

*Monday,
8th March, 1915*

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Council of the Governor General of India,
LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Vol. LIII

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ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF
THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS
1915
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1915



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS
UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 to 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 14, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber, Imperial Secretariat, Delhi, on
Monday, the 8th March, 1915.

PRESENT: —

The Hon'ble SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Vice-President, *presiding*,
and 49 Members, of whom 42 were Additional Members.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked:—

1. "With reference to the question put by me in the Legislative Council on the 17th September, 1913, asking that Government be pleased to consider the elimination of the word 'Subordinate' as applied to the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to which the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood replied that 'Government had under consideration the elimination of the word', will Government now be pleased to make a definite announcement?"

Indian
Subordinate
Medical
Department.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied:—

"The question of the designation of military assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been referred to the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, but a decision has been deferred pending the report of the Commission on Public Services regarding medical organization."

[*Mr. Abbott*; *Mr. Wood*; *Maharaja M. C. Nandi*; [8TH MARCH, 1915.]
Mr. Clark; *Mir Asad Ali*.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Decorations
for sub-
ordinate
officials of
the domicil-
ed Anglo-
Indian
Community.

2. " Will the Government be pleased to state how many subordinate officials of the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community, in the following Departments, have been decorated (exclusive of the Durbar medal) for meritorious service during the last five years, giving the name and Department in each case :—

- (i) Public Works Department.
- (ii) Posts and Telegraphs.
- (iii) Forest Department.
- (iv) Survey „
- (v) Medical „
- (vi) Police „
- (vii) Secretariat and Ministerial offices.
- (viii) State Railways.
- (ix) Company-owned lines?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood replied :—

" The decorations for which subordinate officials are ordinarily eligible are companionships of the I. S. O. and the K. I. H. Medal.

" A list* of the recipients of these decorations since 1911 is placed on the table. The Government of India are not in a position to say, without reference to Local Governments, what number of these belong to the domiciled Anglo-Indian Community."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi asked :—

Manufac-
ture in
India of
articles
imported
from
foreign
countries.

3. " In view of the appointment of Mr. Gubbay as Indian Trade Commissioner to the Board of Trade, London, do the Government propose making an inquiry as to the feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria-Hungary or other parts of the Continent?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

" The feasibility of manufacturing in India articles which in normal years used to be imported from Germany and Austria has already formed the subject of inquiry, and the results thereof have been issued to the public in the form of bulletins, while a collection has been on view in several of the leading towns in India of articles previously imported from Germany and Austria and similar articles made in India. The Government of India do not propose to extend this inquiry to embrace articles made in other parts of the Continent of Europe."

The Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali asked :—

Improvement of in-
dustries.

4. " Will Government be pleased to state :—

(a) Whether they propose to start small model factories to encourage local or cottage industries?

(b) Whether any scheme is under contemplation for improving the indigenous trade of the country with special reference to the goods or articles hitherto largely imported from enemy States?

(c) Whether they propose to establish at least in the provincial capitals commercial and industrial bureaus to help local merchants with required information on trade subjects?"

* *Vide Appendix A, page 267, post, and Appendix B, page 372, post.*

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The Hon'ble Mr. Clark replied :—

“(a) The question of how far local industries can be encouraged either by Government starting model factories, so far as the rulings of the Secretary of State on the subject permit, or by other means, has in the past received, and is constantly receiving, the attention of the Government of India and of Local Governments.

(b) I may refer the Hon'ble Member to my speech in the debate on the Hon'ble Raja Kushalpal Singh's Resolution in which I explained what action Government was taking in this matter.

(c) Arrangements are at present in existence in several provinces for the dissemination of commercial information through Directors of Industries. The question of whether the existing organization of the Commercial Intelligence Department can be improved is now under discussion with Local Governments and the Secretary of State, and I cannot make any statement on the matter at present.”

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

FIRST STAGE.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—“I beg to open the first stage of the discussion on the Financial Statement for 1915-16.”

RESOLUTION *RE* REDUCTION OF RAILWAY ALLOTMENT AND INCREASE OF ALLOTMENT FOR EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :—Sir, I beg to move the following resolution :—

‘This Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by Rs50,00,000, and that the amount so freed be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation.’

“Sir, I should have been reluctant to suggest any change in the Budget Estimate for 1915-16 but for the conviction founded *inter alia* upon the authoritative pronouncements of Government that the claims of Education and Sanitation are paramount, and that there is almost an unlimited scope for the employment of funds, both public and private, for the promotion of Education and Sanitation. The most important pronouncement about the need of Education, and the pronouncement that Educated India treasures in her heart, is that of His Most Gracious Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor, made on 6th January, 1912. In the now celebrated Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education of 21st February, 1913, an appeal is made to the public for donations for the support of Education in which ‘there is a wide field and a noble opportunity for the exercise on modern lines of charity and benevolence.’ The inference necessarily is that for an adequate progress the efforts of Government must be supplemented by those of private individuals, and that Government alone is unable to do all. In the whole discussion in this Council on my lamented friend Mr. Gokhale's Resolution of Free Primary Education and on his Education Bill, the one fact which was not challenged was that the question of the development of Education was one mainly of funds; in other words, without an unstinted supply of money assured, that adequate progress of the people in Education, about the necessity of which all are agreed, cannot be secured. In presenting the Financial Statement for 1912-13, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson referred to ‘the growing demand for more schools and healthier homes.’ In 1911-12,

[Mr. Dadabhoy.]

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a large amount was spent by the provinces for the support of Education and Sanitation, and yet an Imperial reserve of £97,000 recurring and £433,000 non-recurring for Education alone was entered in the Budget for 1912-13. In the Revised Estimate for 1912-13, the bulk of the large Imperial surplus was distributed 'in grants to secure a steady progress in Education and Sanitation, an object which has the support of both official and non-official opinion,' and 2½ crores were allotted 'for non-recurring expenditure on Education' and 1½ crores 'for urban sanitation'. In the following year again, i.e., 1913-14, according to the Hon'ble Finance Minister's explanation of the Budget Estimate, 'the Provinces anticipate that they will spend £3,203 more than in the current year, the great bulk of the increase being accounted for under Education, Sanitation and Public Works.' In all these years there was never any complaint that the grants had lapsed through the inability of the Provinces to spend them. It was last year, when the Revised Estimate for 1913-14 was presented by the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, that there was just a reference in his exhaustive speech to 'the experience of the current year' to justify his scepticism about the ability of the Provinces 'to spend as much as they anticipate, and notably under Education and Medical.' In the absence of more complete data, it would be unfair to base any general conclusion on this experience about the spending capacity of the Provincial Governments. They were sanguine about their ability, and in the Budget Estimate for 1914-15 the Hon'ble Finance Minister, with a statesmanlike appreciation of the needs of the situation, made 'recurring grants of £60,000 for Education and £40,000 for Sanitation' in addition to a substantial non-recurring grant. Even then he was not satisfied, and he regretted his inability to go further in view of the other calls upon Imperial funds. He observed :—

'I need not say that it would have been a great satisfaction to the Government of India if financial conditions had permitted of a larger grant-in-aid of these primary objects of our policy. We fully recognize the necessity of adequate provision for the increase in expenditure which the great advance now being made in Education and Sanitation must inevitably entail. But Hon'ble Members will recognize, I think, that in a year like the present it is not practicable to go further than is now proposed as regards Imperial allotments.'

"Unless, Sir, there was a large scope for the utilization of more money in this direction, these observations lose point. We now have it, however, from the same high authority that provincial expenditure under Education and Sanitation and other Medical heads has been less by £1,090,000 in the current year as against the Budget provision. And we are not left to speculate about the causes. With characteristic fairness the Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has attributed the reduced expenditure, partially at least, to certain instructions issued by the Government of India. Certain other facts connected with provincial expenditure on Education which must be within the knowledge of this Government would prove the inaccuracy, and one might say the injustice, of the suggestion against the Provincial Governments. The Hon'ble Financial Secretary admits in his Memorandum that, 'in spite of the financial situation, most of the Provincial Governments have allotted larger funds from their ordinary provincial resources for the development of Education in various directions.' This does not indicate any slackness on the part of the Provinces to utilise the Imperial grants for Education. It is only fair to assume that any failure to employ the grants must have been due to unavoidable causes. In view of the Budget grants, the Provincial Governments try to put through their schemes as expeditiously as possible, but, as must be well known to all, the execution of individual schemes is delayed beyond the expected time limit by unforeseen circumstances. The delay over land acquisition proceedings alone would account for much of the so-called inability of the Provincial Governments to spend the whole of the non-recurring grant within one year. Moreover, the settlement of the preliminaries involves a good deal of labour and time. Building sites have to be selected, maps and estimates have to be prepared, land has to be acquired, tenders have to be called and so on. All this means time. It thus happens that the Provincial Governments have to their credit a large amount of cash early in the year, the useful employment

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of which can only be undertaken towards the close of it. And if the supply is suddenly withdrawn in the following year, when the Provincial Government has, after laborious effort, got the machinery into action, the result must prove disastrous to progress, the blame for which cannot in fairness attach to the Provincial Government concerned. It is worse than useless to place funds at the disposal of the Provincial Governments for schemes which cannot be carried through forthwith, and then to cut off the supply at a time when they can be. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer would seem to have realised the unfairness of the present arrangements himself, as he has referred in his introductory speech to the risk of interference 'with *quasi*-commitments into which Local Governments have entered in carrying out a programme of special expenditure' on these objects which they had every reason to expect to be able to maintain.'

"It is true that the budgetted grant to the Provinces shows a slight advance upon the Revised Estimate for the current year (Rs. 4,79,80,000 against Rs. 4,64,71,000), but the unfortunate circumstance is that it is insufficient for any reasonably large progress, and that the large number of schemes that have been got ready within the year will be hung up indefinitely. And this must cause not only serious inconvenience but actual loss. Sir, even in the present Budget, overshadowed as it is by war, forty lakhs of rupees have been provided for the New Capital at Delhi, and the Hon'ble Finance Minister has rightly justified his position by the statement that the amount is just 'which will suffice to carry on in some degree the work already in progress, and so obviate the deterioration of material and the disbanding of establishments.' The same line of reasoning will satisfy the Council that a larger grant is necessary in 1915-16 for the support of Education. The risk of deterioration of building and other materials is, and the consequences of the disbanding of extra establishments like special land acquisition offices are, as great in this department as in any other. It is a poor consolation to the Provincial Governments that 'with this restricted programme the Provincial balances on the 31st March, 1916, will amount to £6·3 million,' and 'of this, £2·5 million may be taken as accruing from special grants, mainly non-recurring, which have been made by the Government of India, mostly for expenditure in connection with Education and Sanitation.' The application of the closing balances of the coming year is uncertain, and it is by no means unlikely that unforeseen factors will come into play to thwart the anticipations of the Hon'ble Finance Minister. The fairly large balances at the end of the current year can only be drawn upon up to a certain limit, namely, one million pounds sterling. I must admit my recommendation is not founded upon any accurate knowledge of the schemes that are ready and that will be starved without the additional grant; but I feel sure the number is large, and a reference to the Education Department will doubtless elicit the fact that I do not exaggerate the necessities of the situation. There is under the circumstances no just cause for the apprehension that if the Budget provision for Education and Sanitation be increased by fifty lakhs, the money would remain idle. That provision for Education alone is less than that made about this time last year by £676,200.

