Medical Schools and College Fees	42,000	39,000	52,000	47,000	The actuals show a progressive increase.
Hospital Receipts	86,000	81,000	90,000	86,000	
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	23,000	24,000	29,000	28,000	Based on actuals.
Contributions (from Municipalities and Private Persons)	32,000	32,000	37,000	37,000	
Miscellaneous	8,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	
Total	1,90,000	1,77,000	2,10,000	2,00,000	

XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts ...	Rs 5,000	(Rs 5,000	Rs 5,000	Rs 5,000	Increase anticipated in consequence of the more extensive sale of Quinine in piec packets.
Cinchona Plantation ...	1,37,000	1,25,000	1,25,000	1,45,000	
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation .	3,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	} Based on the actuals of the past three years. A new item of receipts estimated by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
Emigration Fees	34,000	31,000	47,000	36,000	
Examination Fees	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Veterinary Receipts . . . . .	..	5,000	2,000	5,000	
Total ..	1,33,000	174,000	1,33,000	1,09,000	

XXII.—Superannuation—

Family Subscriptions of native members of the Covenanted Civil Service	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	} Estimates based on the actual demands in the Accountant-General's books. The decrease is partly due to the retirement of officers lent to Foreign Service and partly to exemption from payment of contribution towards Pension by Sub-Inspectors of Schools and Teachers, whose services have been transferred to District Boards.
Contributions of Officers lent to Municipalities or Corporations	20,000	18,000		26,300	
Contributions of Officers lent to Foreign Service ..	44,000	41,700	67,000	29,000	
Contributions of persons employed by the Court of Wards	13,500	11,000		11,400	
Refunds of Gratuities	500	300		300	
Total Provincial	79,000	72,000	68,000	68,000	

XXIII.—Stationery and Printing—

Stationery Receipts	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sale of Gazettes	18,000	19,000	19,000	19,000
Sale of Indian Law Reports	44,000	41,000	46,000	47,000
Sale of other publications	28,000	28,000	25,000	20,000
Other Press receipts	35,000	30,000	34,000	31,000
Total Provincial ..	1,26,000	1,22,000	1,22,000	1,27,000

XXV.—Miscellaneous—

Unclaimed Deposits	2,62,000	3,50,000	3,69,000	3,69,000	} Estimate based on the average receipts of the past five years. Estimate based on the actuals of twelve months, ending the 31st September, 1894. The receipts in 1893-94 were unusually low.
Sale-proceeds of Darbar Presents	5,000	10,000	20,000	15,000	
Sale of old stores and materials	34,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	} The actuals of 1893-94 included a special receipt of Rs 3,000 on account of sale of Railway Lands.
Sale of lands and houses, &c.	27,000	2,000	11,000	5,000	
Fees for Government Audits (of Municipal and Incorporated Local Funds)	70,000	71,000	71,000	75,000	} Based on past actuals. The actuals include large realizations from the sale of elephants and special receipts from the sale of trees on waste lands in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling.
Rents	28,000	20,000	28,000	25,000	
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	2,13,000	1,40,000	2,40,000	2,00,000	
Miscellaneous	1,94,000	1,55,000	1,00,000	1,47,000	
Total Provincial ...	6,63,000	5,13,000	5,35,000	5,62,000	

XXVI.—State Railways—Eastern Bengal State Railway—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Gross Receipts	Rs 1,24,95,000	Rs. 1,22,00,000	Rs	Rs.	The receipts under this head fluctuate so largely that the revised figures for 1894-95 can not be taken as a safe guide.
Working expenses	54,25,000	53,00,000	.	.	
Net Receipts	70,70,000	67,00,000	86,00,000	73,00,000	
Provincial Share (one-half) ..	35,35,000	33,50,000	43,00,000	36,50,000	

XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works—

Orissa Canals	3,79,000	3,40,000	3,11,000	3,28,000
Minnsport Canal	3,05,000	2,70,000	2,72,000	2,77,000
Hijli Lido Canal	69,000	67,000	63,000	61,000
Bone Canals	9,32,000	8,31,000	8,40,000	8,35,000
Total	16,74,000	15,00,000	14,86,000	15,00,000

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—

<i>Irrigation and Navigation Works</i>				
<i>Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>				
Burn Canal	7,000	11,000	1,000	1,000
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,21,000	4,80,000	4,98,000	4,90,000
Orissa Coast Canal	98,000	82,000	15,000	88,000
Total	5,26,000	5,73,000	4,94,000	5,19,000
<i>Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>				
Nadia Rivers	1,71,000	1,96,000	1,50,000	1,70,000
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>				
Eden Canal	37,000	40,000	30,000	30,000
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works ..	7,34,000	8,09,000	6,74,000	7,19,000
<i>Agricultural Works.</i>				
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept—</i>				
Government Embankments	7,000	8,000	5,000	5,000
Takavi Embankments under contract ..	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000
Total Agricultural Works	11,000	12,000	6,000	6,000
GRAND TOTAL	7,45,000	8,15,000	6,80,000	7,25,000

XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation in charge of Civil Officers—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-96.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Recoveries on account of Zamindari Embankments under the contract system	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,03,000	1,13,000	
Recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni Drainage System	17,000	10,000	15,000	4,000	
Receipts of the Dankuni and Howrah Drainage Schemes	3,000	3,000	7,000	4,000	
Recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Howrah Drainage Scheme—Maintenance and Establishment ... ..	.....	*	78,000	40,000	
Total ...	1,28,000	1,16,000	2,03,000	1,61,000	

XXXII.—Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

Ordinary Receipts ... ..	.....	1,20,000	*2,15,000	† 1,50,000	* Include the following special receipts— Rs. Sale proceeds of Dak bungalow and Circuit house at Chittagong ... 11,200 Sale proceeds of lands in the Police compound, Calcutta ... 10,000 Expected sale proceeds of Manicktolla Distillery ... 40,000 Increase of rents of Government Buildings owing to the revised assessment ... 30,000 Total ... 91,200
Profits payable by the Darjeeling-Himalyan Railway		30,000	30,000	30,000	† The increase of Rs. 30,000 in the budget estimate for 1895-96 over the budget estimate for 1894-95 is also due to the anticipated increase in the rents of Government Buildings owing to the revised assessments of those buildings.
Total ...	‡ 3,07,000	1,50,000	2,45,000	1,80,000	‡ The actuals include (1) the Government share of the profits of the Darjeeling-Himalyan Railway for four years ending the 30th June 1893, and (2) the gross profit of Rs. 30,000 on the working of the Calcutta Workshops.

XXXIII.—Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—

Tolls on Ferries	2,35,000	2,25,000	2,42,000	2,31,000
Cemetery Receipts	1,500	2,500	2,000	2,000
Miscellaneous	1,500	800	1,000	1,000
Total ...	2,38,000	2,28,000	2,45,000	2,34,000

APPENDIX B.

Bengal Provincial Expenditure in detail of minor heads.

[The figures in columns 4 and 5 are those accepted by the Government of India.]

1. *Refunds and Drawbacks—*

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.]	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Provincial Rates	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 8,000	Based on the average actuals of the past three years the increase under Excise in 1893-94 was due to a special payment of Rs. 42,000 to Messrs. Carew and Company on account of extra duty on Rum.
Salt (other than Customs and Excise duty) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Customs (other than Export and Import duty)	13,000	11,000	15,000	12,000	
Land Revenue (one-fourth)	1,08,000	1,08,000	1,02,000	1,08,000	
Stamps (three-fourths)	13,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	
Excise (one-fourth)	14,000	24,000	19,000	21,000	
Assessed taxes (one-half)	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Forest (one-half)	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Registration (one-half)	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	
Total	1,57,000	1,55,000	1,51,000	1,52,000	

2. *Assignments and Compensation—*

Malikana	1,59,000	1,79,000	1,68,000	1,72,000	The estimates of District Officers as passed by the Board of Revenue have been accepted. This is a compulsory charge and varies from year to year according to resettlement or new-settlement of Estates.
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3. *Land Revenue—*

Charges of District Administration	30,48,000	30,60,000	31,13,000	31,84,000	Increase chiefly for Exchange Compensation Allowance, and partly for increases under certificate Department, (transferred from Provincial Rates), Partition Establishment, and survey of waste lands in Jaipur.
Management of Government Estates	4,03,000	3,87,000	4,00,000	4,14,000	In the estimates for 1895-96 a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made to meet the cost of works of agricultural improvement in Government Estates by a corresponding reduction in the Public Works Department grant for Irrigation Minor Works.
Land Records and Agriculture	81,000	86,000	87,000	90,000	The increase is due partly to increased charges for temporary establishments, and partly for the payments of Local Allowance to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.
Total	35,32,000	35,33,000	36,00,000	36,88,000	

5. Salt—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Salaries, Establishment and Contingencies . . .	Rs 27,000	Rs 33,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs 36,000	The increase in 1894-95 was due chiefly to the hiring of sheds at the Kidderpore Docks for the storage of the unusually large importation of Salt, and partly for the temporary establishments in connection therewith, and also for structural alterations in the Salt Warehouses. The estimate for 1895-96 also provides for increased expenditure in the hire of godowns for the storage of Salt.

6. Stamps—

Superintendence	83,000	83,000	78,000	68,000	The decrease in 1894-95 is chiefly in consequence of the appointment of a lower paid officer as Superintendent of Stamps in place of the permanent incumbent on leave in England.
Charges for the sale of General Stamps	1,05,000	1,07,000	1,07,000	1,08,000	
Charges on sale of Court-fee Stamps	1,15,000	1,10,000	1,17,000	1,18,000	
Discount on plain paper	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Stamp Paper supplied from Central Stores	3,15,000	3,57,000	3,67,000	3,09,000	The increase is a necessary concomitant of the increase in receipts, as it is caused by the larger supplies of paper taken out to be impressed with stamps, and also to be sold for use with adhesive stamps.
Total	6,33,000	6,84,000	6,73,000	6,05,000	
Provincial Share (three-fourths)	4,74,000	5,12,000	5,05,000	5,22,000	

7. Excise—

Superintendence	64,000	71,000	66,000	73,000	Rupees 4,000 have been provided for Exchange Compensation Allowance and Rs. 1,500 for Local Allowances of Rs. 60 per mensem to each of the two Inspectors.
Presidency Establishment	80,000	97,400	84,000	90,000	
District Establishment—					The saving in 1894-95 is chiefly in the charges for Contingencies and for the construction of Distillery Buildings.
Badar Establishment	1,03,000	1,04,268	2,62,000	1,00,212	
Inspection and Prevention Allowances	1,01,000	1,57,812			
Distilleries Establishment	80,000	78,887	2,28,000	81,028	
Supplies and Services	63,000	62,304			
Contingencies	27,000	27,045		27,000	
Total	6,49,000	6,70,000	6,40,000	6,64,000	
Provincial Share (one-fourth)	1,62,000	1,67,000	1,60,000	1,66,000	

8. Provincial Rates—

Collection of Rates and Cesses	3,01,000	3,16,200	44,500	44,500	The decrease is due to a change in the mode of adjusting the cost of collection and valuation and revaluation charges, which from the year 1894-95 will be debited direct to the District Funds in the Local Funds Account, instead of being passed through the Provincial Accounts.
Valuation and revaluation work	1,27,000	79,800	29,500	40,500	
Total	4,28,000	3,96,000	74,000	85,000	

9. Customs—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
*1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	*
Calcutta { Reestablishment	4,59,000	4,78,602	7,34,000	8,13,140	The increase in 1894-95 is for additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House consequent on the introduction of the new Tariff Act. Further increased provision has been made in 1895-96 for additional establishment required on the re-imposition of the Cotton duties.
{ Exchange Compensation Allowance	9,000	16,846			
{ Contingencies	33,000	48,222			
Balassore	5,000	4,920	5,000	4,900	
Chittagong	27,000	26,500	27,000	27,300	
Outtack	7,000	6,700	7,000	7,400	
Dacca	1,000	720	1,000	720	
Puri	1,000	1,400	1,000	1,410	
Total	5,42,000	5,79,000	7,75,000	8,55,000	

10. Assessed Taxes—

Collection of Income tax	1,79,000	1,88,000	1,82,000	1,90,000	The increase is due partly to smaller savings assumed, and partly for a provision of Rs. 3,500 for the salary of temporary peons employed in the mufassal for the realization of the arrears of Income tax.
Provincial Share (one-half)	69,000	90,000	91,000	95,000	

11. Forest—

A.—Conservancy and Works.					
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Government Agency	7,600	11,500	6,400	The estimate for 1895-96 includes provision for two new Supernumerary Assistant Conservators, 2nd grade, who have recently been posted from England. * Details not communicated by the Government of India.
II.—Timber and other produce removed from the Forests by Consumers or Purchasers... ..	55,000	56,200	.....	51,000
III.—Confiscated, drift and walf wood	2,000	3,300	.....	3,400
IV.—Revenue from Forests not managed by Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
V.—Rent of leased Forests and payments to shareholders in Forests managed by Government ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI.—Livestock, Stores, Tools and Plant	12,000	12,600	.....	11,400
VII.—Communications and Buildings	49,000	52,800	.....	64,000
VIII.—Demarcation, improvement and extension of Forests	23,000	20,600	.....	31,500
IX.—Miscellaneous	2,000	7,000	.....	3,900
Total A—Conservancy and Works	1,59,000	1,60,000	.....	1,61,600
B.—Establishments.					
I.—Salaries	2,10,000	2,35,000	.....	2,47,200
II.—Travelling Allowances	54,000	54,200	.....	59,000
III.—Contingencies	10,000	10,500	.....	12,200
Total B—Establishments	2,54,000	2,80,000	*.....	2,97,400	
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	4,06,000	4,40,000	4,20,000	4,59,000	
Provincial Share (one-half)	2,02,000	2,20,000	2,10,000	2,30,000	

12. Registration—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Superintendence	81,000	82,000	86,000	84,000	The saving under this head is due to the appointment of lower paid officers to the offices of the Inspector-General and the Inspectors of Registration offices.
District Charges—	19,000	19,402	19,000	18,792	
Calcutta					Increase for the opening of new Sub-registry Offices and for progressive increase in the charges for Commission.
Special Sub-Registrars—					
Salaries, Establishment, Contingencies, and Travelling Allowance	1,44,000	1,48,508	7,34,000	1,51,208	
Commission	5,59,000	4,70,000				90,000	5,09,000
Rural Sub-Registrars	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Ex-officio ditto					
Total District Charges	7,25,000	6,98,000	7,54,000	7,76,000	
GRAND TOTAL	7,86,000	7,60,000	8,10,000	8,24,000	
Provincial Share (one-half)	3,83,000	3,80,000	4,05,000	4,12,000	

* Included in the commission of Rural Sub-Registrars till the 31st March, 1894.