"Sir, the next year's provision for Medical expenditure is less than the Budget provision of the current year by £395,000, and is less than the Revised Estimate for the current year by £18,600. The deputation to military duty out of India of a large number of medical men undoubtedly explains a great deal of this diminished expenditure, but this is not the whole explanation. A heavy reduction in the allotment for Sanitation has much to do with it. From the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Memorandum we find that a non-recurring grant of only 15·15 lakhs has been made in aid of Sanitation and Medical expenditure out of the Imperial revenues as against 106·88 lakhs in 1913-14 and 41·36 lakhs in 1914-15, leaving an unspent balance of R95,11,000. This cannot be satisfactory. What is even a grant of 15 lakhs to the whole of India? How many schemes of sanitary improvement could it finance? It is not correct to suggest that that is all that the Provinces can usefully

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spend next year. With our knowledge of the urgent needs of the local bodies and of sanitary improvement in both urban and rural areas, we can confidently assert that there is just at the present moment in India an almost unlimited scope for the profitable employment of funds. It is money alone which is wanting, and not field for its employment. The insanitary conditions of India, Sir, are notorious; and what with malaria, plague, cholera, small-pox, tuberculosis and other diseases, the mortality among the general population is abnormally high. According to the Statistical Abstract relating to British India, out of a registered population of 238,688,119 so many as 7,639,544 died in 1911 from all causes, or a mean death-rate of 32.01 per mille of population. During the decade 1902-1911, the rate oscillated between 30.91 and 38.21. Of this the mortality from fevers alone was between 17.63 and 28.96 per mille. The average rate improved, it is true, to 29.71 in 1912 and to 28.72 in 1913, and that from fevers to 16.43 in 1912 and to 16.71 in 1913. Still the rates are very high. As pointed out last year by Dr. C. V. Drysdale before the Royal Colonial Institute, in his masterly survey of 'The British Empire and Birth-rate,' it is India with the highest birth-rate which pulls down the average of increase in population in the whole Empire. In Australasia the average death-rate is 10 per mille of population. As it is, even with a phenomenal birth-rate of 38.59 per mille of registered population, the net addition to population in British India was not more than 6.58 per mille in 1911, and 'only 4.3 per mille per decade over the whole period from 1861 to 1911.' During the last decade the number of towns and villages also dwindled from 730,753 in 1901 to 722,495 in 1911. Sir, I belong to a city which is now in the terrible grip of the most virulent epidemic of plague that we have ever seen, and the people there are dying by the hundreds every day. And can it be that the conditions of life cannot be made healthier and more agreeable at Nagpur by opening out congested areas and adopting other methods of scientific sanitation? And what is true of Nagpur is true, with variations in degree only, of all urban and rural areas in India. Yet, how many Municipalities and District Councils have got the means to undertake a reasonably comprehensive programme of scientific sanitation? With funds forthcoming, what cannot be done to clear jungle, to fill up tanks, to improve the water supply, to provide a proper system of drainage, and to open out congested areas? And schemes of sanitation cannot be wanting. This question of special non-recurring grants for sanitation has been to the fore now for about five years, and it would be a wonder if a fair number of schemes be not ready by this time. The Department of Education, which has the oversight of sanitary matters, will be able to enlighten us on this point; but *prima facie* it appears unconvincing that within three years we have reached a point in sanitary improvement when we cannot profitably employ in 1915-16 more than a seventh part of our actual expenditure to end of 1913-14, Rs 15,15,000 against Rs 1,06,88,000. No, Hon'ble Members may be sure that an increased non-recurring grant of fifty lakhs of rupees for the support of Education and Sanitation will be usefully spent in the provinces in the coming year, and the fear of any portion of it lapsing at the end of it is groundless. It is furthermore necessary, as the foregoing statement of facts will show, that the additional grant should be made. The only relevant question that remains to be discussed in this connection relates to the source from which the money is to be found.

"Sir, an examination of the Budget will show that, out of the total allotment of eight million pounds sterling for capital outlay on Railways, rupees fifty lakhs have been provided for the construction of new lines made up, according to the Hon'ble Financial Secretary's Memorandum, of four items,—Rs 15,00,000 for the Vishnupur-Santragachi Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Rs 5,00,000 for the Dholka-Dandhuka Branch of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Rs 1,00,000 for the Southern Shan States Railway, and Rs 15,00,000 for Reserve. The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer has explained his position with regard to these railways, but, with all his able advocacy, he will permit me to say that we remain unconvinced both about the urgency and the expediency of these allotments. It is a debatable point if a programme of new

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construction must always form a feature of our annual Budget. Either view has powerful advocates, but the one outstanding fact in the controversy is that the profitable nature of railway enterprise in India is doubtful. In good years there is a small margin of profit, but, as pointed out by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson two years ago, 'so recently as in 1908-09 our railway system was worked at a net loss to the State.' The policy of the Government of India was also laid down by him on that same occasion. 'We must never allow our railways to become again, even temporarily, a net burden on the general taxpayer.' The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer, speaking last year on the Budget, shared his predecessor's poor opinion about the profit-earning capacity of our railways, and observed with his accustomed force and directness: 'Briefly, although the net profits we have derived from railways in recent years are *per se* imposing, they represent but a small margin of profit on the total capital involved, and that margin may be materially affected by trade or climatic circumstances beyond our control.' This year the net profit after meeting interest charges has reached almost the vanishing point (·53 per cent). These circumstances only demonstrate the fact I wish to emphasize that our annual programme of new lines must be reduced to a minimum, especially because every addition to the mileage entails an increasing financial responsibility of Government for renewal and improvement which must be discharged irrespective of the state of its finance. It is true that weighty considerations, economic and political, would justify railway expansion; but the point I wish to impress upon Hon'ble Members is that this expansion must in future proceed upon extremely cautious lines, and should only be financed by Government in a lean year when it is unavoidable. It does not matter much if new construction is financed out of our surpluses, provided no indication of a subsequent deficit is present at the time the allotments are made. But when it comes to the question of finding the funds for it in a year of heavy deficit and of uncertain future like the present, the policy is certainly open to criticism. And when added to this is the fact that the allotment for construction of new lines is made, if not directly at the sacrifice of, but simultaneously with a heavy curtailment of, the programme of Education and Sanitation, which are admittedly 'the primary objects' of British Indian Administration, the impolicy of the capital outlay becomes obvious.

"Sir, last year, *i.e.* in 1913-14, the capital expenditure on railways was over twelve million pounds sterling, and a trifle less than the scale of £12½ millions recommended by the Mackay Committee, and in the current year, a year of great anxiety to Government, when all expenditure has had to be cut down, it exceeds £11½ million pounds sterling. Now, after the two years' heavy outlay, would it be wrong to claim a respite, at least in the matter of the construction of new lines? And what is the special urgency about the three new lines for which the Hon'ble Finance Member is anxious to provide fifty lakhs of rupees next year? The Administration Report on Railways in India for 1913-14 shows that the Vishnupur-Santragachi Railway was not even surveyed in that year. It may be that it is 'primarily intended for the relief of the existing lines between the coal-fields and Calcutta,' but the point that demands examination is, how is its construction so very urgent that it cannot be delayed for one year? There is nothing to show that a year's delay would be injurious to the interests of the country as a whole. The Dholka-Dandhuka Railway, again, was surveyed as far back as 1906-07. The construction could be put off so long, although we have passed through very prosperous years in the interval. Last year provision was made for it, but it could not be taken in hand for unavoidable reasons. Supposing there is a further delay of a year, how will the consequences be serious? That the urgency cannot be great is evident from the fact that only five lakhs of rupees have been allotted for the construction of this line against an estimated expenditure of 23 lakhs. The Southern Shan States Railway, with a length of 105·04 miles, is being constructed in sections. On 31st March, 1914, it had an open length of 23 miles, and the capital outlay amounted to R1,32,95,785. The remaining portion was sanctioned on 23rd July, 1909. In the current

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year there was a budget provision of 15 lakhs for further construction. Presumably, the amount has been defrayed in the way intended. Substantial progress has thus been made, but it is not expected that the whole length will be constructed at once. And if that is not the case and if the construction be a question of years, it is not clear to my mind how 'the further development of the Southern Shan States will be seriously hampered if this extension is not carried out at once.' Sir, to the lay mind the representation about the urgency of the construction to which the Hon'ble Finance Member has referred, would appear to lack special merit. It should be borne in mind that there was an actual loss in 1913-14 on the open length of 23 miles for which we have statistics, the proportion of expenses to earnings being 118·81. If these lines disappear from our next year's Budget, the reserve of Rs 15 lakhs becomes unnecessary; even with the construction provided for, a 43 per cent reserve must strike one as wholly unnecessary.

"Sir, on the strength of the above analysis of the needs of Educational and Sanitary progress, and in the absence of special urgency about the construction of the three new lines of railway for which provision is made in the Budget, I claim a re-adjustment, and suggest that the allotment for Railways should be reduced by the sum of rupees fifty lakhs set apart for fresh construction, and the amount thus freed should be employed for the support of Education and Sanitation. I take Education and Sanitation together, as with my insufficient knowledge of the schemes under each head which are ready, or are likely to be ready shortly, it is far better that I should plead for a further grant of fifty lakhs for both, leaving it to the Department of Education, with its fuller grasp of details, to apportion the amount between the two."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis :—"Sir, any reasonable proposal, as that made by the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, for strengthening the resources of Local Governments and for increasing non-recurring Imperial grants for the promotion of Education and Sanitation, in addition to the liberal grants that have been made in recent years by Government, will have the cordial support of Hon'ble Members. It is for this that last year I invited the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the urgency of a liberal revision of the rules regarding 'lapsed grants' in the case of these and other necessary objects. But apart from the question of 'lapse,' I think the Hon'ble Mover has successfully indicated the way in which the budgetted grants for these important heads of expenditure can be substantially increased without prejudice either to the interests of the general administration or to the special interests of the Railway Department.

"Though I do think that the Budget as it is has been very carefully prepared and that there should be as little interference with it as possible in times like these, the question of the construction of new lines of railway should be examined and decided in view of the necessary recurring expenditure involved. It is not the initial outlay alone that has to be provided, but in addition the annual renewals of each line constructed have to be financed. The financial responsibility of Government is thus of a twofold nature, and this should impose on us extra caution in the matter of extension. And it follows that only unavoidable expenditure should be incurred in this direction, especially when the State is not flush of cash

"I may also point out that the allotments to the Provinces that are now suggested may be utilised by this Government if the necessities of a sudden situation in the course of the war so demand. There will never be any unwillingness on the part of the Provincial Governments to come to the relief of this Government in such a contingency. This year they have responded promptly to the appeal of the Government of India, and there is no reason to suppose that they will not be equally reasonable in future.

"One suggestion more. The additional grants for Education and Sanitation should only be made to Local Governments that have got schemes ready, and are therefore in a position to employ the funds within the year to the best advantage.

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“My friend the Hon’ble Mr. Dadabhoy has just alluded to the state of Nagpur at the present time, but I will not be doing my duty if I do not acknowledge the great help that has been given by the Local Government during the last ten years in improving the town, and if plague is at its worst this year, it is a mere accident and not in any way due to lack of help on the part of Government and, for the matter of that, of the Municipality. I must, however, say that there is still room for much sanitary improvement, and any increased grant made for the improvement of the town will be most thankfully received and most usefully spent.”

The Hon’ble Mr. Clark :—“I think, Sir, it might be useful to the Council if I were to intervene at this juncture to say a few words about our proposals for expenditure on new railways, an expenditure which the Hon’ble Mr. Dadabhoy appears to regard with disapproval. I will leave the question of general policy to be dealt with by my Hon’ble Colleague the Finance Member, and will merely lay before the Council a statement of the main railway projects which we have in hand. I had hoped that my Hon’ble Colleague the President of the Railway Board, who knows, of course, much more about the details of these projects than I do, could have done this; but unfortunately he is indisposed. However, for the purpose of this debate, probably the general outlines will be sufficient. I can hardly hope perhaps to carry conviction to the Hon’ble Mr. Dadabhoy, who has told us that my Hon’ble friend the Finance Member has already failed to convince him; but it is clearly my duty to try. The Hon’ble Mr. Dadabhoy has told us that if more money is not available for education and sanitation, many schemes will be hung up and much money will be wasted. I do not know how far this is really applicable to education and sanitation, but I am quite sure that it is particularly applicable to railways. It will be most uneconomical to proceed, as the Hon’ble Member said we ought to proceed, by merely taking up new construction when there happened to be large surpluses, possibly spaced out by considerable periods, during which all the work previously done had been lying idle and all the capital employed had been lying idle. If the Hon’ble Member will forgive my saying so, he seems to regard the building of a new line of railway in something of the same way as buying a new hat, as an individual piece of extravagance which can or cannot be committed and which stands by itself. This is not at all the case with railways. A so-called new line is really an extension of or connection between existing lines. It is often required for the development of existing lines and means increased revenue and increased traffic.