13. Interest on Ordinary Debt—

Interest on Provincial Advances and Loan Account	1,43,000	1,78,000	1,71,000	2,15,000	Both the revised estimate for 1894-95 and the estimate for 1895-96 are based on the estimated mean balances carrying interest at 4 per cent. per annum.
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15. Post Office—

Conveyance of Mails, South Lushai Hills	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	The expenditure has hitherto been adjusted under the major head "B—Land Revenue, Management of Government Estates," but as the charges are now adjusted under "B—Post Office, Provincial," provision has been made here to accord with the actuals.
Establishment in Postmaster-General's and Deputy Postmaster-General's Office	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Dak Establishment at Puri and Cuttack	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Total	8,000	8,000	8,000	10,000	

16. General Administration—

Salary of Lieutenant-Governor	1,17,000	1,10,000	1,02,000	1,02,000	The increase in 1894-95 is due chiefly to the absence of officers on privilege leave.
Staff and Household of Lieutenant-Governor	28,000	30,000	30,000	23,500	
Tour Expenses	35,000	34,000	34,000	34,000	
Legislative Council	24,000	20,000	20,000	26,500	
Civil Secretariate	5,55,000	5,28,000	5,66,000	5,41,000	
Board of Revenue	2,92,000	2,95,000	2,80,000	2,98,000	
Commissioners	5,38,000	5,79,000	6,19,000	6,11,000	
Civil Offices of Account and Audit	72,000	76,000	72,000	78,000	
Total	17,05,000	16,77,000	17,20,000	17,08,000	

19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
High Court	11,48,000	11,75,000	11,70,000	11,92,000	Increase due chiefly for Exchange Compensation Allowance.
Law Officers	8,01,000	2,93,000	2,93,000	2,97,000	
Coroner's Court	13,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	
Presidency Magistrates	63,000	65,000	65,000	65,000	
Civil and Sessions Courts	46,29,000	46,32,000	46,60,000	46,75,000	Increase due chiefly on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance and remuneration to Copyists.
Court of Small Causes	1,68,000	1,60,000	1,73,000	1,75,000	
Criminal Courts	23,40,000	23,81,000	23,81,000	24,65,000	Ditto, ditto.
Pleader's Examination Charges	8,000	8,000	10,000	10,000	
Refunds	1,41,000	1,40,000	1,30,000	1,40,000	
Total	88,90,000	88,76,000	88,98,000	90,32,000	

19B. Law and Justice—Jails—

Jails—					
Superintendence	61,000	59,440		58,000	
Salaries	2,42,000	2,55,273		2,60,000	
Establishments	5,680	5,616		5,730	
Warder Establishments	1,90,000	1,99,794		1,98,000	
Menial and other Establishments	8,680	7,862		9,280	
Allowances	8,000	8,300		8,500	
Supplies and Services	8,24,000	8,37,000			
Deduct petty construction and repairs	87,000	23,100			
Total Supplies, &c.	7,37,000	8,13,900		7,68,500	The estimate under this head depends on the number of prisoners and the price of provisions, the figures for both of which were very high in 1894-95.
Hospital Charges	77,000	80,300		82,000	
Contingencies	39,000	39,623		39,443	
Add for rounding				14,26,468	
				41	
Total Jails	14,17,000	14,63,500	14,75,000	14,96,500	
Jail Manufacture	6,30,000	7,57,400			
Deduct petty construction and repairs	1,000	2,000			
Total Manufactures	6,19,000	7,55,400	5,75,000	6,95,500	Grant for raw materials reduced with reference to past actuals.
Petty Construction	39,000			18,000	
Do. Repairs		25,100		12,900	
GRAND TOTAL	20,75,000	22,44,000	20,50,000	21,47,000	

20. Police—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency Police	7,37,000	7,30,000	7,60,000	7,47,000	Increase due to (a) Exchange Compensation Allowance (b) rent, rates and taxes, and (c) refunds
Municipal Police	36,000	37,000	37,000	37,000	
Superintendence	1,52,000	1,60,000	1,70,000	1,53,000	Increased provision in the revised estimate for 1894-95 is chiefly for the payment of Privilege Leave Allowances.
District Executive Force	40,80,000	42,98,000	42,75,000	43,96,000	The increase in 1895-96 as compared with the grant for 1894-95 is chiefly due to additional provision made on account of (a) increase in the number of Constables and Sub-Inspectors, (b) station charge allowance (c) police clothing, (d) petty construction, and (e) Exchange Compensation Allowance
Village Police	23,000	23,000	20,000	24,000	
Special Police	4,57,000	5,30,000	5,35,000	5,40,500	Increased provision made to meet charges on account of the new Military Police at Gnatong
Railway Police	1,01,000	1,00,000	1,06,000	1,04,000	
Cattle-pounds	4,000	6,000	6,000	5,500	
Refunds	3,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	
Total	55,93,000	58,92,000	59,12,000	60,18,000	

21. Marine—

Salaries and allowance of officers and men afloat ...	80,000	13,500	66,000	69,000	
Victualling of officers and men afloat . . .	17,000	23,000	18,000	20,000	
Purchase of Marine Stores, &c.	80,000	80,000	1,01,000	87,000	Increase in the revised estimate for 1894-95 is due to a provision of Rs 18,000 for renewing part of the Yacht <i>Rhotas</i>
Ditto and hire of ships and vessels ..	1,24,000	10,000	..	10,000	
Pilotage and Pilot Establishment and Vessels .	5,22,000	6,27,100	5,40,000	5,54,000	The charges under this head fluctuate and depend chiefly on the tonnage of vessels visiting the Port.
Marine Establishments . . .	82,000	84,800	83,000	87,000	
Subsidies to Steam-boat Companies	16,000	20,000	28,000	20,000	Increase in the revised estimate for 1894-95 is due to the payment of arrear demands
Miscellaneous . . .	32,000	39,700	36,000	38,000	
State Yacht Establishment . . .	7,000	5,500	7,000	5,700	
Refunds	1,000	500	..	800	
Total ...	9,41,000	8,99,000	8,81,000	8,91,000	

22. Education—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction	63,000	70,000	70,000	74,000	The decrease in the actuals of 1894-95 is due to a lower paid officer having been appointed to act as Director of Public Instruction during the absence on leave of the permanent incumbent.
Inspection	3,55,000	3,63,000	3,70,000	3,40,000	The decrease in 1895-96 is due to the transfer of 25 Sub-Inspectors to District Boards.
Government Colleges, General	5,19,000	5,36,000	5,30,000	5,60,000	Increase due to Exchange Compensation Allowance, appointment of an additional Lecturer for the Dacca College, cost of compiling a new catalogue of Sanskrit Manuscripts, and also to increase in municipal taxes.
Government Colleges, Professional	1,23,000	1,10,000	1,18,000	1,34,000	Increase due to the appointment of a Teacher of free-hand and ornamental drawing for the Sibpur Engineering College, to the provision of the cost of Medical Establishment of the College, which was formerly shown under Civil Works and to increased provision for tools and materials and boarding charges of the College owing to an increase in the number of students.
Government Schools, General	5,39,000	5,30,000	5,45,000	5,45,000	
Government Schools, Special	1,25,000	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,52,000	
Grants-in-aid	5,73,000	6,38,000	6,75,000	6,20,000	
Scholarships	1,94,000	1,93,000	1,93,000	1,94,000	
Miscellaneous	57,000	46,000	50,000	47,000	The estimate for 1894-95 included a special grant of savings of the preceding year.
Refunds	0,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	
Total	26,72,000	26,46,000	26,10,000	26,72,000	

24. Medical—

Medical Establishment	6,16,000	6,28,000	6,80,000	6,91,000	The increase as compared with the estimate of 1894-95, is due chiefly to the following causes— (i) Increased provision under salaries of district medical officers consequent on grade promotions, and increased payments on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance; (ii) To the allowances to be granted to Clerks for doing vaccination work, and (iii) To increased provision under reserve medical subordinates consequent on the increase in their number.
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,45,800	4,26,000	4,35,000	4,38,000	The increase as compared with the estimate of 1894-95 is due to larger provision on account of expenditure for diet and clothing of patients in hospital, and also for Exchange Compensation Allowance.
Sanitation and Vaccination	2,07,000	2,19,000	2,20,000	2,24,000	
Grants for medical purposes	3,000	4,000	4,000	3,000	
Medical Schools and Colleges	3,30,000	3,76,000	2,95,000	3,03,000	The increase, as compared with the estimate of 1894-95, is due chiefly to the following causes— (i) Increased provision on account of Exchange Compensation allowance to officers of the Medical College and to the provision of Rs. 2,000 to fitting up an Anatomical Museum in that College. (ii) To smaller deductions made under salaries of Medical Schools and to the special provision of Rs. 5,000 for models and diagrams for Medical schools.
Lunatic Asylums	1,13,000	1,14,000	1,14,000	1,18,500	
Look-hospitals	16,000	16,000	16,000	16,000	
Chemical Examiner	24,000	28,000	28,000	24,500	Decrease is due chiefly to smaller provision made under salaries consequent on the appointment of lower paid officers.
Refunds	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	17,14,000	17,04,000	17,90,000	18,10,000	

25. Political—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,500	The estimate of 1894-95 included provision for the South Lushai Hills which has, both in the revised estimate for 1894-95 and in the estimate for 1895-96, been provided for under the head "Miscellaneous," where the charges are being adjusted.
Durbar Presents and allowances to Vakeels, &c. .	6,000	17,000	26,000	17,000	The expenditure in 1894-95 is unusually high because articles for presentation bought in 1893-94 were paid for in the following year.
Miscellaneous	9,000	3,000	9,000	7,500	
Total ..	16,000	29,000	36,000	26,000	

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments—

Provincial Museums	21,000	18,200	18,000	17,000	The decrease is due to the expected absence of the Assistant Secretary on leave for a part of the year, and to his appointment remaining vacant for the period.
Imperial Institute	500			500	
Donations to Scientific Societies	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	
Experimental Cultivation	10,000	21,500	17,000	21,500	This includes Rs. 11,000 on account of Agricultural and Rs. 10,500 on account of silk experiments.
Cinchona Plantation	1,77,000	1,75,000	1,75,000	1,98,000	The increase is due to the provision of Rs. 71,000, the last instalment of the purchase-money of the Nim-bong Plantation, against Rs. 50,000, the payment during 1894-95.
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	12,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	The actuals of 1893-94 include a special payment of Rs. 10,000 for the display of Indian Tea at the Chicago Exhibition.
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	16,000	22,000	20,000	19,500	The low actuals of 1893-94 were chiefly in consequence of the appointment of officers and establishment towards the latter part of the year.
Botanical and other Public Gardens	1,16,000	1,15,000	1,15,000	1,19,000	The increase is due to grade increments.
Emigration	25,000	23,100	24,000	24,000	
Inspector of Factories	21,000	19,000	22,000	21,000	
Census	4,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	The high actuals of 1893-94 were due to charges incurred for rewriting Census Registers.
Registration of railway traffic	4,000	3,500	4,000	4,000	
Registration of river-borne traffic	19,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
Provincial Statistics	5,000	5,200	1,000	2,200	
Miscellaneous			1,000		
Examinations	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,300	
Refunds		500	1,000		
Total ..	4,52,000	4,42,000	4,37,000	4,61,000	

29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1895-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	Rs. 16,99,000	Rs. 18,20,000	Rs. 17,60,000	Rs. 17,75,000	Based on actual claims taken from the registers of the Accountant General's office. It takes into account transfers and lapses by the death of life grantees. The actuals of 1893-94 included a special payment of Rs. 10,000 to Lieutenant E. W. Perley as compensation for the loss of his appointment as Port Officer of Calcutta.
Compassionate Allowances	22,000	22,000	22,000	22,000	
Gratuities	19,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	
Total	17,40,000	18,50,000	17,90,000	18,05,000	

30. Stationery and Printing—

Stationery Office at the Presidency	1,66,000	1,59,000	1,59,000	1,67,000	The decrease is more than accounted for by the omission of all provision for hire of godowns for the storage of forms, &c., in consequence of the erection of the new Stationery Building
Stationery purchased in the Country	68,500	70,000	68,000	70,000	
Government Presses	4,15,000	3,76,000	4,10,000	3,88,000	Estimate of the Superintendent of Stationery
Stationery supplied from Central Stores	6,11,500	7,70,000	7,70,000	7,00,000	
Printing at Private Presses	500				
Refunds	500	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Total	12,60,000	13,76,000	11,14,000	13,10,000	

32. Miscellaneous—

Contributions	12,000	12,900	15,000	13,000	Based on the average outlay during 1893-94 and 1894-95 for maintaining and working telegraph lines between Demagiri and Chittagong and Dumka and Rampur Hat
Travelling Allowances to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers attending examinations	3,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	The increase in 1894-95 represents the additional grant sanctioned for the repairs to the Alms-house, Calcutta.
Rewards for proficiency in Oriental languages, and allowance to Language Examination Committee	9,000	6,000	7,000	8,000	
Cost of books and publications	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Donations for charitable purposes	95,000	1,00,000	1,10,000	98,000	
Charges on account of European Vagrants	5,000	8,000	5,000	6,000	
Rewards for destruction of Wild Animals	19,000	18,000	18,000	19,000	
Petty Establishments	40,000	20,200	20,000	30,000	Decrease under Khedda Establishment owing to the reservation of the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri for the future operations of the Imperial Khedda Department.
Special Commissions of Enquiry	10,000	5,000	10,000	Provision made to meet expenditure that may occur during the year.
Rents Rates and Taxes	65,000	24,000	34,000	34,000	The actuals of 1895-94 included a special adjustment of Rs. 30,517 paid to the descendants of Khajah Anwar Shabid of Burdwan on account of arrears charges for the maintenance of his tomb. It has been decided to treat these charges as rents instead of pensions.
Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	13,000	11,000	9,000	12,500	Based on actuals. The actuals of 1895-94 include Rs. 11,780, representing refunds of percentage for Treasury Establishments, excess recovered from District Funds, and District Road Funds.
Miscellaneous Refunds	10,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	
Magistrates' miscellaneous contract contingencies	.....	.. ..	.. ..	1,500
Irrecoverable temporary loans written off	2,000	.. ..	5,000	4,000
Total	2,80,000	2,27,000	2,45,000	2,44,000	

40. *Subsidised Companies—Land, &c.—*

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimates, 1894-95.	Revised Estimates, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5	6
Duars Railway Land	Rs. 3,000	Rs. ...	Rs.	Rs.	