“Of the actual construction which we have in hand at present there are six lines, which I may describe as minor projects. On these we propose to spend in all a sum of between 15 to 16 lakhs only. I need not describe these projects in detail, but I should like to point out that if we fail to incur this expenditure during 1915-16, not only shall we incur a very substantial loss of revenue due to failure to open these lines as early as we might, but hereafter when construction is resumed—for if we spend less than is proposed, work will have to be shut down,—we shall have to incur very considerable unnecessary expenditure in making good the damage caused by weather in the intervening period. Excluding the Hardinge Bridge, which has practically ceased to make a call upon our resources, we have in hand four projects, which I may describe as major projects. A word in regard to each of these is perhaps desirable. They are the four projects to which the Hon’ble Member referred. The Southern Shan States Railway has now been practically completed for the 72 miles between Thazi, the junction station, and Aungban, which is perhaps best described as a point on the map, for there is there neither a town nor a village worth considering so far as railway traffic is concerned. The Hon’ble Members from Burma, should they care to intervene in the debate, will be able to inform the Hon’ble proposer of the resolution of the state of feeling in Burma regarding the proposed further extension of this line. I was myself in Burma last year, and it was most strongly pressed on me by the commercial community there. I am not in a position

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to say anything definite on the subject of the extension at present, but I am quite sure we should have to meet very strong criticism and opposition from Burma if we were to drop our proposal to reserve funds for this project. Two other large projects—the Burdwan Howrah Chord and the Bombay Harbour Branch extension—though they are new railways, fall within the category of works of open line improvement, since each of them is designed primarily for the relief of congestion on existing lines. Each is both an important and an expensive project on which work is at present in full swing, and we cannot give less than the allotment proposed without involving eventually additional outlay on establishment and so forth, by prolonging the period of construction. The last of these four projects is the Itarsi-Nagpur Railway with a branch to the Pench Valley. This project has already been under construction for over six years, and the section from Nagpur to Amla is not yet half completed. No one, I am sure, knows better than the Hon'ble proposer himself, the strong feeling which exists in favour of this railway being completed in his Province, and I am sure that neither he nor Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis would wish to see this project discontinued. There remains a great deal of work to be done including heavy earth work and tunnelling, and the delay in tackling it has, as the Hon'ble proposer of the motion probably knows better than most of us, been a cause of very great complaint in the Central Provinces. After carefully considering the matter we have come to the conclusion that it is not worth while taking up this work piecemeal, but that the time has come when a special effort should be made to get this important line open for traffic throughout. As I have said, it has already been six years under construction and if we give money in dribblets the total period of construction may well extend to ten years with a very large loss of revenue on the outlay already incurred. A full allotment is I hold extremely desirable, in fact almost a necessity, for this particular line.

“We have also proposed to reserve funds for three new projects. The first of these—the Vishnupur-Santragachi Chord—has not yet been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, but it has already been recognised as a most important work on account of the relief it will afford to the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company's main line between Calcutta and the coal-fields. If the commencement of work is postponed until the end of the war the opening of the line for traffic will be considerably delayed. Unless we begin work at once all hope that the Bengal Nagpur Railway will be relieved in this way before the next boom occurs must be abandoned.

“The Hon'ble Members from the Madras Presidency would I am sure strenuously support our action in reserving funds for the construction of the Panruti-Trichinopoly Railway. The delay in the commencement of work on this project has been a chronic cause of complaint for the best part of two decades. We hope, though the matter is still under discussion, to be able to commence work during the forthcoming year, and it would be very short-sighted if we were to fail to take advantage of this opportunity.

“The only other new project is a comparatively small one—the proposed Dholka-Dandhuka Railway. It is in fact but part of a larger project for a railway from Ranpur to Dholka of which the Ranpur-Dandhuka section will be constructed at the expense of the Bhavnagar Durbar. We are under agreement with His Highness and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company to undertake the construction of the two sections simultaneously and unless we reserve funds for commencing work upon the British section we shall run the risk of failing to carry out our part.

“In the circumstances which I have explained, I submit to the Council that it would be most inexpedient to fail to proceed with the construction of these new railways. Apart from the particular considerations which I have placed before the Council, we have to look forward to a great revival of trade when the war is over. And there is the question of employment in India. At

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the present moment it is very undesirable that we should do anything to lead to greater unemployment than must inevitably be the result of the war. That to my mind is a very strong additional reason for carrying out these works."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi:—"Sir, I have great sympathy with the object which it is desired to obtain by the resolution moved by my friend, namely, that more money may be allotted to the Provincial Governments for the development of education and sanitation. While I yield to none in my desire that considerably more money should be spent by the State in furtherance of education and sanitation than is being done at present, while I consider the claims of Education and Sanitation to be most supreme, while I am of opinion that from the point of view of the people of this country nothing is more urgently required than education and sanitation, I am afraid I cannot see eye to eye with my friend in regard to the means which he proposes to be employed for the desired end in this instance. It is true that malaria is increasing in virulence year after year. Certain portions of Bengal which were, comparatively speaking, free from malaria have suffered untold miseries owing to this scourge this year, and although we are nearly coming to the end of the cold weather, malaria has not abated to any appreciable extent in the major portion of East Bengal.

"It is also true that education must be the future watchword of our country. Our greatest public man, who has just passed away, made that his principal cry, and I entirely share his view that primary education must gradually be made free and, if possible, compulsory. It was with intense satisfaction that we in Bengal hailed the gracious announcement made by His Excellency only last Saturday at the Convocation meeting that the Government of India were going to grant ten lakhs of rupees to the Calcutta University. Therefore I should personally welcome any proposition that may help us to obtain more and more money for the cause of Education.

"In this instance, however, my friend proposes that the allotment for Railways in the coming year be reduced by fifty lakhs. Now there is no question that of all our wants, the cause of Sanitation takes precedence, for it is only natural that the requirements of our health must receive our first consideration, and the increasing mortality due to malaria and other diseases due to insanitary conditions and particularly the want of pure drinking water must be checked. Next to this certainly comes the claim of Education of the right sort without the immediate and increasing development of which no hopes for the betterment of this country can be entertained. But immediately after this, I am inclined to advocate the cause of Irrigation and Railways. Our country is very badly served as regards railways. In some parts, especially in Bengal, our great waterways are gradually being silted up. Communications in the interior are extremely difficult, and in a great many they do not exist at all. Besides, I am strongly of opinion that railways carry in their wake a kind of Education and Progress. My friend the Hon'ble Finance Minister has already effected a very large curtailment with regard to railway expenditure for the coming year while he has maintained the entire amount, namely, one million one hundred thousand pounds, which would be required for the purpose of irrigation as advised by the Public Works Department, he has cut down railway expenditure by one-third of the total amount. Where originally 12 millions were provided he has cut them down to 8 millions. Therefore, a further reduction seems hardly to be possible and is likely to impede the working of our railways

"I had the extreme pleasure the other day of witnessing the opening ceremony of the Hardinge Bridge on the Lower Ganges at Sara, which is one of the greatest Engineering works in the world. Although this has, during the past years, made a heavy call upon our resources, now that it is completed, it will no doubt give a great impetus to trade and commerce. Expenditure in irrigation and railways is never wasted, for railways and irrigation are always paying concerns. The total interest charges on our public debt amounted to

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some 9½ millions in the year 1913-14, while our railways and irrigation works in the same year yielded us a return of 15½ millions. Thus, there was still left some 6 millions of clear revenue from these great undertakings. In spite of this, however, if my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister had not already proposed to make a sober curtailment of 4 millions in our railway expenditure, I would have been very glad to have supported a motion in favour of a reduction in the allotment for railways. Under the careful and wise guidance of my friend who is unfortunately absent to-day, I mean the Hon'ble Sir Henry Burt, the present head of the Railway Board, I have no doubt that our railways have a great future before them. The cause of Education and Sanitation are certainly paramount, but I am sure there are other means and ways whereby more money can be found for the furtherance of these objects and I shall be glad to offer my humble suggestions on another occasion."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi:—"Sir, I beg to support this resolution. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has made out a good case for reducing the allotment for railways in the coming year by rupees fifty lakhs and allotting that amount to Provincial Governments for the development of Education and Sanitation. Sir, it is true that in view of the strain caused by the war the allotment for railways for the forthcoming year has been reduced from 12 to 8 millions sterling, but the fifty lakhs mentioned in the resolution is intended for the construction of new lines for which there is no urgency and which may well be put off for some time. The Government have always had at heart the promotion of Education and Sanitation and this principle may be well affirmed by the Government accepting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid:—"Sir, I entirely sympathise with my Hon'ble friend in his desire that education should progress, and I think he will also appreciate our desire that railway and other developments should also progress. I think we must realise that this Budget is essentially a business one, and there is no room for a great deal of sentiment in it; I think probably it is the most businesslike Budget which has ever been presented to this Council. We have all had to realise that the Finance Minister's first duty has been to cut down expenditure in every way. We have our own particular fancies in the way of education, railways and other things, but we have all had to realise that we must accept a great deal less than we asked for and a very great deal less than we could usually expect to get. In reducing the railway grant from 12 millions to 8 millions, I think my Hon'ble friend should realise that the reduction is one-third or 33 per cent. It has been pointed out frequently that 12 millions was some years ago considered to be the minimum on which the railways could work in this country. My own opinion is that we should require now, to go ahead properly and to maintain the railways, something more like 15 or 16 millions. Sir, seeing that we have agreed, and cheerfully agreed, to accept, under present conditions, a sum of 8 millions, which is about half of what we consider is the least we ought to have, I think that those whose particular province is education should be well pleased that they have got almost as large a grant as they have ever got before. In saying that we willingly accept this grant of 8 millions for railways, we realise that it is the very least by which existing railways can be kept up to any state of efficiency; and if railways do not progress, they must go back. It must also be borne in mind that there are a large number of unproductive works in this country now on which enormous sums have been spent. Until they become productive, the country is suffering severe losses, and I know well that the Finance Minister in framing this Budget has borne in mind the urgent necessity of bringing these works to a productive stage. I therefore regret that, though I sympathise entirely with my Hon'ble friend's desire that education should be well supported, I cannot support his proposition."

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [Sir William Meyer.]

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer:—"Sir, this resolution is, strictly speaking, not in order at all at this stage of the discussion, with reference to No. 3(2) of the Rules which regulate our discussion of the Financial Statement, since the resolution does not specifically refer to any additional grant to Local Governments proposed or mentioned in the Financial Statement or in the Secretary's supplementary Memorandum. Since, however, it is the only resolution that has been put forward at this first stage, we have decided not to challenge it; but this must not be taken as a precedent for the future.

"Well, the Hon'ble Mover made it clear that what he desires is to cut out the whole of the 50 lakhs allotted for new lines in the coming year's railway programme and present this amount to the Provinces for further expenditure on education and sanitation.

"Taking first the effect of this proposal on our modest railway programme, I need not add much to the remarks already made by the Hon'ble Commerce Member and by my friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Marshall Reid. I may once more remind the Council that our proposed railway programme of 8 millions means a very drastic curtailment, a curtailment of one-third, from what has been accepted for the last two years as the standard. It is also nearly two million less than the expenditure in 1912-13. A large amount of the railway outlay is spent in India and, as the Hon'ble Mr. Clark has brought out, further restriction of this amount beyond what we have already proposed will reduce the demand for labour which, in the present circumstances, it is desirable to interfere with as little as possible. To make a further curtailment by wiping out the whole of such small provision as we have been able to make for new lines, I regard as absolutely inadmissible. As I pointed out in my Budget speech last year, we must not regard the economic benefits to the community which the Government are able to bestow as confined to education and sanitation, valuable as these are.

"The people are equally benefited, as I then said, by an extension of railway facilities, which expands trade, mitigates the effects of famine or scarcity, and adds to the personal convenience of Indian travellers. I do not in the least undervalue the benefits of education and sanitation, which press so upon the mind of the Hon'ble Mover, but we must try and hold the scales more even than he proposes.

"Then, I would draw attention, as the Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi has already done, to what I said in paragraph 98 of my recent speech introducing the Financial Statement now under discussion. As I there brought out, our capital outlay on Railways and Irrigation is in ordinary circumstances of so productive a character that it yields us a very large balance—in 1913-14 it amounted to some six million pounds—to meet ordinary general charges after paying all the expenses connected with our debt. But for this source of income, I would ask the Hon'ble Mover to remember, the Government of India could not have embarked on the large schemes of education and sanitation that have distinguished recent years. I hold that it is a most short-sighted policy to discount future benefits of a similar character by an unnecessary curtailment of beneficent capital outlay. My Hon'ble friend, for a little gain to education and sanitation at present, is proposing to throw away possibilities of much larger gain in the future.