41. *Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure—*

Bultanpore-Bogra Railway Survey	1,000				
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42. *Irrigation—Major Works (Working Expenses)—*

Orissa Canals	5,07,000	4,70,000	4,03,000	4,40,000
Midnapore Canal	2,01,000	2,50,000	2,57,400	3,12,000
Hijli Tidal	54,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Sone Canals	6,93,000	7,00,000	6,90,000	6,88,000
Total	14,55,000	14,70,000	14,07,000	14,90,000

42. *Irrigation—Major Works (Interest on Debt)—*

Orissa Canals	10,05,000	10,17,000	10,18,000	10,27,000
Midnapore Canal	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,30,000	3,30,000
Hijli Tidal	72,000	72,000	72,000	72,000
Sone Canals	10,35,000	10,40,000	10,38,000	10,39,000
Total	24,42,000	24,59,000	24,58,000	24,68,000

43. *Minor Works and Navigation in charge of the Public Works Department—*

WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.					
CAPITAL.					
<i>Works in Progress.</i>					
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	—424	44,000	.....	.....
Midnapore Canal	2,605		.....	.....
Hijli Tidal	—3,279	1,36,000	.....	.....
Orissa Coast	44,123	20,000	.....	.....
Damodar Project	—1,200			.....
Orissa Canals	33,579	30,000	.....	.....
Sone	3,437	0,000	.....	.....
Total Capital	78,542	2,20,000	.....	.....

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Budget Estimate, 1894-95.	Revised Estimate, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
REVENUE.					
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Orissa Coast Canal	65,276	71,000	.....	... ..
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,74,224	2,75,700	... ..	... ..
Saran Canals	6,492	20,900	... ..	... ..
Total Revenue ..	3,75,991	3,67,000		..	
Total Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	4,49,833	5,93,000	... ..	...
<i>Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Nadia Rivers	1,88,450	1,82,000	.. ..	... ..
Gaighatia and Buxi Khals ... ..	..	..	... ..	... ..
Total works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	1,88,450	1,82,000		... ..
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Iden Canal	60,994	1,08,000	.....	... ..
Teur Canal	8,388				
Total works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	69,377	1,08,000	... ..	... ..
Total Irrigation and Navigation Works	6,47,646	8,23,000	... ..	... ..
AGRICULTURAL AND DRAINAGE WORKS.					
<i>Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.</i>					
WORKS IN PROGRESS.					
Government Embankments and Works for the improvement of Government and escheated Estates.	8,38,429	7,40,000	.....	... ..
Midnapore Takavi Embankments under contract.					
Gandak Takavi Embankments under contract Works in charge of Civil Officers					
Total Agricultural ..	8,38,429	7,40,000	... ..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	14,81,076	15,72,000	* 15,50,000	* 16,22,000	*Details not yet communicated by the Government of India

43.—Minor Works and Navigation in Charge of Civil Officers—

Embankments under the contract system ..	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Combined establishment for the Howrah and Dankuni Drainage Schemes sanctioned by the Irrigation Department.
Maintenance charges of the Dankuni and Howrah Drainage Schemes.	.....	2,000	2,000	3,000
Total ...	2,000	4,000	4,000	5,000	

[Mr. Dourdillon.]

45. Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department—

HEADS.	Actuals, 1893-94	Budget Estimate, 1894-95	Revised Estimate, 1894-95	Estimate, 1895-96	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Original Works	10,20,000	9,27,000	.	9,83,000	
Repairs	9,50,000	9,03,000	.	9,47,000	
Establishment	7,11,000	7,70,314	..	7,34,421	
Tools and Plant	19,000	91,000	.	81,579	
Suspense	-1,30,000	.	.	.	
	25,59,000	26,36,000	24,44,000	26,96,000	

45. Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers—

Ferries	7,000	10,000	.	10,000	
Refunds	11,000	20,000	.	18,000	
Contributions	41,000	50,000	.	40,000	
South Lushai Hills	55,000	58,000	.	64,000	
Total	1,22,000	1,38,000	2,60,000	1,36,000	The revised estimate for 1894-95 includes (1) Rs 50,000 for Government Contribution towards the cost of land for a recreation ground for young men (2) Rs 31,000 for the improvements at Hastings and also (3) Rs 50,000 for additions and alterations in the School Engineering College Work shops.

THE LEPERS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the segregation of pauper lepers, and the control of lepers exercising certain trades, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

“The Bill is before hon'ble members, and unless any member proposes to discuss any particular section, I understand that the procedure will be that the Bill will be passed as it stands, subject to the verbal amendment which I am about to propose.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Mr. Ghose.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON also moved that sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Bill be omitted. He said:—

“On the last day that the Bill was before the Select Committee, the Hon'ble MR. LYALL drew attention to the fact that this sub-section (2) was mere surplusage, and was not required. The Select Committee were anxious that their Report should be submitted without delay, and they therefore allowed the sub-section to stand on an undertaking being given by myself that an enquiry would be made as to the genesis of it. The whole section 4 was adopted from section 3 of a Bill drafted by the Government of India of 1889, and I therefore referred to the Home and Legislative Departments of the Supreme Government to ascertain what the meaning of the sub-section was. It was explained that this section probably referred to certain Local Acts applying to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh only, and, as far as could be seen, it would have no application in this Province. The Secretary to this Council has verified this statement by looking through our Statute Book, and as he finds that this sub-section is without meaning in Bengal, and has no application here, I therefore move that the sub-section be omitted.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON also moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—“I wish to ask Your Honour whether there would be any objection to extend the scope of section 12 of the Bill, so that lepers engaged in certain trades and callings might be prevented from doing so, not only within municipal areas but also in rural areas? It is a matter of great importance that such persons should not be allowed to trade in articles of food or any trade or calling of the kind contemplated in the section, and I merely throw this out as a suggestion whether it would not be advisable to provide for such extension.”

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON said:—“I have only to say in reply that on a former occasion I declared that the policy of the Government was, that the operation of that part of the Bill which refers to lepers who are not pauper lepers should be confined to municipalities. I am somewhat at a loss to know

[*Mr. Bourdillon; the President.*]

how persons carrying on a trade or calling in places which are not municipalities are to be controlled. There will be no municipal byo-laws in such places, and I do not quite understand with what machinery my hon'ble friend proposes to carry out the provisions of these sections. In the absence of any municipal body and any byo-laws, the Magistrate will either pass executive orders which must be enforced by the Police, an expedient to which objection is sure to be taken, or the law will remain a dead-letter."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I am glad to welcome the suggestion just made by the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE as a proof that he approves the general principle which we have attempted to embody in this Bill. We have, as the Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON has stated, confined the operation of this part of the Bill to municipal areas, but if it is found at any future time that practical measures can be suggested for extending it to rural areas, and if suitable authorities can be found who can be trusted to carry it out, it will be a fortunate thing if the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE is still a member of this Council and is able at any future time to introduce a measure of legislation in this direction. I fully recognise the desirability, on purely abstract ground, of such extension, but I agree with the Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON that it will be impossible at the present stage of this Bill to carry out the suggestion. It is also always desirable to introduce changes of this kind in a gradual and tentative manner. We shall try it, at first in Calcutta and in other municipalities under the eyes of the public and under strict supervision, and if we find that it works satisfactorily, then there may be good grounds for extending it to rural areas; and if any portion of the procedure should require alteration, we shall have the advantage of the experience which has been here gained before extending it elsewhere.

"Turning to the general object of the Bill, which I am gratified to find has the unanimous approval of the Council, it is only necessary to say in a brief way what the procedure of the Government will be on this Bill being passed into Law and after it has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council. A site has already been selected by a Committee who took great pains and deserve our warm thanks for the trouble they took in examining a large number of sites in and around Calcutta. The site which has been selected seems to approve itself to all persons who have visited and examined

[*The President.*]

it, and who agree in pronouncing it to be a most suitable site for a Leper Asylum. The difference between the new asylum and the present one will be that the former will be a place of compulsory residence, for pauper lepers will not be allowed to leave the asylum whenever they like, whereas they are at present allowed to leave at their pleasure. The Asylum in Amherst Street was a very good one under existing arrangements and so long as it was not a compulsory place of abode for lepers, but now that we are able to secure their attendance by compulsion, we need pay less regard to the condition that the place should be one which would be popular, which would be near the markets and centres of traffic, and conveniently situated for begging. Those are the very circumstances which have led to the passing of this Bill, and the proposed site is one which lends itself with great facility to the imposing of compulsory segregation. We propose to part with the present asylum, to sell it and to use the funds obtained in this way to recoup the Government the cost of building a new asylum on the new site which has been selected. The price of the new ground will for the most part be met by the subscriptions which were raised in honour of the visit of our lamented Prince Albert Victor, which would be made over by the Committee who collected them for this purpose. We shall have to appoint Inspectors of Lepers and a Board, who will pay monthly visits and examine the asylum.

“The Board will be composed of the principal medical men of Calcutta, in whose judgment and discretion the Government and the Public will have confidence that no undue severity will be used. The treatment of lepers is a subject which is still open to very much doubt and discussion, and it will be undesirable that any measures of extreme stringency should be carried out beyond those which the majority of scientific men agree to be desirable, and which the conscience of the public will justify. I am, I believe, justified by the sense of this Council in thinking that we have in this case hit upon the happy means, and that we shall find that this Act will work well both for the benefit of the unfortunate lepers themselves as well as to the advantage of the community at large, who are in danger of contagion by the proximity of persons who suffer from this horrible disease.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

[*Sir John Lambert; Maulvi Abdul Jubbar.*]

THE CALCUTTA AND SUBURBAN POLICE ACTS, 1866, AMEND-
MENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to further amend the Suburban Police Act, 1866, and the Calcutta Police Act, 1866, be taken into consideration in order to the settlement of the clauses of the Bill.

The Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR, KHAN BAHADUR, said:—"As a member of the Select Committee I desire to make a few observations on the Bill now before the Council. It must be admitted that there exists in Calcutta the evil which the Bill proposes to deal with, and which ought to be put down by legislation. The Bill, as the Council is aware, was introduced at the instance of the Social Purity Committee, composed of gentlemen who have at heart the moral improvement of the Citizens of Calcutta, and who deserve every legislative assistance in carrying out their laudable object. No one will deny that solicitation to immorality is an act of gross misconduct, and much more so when it is done in a public place. Everybody interested in the well-being of the Society should vote for the punishment of the offence, and as far as I know there is no opposition to the offence being made punishable, but the objection is mainly against the investment of the Police with power to pounce upon such offenders. A human law is not like a law of nature that a breach of it should inevitably bring about the penalty as a matter of course. All human laws require human agency to carry them out, and Government must provide that agency. Accordingly Government has organised the Police for the execution of the Penal Laws. Therefore the Police must possess certain powers to bring offenders to justice. If the Police are not to have the limited power which section 5 of the Bill contemplates to confer on a selected few, the law will be inoperative,—a dead-letter. Immoral men and women know the people whom they should address, and naturally those accosted by them are rather amused than annoyed, but it is the innocent inhabitants and passers-by whose moral feelings are hurt by the indecent proposals made in their hearing. These persons, rather than those solicited, require the protection of the Police. I do not mean that the Police are immaculate or incapable of dragging innocent persons into Court, but if that be the reason for withholding from them the power of arrest under the

[*Maulvi Abdul Jubbar ; Sir John Lambert.*]

present Bill, it is equally applicable to all cases in which the Police are to be employed.

“In my humble opinion if there is any case in which the power of the Police is to be innocuous, it is the case of offence punishable under this Bill. There will be no danger to respectable women from the power of arrest given by this Bill, especially in a country where the zenana system prevails and where extreme modesty in the fair sex is the sign of respectability and good breeding. Here respectable females do not promenade the street in a manner that would render them liable to arrest. The Police have already got the power of arresting drunken men and women in the street, but I have not seen in my long experience a single case in which a respectable woman was brought up by the Police on a charge of being drunk and obstreperous. I can say that the Police seldom abuse their power in cases in which they act solely on their own responsibility, but they are often mischievous in cases in which they are sure to be supported by false complaints and lying witnesses. If they are to exercise their power of arrest under the present Bill only on complaints it will, I am afraid, raise a crop of false and vexatious prosecutions. Disappointed lovers will not unoften wreak their vengeance upon women who may have moral strength to set their faces against improper addresses. With these remarks, Sir, I would support the Bill as amended by the Select Committee.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT also moved that the clauses of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee. He said:—

“It will be seen that the Select Committee have introduced one modification of importance into the Bill as originally drafted. The original Bill contemplated the punishment of mere solicitation to immorality in a public place; but it has been justly pointed out that acts of immorality such as those to which the Bill refers are not in themselves an offence under the law, and that solicitation to commit such acts ought not by itself to be made punishable. The Select Committee therefore decided to adopt the wording of the English Law in this respect, and have inserted the words ‘to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passers-by,’ after the word ‘immorality’ in sections 2 and 5 of the Bill. The Bill,

[*Sir John Lambert.*]

as it now stands, is therefore substantially identical in this part of the wording with that of the English Law on the subject, which runs as follows:—

‘Every common prostitute or night-walker loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of prostitution or solicitation to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers . . . shall be liable to a penalty of not more than forty shillings, and it shall be lawful for any Constable belonging . . . to the Metropolitan Police Force to take into custody without warrant any one who shall commit any such offence within view of any such Constable.’

“The points of difference are these: First, under the English Law, imprisonment is not an alternative penalty. We have proposed imprisonment in this Bill in order to meet the case of male touts who are the chief offenders in Calcutta. Secondly, the English Law empowers any Constable to arrest, but looking to the constitution of the Police in India, we have proposed that the power of arrest should be limited to ‘any Police Officer above the rank of Native Constable, and such other officer as the Local Government and the Commissioner of Police may appoint in that behalf.’ Thirdly, in England, every prostitute loitering or being in any thoroughfare or public place for the purpose of solicitation is liable to arrest. The Police have no occasion to wait for any overt act of solicitation, and in this respect the Bill now before us does not go as far as the English Law. We have also inserted other safeguards to prevent abuse. The arrest is illegal if the name and address of the offender be known to the Police Officer, or can be ascertained by him then and there. I am glad to find from the letter of the Rev. MR. ASHTON, who addressed the Select Committee on the subject while the Bill was under consideration, that he expressed himself, on behalf of his Committee, as satisfied that the safeguards embodied in section 5 of the Bill ought to disarm apprehension of serious abuse. I do not think I need detain the Council with any further observations regarding this Bill. I can say with confidence on behalf of the Police of Calcutta that its provisions will be administered with moderation and discretion, and I am equally sure that the sagacity and sound judgment of the Magistrates of this City will ensure that each case laid before them will be dealt with in a manner which will at once suppress the evil, and also give satisfaction to the public.

“I have once more to say to the Council that this is not a Bill which the Executive have applied for to increase its own powers; it has been brought

[*Sir John Lambert; Mr. Ghose.*]

forward by the Government in response to an agitation on the subject by an influential section of the Calcutta Public, and the Government are satisfied that it is calculated to afford a remedy for an acknowledged evil which cannot be effectually dealt with by the law as it now stands, and they consider that no measures short of those contained in the Bill will attain the desired object."