"The Hon'ble Mover also quoted some remarks of mine as to the small percentage of profits on railways. I do not withdraw a word of what I said in those remarks. It is my duty to look at both sides of every case, and I pointed out that although our profits are large—millions of pounds—they are small as compared with the capital charges outstanding, which will soon amount to about 368 million pounds. That shows, as I have always said, the necessity for caution,—that is, to be quite sure that works will be productive—or as sure as we can be—before we start upon them. But because, in the abnormal circumstances of the present year, the percentage of profit on railways taken to the whole sum outstanding is only .53 per cent after meeting interest charges, and because in 1915-16 we estimate it only at .32 per cent, the

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Hon'ble Member treats these as despicable quantities. He took these figures from the table in paragraph 77 of my recent Budget speech. I would like to draw his attention to the figures which immediately precede them. He will see that, even on these small percentages, the net profit on railways, after meeting all working and interest charges, is expected to be £1,914,000 in 1914-15, and £1,179,000 in 1915-1916. These despicable figures (as the Hon'ble Mover seems to hold them) come together to over 3 million pounds. Without those 3 million pounds my Hon'ble friend would have had to face the necessity of fresh taxes. It is the railway profit, of which he is scornful, which has stood between the country and increased taxation.

"I now come to the effect of the resolution on education and sanitation outlay. What the Hon'ble Mover desires is to expand the million pounds, by which we propose to allow the Local Governments to exceed their current revenues in 1915-16, by another $\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds. The financial effect of this proposal would be not merely to add to our Imperial revenue deficit, but to diminish our cash balances and to increase *pro tanto* the amount of next year's borrowings on account of the unproductive debt, the productive borrowing being decreased in like proportion. From a financial point of view this is a most unsound proposal. As I indicated in the concluding part of my recent Budget speech, our present wholly satisfactory financial position has been built up by the wise caution of our predecessors, and although the circumstances now existing have justified us, for this year and the next, in having recourse to unproductive borrowing rather than increased taxation, I am not prepared to add to such borrowing more than is necessary. Nor is there any reason for overriding this general proposition in order to buttress expenditure on education and sanitation.

"The Hon'ble Mover spoke as if the financial position in the coming year was such as to involve disastrous stoppage of educational and sanitary projects and what not. I will just give a few figures to rebut that. Taking the total outlay on education and sanitation financed from grants given by the Government of India, including the expenditure connected therewith under the Civil Works head—in 1913-14, the aggregate expenditure amounts to 257 lakhs; in 1914-15 (according to the Revised Estimate) to 290 lakhs; in 1915-16 (according to the Budget) to 224 lakhs, to which we must now add 10 lakhs on account of the grant to hostels recently announced by His Excellency the Viceroy. Well, there is a diminished outlay no doubt in 1915-16 as compared with 1914-15; but it is not nearly as much as the diminished outlay on railways. Moreover, these figures take only the special grants into account. If we look at the total Provincial expenditure on education, what do we find? The Budget provision for 1915-16 is £3,198,000 actually £100,000 more than the Revised Estimate for 1914-15 and a little more, too, than the actuals of 1913-1914—£3,056,000. Under 'Medical' again, we have for 1913-1914 (in round figures) £1,200,000; for 1914-1915 (Revised Estimate) £1,349,000; for 1915-1916 £1,299,000—a little falling off, but not much. To be quite fair I must admit that the large falling off in the Civil Works grants to which I referred in my Budget speech will probably to some extent affect Education and Sanitation buildings. But taking all the figures together, the diminished outlay under these two great heads of expenditure is trifling compared to the reduced provision that has been made under Railways; and with this war upon us and the possibility of its continuing for a long period, we cannot undertake to keep outlay on Education and Sanitation fully up to the specially high standard attained in 1914-1915 and 1913-1914. We do not go back on our previous policy. We must, however, move somewhat more slowly: there must be a little stoppage of the speed here, as under other heads. I cannot therefore accept the resolution before the Council. My Hon'ble friend the Mover must not however be discouraged: when my Hon'ble Colleague, the Member for Commerce and Industry, next lays proposals before me for new railways in the Central Provinces, it will be my duty to bear in mind that the elected Members from those Provinces do not want those railways."

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] . [Mr. Abbott; Mr. Dadabhoy.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott:—"Sir, I beg to oppose any reduction in the construction of railways in India or Burma."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, I wish to express my gratitude to my non-official colleagues for the support they have given to my resolution. As I expected, from official quarters I have not received the same measure of support. Nor did I anticipate it. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Marshall Reid has rightly pointed to the most businesslike Budget presented by the Hon'ble the Finance Minister. Nobody disputes the excellence of the Budget, and I shall have another opportunity in common with the other Hon'ble Members, at the proper time, to pay my tribute of admiration and gratitude for the generally very well-intentioned Budget which has been framed. But the only issue before the Council, and a very important issue it is, is entirely different; and I regret to say that I still remain unconvinced after what I have heard from the Hon'ble the Finance Minister and my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Clark. It is a mistake to suppose that non-official members of this Council do not attach importance to the expansion of the railway programme. That is not the point at all. I have been in this Council for several years; I have made it clear in this Council and outside this Council that the railway programme should be supported; but the point which claims our attention at this particular juncture is the propriety, the wisdom, the expediency of allocating a large sum of money for it in a lean year when a heavy deficit is expected. I share the view which the representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce entertains, in common with some other members, as regards the general utility of the Railway programme. But the question is, are we justified, are we entitled to use the tax-payers' money in the further expansion of railway programme in a year of deficit? I say, Sir, that strategic railways, railways that are required for political purposes, are absolutely necessary, and must be constructed at all cost, even when our finances do not permit of it; I go further and say that protective railways, railways that are required for the mitigation of famine and find suitable employment in times of famine, should also be undertaken. But, Sir, protective railways as well as strategic railways and railways that are required for political purposes stand on an entirely different footing from railways that are required for the promotion of trade and commerce. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister has spoken about the profits of our railways, and has pointed out that, but for these profits on railways, the necessity for additional taxation would have been self-evident. But when one applies his attention to the enormous capital that has been laid out in building railway lines in India, the profits after paying interest are absolutely small and do not appeal to our consideration. I submit I should not be misunderstood. I have not run down railways; I am a cautious supporter of railways, and all that I have stated is that the Government have not made out a case for spending this year 50 lakhs of rupees on the construction of new railways. Sir William Meyer says that we have reduced our expenditure from 12 crores to 8 crores,—a very drastic curtailment. I note further that the bulk of these 8 crores will be spent on renewals and repairs, and a very small percentage of it will be spent in the construction of new railways. But all this is inconclusive. Reference was made to the Nagpur-Itarsi railway. In my speech I did not at all allude to the expenditure under that head being dropped for the reason that that scheme had been shelved for a period of three years after the construction had been started. It is, therefore, not surprising that it should find a place in the next year's railway programme. But I must submit that there has been no explanation about the other railways forthcoming. I was very anxiously expecting an explanation of some sort as regards the urgency of these three new lines, which are now contemplated to be constructed, and neither the Finance Minister nor Mr. Clark has thrown any light on the absolute necessity of spending money this year on those lines. It has not been at all pointed out that the postponement of this programme for a year would cause any serious inconvenience either to the State or to the country. Sir William Meyer, with his characteristic force, has also stated that he will bear in mind when a

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suitable opportunity comes, about the construction of railways in the Central Provinces, and that he would then remind me of my utterances to-day. I am prepared. I may say that I am not a man likely to be discouraged by that. These discussions have their moral effect, and I have no doubt that, though the Hon'ble the Finance Minister has not accepted my resolution to-day, it will have a great deal of effect in the future, and I feel confident that in the succeeding year's budget we shall have a larger sum under the heads of Sanitation and Education. Sir, I know the ultimate fate of my resolution. It is not likely to be passed, but I feel the moral importance of it; and though I do not press for a division, I still request you, Sir, to put it to the vote."

The resolution was put and rejected.

RESOLUTION *re* A CHIEF COURT FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy :— "Sir, I beg to move—

"That this Council recommends the Governor General in Council that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces be replaced by a Chief Court consisting of five Judges or more."

"This is a resolution which affects directly the judicial machinery of the Central Provinces and Berar, and consequently the people of that province; but it has an indirect, and perchance not an inconsiderable, influence upon the good-will and contentment of India as a whole. Impartial administration of justice, as has more than once been observed, is the bed-rock of British Indian Administration. Anything therefore which improves the judicial administration of any part of India has more than a local interest, and must engage the favourable consideration of this Council.

"Sir, the Central Provinces form one of the group of four provinces which under the Parliamentary Act of 1854 (17 and 18 Vict., C. 77) are administered and managed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India through Chief Commissioners,—the other three being Oudh, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province. The oldest of these, Oudh, formed in 1856, does not now retain its former character, and since 1902 has lost its entity in the United Provinces. In point of time the Central Provinces come next after Oudh, and take precedence of Assam and the North-West Frontier Province, being formed in 1861, while Assam became a separate administrative unit in 1874 and the North-West Frontier Province was formed in 1901. With the exception of Assam, which is under the jurisdiction and control of the Calcutta High Court, the judicial machinery in all these provinces is practically identical. Perhaps the absence of a sufficiently large number of civil and criminal actions in Assam in the beginning, the presence in it of a fairly large number of resident Europeans, and the fact of its having formed a part of Bengal before 1874, justified the inclusion of the province within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Calcutta High Court. The history of early British rule in Oudh possibly explains why it was not placed under the jurisdiction of the High Court at Agra. The amalgamation of the Punjab districts of Hazara, Peshawar and Kohat and the Trans-Indus portions of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan with areas like Dir, Swat and Chitral perhaps necessitated their exclusion from the jurisdiction of the Punjab Chief Court. But speculation on these points is useless for our present purposes. The only point I request Hon'ble Members to note is that, owing to the difference in local conditions, the analogy of Oudh and the North-West Frontier Province does not provide an answer to the plea for a Chief Court in the Central Provinces and Berar.

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"Sir, whatever may have been the reason for its existence in the past, the Judicial Commissioner's Court is unsuited to the present condition of the Central Provinces and Berar. Socially, economically and politically the development of the province has been great indeed. Notwithstanding the ravages of plague and famine, the population has grown from 10,879,384 in 1871 to 16,033,810 in 1911, or an improvement of nearly 50 per cent and a substantial improvement upon the figure for 1891 (14,761,534). Making allowance for differences due to territorial changes and taking the two units—the Central Provinces and Berar—separately, the same increase in numbers is noticeable. The European population, exclusive of Anglo-Indians, was over 7,000, and the Anglo-Indians numbered about 3,500. The educational progress of the province—high, secondary and primary—has also been satisfactory. According to the last Census Report—

'The number of matriculates and of scholars undergoing collegiate education has more than doubled since 1901 and the number of those who have attained their degree has increased in the same proportion. The male scholars in the secondary schools are nearly four times as many, and the female scholars nearly eight times as many as in 1901, while the boys studying in primary schools are now 227,000 instead of 149,000 in 1901 and the girls 16,000 as against 10,000. The number of educational institutions has increased by 13 per cent.'

"According to the statistics of the Education Department, in 1911 there were 3,865 institutions as against 3,430 of 1901 and 3,129 of 1891, and the scholars were 297,620 as against 174,091 of 1901 and 161,840 of 1891. There were in the same year over 3,000 lawyers of all kinds; 2,599 medical practitioners of all kinds; 9,046 compounders, midwives, vaccinators, etc.; 12,919 professors and teachers of all kinds and clerks, etc., connected with education; 3,317 architects, surveyors, etc.; and over 17,000 Government servants in the province, and the numbers are progressive. The Judicial Administration Report for 1913 shows that on 1st January, 1914, barristers practising in the Central Provinces and Berar numbered 62, other advocates 70, and pleaders of all grades 559. In 1911 the total number of newspapers etc., published in the province was 27 with an aggregate circulation of 10,627. Our industrial activity during the past few years has been even more marked, and in the same year 1911 we had 52 mines and quarries employing 15,590 persons and 255 factories employing 41,028 persons. New mines have been worked and new factories have been started since then. We have, besides, the home industries which give employment to large numbers of people. Communications, too, have improved a good deal in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the railways have had a distinctly stimulating effect upon the economic condition and the public spirit of the people. It would be a wonder if this all-round progress had not expanded their political and administrative horizon. As a matter of fact, the local public now evince far greater interest in the working of local bodies and the general administration than they have ever done before, and there are few administrative acts which escape public criticism.

"Sir, it can well be imagined that such a progressive population would demand better and more up-to-date arrangements for the administration of the province, and it has thus come to pass that the existing administrative machinery fails to satisfy them. But I confine my attention here to the judicial machinery, and Hon'ble Members will please note that large sections of the people want the whole judiciary to be placed on a sounder and more independent footing, and an improved Court of Final Appeal. The main point to bear in mind in this connection is that, not only should justice as between man and man be dispensed impartially and with due regard to law and precedent, but that the public should feel that justice is so dispensed. The confidence of the public is a great, and perhaps the determining, factor in the case. Now, judged by this test, the Judicial Commissioner's Court falls below the ideal. Not that the Judges are wanting in the performance of their arduous routine work, but that the whole constitution is old and antiquated, and opposed to progressive ideas, and does not ensure to the Court that measure of freedom from executive

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control which is essential for thorough judicial independence. I do not mean to suggest that the Executive Government has ever interfered with the judicial independence of the Judges; what I do suggest and emphasize is that the system is bad and open to criticism, and the very best Judges would unconsciously and unwittingly act under some sort of restraint.