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"The object of the amendment which stands in my name and which I now move is to state in clear and definite terms the class of persons with whom the Police will be empowered to deal under this measure. If you retain the present wording of the Bill, I am afraid it will open a very wide and dangerous field for the operations of the Police, for in that case persons who do not belong to the classes aimed at will also be at the mercy of an unscrupulous Police Officer who may choose to say that he or she was soliciting some other person to immorality, and it will also be seen from the words of the Metropolitan Act which have been just read by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that my amendment is in exact conformity with English Legislation on the subject. At the time of the case of Miss Cass, which created considerable sensation, it was pointed out by the Law Journal that the section of the Metropolitan Police Act, and of every other English, Scotch and Irish Act which deals with the case of nuisances in the public streets, contains a number of clauses, all of which, with one single exception, deal with the general public; but the clause which deals with this particular subject does not refer to the general public at all, but expressly provides that action is to be taken by the Police only in the case of prostitutes and night-walkers who may be guilty of this offence. The result is that it is a condition precedent to such a charge that the person accused must be known to the Police as a prostitute or a night-walker. The law therefore as it prevails in England is not directed against all Her Majesty's female subjects, but only against those who belong to a particular class, and I submit that this Council cannot do better than follow the analogy of the law of the United Kingdom, and state in express terms the class of persons with whom you intend to deal. With that object I move that in line 7 of section 2, the words 'Any prostitute or tout who' be substituted for the word 'Whoever.' I desire to add one word by way of explanation. In the English Act we have the expression 'night-walker.' Fortunately we have here no class of persons corresponding to that term, but we have, on the

[*Mr. Ghose ; Mr. Cotton.*]

other hand, a class of persons who are in the habit of touting for prostitutes, and I therefore substitute the word 'tout' for 'night-walker;' and as I understand the main object of the Bill is to deal with such persons, I trust my amendment will be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton said:—"I think the amendment proposed by my hon'ble friend is calculated to create some embarrassment and possibly to defeat one of the main objects with which legislation has been introduced into this Council. My hon'ble friend raised this proposal in Select Committee, and it was then considered, and the majority of the Committee were of opinion that the expression 'Whoever,' which the Bill contains, comprising all sections of the people in the most general terms, was better adapted to meet the object of the law than any definition confining it to a particular class of persons. There can be no doubt that if my hon'ble friend's amendment is accepted, any one who is prosecuted under this section will in the first instance call for proof before the Magistrate, that is to say, the burden of proof will lie on the prosecution to show that he or she is a tout or a prostitute. And although the difficulty of proving a woman who accosts a man in the street to be a prostitute is not likely to be considerable, yet in the case of touts the difficulty is likely to prove very great indeed. A Policeman may be perfectly sure that the rascal concerned is an actual tout, but when he is put to strict proof he may easily be non-plussed, and I apprehend that if the amendment is carried, the law, so far as regards touts, will become a dead-letter. The law as drafted by the Select Committee applies in general terms to all who solicit to immorality and cause thereby annoyance to the public, and although it is the case that the law when given effect to will practically apply to prostitutes and touts exclusively, there seems no objection to the general expression which is embodied in the draft Bill as it stands before you. If any other person than a tout or a prostitute should commit the offence contemplated by the Bill, I see no reason why he or she should not be punishable in the same manner as though a tout or a prostitute had committed the offence. Such cases will no doubt be exceedingly rare, but they may arise. The difficulty of proving a man or a boy to be a professional tout will be very great, and I for one am of opinion that the acceptance of the amendment will render the provisions of the Bill inoperative."

[*Sir Charles Paul; Mr. Beighton; Mr. Bonnerjee.*]

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I entirely support this amendment, and I am not persuaded by what has fallen from the Hon'ble MR. COTTON as to the propriety of the word 'Whoever' standing in the Bill. We are dealing with certain vices likely to be committed by certain classes of people. We have nothing to do here with the Community at large. We are dealing with the particular cases of prostitutes and touts, and I see no reason why, when dealing with such cases, we should not name them. Then, as to the question of proof, I can only say that any vigilant policeman must pretty well be aware of who the touts and prostitutes are in and about the locality where he is located, and there can be no difficulty in proving that a certain woman is a prostitute and a certain person is a well-known tout. The object is to prevent annoyance to persons of the nature of this description, and the law should be so worded as to prevent mistakes by referring to touts and prostitutes in such a manner that the object of the law will be at once known."

The Hon'ble MR. BEIGHTON said:—"I think, for very much the same reasons as those adduced by the Hon'ble MR. COTTON, that this amendment should not be accepted. The word 'tout' does not occur in the Bill nor in the English Act, on which the Bill professes to be founded, nor has it received any judicial interpretation, and I think that if that word is used, it will create many difficulties in bringing home offences. The word 'Whoever' is no doubt a sweeping word, but I cannot see why any person, whether a prostitute or a tout, or any other, should not come under the provisions of this Bill if he commits the offence against which this Bill provides. We are proposing to legislate against an offence—not merely against the classes who are most frequently guilty of the offence. There is no difficulty in understanding what the offence is, but if we define the classes to whom the Bill is to apply, there may be considerable difficulty in proving that a particular individual belongs to those classes. I think that to limit the scope of the Bill to prostitutes and touts will, to a great extent, render the provisions nugatory."

The Hon'ble MR. BONNERJEE said:—"I support this amendment. The difficulty which has been pointed out by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary and the Hon'ble the Legal Remembrancer seems to me to have no existence at all. The word proposed to be inserted is 'tout' simply, and not the words 'professional tout'; therefore if any person on behalf of a prosti-

[*Mr. Bonnerjee; Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf.*]

tute by words or signs or gestures solicits another person to immorality, he for the time being becomes a tout for such particular prostitute, and not for prostitutes in general; therefore I do not see the difficulty of prosecuting him on a charge of touting if he commits the act described. My principal reason for supporting this amendment is this: I am not aware of any legal definition of the word 'immorality.' The section runs thus:—'Whoever in a public place solicits any person to immorality.' What is the meaning of the word 'immorality' as used there? I do not know of any definition of 'immorality' in the English Law books or in the Indian Acts. The dictionary meaning of the word is 'an act or practice which contravenes the Divine commands or a social duty: injustice, dishonesty, fraud, slander, profaneness, gaming, intemperance, lewdness, are immoralities.' That is the definition as given in Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, edition 1874; and unless you connect immorality with some other words, so as to show that you mean sexual immorality, it will be almost impossible to prevent an over-energetic Policeman, fraught with zeal in his opposition to heathenism, from arresting a person who to the annoyance of another over-energetic person solicits such person to go to Kalighat to worship at the shrine of Kali on a charge of soliciting to immorality. Take another instance of a person who in the presence of a Policeman and to the annoyance of the inhabitants in a public place addresses slanderous words with regard to somebody else. Slander is immorality, and therefore the Policeman may immediately arrest him and take him before a Magistrate and may get him fined fifty rupees, or sentenced to imprisonment for eight days. I apprehend that it is not the object of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill to bring about such a result. You must therefore limit the meaning of the term 'solicits to immorality' by some reference to prostitutes and touts, and I think my hon'ble friend's amendment exactly meets the case; but if you leave the section as it stands, it will lead to very great abuse."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KHAN BAHADUR, said:—"As a member of the Select Committee who signed this Report, I submit that the arguments which have been advanced in favour of the amendment are not such as to commend the amendment to the acceptance of the Council. The arguments advanced by the hon'ble member who last spoke amount to this, that it is necessary that some words should be used in this

[*Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf; Mr. Smyth.*]

section which should point to the particular immorality contemplated or intended by this section. Now I submit that a fair and unbiassed reading of this section, bearing in mind the admitted scope and object of the measure, ought to lead a reasonable mind to the conclusion that the immorality referred to in section 2 is nothing but sexual immorality, and therefore I submit that it is not necessary for other words to be introduced in this section with the object of making it clear and manifest with what intention the word immorality is used. As regards the amendment itself, I submit that for the very reasons which the hon'ble mover of the amendment has assigned in favour of the amendment, that amendment should not be accepted: if the amendment is accepted, then the offender must be proved to be already a prostitute or tout, as the case may be, and the result will be that a novice or one who has just commenced to be initiated, and who has not become a full-fledged prostitute or tout, will not be liable; but I do not see why the operation of the Act should be so restricted and why there should be a period of probation and immunity. Even if the offence is committed by a person who for the first time is beginning to act as a tout, or who might not have practised prostitution before, I do not see why that offence should not be taken cognizance of under this Bill. If the main object of the amendment is to see that a Police Officer shall not be vested with powers which he might be tempted to abuse, then such object is safe, regard being had to the words which have already been added by the Select Committee. It was considered by the Select Committee that the addition of words 'to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passers-by' will afford a sufficient safeguard against abuse, and I submit that no reasonable ground exists any longer for the apprehension that the power of arrest will be used for purposes for which it is not intended."

The Hon'ble MR. SMYTH said:—"I wish to say one word in favour of the amendment. It seems to me that this Bill confers very great powers upon the Police. It is a Bill for a special purpose, and it seems to me that the amendment just provides what is required. The Bill is directed against a certain form of immorality, and the amendment proposes to limit its operation to prostitutes and touts, and I am very strongly of opinion that the Bill should not go beyond that. Personally I think we should all feel that it would be a very bad

[*Mr. Smyth ; Mr. Lyall ; Sir John Lambert ; the President.*]

thing if one innocent person is brought up under the provisions of the Bill, even if fifty prostitutes and touts were to escape."

The Hon'ble MR. LYALL said.—"The hon'ble mover of the amendment has based his amendment on the analogy of the English Law. But the offence which will be punishable under this Bill has nothing to do with the English Act. The offence is the overt act of solicitation, and I can see no reason whatever why a person who commits that overt act should only be punishable if he or she is first proved to be a tout or a prostitute. Under the English Act the offence is committed by a common prostitute going about the streets. No solicitation is required, and therefore the gist of the offence under the English Act is the character of the person who commits the act, but the gist of the offence under this Bill is the act committed."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT said:—"The real point is whether the omission of the words proposed by the amendment is likely to cause injustice, and will their insertion act as a proper safeguard? It appears to me that no danger need be apprehended to an innocent person from the Bill as it stands. As the Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR has said, he has seldom known an instance in which the Police have gone wrong in a case of this kind when left to themselves. As regards the public women the Police know perfectly well who they were, but as regards touts, although they knew who are touts, there may be some difficulty in proving it, and therefore I think it will be better to leave the Bill as it stands."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"In dealing with a question of this kind where no important change of principle is involved, but where a suggestion is made to make a slight alteration in the wording with a view to avoid a possible danger or of effecting a possible improvement, I feel strongly that the Council should be bound to a great extent by the action of its Select Committee, and I say this specially with reference to what has fallen from the hon'ble member who has addressed us for the first time just now (MR. SMYTH). I feel that unless the Council reposes confidence in the Select Committee, except where very good reason is found for not supporting their action, we may find it very difficult to get hon'ble members to go through the laborious work of examining

[*The President.*]

draft Bills and of improving and correcting them as they do now in Select Committee. I think the present question is one of this kind. I do not consider that the words suggested by the amendment will be destructive of the principle of the Bill, nor do I think they will effect any considerable improvement, but the arguments used in their favour seem to me on the whole more hostile to the Bill than anything which has not been said, and which may occur to hon'ble members.

"I always feel considerable diffidence when my views are opposed to those of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, whose long experience in this Council is unsurpassed, but I think he can hardly have noticed what the Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF alluded to, namely that, though the amendment did not suggest the idea, the speech of the hon'ble member who moved the amendment showed that he intended it so to act as to throw considerable difficulty or considerable delay in effecting what the Council desire to effect. He considers that the effect of the amendment will be that no person could be arrested by the Police unless he had been for a long time on the streets, or a long time acting as a tout, and become personally known to the Police; that we are to treat these abominable people as if they were foxes and give them a fair run; that every one of them was to get at least a month to practise immorality, and it is only after they have been corrupting the public and our young men for some considerable time that we are to allow the Police to interfere. This shows how disastrous would be the result if the proposed amendment were to become law.

"Then, with regard to the observations which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. BONNERJEE in his entertaining speech on the dictionary meaning of the word 'immorality,' I think he could hardly have intended us to take his speech seriously, because I think no member of this Council can conceive the possibility of the Police arresting any one under this Act for asking another to go to worship at Kalighat, or for uttering slander against any one in a public place. The instances he gave are so far-fetched and so ludicrous that it shows that the arguments he put before us could hardly have been intended to be seriously considered. I feel therefore bound to advise the Council not to accept the amendment which is now before us."

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee ; Sir Charles Paul ; Mr. Cotton.*]

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Yes 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. Smyth.
The Hon'ble Mr. Womack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bonnerjee.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Baner-
jee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul.

Noes 9.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf
Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Beighton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Collier.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall.
The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"It has been suggested to me by the Hon'ble MR. COTTON that the Government would be prepared to accept the amendment which stands in my name, subject to this modification, namely, that I should introduce the plural form as regards the words 'inhabitant or passer-by;' so that the amendment would run thus:—that in line 4 of the second paragraph of section 2, the words 'person solicited or of two or more of the inhabitants or passers-by' be substituted for the words 'inhabitants or passers-by.'"

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"The word 'inhabitants' is rather a dangerous word to use: it means not one or two or three, but a fair number of the inhabitants. I merely throw this out for the consideration of the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"The point to which I desire to invite particular attention is, that it is the principle of the Bill that a person should be punishable, not for soliciting to the annoyance of an individual, but to the annoyance of the public; and from that point of view there is very great difference between the wording of the amendment as it was originally drafted by my hon'ble friend and that which he has been good enough to say he is

[*Mr. Cotton; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

prepared to accept. I entirely concur with the remarks which fell from the Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR when he dwelt with much force on the valuable provisions of the present Bill in affording protection to the public who are outraged by these solicitations. If we are to depend on the complaint of the individual solicited, or if it were necessary to prove that the person solicited had been annoyed, then I am afraid that the value of the present Bill will be minimised. It is to be assumed, as the Council were told just now, that the offenders as a rule know perfectly well the classes of persons whom they accost, and certainly in many instances the persons accosted are not annoyed, and are not likely to complain of annoyance. It is not for their protection that we have introduced this legislation. It is for the protection of the general public. From this point of view I wish to impress upon the Council the advisability of the provisions of this Bill being worded as in the English Law, where the same principle is maintained by the use of the word 'inhabitants' in the plural. There is no difficulty, I apprehend, in determining who are the inhabitants of a locality or who are the passers-by in that particular place. The custom of calling upon the Legislature to define the meaning of words is liable to great abuse. We must depend upon the Courts to exercise reasonable sagacity and commonsense in interpreting words of this nature. I understood the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to say that the word 'inhabitant' should be defined, but I am afraid there will be no end to it if questions of this kind are thrust upon us."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE also moved that in line 6 of the second paragraph of section 5, the words "on the complaint of the person annoyed or of two or more inhabitants or passers-by whose names and addresses shall be ascertained by the Police Officer" be inserted after the word "may." He said:—

"The section to which this amendment refers was the subject of considerable debate when this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. I will not repeat those arguments on the present occasion. It is not necessary to do so. I should have preferred if this section were altogether abandoned, and if solicitation to immorality were declared to be an offence, and the

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

rest of the Bill were dropped. I am aware of the objection to this course. It has been said that if this were done the Bill would be inoperative. It would be operative when the person injured chose to complain, otherwise not. Is it not the case with regard to a large class of offences that they are not cognizable by the Police? The person injured sets in motion the machinery of the law, and the law becomes operative. We are legislating for the first time in regard to a new matter altogether, and it is of the first importance that we should so legislate that the law does not operate with severity upon the people. I would place this class of offences in the category of non-cognizable offences. I am unwilling to add to the powers of the Police, even for so laudable a purpose as the promotion of social purity; for I fear it would lead to abuse and would be used as an instrument for levying blackmail.

"I claim for my amendment that it is supported by the Association at whose instance this legislation has been undertaken. They have not left us in the dark as to their views. We have a letter from the REV. MR. ASHTON, the Convener of the Committee of the Social Purity Association. I will read the last paragraph of his letter. He there says:—

'The Committee feel the force of the remarks that have been made as to the possible working of section 5 of the Bill, but they think that section 2 will be practically inoperative without some such provision, as is contained in section 5, while the safeguard imposed in that section ought to disarm the apprehension of serious abuse, especially if the section be so far modified as to make arrest lawful only at the instance of the person solicited.'

"The Committee recommend the safeguard which is embodied in my amendment. They suggest that the section be so far modified as to make arrest lawful only at the instance of the person solicited. That is the gist of my amendment. The person solicited must complain, and then only will the Police arrest. If we make this concession we satisfy the demands of public opinion, and at the same time conform to the views of the Social Purity Party. I am afraid that without some such safeguard this section will be converted into an engine of oppression, and an instrument for the purpose of levying blackmail. I am free to acknowledge that the Government is actuated in this matter by the purest of motives, and that it is entitled to command in an unstinted degree the co-operation of public opinion. My amendment seeks to bring about this result and to enlist public opinion on behalf of this measure by reconciling the interests of social purity with those of personal liberty."

[*Mr. Beighton.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BEIGHTON said:—"I desire, like the Hon'ble MR. COTTON to associate myself with much that has fallen from the Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR. It is impossible not to respect the motives of those who have taken the initiative in this matter or to withhold sympathy from their conscientious efforts in the cause of morality and social purity. I will go further and admit that though the evil against which we are asked to legislate has not attained in Calcutta anything like the serious and scandalous proportions which it has reached in London and some Continental Capitals, still it is clear from what was said by the Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT when he introduced the Bill, and from the observations he has made to-day, that there are areas in Calcutta where public propriety is scandalized by open solicitations to immorality, and, to check this evil, legislation is undoubtedly demanded.

"But while I concede so much, it must not be lost sight of that the Bill not only creates in this country a new offence, but it introduces a novel procedure. Speaking very generally, the power of the Police to arrest without warrant and without complaint is restricted to heinous offences and offences against the public tranquility. The new offence defined by this Bill certainly does not come within either of these classes. It has been contended by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill that reasonable precautions against misconduct on the part of the Police have been taken by limiting the exercise of the power conferred on the Police by the Bill to an officer 'above the rank of Police Constable.' This provision would, I suppose, allow any European Constable to take action under section 5 of the Bill. If so, it goes very far, as I shall hope to show presently, beyond the ordinary Municipal Law of England. Then, again, there is no restriction whatever as regards the rank of the 'other officer,' whom the Local Government or the Commissioner of Police may empower under the Act. This also is a point, as it appears to me, worthy of notice in considering the sufficiency of the safeguard introduced into the Bill.

"When I read the debate which took place in this Council on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill, I must confess I shared, and still share to some extent, the misgivings to which eloquent expression was given by the hon'ble mover of the present amendment and the Hon'ble MR. GHOSH. Without going so far as to anticipate the wholesale blackmailing and oppressive treatment of the poorer classes of the community, I do think that the Act may occasionally be used as a

[*Mr. Beighton.*]

means of extortion, and my fears on this head are by no means allayed by the arguments we have heard to-day from the Hon'ble MAULVI ABDUL JUBBAR. The hon'ble member spoke of the immunity from arrest or annoyance that the zenana system conferred upon respectable native females. But has the hon'ble member forgotten that there are other females of a humbler class, whose avocations compel them to pass through the streets of Calcutta, even at night, with perfectly innocent motives? I cannot but fear that though there may be no such widespread mischief as the Hon'ble MR. GHOSH has prophesied, there may be, if no additional safeguard be introduced into the Bill, some individual cases of extortion, and that scandals may in isolated instances occur which may reasonably shock the whole community.

“ The Council will perhaps permit me to detain them while I make some observations on the law as it exists in England and in other countries. If I understood the hon'ble mover of the Bill rightly, he said in his introductory speech that the Police possessed in England the same power as it is proposed to confer upon them by this Bill, and both he and the Hon'ble MR. COTTON referred to the words of section 54, 2 and 3 Vic., Chapter 47, as the foundation for the Bill. I must confess, however, I am surprised to find that neither of the hon'ble members seem to be aware that this Act is in force only in the Metropolis. The law as regards all the other Municipal Corporations in England is contained in the 'Towns Clauses Consolidation Act,' section 28 of which renders punishable every common prostitute or night-walker loitering and importuning passengers for the purposes of prostitution. This Act, however, contains no provision as to how the law is to be enforced, but merely defines the offence. That provision is to be found in section 253 of the Public Health Act of 1878; and not to detain the Council by unnecessary reference to technical details, I may say at once that no cognizance can be taken by the Police of the offence defined, nor can they arrest or prosecute any offender except on the complaint of some person aggrieved. This is the law as regards ordinary municipal boroughs in England, and it is well that the Council should note that we are proposing to confer upon the Police of Calcutta exceptional powers which exist in England only for the government of the Metropolis. Even in the Metropolis it is a matter of common notoriety that a Police Magistrate will not convict on the uncorroborated evidence of a Police Constable. The case of Miss Cass, which has been so often referred to,

[*Mr. Beighton.*]

is not an illustration of the imperfection of the law as it stands, but rather a proof of its inadequacy to prevent an occasional instance of oppression and a forcible example of the mode in which an unscrupulous Police Constable may, under colour of the law, act in defiance of its provisions.

“The law in other countries, so far as I have been able to ascertain, is very much the same as in the municipal boroughs of England. In America all or nearly all the State Legislatures have enacted that no police officer can arrest, and no complaint can be entertained in the Police Courts except at the instance of some one who has been aggrieved and who publicly comes forward to state that he has been aggrieved. In Germany the law is the same, while in Italy the power of interference is still more restricted. No police officer has the right to arrest any person for soliciting to immorality whether a complaint is made or not. The person aggrieved must himself lodge a complaint before a Magistrate. An attempt to legislate for the towns of Rome and Naples on something like the lines of the present Bill was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.

“This summary, brief as it is, is, I trust, sufficient to show the Council that any powers conferred upon the Police to interfere in cases of solicitation are regarded throughout the civilised world with great distrust. But while I am bound to say that I cannot vote for section 5 of the Bill as it is drafted, I do not think the Council ought to accept the amendment now under discussion.

“I entirely concur with what has been urged by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary and the Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT, both to-day and during the former debate, that if the person solicited or any other person is to be compelled to give his name and address before any complaint as to solicitation can be recognized by the Police, the provisions of the Act will be rendered altogether nugatory. The publicity attending such a provision would practically deter either the person solicited or any member of the public who was present from coming forward and complaining of any solicitation either addressed to him or which took place in his presence. But this is a very different thing from saying that no complaint ought to be made. We have been told several times in this Council that the Bill is framed in the interests of the public. If so, it is surely not too much to expect that some individual will come forward in the interests of the public and make a complaint. I think that a passer-by who

[*Mr. Beighton.*]

might well shrink from giving his name and address need not shrink from putting the machinery of the Bill in motion and claiming the protection of the Police when there is no such ordeal to be faced. It may be argued by those who support the more drastic proposal of the hon'ble member that my suggestion would not be a sufficient precaution against extortion. I do not share this apprehension. It would be perfectly well-known both to the police and the public that the former could not act otherwise than on complaint of some kind, even if it be a complaint of an unknown person, and this would in practice operate as a check on malpractices. The Police would be unable to levy blackmail from prostitutes and their servants without a conspiracy which would require at least one confederate, and this would greatly increase the chances of detection; and if any attempt were habitually made by any police officer to secure convictions under this section by falsely alleging that a complaint had been made by some one unknown to him, he would, after a short time, infallibly be detected by his superior officers, and no Magistrate would attach any credence to his evidence.

"I have one more observation to make as to one of the safeguards in the Bill on which stress has been laid by the hon'ble member opposite (Mr. Cotton). The provision for limiting the power of arrest to cases where the offender refuses to give his name and address appears to me illusory, for there is nothing to prevent a dishonest police officer from asserting that the offender refused to give these particulars, whether he did so or not.

"I have been precluded, owing to my very recent appointment as a member of this Council, from giving the usual notice, but I have drafted an amendment to-day which will, I hope, meet with the approval of the Council, and have handed it to His Honour the President. If he permits me to do so, I will move at the proper time that after the word 'may' in the sixth line of paragraph 2 of section 5, the words 'at the instance of any person aggrieved' be inserted. The 'person aggrieved' may be either the person solicited, or any member of the public, who was present and was annoyed by the act of solicitation. This is, after all, a small amendment, but I hope the Council, and even the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, will accept it as sufficient to meet the fears that have been expressed as to the effect of the exceptional powers conferred upon the Police."

[*Mr. Cotton.*]

The Hon'ble Mr. COTTON said:—"I venture to trouble the Council with a few words with reference to the proposal of the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE, and also with regard to the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. BEIGHTON. I must say that certain of these observations seem to me calculated to mislead the Council as to the powers already exercised by the police in this town. If I understand my hon'ble friend correctly, he laid down the law to be that only in cases of heinous offences and with regard to public disturbances had the police power to arrest without warrant. It appears to me that my hon'ble friend entirely lost sight of a very large number of offences with regard to what are termed nuisances, which are tried by Magistrates. All matters which relate to Public Nuisances are cognisable by the police. The police may arrest persons committing such nuisances without warrant. The Calcutta Police Act enumerates in section 66 a vast number of offences of that nature, the essence of which is that they cause public annoyance; in other words, that they are nuisances. There is a special section which empowers the police to arrest without warrant persons found drunk or incapable of taking care of themselves, or are guilty of rioting in the streets. Amongst other offences are included the exposing of one's person, exposing sores and wounds, and begging: all these are substantive offences, for which the police can arrest without warrant. The point is this, that any police officer may arrest in the case of such offences without warrant; and it was originally proposed by the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE that the same power of arresting without warrant should be extended to the new offence now created; in other words, that it should be an offence for which any police officer may arrest without a warrant. [The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—"My hon'ble friend will pardon me. I made that statement at a time when I was not aware that the offence was an offence cognisable by the Police."] But as a matter of fact all these offences are cognisable by any police officer, and it was proposed by the Social Purity Association that the offence of solicitation should be added to the offences enumerated in this section of the Calcutta Police Act. That was a step beyond what the Government was prepared to take. There is no doubt that this is a new offence,—this solicitation to commit immorality to the annoyance of the public,—and the Government are most anxious that a new offence of this kind should be safeguarded in such a way as to ensure that the public should be protected.

[*Mr. Cotton.*]

“With this view various safeguards were proposed, one of which was that the power of arrest should be restricted to a police officer above the rank of native constable, and to police officers specially appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor or the Commissioner of Police, and other safeguards were added. I lay much stress on this consideration, as I think it cuts at the root of the objection which my hon’ble friend takes to allowing these powers to be exercised by the police. The English Metropolitan Law places this power in the hands of any constable of police. We have not done that. I wish hon’ble members carefully to consider that point. The Government has been most anxious that powers conferred upon the police should not be abused, and I think the Council may accept the assurance of the Hon’ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT that the discretion vested in the police will be judiciously exercised.

“Then, as to the proposal contained in the amendment that cases of this kind should only be taken up on complaint—a proposal which is substantially endorsed by the Hon’ble MR. BEIGHTON when he recommends that cases shall only be brought at the instance of the party aggrieved. I object as strongly to one amendment as to the other. The object of the law is to create an offence which is an offence against the public, not an offence against an individual. This offence comes in the same category as all public nuisances which have designedly been made cognizable by the police, and for which they can arrest without warrant; and as this new offence classes itself in the category of public nuisances, it is legitimately and properly an offence for which the police may arrest without warrant. There is no harm in any one complaining. If an individual is annoyed he can complain; but the police will act as guardians of the public welfare under this law. The public is aggrieved by solicitation, but individual members of the public will not complain in such cases. I cannot imagine myself in the position of a complainant in such a case, and I should be very much surprised if any hon’ble member would go so far as to complain to the police or to a Magistrate of an offence under this section. I think we should leave the power of acting in cases of nuisances of this kind in the hands of the police, who are the custodians of the public welfare. We know from experience that individuals will not complain. It is not the case in Calcutta only, but all the world over, that the person solicited is probably the very last person who will complain. I hope, gentlemen, you will vote against this amendment.”

[*Sir Charles Paul; Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf.*]

The Hon'ble SIR CHARLES PAUL said:—"I do not understand my hon'ble friend, the Legal Remembrancer, to have desired that an arrest should not be made without warrant, but he desired simply that the arrest should be at the instance of the person aggrieved, in order to prevent any Policeman taking malicious or capricious action under this section. My mind has vacillated between the two questions whether there should be a complaint or not; but on the whole I have come to the conclusion that it would be better to have a complaint, and what has convinced me is the second portion of the amendment, of which notice has been given by the Hon'ble MR. GHOSE, namely, that the Magistrate may, when he finds it necessary, require the complainant to appear and give evidence. The Hon'ble MR. COTTON has suggested that the offence with which this Bill deals is an offence which comes under the category of a Public Nuisance; that the Policeman is the guardian of the public welfare. I never knew that before, but we live and learn. He is a gentleman, no doubt, who is employed to keep the peace and to do other things, but I never knew that he was the custodian of the public welfare. Any one of the public should be at liberty to set the Police in motion, but he should not be bound to come forward and give evidence. The advantage of this course will be that it will put an end to the possibility of a Policeman acting capriciously or maliciously."