"Sir, down to the 26th October, 1896, we had only one court, i.e., the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Under the law he owed, as he owes now, his appointment to the Governor General in Council. But since then we are having Additional Judicial Commissioner after Additional Judicial Commissioner until we have come to have three of them, two permanent and one temporary but who will shortly be made permanent; and all these Judges of the highest Court of Appeal are appointed by the Local Government. This would not be the case in a Chief Court, and that is a solid gain. The appointment, again, of the Registrar of the Judicial Commissioner's Court lies in the hands of the Local Government. It is not so in a Chief Court, where every officer holds office directly under the Hon'ble Judges. The Registrar, be it noted, has to discharge important functions in relation to the bar and the subordinate judiciary of the province, and it is advisable that his appointment should be in the gift of the Chief Judge instead of the Local Government.

"Sir, the Judicial Commissioner is almost always a civilian, whereas in a Chief Court the office of Chief Judge is generally held by a barrister. Then, of the four judges we now have in the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Nagpur, three are members of the Civil Service, and one only is a barrister. There is no limit to the extent to which the Bench may be recruited from the Civil Service. The case would be different in a Chief Court, and at least two of the judges would be lawyers. This difference, along with the difference in the qualifications of the Chief Judge of a Chief Court, would constitute a real gain to the cause of judicial administration. Without any disparagement to the high capabilities of the members of the Civil Service, it may be stated that lawyer judges as a rule prove more successful and more satisfactory on the Bench than civilian judges. Two strong reasons contribute to this result. In the first place, civilians lack the requisite legal training; and in the next place, the best, the most capable among civilians prefers the Executive Service. The Judicial Service is thus recruited mostly from civilians who do not give promise of brilliance in the sister service. There are of course many honourable exceptions, but this is the general rule. The evil is aggravated in the Central Provinces and Berar by the fact that the incentive of a healthy competition such as the presence on the Bench of a reasonable number of lawyer judges, who may sometimes be imported from other provinces in the case of a Chief Court, would ensure, is almost entirely absent. It is not in the highest Court of Appeal alone that the unfortunate results of this absence of all impetus to legal study and legal scholarship manifest themselves, but the practical limitation of recruitment to civil servants within the province makes all civilian judges in the districts indifferent to the higher study of law. The fact that only a few civilians serve in the districts as judges—nine in all—and have at least three prize appointments open to them, ensures the ultimate promotion of almost all of them to the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Moreover, the presence of a civilian judge at the top dispels all fears of supersession of the senior members of the Service on the occasion of a new appointment. Promotion to the Judicial Commissioner's Court thus has hardly to be earned by distinguished service in the subordinate ranks, but comes in the majority of cases as a matter of course. The quality of the work of the Chief Appellate Court must in such circumstances suffer. And the further fact, that at Nagpur the Bar, consisting of about 25 barristers and over 80 pleaders including advocates, is very strong, can only contribute to unsatisfactory results. A strong Bar without an equally strong, if not stronger, Bench is detrimental to the interests of justice; and a good deal of the proverbial 'law's delay' is attributable to such an unequal combination. The increase in the number of appeals involving complicated questions of the *lex loci* and commercial law, is another strong

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reason for liberalising the Court with a larger admission of trained lawyers as judges. The Central Provinces and Berar do not stand where they were in 1873, when the Judicial Commissioner's Court was established, and simple bond and rent suits have lost in importance before the suits of a complicated nature which a growing civilisation and industrial expansion have brought on.

"Sir, if I have so far based my arguments for a Chief Court upon the present unsatisfactory constitution of the Judicial Commissioner's Court, it is not for lack of other solid grounds. The limited powers of the Judicial Commissioner's Court are a source of great public inconvenience and public dissatisfaction. The Court has no jurisdiction in criminal proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects, and all decrees *nisi* in divorce cases of the Subordinate Courts must be made absolute by the Bombay High Court. With a fairly large and growing European population in the province, both these limitations must cause public inconvenience; and the Hon'ble Home Member, whose knowledge of the province is unique, must know full well that a number of such cases which the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not competent to try have annually to be carried to the Bombay High Court for disposal. This arrangement, however necessary or satisfactory forty years ago, cannot fail to cause public dissatisfaction in these days of progressive enlightenment in the Central Provinces and Berar. The establishment of a Chief Court at Nagpur will remove all the present difficulties.

"Sir, it is a matter for consideration also that the growing sense of importance of the provincial people requires that a Chief Court should be established at Nagpur. The province has now got a Legislative Council, and no reason is apparent why a Chief Court, with a fixed minimum of Lawyer Judges and a Barrister as Chief Judge, which will undoubtedly command greater public confidence, should not replace the present Judicial Commissioner's Court. Besides, it is not consonant to the public ideas of dignity that lawyers, who by reason of their connection with the Local Legislative Council are Honourables, should appear in the highest Court before Judges who, so long as they are Judicial Commissioners, are not entitled to claim that distinction. This is a matter of sentiment, it is true, but sentiment has its importance in certain circumstances.

"Sir, the above reasons will have made it clear to Hon'ble members that the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces is a matter of necessity, and should engage the serious attention of Government. Now a few words about the number of Judges. I suggest that we should start with five, two of whom at least should be lawyers. We have at present four, one of whom is a Barrister. The adoption of my proposal will therefore necessitate the appointment of another practising lawyer as Judge. The congested state of the Judicial Commissioner's file will supply ample justification for my suggestion. With years the business of the Court has increased enormously. In 1873 we started with 91 civil appeals, 17 civil rules, 246 miscellaneous appeals, 87 criminal appeals and 63 criminal revision cases; or a total of 354 civil cases and 150 criminal cases, and of this only 7 second appeals and 1 civil rule remained undisposed of at the end of the year. By 1895 the volume of business had outgrown the capacity of the Court. Of the total of 770 civil cases and 676 criminal cases so many as 543 civil cases and 12 criminal cases were pending hearing. In October, 1896, therefore an Additional Judicial Commissioner was appointed, who held office for five months. In March, 1904, again one Additional Commissioner was appointed, and on 1st September, 1905, a second Additional Judicial Commissioner was added. In 1910, there were altogether 1535 cases of a civil nature, and 741 cases of a criminal nature, and 559 of the former and 47 of the latter group of cases remained undisposed of at the end of that year. In 1911, out of 1,599 civil cases and 787 criminal cases before the Court, 777 civil and

[Mr. Dadabhoy.] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

47 criminal cases were carried over to 1912; and in 1913, the institutions of civil appeals alone rose to 1,321 against 1,253 in 1912, and 1,040 in 1911. The number of civil motions also increased from 396 in 1912 to 479 in 1913. The last Judicial Administration Report remarks:—

‘The pending file of appeals has risen from 1,025 to 1,102, in spite of the fact that disposals have increased from 993 to 1,244 as a result of the entertainment of a fourth Judge for a large part of the year. Unless there is a considerable decline in the volume of appellate litigation, it will be impossible for the work of this Court to be carried on by three Judges, and the appointment of the fourth Judge originally sanctioned for one year and prolonged for a second year, will have to be made permanent’.

“But I am almost certain that the pending file cannot be kept down without detriment to the quality of the work unless there are at least five Judges. The Judicial Commissioner’s time is partially taken up by heavy administrative work and by the trial of important original cases under the Probate and Administration Act. It is therefore essentially necessary that the Chief Court I recommend should have a minimum of five Judges. Provision must be made for normal growth in the volume of business.

“Sir, the question of cost now remains to be discussed, and in this connection three points arise for consideration, viz.—(1) what will be the additional cost required; (2) whether such additional cost should be incurred; and (3) whether the present is the most opportune time when the additional cost should be sanctioned by Government. Nothing definite can be said on the first point without a detailed examination of the extra needs of the suggested Chief Court. The increased salary of the Judges will undoubtedly involve some extra expenditure. The present rate of salary of the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner’s Court is Rs. 3,000 a month with Rs. 500 more for the Judicial Commissioner, while a Chief Court Judgeship would probably carry a monthly salary of Rs. 4,000, with perhaps a thousand more for the Chief Judge. With a strength of five Judges, the change would thus entail an additional expenditure of Rs. 8,500 a month. This should be reduced by Rs. 3,000, the amount that will have to be spent sooner or later on a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner, whether permanent or temporary. The increased expenditure thus would be Rs. 5,500 a month. It is difficult to estimate the cost of the extra ministerial establishment, but one thing is certain that we have already a fairly strong staff, which will have to be further strengthened immediately in consequence both of increased volume of business and the permanent retention of the third Additional Judicial Commissioner; and that should enable us to introduce the reform at a far less cost than it has been found practicable in other provinces. In the Punjab there was only one Judicial Commissioner when the Chief Court with two Judges was established. The extra monthly cost found necessary there for a more efficient ministerial staff was Rs. 1,363, as per Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 977 of 28th February, 1866, and the letter of the Government of India, Home Department, to the Punjab Government, No. 400 of 28th April, 1866. In the Central Provinces the additional cost under this head should be much less. Roughly speaking, the total additional expenditure may be put at Rs. 10,000 a month on the assumption that a fourth Additional Judicial Commissioner will not be necessary, and Rs. 7,000 on the contrary supposition; or, with allowance for contingencies, say a lakh and a quarter a year at the outside. This sum is not particularly burdensome. Even if it were, it would be well worth spending for the improvement of the judicial administration of the province.

“The decision on the second point does not admit of doubt. As a general proposition, all expenditure for improved administration of justice is justifiable. But it is a question certainly if Government should entertain proposals of increased expenditure at this crisis, especially when, according to the Financial Statement presented by the Hon’ble Sir William Meyer, the budgeted provincial deficit in 1915-16 of Rs. 5,65,000 will have to be made good by

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reducing the closing balance to Rs. 89,35,000 as against Rs. 95,00,000 in 1914-15 and Rs. 1,09,53,278 in 1913-14. My reason for pressing this reform now is twofold. Firstly, war or no war the administration must proceed on progressive lines; and secondly, if Government decides to establish a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, the scheme would not in all probability be introduced in the course of the year. So many preliminaries have to be got through. The additional expenditure will therefore be incurred in 1916-17, by which time it is expected the war will be over and normal conditions will be restored. Moreover, the estimated provincial deficit is abnormal in that increased expenditure synchronizes with a falling off in revenue. The provincial revenue is bound to recover with the restoration of normal conditions, and the Supreme Government will be in a better position to strengthen the provincial resources by a substantial grant. In spite of shortage in revenue from the Courts of Law of the Central Provinces of Rs. 35,000 in 1914-15 compared to the budget estimate and a further estimated loss of Rs. 8,000 in 1915-16, the Provincial Government has budgetted for an additional expenditure of Rs. 1,27,000 in 1915-16 for Courts of Law, over and above the extra Rs. 36,000 spent in 1914-15. The whole of this expenditure will presumably be required for giving partial effect to the scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary sanctioned by Government at an estimated annual cost of Rs. 1,90,969-12-0. Now it would be awkward if the improvement in the subordinate judiciary be not correlated by an improvement in the highest Court of Appeal. With better times this Government will surely not hesitate to come to the relief of the Provincial Government, if necessary, for an object so laudable as judicial reform. Besides, the decline in revenue in this particular department is due to temporary causes, and we may fairly count upon an agreeable rebound in the near future. Probably by the time the scheme of reform I press upon the attention of this Council is given effect to the improved state of our finances, both Imperial and Provincial, will reduce the inconvenience of increased expenditure to a minimum. There is thus nothing wrong in our adopting the resolution now.

"Sir, one word more. In the scheme of judicial reform I advocate, it is furthest from my mind to disturb vested interests. There need not be any difficulty. In the Punjab there was none, and the Civilian Judicial Commissioner became the first Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—"Sir, the Hon'ble Mover has dealt pretty fully and one might say exhaustively with the important aspects of the question now before the Council. His speech will have convinced Hon'ble Members of the necessity of the reform. There is a general desire among the local people for an advance in the machinery for the administration of justice in the Chief Court of the province with a view to cope expeditiously with the increased work on account of the development of the province. We have also to count with the new sense of dignity which they now have. It appears the Local Government has in hand a scheme of reorganization of the subordinate judiciary. I am not aware of the details, but it is hoped it will facilitate in the districts the institution and disposal of civil and criminal cases, both original and appellate. That scheme, however, leaves untouched the Judicial Commissioner's Court. It is certainly desirable that the process of reform should reach that Court also and that the status of that Court should be raised. Both the Judicial Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner appear to be equally anxious with the people to make the dispensation of justice in the highest court expeditious and attractive alike. The Bench is to be further strengthened by the addition of a permanent third Additional Judicial Commissioner. A Barrister has also got a place on it. These facts indicate as much the necessity of reform as the determination of the local authorities to carry it through. The whole point for the consideration of Hon'ble Members is, whether the reforms already introduced, go far enough, and whether, instead of this piecemeal reform, an improvement corresponding to what exists in similarly developed provinces elsewhere would not be far better. I have not heard even one complaint about the quality of

[*Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis; Sir Reginald Craddock.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

justice in my province in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, but the complaint in some quarters is that justice is not as expeditious as it ought to be. An increase in the number of Judges and the raising of the dignity of the Court will meet the requirements.

" Besides, every province which has attained to a reasonable degree of progress should be self-contained as regards its judicial administration. The Central Provinces and Berar are not, as the Hon'ble Mover has shown. The great advance the Province has made in every department should entitle it to have a court which would be fully competent to deal with any judicial matter arising within the local limits of its jurisdiction. A Chief Court would be an improvement upon the Judicial Commissioner's Court in this respect.

" At the same time that I support the proposal for the establishment of a Chief Court in the Central Provinces, I must accept the position that the additional expenditure involved should be incurred after the war is over. I am glad the Hon'ble Mover has also proceeded upon this assumption.

" With these remarks I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—" Sir, the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, by the terms of his resolution desires this Council to state that in its opinion the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces should be elevated into a Chief Court having the same status as the Chief Court of the Punjab or of Lower Burma, and that the Court so elevated should consist of five Judges. Mr. Dadabhoy is, I think, partly actuated by the very human tendency that we all share of always thinking that something that we have not got is a little better than something we have. And I feel myself exceedingly doubtful whether the mere alteration in the name and status of the Court is going to alter materially the nature of the justice administered by that Court. We have had very many eminent men among the Judges who have presided over that Court, some of whom, I have no doubt the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will readily admit, could have occupied with distinction and credit seats on any High Court in India. But, Sir, besides that feeling there is always a healthy provincial patriotism which desires that the institutions of the province shall be raised in status and be made equal to the institutions of other provinces. As an individual no one can accuse me of being at all slow in desiring the progress and development of the Province in which I have spent so many years, and speaking in that individual capacity, I sympathise entirely with what the Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy has said and with the aspirations of the Province that its status may grow as time goes on and as its circumstances develop.

" In point of fact there has been an extraordinary development in the judicial administration of the province, most of which has taken place within the period of my service in India. When I first came to the province, the courts were those of the Judicial Commissioner at the top—a single officer—and under him were the courts of Commissioners, then of Deputy Commissioners, then of Assistant Commissioners, and, at the bottom, the courts of Tehsildars. These courts dispensed the whole of the civil and criminal justice, besides carrying on their revenue and executive functions. Between that time and this no less than six new Courts Acts have been passed in the Imperial Council for developing judicial administration in the Central Provinces. That development has continued up to the present time. The permanent court now consists of a Judicial Commissioner, and two Additional Judicial Commissioners, and a third has been appointed temporarily since 1913. Proposals for turning that third appointment into a permanency are now before the Secretary of State, so that the permanent constitution of the court may in a very short time be expected to be four Judges.

" Mr. Dadabhoy, in order to justify his proposal, has cited some figures regarding pending files in the Judicial Commissioner's Court. Now I do not think it is the experience of any one in India that the pending files of any

[8TH MARCH, 1915.] [*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; The Vice-President.*]

High Court are determined by its status. I fancy that if we were to examine the pending files of the various High Courts of India, we might find that, after all, there was something to be said for a Judicial Commissioner's Court in the matter of the disposal of business; so that I do not think that the mere fact that the pending files of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in the Central Provinces are heavy is in itself an argument for increasing the status of that Court. As I have said, the Government of India have always been favourable to the development of judicial administration in the various provinces when the time comes to take each step forward. In the present instance, however, the Local Administration has not, up to the present, put forward a proposal to elevate the Judicial Commissioner's Court into a Chief Court, and, necessarily, from the point of view of the Government of India, the first authority to put forward this proposal should be the Local Administration. There is the question of the volume and complexity of litigation to be considered; there is the question of expense, and there is also the question of local opinion on the subject. All these have to be carefully examined and, so far as the Government of India are concerned, they preserve a perfectly open mind on the case. I hope that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Dadabhoy will be satisfied if the attention of the Local Administration is drawn to his resolution and an opportunity is given to the Local Administration to consult with their officers, with the Judges of the Judicial Commissioner's Court and with non-official opinion. When they have considered that question, if the change is recommended by the Local Administration and a case is considered by the Government of India to have been made out, no doubt the necessary action will be taken; but for the present, the Government of India preserve an open mind on this subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Sir, after the very sympathetic reply given by the Hon'ble the Home Member, it is not necessary for me to add anything further to what I have already said in my opening speech. The Hon'ble the Home Member has acknowledged the extraordinary development of the Province during the last few years, to which it is only fair to add, the Hon'ble Member himself has contributed a great deal by his personal exertions. It is only therefore in the fitness of things that that development should be carried a stage further, and that the present Judicial Commissioner's Court should be elevated to the dignity of a Chief Court. The Hon'ble the Home Member has stated that no proposal to this effect has come up from the Local Government or from the Judicial Commissioner. So far as the Judicial Commissioner's Court is concerned, there is a certain amount of delicacy in the matter, and the Judicial Commissioner's Court is not likely to move in the matter. But I am glad that the attention of the Provincial Government will be drawn to my resolution and local official and non-official opinion will be taken on the subject. I can confidently say to the Hon'ble the Home Member that there will be only one answer to that appeal, and that that answer will be 'let us have a Chief Court'."

The Vice-President:—"Does the Hon'ble Member wish to withdraw his resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"Practically the Hon'ble the Home Member has accepted my resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock:—"No, I have not accepted the resolution at all."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy:—"In the circumstances, I think it right to withdraw my resolution."

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PROVINCES.

[*The Vice-President.*] [8TH MARCH, 1915.]

The Vice-President:—"The resolution is by permission withdrawn."

The Council adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th March, 1915.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

DELHI ;
The 12th March, 1915. }

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 344, ante.]

LIST OF THE MEMBERS
OF THE
IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER

From the 12th December 1911 to the 22nd June 1914.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—92.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Henry Lawrence French, Esq. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	12th December 1911.
2	Edmund Wilfrid Baker, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
3	Stanislaus Kostka Murphy, Esq. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	Ditto.
4	Thomas William Payne, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
5	Roderick Korneli Biernacki, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
6	Thomas Oakley Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
7	James Stuart Salt, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
8	Joseph Bocarro, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
9	Charles William Caston, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal)	Ditto.
10	Joseph Edward Lacey, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
11	Charles Albert Pogson, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
12	John Alexander McIver, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
13	Walter Henry Thompson, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
14	Walter Arthur Shilstone, Esq. (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
15	Gerald Aylmer Levett-Yeats, Esq. (United Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
16	Robert Henry Niblett, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
17	Charles Edward Browne, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
18	Albert George Lincoln, Esq. (N.-W. Frontier Province) . . .	Ditto.
19	Major Allen Mellers Anson, V.D. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	Ditto.
20	George William Marshall, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
21	Augustus Stapleton, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India) .	Ditto.
...	Walter James Bagley, Esq.	Ditto. Deceased.
22	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa).	14th June 1912.
23	William James Drake, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
24	John Charles Clancey, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
25	George Joseph Rogers, Esq. (Kashmir)	Ditto.
26	Francis George Marshall, Esq. (Madras)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*contd.*

[Civil Services in India—Europeans]—02.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
27	Andrew Peter Mitchell, Esq. (Central Provinces) . . .	14th June 1912.
28	Leonard Charles Dixon Bean, Esq. (Punjab) . . .	Ditto.
29	Conly James Dease, Esq. (Retired), (Europe) . . .	Ditto.
30	Henry Raynor Goulding, Esq. (Punjab) . . .	Ditto.
31	Henry Alfred Hall, Esq. (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.
32	Robert George Girard, Esq. (Bengal) . . .	Ditto.
33	Herbert Moir Stowell, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India)	1st January 1913.
34	Walter Burr-Bryan, Esq. (Punjab) . . .	Ditto.
35	George William Judd, Esq. (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.
36	Edward Alexander Chadwick Walker, Esq. (Burma) . . .	Ditto.
37	David James Murtrie, Esq. (Bombay) . . .	Ditto.
38	Charles Edward Pyster, Esq. (Retired), (Bengal) . . .	Ditto.
39	Henry Clarke, Esq. (Bangalore), (Mysore) . . .	Ditto.
40	Charles Willford, Esq. (Central Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
41	Dr. Paul Johannes Bruhl, D.Sc., M.I.E.E., F.G.S., F.C.S., (Bengal).	Ditto.
42	Norman Orton Peters, Esq. (Assam) . . .	Ditto.
43	William Hawkins, Esq. (Punjab) . . .	3rd June 1913.
44	Thomas Fisher, Esq. (Madras) . . .	Ditto.
45	John Dufour Shapcott, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
46	Charles Patrick O'Rielly, Esq. (United Provinces) . . .	Ditto.
47	Bertini Lemoine Allard Laville, Esq. (Madras) . . .	Ditto.
48	George Hamilton Maflin, Esq. (Bengal) . . .	Ditto.
49	Edward Holroyd Gadsden, Esq. (Madras) . . .	22nd June 1914.
50	James Guyer Harris, Esq. (Burma) . . .	Ditto.
51	Frank Luker, Esq. (on leave) . . .	Ditto.
52	Arther Henry Wilsone, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.
53	Gilbert Franklyn Winn, Esq. (Headquarters, Government of India).	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS.

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—100.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
1	Shaikh Shadi (Headquarters, Government of India)	12th December 1911.
2	Upendra Nath Chatterji (Headquarters, Government of India)	Ditto.
3	Rai Bahadur Rala Ram (Bengal)	Ditto.
4	Babu Narayan Kissen Sen (Headquarters, Government of India)	Ditto.
5	Jahangir Dosabhai Framji (Bombay)	Ditto.
6	Rao Bahadur Rudragauda Chenvirganda Artal (Bombay)	Ditto.
7	Rao Bahadur Gobindram Salamatrai (Bombay)	Ditto.
8	Ahsan-ud-din Ahmad, Esq. (Bengal)	Ditto.
9	Babu Umesh Chandra Das (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
10	Mirza Irfan Ali Beg, Esq. (United Provinces)	Ditto.
11	Taw Sein Ko, Esq. (Burma)	Ditto.
12	Maung Ogh, K.S.M. (Burma)	Ditto.
13	Mahdi Hasan, Esq. (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
14	Rai Sahib Gajju Mal (North-West Frontier Province)	Ditto.
15	Pandit Nand Lal (Central India)	Ditto.
16	Mir Shams Shah (Baluchistan)	Ditto.
17	M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur Annaji Aiyangar Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
	M. R. Ry. Parambil Tharyan Tharyan Avergal	Ditto. Deceased.
18	M. R. Ry. Canchi Sarvottama Row Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
19	M. R. Ry. Bhimanakunte Hanumantha Row Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
20	Babu Charu Chandra Goswami (Assam)	14th June 1912.
21	Maung Po Sa (Burma)	Ditto.
22	The Hon'ble Nawab Saiyid Muhammad, Khan Bahadur (Bengal)	Ditto.
23	Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Hussain Khan Bahadur (Madras)	Ditto.
24	M. R. Ry. Chingleput Ratna Mudaliar Avergal (Madras)	Ditto.
25	Babu Ram Smaran Lal (United Provinces)	Ditto.
26	Rao Bahadur Kashinath Keshav Thakur (Central Provinces)	Ditto.
27	Isa Charan Chandu Lal, Esq. (Punjab)	Ditto.
28	Rao Bahadur Vithalrai Himatram (Bombay)	Ditto.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

COMPANIONS—*conclud.*

[Civil Services in India—Indians]—100.