The Hon'ble MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF, KHAN BAHADUR, said:—"When this Bill was being referred to the Select Committee, I suggested that the words 'on complaint' might be introduced in this section, but in the Select Committee certain modifications were made which rendered it unnecessary that the words 'on complaint' should be introduced. The Bill as it stood before afforded every facility for abuse of its powers by the Police, but the words which the Select Committee introduced provided sufficient safeguard against such abuse: the words which the Select Committee introduced were that the solicitation must be 'to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passers-by.' After the introduction of these words it is unnecessary that there should be a complaint. The section having been thus amended, and for the exercise of the power of arrest it being necessary that the names and addresses of the inhabitants should be known, no urgency exists for a complaint. I shall therefore vote against this amendment."

[*Maulvi Serajul Islam ; Mr. Bonnerjee ; the President.*]

The Hon'ble MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM, KHAN BAHADUR, said:—"The object of this amendment is to prevent a Police Officer arresting a person of his own motion in such a case. By this Bill you are creating a new offence, and are giving additional powers to the Police, and therefore it is essentially necessary that there should be some safeguard. I do not think the safeguard provided by section 5 is quite sufficient; and if that is so, I submit that the Police ought not to take any action unless on the complaint of the person who has been solicited or of the inhabitants or passers-by. If the gist of the offence is the annoyance caused, how is the Police Officer to know that annoyance has been caused unless there is a complaint? The complaint would be the test of the annoyance; and therefore I humbly think that the addition of the words proposed in this amendment are very necessary. It was said by the Hon'ble MR. COTTON that the object of the law is to provide a remedy against a public nuisance. If that is so, what is the test that the conduct of a certain person amounts to a public nuisance? It is a complaint, and unless there is a complaint, it cannot be said that there is any offence at all."

The Hon'ble MR. BONNERJEE said:—"I also support this amendment, and the reason which has been given by the hon'ble gentleman, who has just spoken, is so conclusive that I do not think it necessary to adduce any other reason. I rise chiefly to enter my respectful protest against English Law and English Statutes being brought to bear upon the consideration of policy in this Council when those Statutes and those Laws are of a character which take away from the liberty of the subject; when it is urged on behalf of the people of this Country that such and such institutions exist in England, the answer given on behalf of the Government is that the condition of things in England differs entirely from those in India, and therefore you cannot have English institutions given to you. If we are not to have English institutions favouring the liberty of the subject, do not let us have English institutions which do not favour the liberty of the subject."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"The reasons against requiring the person aggrieved to make a formal complaint have been fully stated on various occasions, and have been stated again on this occasion. I cannot say that anything that has been said has materially altered my view or has led me to think

[*The President ; Mr. Beighton.*]

that there should be a complaint. The object in view is to stop the commission of the offence, but we shall weaken the measures taken to stop it if we require a complaint. I do not feel the same objection to the amendment about to be proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. BEIGHTON, namely, that the Police Officer should act at the instance of the person aggrieved. Practically, we know that something of the kind does take place: the Police will not act unless moved by some person who is aggrieved."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ays 7.

The Hon'ble Mr Smyth
The Hon'ble Mr. Womack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bonnerjee.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam
Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur
Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath
Banerjee.

Noes 9.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad
Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Beighton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar
Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall.
The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

So the Motion was lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. BEIGHTON said:—"I have already detained the Council for so long a time with the arguments on which my amendment is based that I do not intend to inflict another speech upon them. I have to thank the Hon'ble MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM for an argument which strengthens the reasons for my amendment, and that is the doubt which the Police must feel in ascertaining whether any annoyance has been caused unless some complaint has been made. I have expressly used the word 'instance' instead of the formal word 'complaint' in order that it should be understood that the person making the complaint is not bound to appear and give evidence. I move that in line 6 of the second paragraph of section 5, the words 'at the instance of any person aggrieved' be inserted after the word 'may.'"

[*Mr. Cotton; Sir John Lambert.*]

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"The objections I took to the Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE'S motion apply with equal force to this amendment. In fact, I feel that there is no radical distinction between the two amendments: the difference is the difference between tweedledum and twoddledee! There is no difference between a provision in the law authorising action to be taken by the police on a complaint made and action taken by the police at the 'instance' of the person aggrieved,—whether it is called a complaint, a statement, or a representation I do not care,—but the fact remains that in either case the police will not be able to take action unless some person comes forward and makes a representation to them. I understand from the observation that Your Honour dropped a minute ago, that you are of opinion that the police would not act except at the instance of some person who might be aggrieved. With due deference to that opinion, which I do not hold, I would refer to cases of public nuisances in which the police do act on their own authority; in the case, for instance, of a carriage driven on the wrong side of the road or without lights, in such cases the police take up the driver. There is no complaint; the police do not act at the instance of a person aggrieved; they act on general instructions given to them. Again, when a person is drunk and disorderly in a public place, the passers-by do not say 'arrest that person,' but the police arrest him of their own accord. Any police officer may arrest in such cases. In this particular instance, which creates a scandal to the community, it is also proposed that the police shall act on their own authority; but a safeguard is enacted, only the higher officers of police shall be so empowered. To suppose that members of the public will come forward to complain is chimerical, and if this amendment is carried, the law had better not be passed at all."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT said:—"I entirely agree with what has fallen from the Hon'ble MR. COTTON. It will be useful, I think, for the Council to know what generally takes place in such cases. I have been in Calcutta, in the appointment which I have the honour to hold, for a long time, and I can say that, as a rule, complaint is made not to the subordinate Police but direct to the Commissioner of Police. It is made by persons of respectability, and the complaint is that in a certain locality an annoyance of the kind referred to is caused, and the Commissioner of Police is asked to take such steps as will enable the residents to get relief. The Commissioner then places a selected officer in the locality, and instructs him to take steps to stop the nuisance. That

[*Sir John Lambert ; the President.*]

is what generally happens. But if the Police on duty in the street are to wait until they are called upon by individuals, or by the residents of the locality, or by persons aggrieved, to make arrests, then this Act will assuredly be a dead-letter, and it had far better be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"I trust that the prophecy of the Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT will not be found to be a truthful one, supposing this amendment to be carried. It must be observed that even the chief supporters of the Social Purity Association, at whose instance mainly the Government has moved in this matter, have supported an idea of this kind, and I confess, in spite of what has been said, that I think the proper and reasonable procedure is that the persons aggrieved should make the first move in the matter, and I am inclined to think they would call in the Police to stop annoyances of the sort, provided it would not result in their having to make an appearance before the Magistrate at some future date. Even granting that this Act becomes a dead-letter, there will be later opportunities for the Council to enlarge the powers given to the Police. If we find that what we have done is insufficient, we can do something more. But in all cases of this kind it seems desirable to step moderately, and not to rush into a new departure. On these grounds, after hearing all that has been said, my personal feeling is in favour of the amendment of the Hon'ble MR. BEIGHTON."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 12.

The Hon'ble Mr. Smyth.
The Hon'ble Mr. Womack.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bonnerjee.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Mr. Dutt.
The Hon'ble Mr. Beighton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Mr. Collier.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul.

Noes 6.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall.
The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

So the Motion was carried.

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee ; Mr. Cotton ; Mr. Ghose.*]

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE moved that in line 9 of the second paragraph of section 5, the words "person solicited or of two or more of the inhabitants or passers-by" be substituted for the words "inhabitants or passers-by." He said:—

"This amendment is the same as that which has been accepted by this Council on my motion in reference to section 4."

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said:—"I cannot agree to this amendment, and would wish my name to appear as opposed to it. I believe it will prove to be an injurious provision in the law."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. GHOSE said:—"I think it necessary to bring forward the motion which stands in my name for reasons which I shall state. On the last occasion when this Bill was before the Council, several hon'ble members agreed with me as to the dangerous character of the powers which were proposed to be conferred on the Police, and I have not heard anything in the Select Committee or in the debates which have taken place to-day which induces me to alter my opinion. On the contrary, the more I have reflected and the more I have discussed the matter with my friends, the more fully am I convinced that it will be dangerous to pass this Act without some more efficient safeguards than are provided in the Bill. No doubt the amendments which have just been carried go to a certain extent to meet the object I have in view, but there is one matter which has been overlooked. A Police Officer is bound to take action at the instance of some person or persons aggrieved, but unless you also compel him to ascertain the name and address of the persons making complaint, you leave us exactly where we are, because we shall have nothing more than the bare statement of the Policeman that some persons complained to him, but he did not know who they were or where to find them. It is absolutely necessary that where a false case is brought against an innocent woman, the Police Officer should be able to disclose the name and address of the person who set the law in motion. The object of my amendment is not, that in every case or in the majority of cases the person or persons who complained should be compelled to give evidence in Court.

"In the vast majority of cases where the offence is committed in the public streets, the persons charged will either be prostitutes or touts; there will be no

[*Mr. Ghose; Mr. Cotton; Mr. Beighton.*]

dispute in such cases; the persons charged will admit the offence, and the whole thing will be over in a minute. But my amendment is intended to meet the case where the woman denies the charge, and where she is able to prove to the satisfaction of the trying Magistrate that she is not a prostitute, but a respectable person. In such cases the Court should have the power to compel the person who is responsible for a malicious and false prosecution to come forward and give evidence. I submit that this is still necessary; otherwise you would leave such innocent persons without any remedy whatever. This class of cases may be very rare, but such cases may occur, and I think a safeguard should be provided to meet them. I still hold that there is no necessity whatever for this legislation, and I respectfully advise some of those who are agitating in this direction to look homewards and to direct their exuberant energies towards the purification of Regent Street and Piccadilly, and a hundred other important thoroughfares in London and in every other large European City compared with which our streets may be regarded as models of purity. However, be that as it may, I submit that if we do pass an enactment such as this, the amendment which I now propose should be accepted, as it will tend to some extent at least to minimise the dangers and the evils which I apprehend. With these remarks, I move that at the end of section 5 the following provisos be added:—

‘ Provided that it shall be the duty of every Police Officer taking action under this section to ascertain the name and address of the person aggrieved :

‘ Provided, further, that the person aggrieved need not attend to give evidence unless required by the Magistrate so to do.’

The Hon'ble MR. COTTON said :—“I most strongly oppose this, as I have done all previous amendments in the same direction. It strikes at the very principle of the Bill, which is to provide for certain offences against the public and not against individuals. A clause of this kind will stultify the Bill, and I hope the Council will not pass this amendment.”

The Hon'ble MR. BEIGHTON said :—“I think, for the reasons I have already fully placed before the Council, that this amendment ought not to be accepted. I may observe with regard to the second of the two provisos, the Magistrate already has the power, under the ordinary law, of summoning any person to give evidence in any case before him, and I can see no possible object in passing a provision which is redundant and merely draws unnecessary attention

[*Mr. Beighton; Sir John Lambert; the President.*]

to the powers conferred upon all Courts of Law. I am by no means sure that the proviso will not have the opposite effect to that contemplated by the hon'ble member."

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT said:—"I am afraid that these provisos will not help us. The state of the Law will very soon be known, and all that the person charged will have to do will be to deny that he or she committed the offence, and request that the person or persons at whose instance the arrest was made be produced, and it will invariably happen that the person who has given his name to the Police will be summoned by the Magistrate to give evidence. As soon as this is known, the law will become inoperative, and there will certainly be no possibility of oppression or illegal conduct on the part of the Police, for the simple reason that they will cease to act at all."

The Hon'ble THE PRESIDENT said:—"My objection to this amendment is, that I fear it will make the law very largely inoperative. Persons aggrieved, will prefer to undergo the annoyance rather than face the trouble and annoyance of appearing in the Police Court; and this will especially be the case with ladies who are ignorant of the nature of a Police Court, and who would naturally object to appear in such cases. I think it will be extremely unwise to make it impossible for people to rid themselves of the annoyance which they suffer. I trust all who desire the success of this Bill, and to support the action of the Government in bringing it forward, will vote against this amendment."

The Motion being put, the Council divided:—

Ayes 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Smyth.
The Hon'ble Mr. Womaok.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bonnerjee.
The Hon'ble Maharaja Sir Luchmessur
Singh Bahadur of Darbhanga.
The Hon'ble Mr. Ghose.
The Hon'ble Babu Surendranath
Banerjee.
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul.

Noes 9.

The Hon'ble Maulvi Muhammad Yusuf
Khan Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Serajul Islam Khan
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Beighton.
The Hon'ble Mr. Buckland.
The Hon'ble Maulvi Abdul Jubbar Khan
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. Bourdillon.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lyall.
The Hon'ble Sir John Lambert.
The Hon'ble Mr. Cotton.

So the Motion was lost.

[*Sir John Lambert; Mr. Buckland.*]

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN LAMBERT moved that the Bill, as settled in Council, be passed. He said :—

“The Bill has been very materially altered, and I trust it will be found to work, but I am very doubtful whether it will have the effect which is desired.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

THE LAND RECORDS MAINTENANCE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. BUCKLAND moved that the Hon'ble MR. BEIGHTON be appointed to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the maintenance of Records of Rights in Bengal, and for the recovery of the cost of Cadastral Surveys and Settlements in the place of the Hon'ble MR. WILKINS.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Saturday, the 30th instant.

CALCUTTA;
 The 26th April, 1895. }

GORDON LEITH,
 Assistant Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
 Legislative Department.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.

The Council met at the Council Chamber on Saturday, the 30th March, 1895.

Present:

The HON'BLE SIR CHARLES ALFRED ELLIOTT, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*.

The HON'BLE H. J. S. COTTON, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE SIR JOHN LAMBERT, K.C.I.E.

The HON'BLE D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

The HON'BLE J. A. BOURDILLON.

The HON'BLE F. R. S. COLLIER.

The HON'BLE C. E. BUCKLAND.

The HON'BLE T. D. BEIGHTON.

The HON'BLE R. C. DUFT, C.I.E.

The HON'BLE SURENDRANATH BANERJEE.

The HON'BLE L. GHOSE.

The HON'BLE MAULVI SERAJUL ISLAM KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE W. C. BONNERJEE.

The HON'BLE J. G. WOMACK.

The HON'BLE MAULVI MUHAMMAD YUSUF KHAN BAHADUR.

The HON'BLE C. E. SMYTH.

THE BENGAL PROVINCIAL SERVICE BUDGET FOR 1895-96.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON moved for the discussion of the Bengal Provincial Service Budget for 1895-96.

-The Motion was put and agreed to.