No.	Members.	Date of appointment.
29	Khan Bahadur Saiyed Shams ud-Din Saiyed Mian Kadri (Bombay).	14th June 1912.
30	Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee, Esq. (Bombay)	Ditto.
31	Babu Bepin Vohari Das (Headquarters, Government of India) .	1st January 1913.
32	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Tandalam Sundara Rao Avergal (Madras).	Ditto.
33	Mr. Dhanjishah Dinshah Mehta (Ajmer)	Ditto.
34	Mr. Ganga Narayan Ray (Bengal)	Ditto.
35	Babu Ambica Charan Chatterjee (Bengal)	Ditto.
	Pandit Mani Ram	Ditto. Deceased.
	Mr. Ravji Balaji Karandikar	Ditto. Ditto.
	Maung Shwe Tha, K.S.M., A.T.M.	Ditto. Ditto.
36	M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Annu Chidanbara Pranatharthihara Aiyar Avergal (Madras).	3rd June 1913.
37	Khan Bahadur Kutb-ud-din (Raj-Nandgaon State), (Central Provinces).	Ditto.
38	Maung Pe (2), K. S. M. (Burma)	Ditto.
39	Rao Bahadur Ramchandra Narayan Joglekar (Bombay) . .	Ditto.
40	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra (Bengal)	Ditto.
41	Mr. Munchershaw Framji Oonvala (Bengal)	Ditto.
42	Mr. Manmatha Nath Ghosh, M.A., B.L. (Bengal)	22nd June 1914.
43	Rai Bahadur Tilok Chand (Punjab)	Ditto.
44	Shankar Madho Chitnavis, Esq., B.A. (Central Provinces and Berar).	Ditto.
45	Babu Kanti Bhushan Sen (Bihar and Orissa)	Ditto.
46	Rao Bahadur Anant Sadashiv Tambe (Bombay)	Ditto.

APPENDIX B.

[*Referred to in the Answer to Question 2, page 344, ante.*]

**List of recipients of the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal
from the 2nd January 1911 to the 1st
January 1915.**

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd January 1911.

No. 1.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. LADY THERESE MUIR-MACKENZIE, wife of Sir J. Muir-Mackenzie, late Senior Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.
2. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HENRY SMITH, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon of Amritsar, Punjab.
3. MRS. EDWIN DAVIES, Chief Lady Superintendent, Lady Minto Indian Nursing Association.
4. MAJOR THOMAS WALTER IRVINE, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, late Residency Surgeon, Mewar, Rajputana.
5. KHAN BAHADUR ARDESHIR DINSHAJI CHINAI, retired District Judge, Central Provinces.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK AUGUST CHRISTIAN KREYER, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad.
2. MRS. MITTER, late Lady Superintendent, District Board Schools, Jullundur.
3. MA MA GYI of Prome.
4. MRS. JWALA PRASAD (Srimati Purnima Devi), wife of the Hon'ble Pandit Jwala Prasad, M.A., Collector of Musaffarnagar, United Provinces.
5. BABU LAL BIHARI SHAH, Founder, Principal and Secretary of the Industrial Home and School for Blind Children, Entally, Calcutta.
6. DR. CHARLES BANKS, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Superintendent of Emigration and Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta.
7. MRS. SASI MUKHTI NAG, Hospital Assistant in charge of the Lady Dufferin Hospital, Dacca.
8. THE REV. FREDERICK VOLKOMOR PAUL SCHULTZE, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Salur, Madras Presidency.
9. MISS BERTHA THORN, a member of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Delhi.
10. SHEIKH SALA-UD-DIN, a landlord of Multai in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
11. MUNSHI GULAM HAFIZ MUHAMMAD, a member of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, Rajputana.
12. LALA RAM DAS, retired Hospital Assistant, Dera Ismail Khan.
13. MAJOR ROBERT JAMES BLACKHAM, Royal Army Medical Corps, Sanitary Officer, 1st (Peshawar) Division.

A. EARLE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 75-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to announce that the King-Emperor has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, C. I.
2. MAJOR ALBERT ELIJAH WALTER, Indian Medical Service, Superintendent, X-Ray Institute, Dehra Dun.
3. DENYS DESAUMAREZ BRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Census Superintendent, Baluchistan.
4. JOHN THEODORE ROEBUCK STARK, ESQUIRE, Registrar of the Railway Department of the Government of India.
5. MAX CARL CHRISTIAN BONIG, ESQUIRE, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair.
6. RAO BAHADUR RAM BHAI MEGHASHAM JOSHI, Extra-Assistant Commissioner, Chanda, Central Provinces.
7. HAROLD FIELDING PATRICK HALL, ESQUIRE, lately a Deputy Commissioner in Burma (retired).
8. JAMES EMILE DUBERN, ESQUIRE, Vice-President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee
9. FRANK FREDERICK LYALL, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Muzafferpur, Bengal.
10. MAJOR ARTHUR GWYTHER, M.B., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Howrah, and Superintendent of the Howrah Jail.
11. DARCY LINDSAY, ESQUIRE, Joint Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Club.
12. RAI HARI MOHAN CHANDRA BAHADUR, Secretary, Lowis Jubilee Sanitarium, Darjeeling, and an Honorary Magistrate, Darjeeling.
13. EDWARD GOLDING BARTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., District Engineer, Darbhanga, Bengal.
14. DR. THOMAS JOSEPH O'DONNELL, lately Chief Medical Officer, Kolar Gold Fields.
15. THE REVEREND CECIL EARLE TYNDALE-BISCOE, M.A., Principal of the Church Missionary Society Schools, Kashmir.
16. CAPTAIN JASPER ROBERT JOLY TYRRELL, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopawar, Central India.
17. MAJOR WILLIAM HANCOCK TUCKER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service, District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
18. DR. HERBERT F. LECHMERE TAYLOR, M.B., PH.D., M.A., of the Church of Scotland Mission, Jalalpur, in the Gujrat District, Punjab, and in charge of the Jalalpur Hospital.
19. JOSEPH WILSON-JOHNSTON, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan District, Punjab.
20. ALEXANDER BROADWAY, ESQUIRE, Honorary Magistrate, Sherkot Tahsil, Jhang District, Punjab.
21. GEORGE RAMSAY MURRAY, ESQUIRE, Indian Civil Service, Assistant Magistrate, United Provinces, on special duty.
22. EDWARD MARSDEN HODGSON, ESQUIRE, Forest Department, Bombay, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Surat, and Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs.
23. THE REVEREND GEORGE PRITCHARD TAYLOR, M.A., D.D., of the Irish Presbyterian Mission, Ahmedabad, and President and Professor of the Stevenson Memorial Divinity School, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.

24. THE HONOURABLE SARDAR RAJI SHAMBHUSINGH AMARSING JADHAVRAO RAJI of Malegaon, Bombay Presidency, an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.
25. THE REVEREND JOHN CAMERON YOUNG, Medical Missionary of the Keith Falconer Mission at Shaikh Othman, Aden.
26. JAMES FOREST BRUNTON, ESQUIRE, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Chief Officer and Chief Engineer of the Karachi Municipality.
27. JEHANGIR HORMUSJI KOTHARI, ESQUIRE, of Karachi, a Municipal Councillor, Karachi Municipality.
28. DR. RAGHAVENDRA ROW, M.D., D.S.C., of Bombay.
29. MISS BECK, Secretary, National Indian Association.

Delhi, the 12th December 1911.

No. 76-C. D.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to:—

1. PETER HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, ESQUIRE, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.S., Deputy Conservator of Forests, United Provinces and Oudh, Major, 2nd (Northbra) Regiment, U. I. Horse, and an Honorary A.-D.-C. to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces.
2. BRIAN EDWARD O'CONOR, ESQUIRE, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, Advocate, High Court of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.
3. BRYCE CHUDLEIGHT BURT, ESQUIRE, B.S.C., F.C.S., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Central Circle, Cawnpore, United Provinces.
4. ANDREW ANDERSON, ESQUIRE, Secretary to the Quetta Municipality.
5. U KO of Kyigon, Shwebo District, Chairman of the Kyigon Pathi Rural Co-operative Credit Society and of the Tantabin Union, Burma. Retired Police officer.
6. MAUNG PO TOK, Municipal Commissioner of Tharrawaddy, Burma.
7. FREDERICK JAMES LANGHORNE, ESQUIRE, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, North Chanda Division, Central Provinces.
8. D^Y. MARGARET MACKELLAR, Lady Doctor of the Canadian Mission, Neemuch, Central India.
9. MUSSAMAT PARBATI BAI, of Baghoda in the Betul District, Central Provinces.
10. MULLA YUSUF ALI, KOTHEWALA, of Burhanpur, Central Provinces.
11. JEONA PATEL, Malguzar of Roshna, in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces.
12. RAO BAHADUR BAPU RAO DADA, Vice-President of the Nagpur Municipality, Central Provinces.
13. MISS ROSE MARGARET PHAILBUS, of the Krishnagar Medical Mission, Bengal.
14. BABU HARNATH SINGH, Coal-cutting Contractor at Giridih, Bengal, Chairman of the Educational Sub-Committee in the East Indian Railway Company's Collieries.
15. THE REVEREND JAMES MERRY MACPHAIL, M. S., of Monghyr, Bengal.
16. THE REVEREND FREDERICK WILLIAM AMBERY SMITH, Senior Member of the Wesleyan Mission in Bankura and in charge of the Bankura Leper Asylum, Bengal.
17. MISS ELEANOR LOUISA MOORE, of the Baptist Zenana Mission, Barisal, Eastern Bengal and Assam.
18. JOHN HEWETT STEPHENS, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Mysore.
19. MISS ALEXANDRINA MATILDA MACPHAIL, L.R.C.P. & S., of the United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Madras.

20. THE REVEREND JOHN SCUDDER CHANDLER, of the American Madura Mission in the Madras Presidency.
21. MIRZA NASRUJLA KHAN, Honorary Vice-Consul, Kerman, Persian Gulf.
22. AGHA MOHAMED KHALIL-BIN-MOHAMED KARIM, Dragoman in the British Residency, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
23. MACKERTICH GULZAD, ESQUIRE, Provision Contractor to the Navy and Indian Marine, Bushire, Persian Gulf.
24. YASUF KANOW, an Arab Merchant of Bahrein, Persian Gulf.
25. DR. EDITH BROWN of the Memorial Mission Hospital, Ludhiana, Puniab.
26. LALA DHARM CHAND, Tahsildar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Punjab, on special duty in connection with the new Chorutta Town.
27. LALA MATHURA DAS, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon in the Punjab.
28. COMMISSARY (Honorary Captain) WILLIAM DAVID GRAY, Indian Miscellaneous List, Chief Clerk, Military Secretary's Branch, Army Head-Quarters.
29. MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE WILDMAN, B.R.C., Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Poona.
30. MISS ELEANOR SARAH KELLY, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Meerut (on leave).
31. MISS MARY LAVINIA HAYES, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Lady Superintendent, Rawalpindi.
32. MISS HELEN ANNA MACDONALD RAIT, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, Senior Nursing Sister, Lucknow (on leave).
33. HONORARY CAPTAIN CHARLES HENRY ORMAN, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Dalhousie, Punjab.
34. SUBADAR ABDUR RAZZAK KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
35. JAMADAR NIRANJAN DAS, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
36. IHSAN ALI, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal.
37. USMAN NAWAZ KHAN, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras.
38. SHAIKH ALI SHABASH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st Class, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay.
39. MISS MOTIBAI KAPADIA, F.R.C.S., Medical Officer in charge of the Victoria Jubilee Dispensary, Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency.
40. THE REVEREND JOHN FERGUSON STEELE, M.A., Missionary at Anand, and an Honorary Magistrate, Anand, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency.
41. OLIVER HAROLD BAPTIST STARTE, ESQUIRE, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Collector, on special duty in connection with the Settlement of Criminal Tribes in the Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency.
42. SAMUEL ALGERNON STRIP, ESQUIRE, Principal, Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.
43. ROBERT TULLIS HARRISON, ESQUIRE, J.P., Public Works Department, Bombay, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
44. MISS LAIS MOXON, Governess, Akalkot State, Bombay Presidency.
45. TRIMBAK RAGHUNATH GUNE, ESQUIRE, L.M. & S., in charge of the Cholera Hospital at Pandharpur, Bombay Presidency.