EXCISE REVENUE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

The Excise Revenue shows an increase in the revised estimates for 1894-95, and in the budget estimates for 1895-96. The receipts from license and distillery fees and duties for the sale of liquors and drugs amounted to

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee ; Mr. Bourdillon.*]

Rs. 94,90,000 in the revised estimates for 1894-95, showing an increase of Rs. 3,55,000 over the actuals of 1893-94. Will the Government be pleased to state how much of this increase is due to Outstills? Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Outstills in 1893-94 and the number in 1894-95, district by district, if practicable?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“ The information asked for cannot now be furnished. The receipts from Outstills in 1893-94 can be given separately, but those for 1894-95 cannot be shown, as the year has not closed. In framing revised estimates, separate estimates are not prepared of receipts under the different heads, so that it is impossible now to give details of the estimated total of Rs. 94,90,000 in 1894-95.

“ The number of Outstills in 1893-94 was 2,034; the number actually open in 1894-95 is not yet known to Government. The distribution of Outstills by districts will be found in Table V appended to the Board's Excise Administration Report for 1893-94, to which I beg to refer the Hon'ble Member.”

OPERATION OF THE OUTSTILL SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Whether the Outstill system, which was condemned by Parliament some years ago and abolished in most parts of Bengal, has been reintroduced in some parts of some districts within the last three years; whether a proposal to reintroduce that system into some parts of the Bankura district is now before the Board of Revenue or the Government of Bengal; and whether, in consideration of the general condemnation of the Outstill system by the public and by the House of Commons, the Local Government has considered it necessary, or will consider it necessary, in future, to consult local opinion, or public bodies representing public opinion, before reintroducing the Outstill system into any part of any district where it has once been abolished?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“ During the last three years Outstills have been reintroduced in part of one district only, viz., Cuttack, where in 1893 six Outstills were sanctioned in a jungly part of the district remote from the Sadar distillery and bordering on the Gurjat frontier.

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

“A proposal was made to Government to reintroduce the Outstill system into certain sparsely populated tracts of the Bankura district, but the Lieutenant-Governor has already negatived the proposal. The Government of Bengal is always careful to ascertain the bent of local feeling and all the circumstances of the locality before introducing a change of the kind described; but in jungly localities, such as those referred to as being tracts to which the Outstill system is suitable, it can hardly be said that public feeling exists.”

RECEIPTS FROM COURTS OF LAW AND STAMPS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

The receipts from Courts of Law have been estimated at Rs. 8,90,000; the expenditure under the same head is estimated at Rs. 90,32,000. The receipts from Stamps are estimated at Rs. 1,25,25,000. Three-fourths of this sum are credited to the Provincial Funds. If the Stamp Revenue were credited to the Courts of Law, there would be a surplus balance. This, however, is not done; the deficit in connection with the Courts of Law is met from the general revenues of the province. Will the Government consent to credit the receipts under Stamps to Courts of Law, and devote a reasonable percentage of the surplus balance to the improvement of the Courts of Law by adding to the number of Munsifs, raising the pay of the ministerial establishment, and by such other means as to the Government may seem fit?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to give any such assurance as that asked for. All Provincial Receipts are credited to the Provincial Funds from which expenditure is sanctioned under the various heads according to the requirements and the relative importance of each. The theory that certain items of Revenue should be set apart and hypothecated to certain items of outlay cuts at the root of Provincial Finance, and would render it absolutely unworkable. It is difficult as it is in most years to make revenue and expenditure balance each other, and it would be impossible, or intolerably inconvenient even if possible, to make an innumerable number of sub-heads balance each other, and to earmark every item of revenue as applicable only to the corresponding item of expenditure.”

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee ; Mr. Bourdillon.*]

IRRIGATION WORKS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

The working expenses under "Irrigation" show a steady tendency to increase. The working expenses were Rs. 14,55,000 in 1893-94; in 1894-95 they were Rs. 14,67,000; for 1895-96 they have been estimated at Rs. 14,90,000. Further, the receipts from Irrigation under all heads show a steady decrease. The actuals for 1893-94 were Rs. 25,45,000, the revised estimate for 1894-95 was Rs. 23,43,000, which is Rs. 88,000 less than the budget estimate for the same year, and the budget estimate for 1895-96 has been fixed at Rs. 23,86,000. Explanation is solicited as to the increase in the working charges and the decrease in the receipts under this head?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

"The estimated increase in working expenses during 1894-95 and 1895-96 is due to the heavy cost which has been, and will be, incurred in making good the damage done to the Midnapore Canal by the cyclone of May, 1893.

"The estimated falling off in the receipts is due to the fact that the figures of 1893-94 were abnormally inflated by larger traffic in the Orissa Canals and by the recovery of old arrears in the Midnapore Canal. These facts have already been stated in the last sentence of paragraph 4 of my Explanatory Note."

SALE OF QUININE BY POSTAL PEONS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

The receipts from Cinchona Plantation have been estimated for 1895-96 at Rs. 1,45,000, which represents an increase of Rs. 20,000 over the actuals of 1894-95. The explanation given is "Increase anticipated in consequence of the more extensive sale of Quinine in pice-packets." Will the Government be pleased to take into consideration a suggestion which has been made to facilitate the more extensive sale of Quinine, viz., that postal peons distributing letters should be furnished with the packets for sale?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

"The suggestion that postal peons distributing letters should be entrusted with packets of Quinine for sale is not thought to be likely to lead to success.

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

It would entail an amount of account-keeping and pecuniary responsibility on the part of the postal peons to which the Post Office Department would probably object. The Lieutenant-Governor is anxious to extend the sources of supply by utilising other means besides those of the Post Offices, such as isolated shops, railway stations, &c., but he does not consider that it would be desirable to entrust the packets, which are easily injured by damp, to the care of itinerating peons."

VETERINARY RECEIPTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

A sum of Rs. 5,000 is estimated under "Veterinary Receipts." A sum of Rs. 1,47,000 is estimated under "Miscellaneous" under Head XXV (Miscellaneous). Will the Government be pleased to give some details as to those items?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The estimate of Rs. 5,000 under 'Veterinary Receipts' represents, in round numbers, the total payments expected on account of horses and horned cattle to be treated at the Veterinary Institution, Belgachia, during 1895-96.

"The principal items in the total of Rs. 1,47,000 estimated under 'Miscellaneous' receipts are the following:—

	Rs
(a) Recoveries from Local Funds towards the cost of offices of control and account	80,000
(b) Fees and fines in Revenue Courts	38,000
(c) Recoveries of law charges other than those in pauper suits	9,000

"The remaining items are of small amount."

RECOVERIES ON ACCOUNT OF THE DANKUNI DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Receipts from "Recoveries on account of capitalized maintenance charges of the Dankuni Drainage System" (Head XXX of Appendix A) have been fixed at Rs. 4,000 in the estimates for 1895-96. The actuals for 1893-94 were Rs. 17,000. The revised estimates for 1894-95 came up to Rs. 15,000. An explanation is solicited as to why the estimate for 1895-96 should be fixed at Rs. 4,000 only?

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

“The total amount recoverable on account of the capitalised cost of the Dankuni Drainage Scheme was Rs. 65,344, which was to be realised in six years, beginning with 1891-92. It is calculated that up to the end of 1894-95 Rs. 60,000 will have been realised: of the balance of Rs. 5,344, it is proposed to recover Rs. 4,000 in 1895-96 and the remainder in 1896-97.”

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

The estimates for 1895-96 under the head of Charges of District Administration show an increase of Rs. 71,000 over the revised estimates for 1894-95 and an increase of Rs. 1,38,000 over the actuals of 1893-94. In the Explanatory Note it is stated that the increase is chiefly for Exchange Compensation Allowance. Will the Government state how much of the increase is due to Exchange Compensation Allowance, and how much to the other charges mentioned in the Explanatory Note ?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

“In the estimate for 1895-96 under the head stated there is an increase over the actuals of 1893-94 of nearly a lakh under Exchange Compensation Allowance. The remaining increase of Rs. 38,000 is due to the development of the Certificate Department (Rs. 10,000), to larger operations in surveying waste lands (Rs. 16,000), and to smaller items. It is impossible to compare the details of the budget of 1895-96 with those of the revised estimate of 1894-95, because they have not yet been ascertained.”

AMOUNT OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE IN BENGAL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

Will the Government state the total amount payable for Exchange Compensation Allowance for the Bengal Establishment for 1895-96? What was the total amount paid in 1894-95?

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

“The revised estimate of the sums to be paid from Provincial Revenues in the shape of Exchange Compensation Allowance is Rs. 9,19,000 for 1894-95, and the budget estimate for 1895-96 is Rs. 11,43,000. The actual figures for 1894-95 are not yet available.”

LOCAL ALLOWANCE TO DIRECTOR OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

In the Estimates for 1895-96 the expenditure under “Land Records and Agriculture” is put down at Rs. 90,000. Under the revised estimates for 1894-95, the expenditure was Rs. 87,000, and the actuals for 1893-94 came up to Rs. 81,000. The expenditure is thus steadily on the increase. In the Explanatory Note it is stated that a part of this increase is due to the payment of Local Allowance to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. Will the Government be pleased to state what is the amount of the allowance, why is it paid, and what is the nature of the service for which it is paid?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied :—

“The amount of the Local Allowance payable to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture is Rs. 250 a month in addition to the pay of his grade. Though called Director of Land Records, he is in fact Settlement Commissioner, and the allowance is drawn by him in that capacity.”

CHARGES FOR SUPERINTENDENCE UNDER EXCISE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked :—

Under “Excise” the charges for Superintendence have steadily increased since 1893-94. The actuals for 1893-94 were Rs. 64,000 ; the revised estimate for 1894-95 put the expenditure at Rs. 66,000 ; the budget estimates for 1895-96 raise the amount to Rs. 73,000. It is explained that Rs. 4,000 have been provided for Exchange Compensation Allowance, and Rs. 1,500 for Local Allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem to each of the two Inspectors. Explanation

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee ; Mr. Bourdillon.*]

is solicited as to why this Local Allowance to Inspectors should be granted? Was no Exchange Compensation Allowance included in the revised estimate of 1894-95? If such allowance was included, what was the amount? Allowing in the budget estimate of 1895-96 Rs. 4,000 as Exchange Compensation Allowance, and also the allowance granted to Inspectors, there would still be left a balance of about Rs. 1,500, representing increased charge of Superintendence, in regard to which explanation is solicited?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“The Local Allowance which it is proposed to give to the Inspectors of Excise is granted to compensate them for the loss which is shown to be entailed upon them when travelling under the existing rules of travelling allowance applicable to their case.

“No Exchange Compensation Allowance was estimated under this Head in 1894-95.

“The difference between the budget of 1895-96 and the revised estimate of 1894-95 is an increase of Rs. 7,000. Of this sum, Rs. 5,500 are accounted for as the Hon'ble Member points out. The remaining Rs. 1,500 of the advance are due to the adjustment of the pay of one of the Inspectors, which was formerly debited under a separate minor head.”

BOARD OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked

Under “General Administration”, Head XVI, the revised estimate for 1894-95 shows that Rs. 2,80,000 represented the expenditure in connection with the Board of Revenue: the budget estimate for 1895-96 places the expenditure at Rs. 2,93,000. Explanation is solicited as to the increase of expenditure.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“In the increase of Rs. 13,000 pointed out by the Hon'ble Member, Exchange Compensation Allowance is responsible for Rs. 2,000. Another sum of Rs. 7,000 has been provided by the Accountant-General under the pay of the Junior Secretary to the Board of Revenue to meet the possible contingency of this appointment being held by a member of the Indian Civil Service. The remaining differences are of small amount.”

[*Babu Surendranath Banerjee; Mr. Bourdillon.*]

JAIL EXPENDITURE.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Under "Jails" the expenditure under "Salaries" in the revised estimate for 1894-95 is Rs. 2,55,273; in the budget estimate the expenditure is placed at Rs. 2,60,000. An explanation is solicited as to the increase.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The figures quoted by the Hon'ble Member are those not of the revised but of the budget estimate of 1894-95. The difference between the budget figures of the two years is due to an expected increase in the payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance."

MARINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

The expenditure under "Marine Establishments" shows a steady increase. In 1893-94 the actuals were Rs. 82,000; in 1894-95 the revised estimate places the expenditure at Rs. 83,000. In the budget estimate for 1895-96 the expenditure is put down at Rs. 87,000. An explanation is solicited as to the increase.

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

"The difference of Rs. 4,000 between the revised estimate of 1894-95 and the budget estimate of 1895-96 is due to the expected payment of Exchange Compensation Allowance at an enhanced rate."

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Under the revised estimate for 1894-95, the expenditure for the Midnapore Canal is put down at Rs. 2,57,400; the budget estimate of 1895-96 shows an expenditure of Rs. 3,12,000. Explanation is solicited as to the cause of the increase? The receipts for 1895-96 from the Midnapore Canal are estimated at Rs. 2,77,000. Is the Canal being worked at a loss?

[*Mr. Bourdillon ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“The cause of increased expenditure anticipated in 1894-95 and 1895-96 has already been stated in the reply to Question under heading of ‘Irrigation Works.’

“In ordinary years there is no loss but a profit, as the following figures for the last five years will show:—

Year				Net profit.
				Rs.
1889-90	..	..	...	76,929
1890-91	...	...	...	37,942
1891-92	...	...	...	27,773
1892-93	...	...	...	93,600
1893-94	...	...	...	1,03,712

“The low estimate of receipts in 1895-96 is explained by the fact that it is always safer to make a low estimate, since the receipts vary a good deal according to the rainfall and the state of the crops from year to year.”

EXPENDITURE IN CARRYING OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE asked:—

Will the Government be pleased to state the amount proposed to be spent in 1895-96 in carrying out the recommendations of the Police Commission? Will the Government be pleased to show the heads of the expenditure as recommended by the Police Commission, and the amount under each head, so as to indicate what part of the recommendations of the Commission has been given effect to?

The Hon'ble MR. BOURDILLON replied:—

“The following are the recommendations of the Police Commission with the estimated annual cost of giving effect to each of them:—

[*Mr. Bourdillon.*]

	Rs.
1. To raise the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca and Chittagong	49,098
2. To grant recruits free kits on joining	43,566
3. To increase the clothing allowance	21,219
4. To discontinue deductions from the men's pay towards a Superannuation Fund	57,534
5. To grant special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
6. To grant allowances for the charge of a police-station	1,53,240
7. To grant pony allowances to investigating officers ...	25,020
8. To increase the number of Sub-Inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
9. To increase the number of constables	50,343
10. To reorganise the non-investigating police	30,338
Total	7,33,962

“Complete effect has already been given to the first five recommendations as well as partial effect to the remainder except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution of Inspectors for Head-Constables as investigating officers is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206.

“On further consideration the Lieutenant-Governor has decided to spend on item No. 9 a further sum of Rs. 28,678, so that the total will be Rs. 79,021. Of this total, Rs. 33,594 have already been sanctioned, and the remainder will be expended in 1895-96. Under item No. 10 a reduction has been made of Rs. 2,113, and the total stands at Rs. 28,225, of which Rs. 21,690 have already been granted, and the remainder will be expended in the coming year.

“The net result is that out of the estimated additional annual cost of Rs. 7,33,962, which the recommendations of the Commission involve, the Government of Bengal has already sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 4,29,147 per annum, while a further sum of Rs. 80,168 will be expended in 1895-96, making a total additional expenditure of Rs. 5,09,315 per annum to the end of that year.

“Complete effect will have been given to the recommendations of the Commission when the balance of two lakhs and a quarter has been granted gradually in eight years as explained above.”

[*Mr. Womack.*]

The Hon'ble MR. WOMACK said :—“I desire in the first place to congratulate the Government on the elasticity of the Revenue for 1894-95, which has resulted in a welcome addition of 11½ lakhs to the closing balance, and I trust that it will be found that the Revenue for the coming year will be equally elastic, and that, instead of a reduction in the balances which is anticipated, there may be an increase. I also desire to congratulate Your Honour on the success which has attended your efforts towards a reduction in the expense under the head of ‘Stationery and Printing’: to the unofficial mind there is always a great waste of money on Stationery and far too much Government Printing, and I have no doubt that further retrenchment is possible. I trust Your Honour and your Successors will continue to keep a watch on this matter, so that the expenditure under these heads may be reduced to a minimum.

“I would again call attention to a subject which was discussed in this Chamber a year ago, and, in view of the very satisfactory state of the finances, would enquire whether some reduction of the fees charged on the institution of Suits in the Court of Small Causes is not possible?

“Your Honour may not be aware that, by the practice of the Court, no interest is allowed except under certain conditions in the amount sued for, while the decree carries with it no interest, and no fees other than the institution fees are recoverable under the decree; this being so, it must be very evident that a plaintiff, even when successful, is bound to be a considerable loser by going into Court, and the result is that the Court is not resorted to unless the creditor is assured that the only chance of recovering any portion of his money is by proceeding to law, and is also certain that when he has a decree he can enforce it. These two points are, I am aware, beyond the cognizance of this Council, but I hope they will meet with attention in the rules which I believe the High Court is now framing for the guidance of the Small Cause Court; but if anything can be done towards reducing the fees, it will, I am sure, be of great advantage to suitors, and will add to the usefulness of the Court.

“I desire to refer to a subject which has been considerably discussed of late, and on which I have been pleased to see the remarks of Your Honour in another place. I refer to the purchase of stores in this country. The figures before us give no idea of the amount of either the local or the imported stores, nor am I sufficiently well acquainted with the figures of the Government of India to

[*Mr. Womack ; Babu Surendranath Banerjee.*]

know whether the proportion of the cost of the purchasing and indenting establishment in England is added to the cost of stores imported. I am very much inclined to think not ; I am quite willing to admit that at present, and for some time to come, a considerable proportion of the requirements of Government will have to be filled from Home, but I am certain that if a reasonable amount of discretion were allowed to the heads of departments, and if they were not so tied down by hard-and-fast rules, it would be greatly to the benefit of the country. I believe the Government of India has agreed to issue fresh rules on the subject to Local Governments and Heads of Departments, and I trust that those rules will be taken in the fullest and most liberal manner possible.

“ In consequence of the financial position of the Province, I would ask Government, in view of the dreadful scourge of Small-pox with which the City is at present afflicted, whether it cannot assist the Municipality with a grant ? I am given to understand that the extra cost to the Municipality will be something like Rs. 20,000 ; and as every rupee that the Corporation has is most urgently needed for absolutely necessary improvements, I am sure that if Government will give some assistance, it will be much appreciated.”

The Hon'ble BABU SURENDRANATH BANERJEE said:—“ I desire to join in the expression of congratulation at the excellent Budget which has been presented to the Council. It is impossible to approach the discussion of the Budget without congratulating the Hon'ble the Financial Secretary upon the very lucid statement which he has laid before us and the Government of Bengal upon the very efficient Financial Administration which that statement discloses. The Finances of a country might in one sense be said to form the backbone of the Administration. JOHN BRIGHT said in one of his speeches:—‘ Tell me what the financial position of a country is, and I will tell you all about the character of its Government and the position of the people.’ Judged by this standard, the Financial Administration of the Province for the year 1894-95 may well challenge the approbation of public opinion. The receipts in the revised accounts of 1894-95 show an improvement of 14½ lakhs of rupees, the expenditure a decrease of half a lakh of rupees, and the closing balance a betterment of 11 lakhs of rupees, and this balance would have shown a still further improvement if the Government had not been obliged to make a contribution of three lakhs to the Imperial Government. The closing balance for 1894-95 is fixed at Rs. 33,73,000 ; while

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the closing balance for 1895-96 is estimated at Rs. 32,62,000. Such being the financial position of the Government, and such being our financial prospects, I venture to repeat one or two appeals which I made for the consideration of the Government about this time last year. At that time my criticisms were confronted with the remark that they were of a destructive character, and that I advocated impossible propositions involving increase of expenditure and diminution of revenue. It is impossible for me to say whether my criticisms on the present occasion will not be open to the same charge, but I feel that I shall not be doing my duty if I do not once again appeal to the Government, having regard to its prosperous financial position, to reconsider the question of the wages of its menial servants. They get a miserable pay and are obliged to rely upon the *bukshish* they can get or they can contrive to levy upon various parties. The price of food grains has risen enormously, and their wants have also grown with the growth of the times. In making this appeal I have high precedent to rely upon. The Government of India has just raised the pay of the sepoy from Rs. 7 to Rs. 9 a month. The pay of the sepoy had been fixed at Rs. 7 a month ever since 1796. I will read an extract from the speech of SIR JAMES WESTLAND which sets forth the grounds for this increment :—

‘The remaining amount, Rs. 180,000, arises out of an announcement which I have a very great pleasure in being charged with the duty of making. The pay proper of the Native Sepoy has been seven rupees a month since 1796, but in addition to this he enjoys other allowances, some of which are common to the whole force, like compensation for dearness of provisions, and some are special concessions, which apply only to portions of the forces. These last were mostly given under conditions which are no longer applicable, and they create in some cases undesirable inequalities of treatment.

‘The necessity for an increase in the general scale of Sepoy’s allowances has for some time past become increasingly evident to all engaged in the administration of India; and when some months ago the present Commander-in-Chief urged that the measure could no longer be postponed, the Government unanimously accepted the conclusion.’

‘I venture to affirm that the claims of the menial servants of the Government are much stronger than those of the Sepoys. They have no special concessions made to them—they enjoy no allowances. And the Government of India with a cash balance of only Rs. 46,000 has felt itself constrained in the interests of justice to grant this increase of pay to the Sepoys. I might therefore with some confidence make an appeal for an increase of pay being granted to

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the menial servants when we have a cash balance of nearly 33 lakhs of rupees. I would include in the same category the ministerial establishments attached to the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts. They draw small salaries, and they eke out their miserable allowances by resorting to practices which will not bear the test of scrutiny. These practices are a matter of open secret. The high officers of Government are well aware of them—the Government is well aware of them. The Government should openly face the situation, and put down the scandal by the only means in its power, viz., by raising the pay of the ministerial establishment.

“This is not an original idea of mine. The Government appointed a Salaries Commission, composed of some of the most distinguished officers of the Government, and they unanimously and distinctly recommended that an increase of at least 75 per cent. should be made to the pay of the ministerial servants of the Government. The Salaries Commission said:—

‘Assuming that on the grounds now set forth sufficient cause has been shown for increasing the salaries of ministerial officers, we have next to consider what should be the ratio and amount of such increase. That it should be, as far as possible, proportionate to the increase in the cost of living that has taken place since the last revision of salaries, is obvious, but from the nature of the case it is difficult to state precisely what that increase has been.

* * * * *

‘The best way to settle the matter will probably be to fix such a mean as will be fairly applicable all round. This will, it is true, afford more relief in some places than in others; but if we assume that there has been an all-round increase of 75 per cent. since 1867, and recommend a proportionate increase of salaries for the whole of the Lower Provinces, it will have the effect of granting sufficient relief even to the least favoured districts, and will thus remove all occasion for discontent. Our Colleague, Babu Durga Gati Banerjee, points out that the Revision Committee of 1867 did not fix the salaries at that time with any reference to the cost of living, and that to make a fair comparison we ought to go back to the early years of British rule, when the ministerial establishments were first organised, and since when there has not been any increase of salaries at all proportionate to that which has taken place in the cost of living.’

“Then the Commission go on to observe:—

‘It now remains for us to determine the scale of salaries in the light of the foregoing remarks. Finding, as we do, that the cost of living may fairly be taken to have risen, in the aggregate, to 75 per cent. as compared with 1867, when the present scale of salaries

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was fixed, and that there are unmistakeable indications on all sides of a tendency upwards, we consider it desirable, not only in the interest of officers concerned, but also in the interests of the service and of the public at large, that the scale should be raised as much in reference to the present and prospective rise in the cost of living as the state of the finances may permit, though an increase to the full extent of 75 per cent. would be more than could possibly be conceded by Government. This is the more desirable, as the officers attached to the other departments, namely, the Subordinate Judicial, Executive and Educational Services, as also to the Police and Opium branches, have of late years had their position and prospects improved. Our proposals on this subject will be found in the next Chapter.'

"The Salaries Commission recommended a graded scheme. I will not read what they said with regard to this graded scheme, but they strongly advocated an increase to the salaries of ministerial establishments, having regard to the fact that such increase had taken place in the salaries of Judicial and Executive Officers of Government. On the last occasion, when I had the honour to bring forward a proposal of this kind, Your Honour was pleased to lay down the proposition that the Government would feel it its duty to resist to the utmost any application of this kind so long as it could do so consistently with a sense of justice. I rest my case upon the highest considerations of justice. If it is fair and just that Exchange Compensation Allowance should be granted to the highly-paid officers of Government drawing comfortable salaries, so that they might be relieved of the pressure to which they are subjected by the fall in the Exchange, is it not equally fair and just that the humblest servants of Government should receive an addition to their pay so that they might be placed above want and the temptations to which want exposes them? Is it not fair and just that the public should be safeguarded against any inducement which they may have to levy blackmail upon them? The Government is no respecter of persons. The highest and the humblest servants of Government are equal in its eyes. The same equal measure of justice should be dealt out to all. If the high officers of Government get exchange compensation allowance, the humbler servants of Government should be granted a small addition to their pay.

"Coming to the head of 'Law and Justice,' I find that there has been an increase of expenditure to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The greater part of this expenditure is due to Exchange Compensation Allowance. In the estimates for 1894-95, provision was made for the appointment of two Munsifs and of an Additional Judge for the Eastern Districts. I do not know whether these

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appointments have been made, but I can find no similar provision in the budget estimates before us. Turning to the question of the increase in the number of Munsifs, I venture to differ from the opinion of the Government in this matter. I maintain that the establishment of Munsifs is not adequate to the increasing work with which they have to cope, and I rely upon the statistics furnished by the Hon'ble the Chief Secretary in reply to a question which I had the honour to put in this Council. I find that the number of contested cases decided by Munsifs under the Small Cause Court procedure in 1890 came up to 11,000, whereas in 1893 the number rose to about 21,000; that is to say, so far as this branch of cases is concerned, the increase was nearly 50 per cent. Then, with reference to ordinary cases under the ordinary procedure, the number in 1890 was 77,000 and in 1893, 82,000; here the increase was small and insignificant. Taking all the cases, contested and uncontested, I find that the number rose from 400,000 to over 500,000, or, in other words, the number of cases had risen by more than 25 per cent. in the four years from 1890 to 1893. Now, what has been the increase in the establishment of Munsifs from 1890 to 1893? The number of Munsifs had risen from 262 to 289, or, in other words, by about 10 per cent. Therefore we are driven to the conclusion that whereas the number of cases increased by nearly 25 per cent, the number of Munsifs was increased by only 10 per cent. Then you must bear in mind that there was much important work done by Munsifs which is not included in these statistics—I mean what is called 'Miscellaneous Work'. I am told by my hon'ble friend MR. W. C. BONNERJEE that some portion of the miscellaneous work done by Munsifs is of a very important and responsible character. I am well aware of the remark made in the statistics furnished to us that there has been a slight improvement in the outturn of work done by Munsifs—an improvement in the quantity of work done; but I venture to express the opinion that an increase in the quantity of work turned out does not necessarily involve an improvement in the quality of the work done. In Judicial work improvement in quantity often means deterioration in quality. At any rate we have this fact, that the addition to the staff of Munsifs has not been in anything like the ratio in which the work has increased. I therefore most respectfully venture to solicit the attention of the Government to this important matter. I know that it means an addition to the permanent expenditure of the Government;

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but having regard to the financial position of the Government and the statistics to which I have referred, I hope the Government will see its way to making some addition to the number of Munsifs.

“There is another matter to which I wish to refer in this connection, namely, that Munsifs suffer very much from bad house accommodation. Your Honour gave expression to this opinion in your recent tour in the Eastern Districts, and I appeal to the Hon'ble Mr. BEIGHTON, whose intimate knowledge of the position and work of Munsifs is very great, in support of my observation. Many of the Munsifs have been known to fall victims to their unhealthy surroundings. The High Court has called attention to the want of proper accommodation for Munsifs, and I submit that it is the duty of the Government to provide proper house accommodation for their officers, especially in the outlying and unhealthy districts. It is a duty recognised by Government in regard to its executive officers, and I hope the duty will also be recognised so far as Munsifs are concerned.

“Coming to the question of ‘Education,’ I find that there has been an increase under all the heads of this branch, except ‘Miscellaneous,’ in which there has been a slight decrease. I should like to be informed what the items are which are included under this head, and in what respect the decrease has taken place. I think it would be satisfactory if the heads of expenditure are so arranged as to show how much has been expended under high education and how much under primary education.

“With reference to the Excise Revenue, I find that the fees from distilleries and the duties from the sale of liquor are steadily increasing. In 1893-94 the receipts under this head came up to Rs. 91,000; in 1894-95 they rose to Rs. 94,000; in the budget estimates for 1895-96 they have been fixed at Rs. 96,000.

“On the other hand, so far as *ganja* and opium are concerned, there has been no substantial increase. Are we then to conclude that the expansion of the Revenue was due to the expansion of the Outstill system in the outlying parts of the country? and if this was so, it would represent a deplorable departure in the policy of the Government and a violation of the mandate of Parliament. Such a policy would be disastrous to the best interests of the peasantry of this Province, and it would involve the financial ruin of the Government, for no Government can thrive upon the wholesale demoralisation of the people.