46. ALEXANDER MCGREGOR MACKENZIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Ajmer, Rajputana.
47. ALBERT EDWARD PIERRE GRIESSEN, ESQUIRE, Superintendent of the Gardens of the Taj Mahal at Agra, United Provinces.
48. SARDAR SAHIB BALWANT SINGH, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.
49. MISS FLETCHER of the Baptist Medical Mission, Gurgaon District, Punjab.
50. R. PARSONS, ESQUIRE, Personal Assistant to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.
51. W. G. HANRAHAN, ESQUIRE, Assistant Secretary, Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
52. C. B. OWEN, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
53. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK JOHNSON, ESQUIRE, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
54. LIEUTENANT ALAN HENRY MOUNT, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
55. MOHAMED NAIMULLAH, Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Viceroy's Body-guard.
56. DR. M. Y. YOUNG of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.

Simla, the 14th June 1927.

No. 597.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the King-Emperor of India has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to.—

1. M. R. By. T. MADHAVAN NAIR AVERGAL, M.D., Private Medical Practitioner and a Commissioner of the Municipal Corporation of Madras.
2. MISS CATHARINE FRANCES LING, a member of the Church of England Zenana Mission, Madras Presidency.
3. REVEREND MOTHER MARY OF ST. PAULA, Lady Superior of the College of the Sacred Heart and of the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Bangalore.
4. EDWARD GEORGE HICKIE, ESQUIRE, Secretary, Calcutta Trades Association.
5. ABDUS SAMAD KHAN, Chief Secretary of the Government of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur.
6. PERCY BROOKE BRAMLEY, ESQUIRE, Deputy Inspector General of Police in the United Provinces.
7. HIS HIGHNESS RAJA MALHAR RAO BABA SAHIB PUAR, of Dewas State, Junior Branch, Central India.
8. HARRY WILLIAM MACLEAN IVES, ESQUIRE, A.M.I.C.E., Public Works Department, Executive Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Upper Chenab Canal, Punjab.
9. SITARAM NABAYAN PANDIT, ESQUIRE, BAR-AT-LAW, of Rajkot, Kathiawar.

No. 598.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to :—

1. REVEREND FATHER PERROY, Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Mission Schools at Thanse, Burma.
2. MAUNG KYAW, 2nd Grade Advocate, Mongwa Town, Lower Obindwin District, Burma.

3. BABU PARBATI SANKAR RAI CHAUDHURI, Zamindar of Jaigunj, Dinajpur District, Bengal.
4. BABU BARODA SUNDAR PAL, Manager of the Estate of the Hon'ble Nawab Sayed Hussain Haidar Chaudhari in the Tippera District, Bengal.
5. MRS. LILIAN DOROTHEA STEWART, wife of the Manager of the Gadi Silk Factory, Muzaffarpur District, Bihar and Orissa.
6. MRS. ALICE RAIKES, Missionary, Hooghly, Bengal.
7. MISS JOSEPHINE ANNIE EVANS, Church of England Zenana Mission, Barnagore, Bengal.
8. THOMAS LEONARD GODFREY, ESQUIRE, Sanitary Inspector, Hyderabad Residency Bazar, Local Fund.
9. WILLIAM FRASER, ESQUIRE, Merchant and Municipal Councillor Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
10. RAO SAHIB DAJI RAMCHANDRA, Subordinate Medical Service, Sub-Assistant Surgeon (retired), Nagpur.
11. MRS. FLORENCE PRIDEAUX TAYLOR, wife of Mr. Alfred Taylor of the Friend's Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.
12. BABU BHAJAN LAL, Head Clerk, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, and Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. MISS ANNA BOLSTER, Lady Superintendent, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, Secunderabad.
14. KHAN ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Pathan, of Jullundar, Inspector of Co-operative Credit Societies.
15. ROBERT HENRY LOCKE, ESQUIRE, Superintendent, Government Imperial Gardens, Delhi, Punjab.
16. TOM SALKIELD, ESQUIRE, Municipal Engineer, Delhi, Punjab.
17. MRS. LOUISE LAWRENCE, wife of H. S. Lawrence, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Karachi.
18. SISTER FANNIE CECILIA, of the Community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, Sister in charge, Sassoon Hospital, Poona.
19. GANESH KRISHNA CHITALE, ESQUIRE, Pleader and President of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
20. DHONDO KESHAV KARVE, ESQUIRE, Professor at the Fergusson College, Poona.

H. WHEELER,

*Secretary to the Government of India,
Home Department.*

Delhi, the 1st January 1913.

No. 103-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major HENRY WILLIAM GRATTAN, Royal Army Medical Corps, Officer in-charge, Enteric Fever Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, and late Deputy Assistant Director, Medical Services (Sanitary), 8th Lucknow Division.
2. REVEREND ALFRED HERBERT HILDESLEY, M.A., Education Department, late Principal, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
3. The VERY REVEREND THE ABBE NOEL RONDY, Vicar-General of Coimbatore, Madras.
4. Dr. JOHN ANDREW TURNER, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

5. Mr. JYOTSNANATH GHOSAL, Indian Civil Service, Collector of Panch Mahals District, Bombay.
6. The Reverend EDMOND LINWOOD STRONG, M.A. (Oxon.), Oxford Mission to Calcutta, Barisal, Bengal.
7. Major ERNEST REINHOLD ROST, Indian Medical Service, Senior Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, Burma.
8. Mrs. GABRIELLE LOUISE CAROLINE leHOWARD, M.A., Personal Assistant to the Imperial Economic Botanist.
9. Major ELLACOTT LEAMON WARD, Indian Medical Service, Punjab.

No. 104-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Major GILBERT LANDALE CATTELL, Indian Army, lately Cantonment Magistrate, Central India.
2. Sub-Assistant Surgeon MAKKHAN SINGH, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-medical charge, Cantonment Hospital, Rawalpindi.
3. Mrs. ALICE MAUDE PENNELL (*née* Sorabji), B.Sc., M.B., B.S. (London), Medical Missionary, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai Sahib LALA AMAR NATH of Lahore, Joint Secretary, King Edward Memorial Committee, Punjab.
5. Mr. DOUGLAS GUMBLEY, Assistant Superintendent, Indo-European Telegraph Department, in charge Jask Sub-Division, Persian Gulf.
6. SAHAN RAM KALI, a widow lady of Chandausi in the Moradabad District.
7. Miss LYDIA WOERNER, M.D., Medical Missionary of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, Rajahmundry, Madras.
8. M. R. RY. PICHU AIYAR NARAYANA AIYAR AVERGAL, B.A., B.L., Vakil, High Court, Madura, Madras.
9. Miss JANE BLISSETT BARDSLEY, Zenana Missionary at Katni-Murwara, Jubbulpore District, Central Provinces.
10. Mr. PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, Honorary General Secretary and Treasurer to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund, Bombay.
11. The Reverend FATHER AUGUSTIN, Missionary, Capucin Mission, Ajmer.
12. Mrs. RAMABAI RANADE, Manager, "Seva Sadan" charity for women in Bombay, and Joint Secretary of the Hindu Widows' Home, Poona.
13. Mr. JAMES WILLIAM NICOL CUMMING, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and City Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
14. Rai JADU NATH MOZUMDAR BAHADUR, B.A., B.L., Government Pleader, Jessore, Bengal.
15. The Reverend JOHN CERDIG EVANS, Headmaster, Government High School, Shillong, Assam.
16. Moulvi SAIYED ABUL FATTAH, Honorary Magistrate of Rungpore, Bengal.
17. Mr. JOHN PHILLIP SEQUEIRA, late Extra Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf.
18. Babu SARAT CHANDRA RAY, Pleader, Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
19. Babu RAMDHARI SINGH, Medical Practitioner and Vice-Chairman of the Motihari Municipal Committee, Bihar and Orissa.
20. ESMAIL KADIR MARACAN, General Merchant, Burma.

A. H. McMAHON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 3rd June 1913.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Imperial Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. LADY DANE, wife of Sir Louis Dane, retiring Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
2. LADY BENSON, wife of Sir Ralph Benson, lately a Puisne Judge of the High Court, Madras.
3. The Honourable CHRISTINA PHILIPPA AGNES SPENCE, wife of Major A. H. O. Spence, Assistant Secretary, Army Department, Government of India.
4. ROBERT STANES, Esquire, Merchant, Madras.
5. Rao Bahadur RAMNARAYAN AMARCHAND, Municipal Councillor, Poona, Bombay.
6. Sardar DYAL SINGH, Man, Sardar Bahadur, Public Works Department, Punjab, President of the Council of Administration of the Faridkot State, Punjab.
7. Lieutenant-Colonel PATRICK BALFOUR HAIG, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon, Bhopal, Central India.
8. Raja Rao JOGENDEA NARAYAN ROY Bahadur, of Lalgola, Murshidabad, Bengal.
9. The Reverend JOHN BUCHANAN, B.A., M.D., Missionary, Amkhut, Central India.
10. FREDERICK ST. GEORGE de LAUTOUR BOOTH-TUCKER, Esquire, Salvation Army.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss ELLEN MARGARET FARRER, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), Baptist Mission, Bhiwani, Punjab.
2. Mr. BHAGAT RAM, Barrister-at-Law, Jullunder, Punjab.
3. CHARLES VERNON DALRYMPLE HAY, Esquire, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.
4. Subadar SHER SINGH, late Subadar of 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
5. Mrs. ALICE ROBERT HENDERSON, wife of Mr. Henderson, Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.
6. Mr. RUSTAMJI HORMASJI MADAN, L.C.E., Extra Deputy Conservator and Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay.
7. The Reverend Father JOHN HOFFMANN, S.J., Roman Catholic Priest, Member of the Roman Catholic Mission at Ranchi, Bihar and Orissa.
8. MAUNG BA TOK, Rice Mill Manager and Chairman of the Upper Burma Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Burma.
9. HENRY WEIR, Esquire, Managing Partner, Kaline Tea Estate, Cachar, Assam.
10. Mr. MANEKSHAH CAWASHA TALEYARKHAN, Deputy Accountant, Bombay Corporation, Bombay.
11. HOWARD MACKENZIE, Esquire, Dredging Superintendent, Kashmir.
12. SAMUEL TIMOTHY, Esquire, Station Superintendent, Ajmer Junction, Ajmer, Rajputana.
13. Miss RACHEL PATERSON, Missionary, Ajmer.
14. The Reverend JOHN ERNEST CUMMINGS, D.D., American Baptist Missionary, Burma.
15. Sister CATHERINE, Nursing Sister, Rangoon Fever Asylum, Burma.

16. Honorary Captain CHARLES SHERRIFFE WISEMAN, late Treasurer of the Sassoon Hospital's Nursing Fund Association, Bombay.
17. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES THOMAS PETERS, Indian Medical Service, retired.
18. VALAPPAKKAM DAIVASIGOMONI THANDAVAROYAN MUDALI, Senior Apothecary, His Highness the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Hyderabad, Deccan.
19. The Reverend WILLIAM CUTTING, Principal of the London Mission School, Benares.
20. Miss ADA LOUISE PIERCE, Army Nursing Reserve.
21. Honorary Major LOUIS ARTHUR HENRY CLERKE, Assistant Surgeon on the Viceroy's Staff.

A. H. McMAHON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1914.

No. 261-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Dr. WILLIAM STOKES, M.B., Chief of the Basel German Medical Mission, Madras.
2. Raja BAN BIHARI KAPUR, C.S.I., of Burdwan, Bengal.
3. Dr. MARCUS BRADFORD CARLETON, M.D., in charge of the Leper Asylum, Subathu, Punjab.
4. The Honourable Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, Mill-owner and Contractor, of Lahore, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor, Punjab, for making Laws and Regulations.
5. The Reverend PAUL WAGNER, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Purulia, Bihar and Orissa.
6. The Reverend Mother MECHTILDA, Mother Superior, Loreto Convent, Shillong, Assam.
7. The Reverend JAMES SHEPHERD, M.D., D.D., Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Udaipur, Rajputana.

No. 262-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Lady CONSTANCE ATKINSON, wife of the Honourable Sir JOHN ATKINSON, K.C.S.I., Indian Civil Service, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras.
2. JOHN WILLIAM MAIDEN, Esquire, Chairman of the Municipal Council, Masulipatam, Madras Presidency.
3. Mr. ANTOLDAS HORGOVANDAS JAMBUSAEVALA, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Broach, and Vice-President, Broach Municipality, Bombay Presidency.
4. CHATRABHUI GOVARDHANDAS, Merchant, firm of Messrs. Mulji Jetha & Co., Bombay.
5. Mrs. SHIVAGAUBI GAJJAR, Superintendent of the Vanita Vishram, Bombay and Surat, Bombay Presidency.
6. DONALD HORNE WARES, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan, Bengal.
7. Dr. CHARLES HENRY STANDISH HOPE, Medical Missionary, Puhna, Bengal.

8. Babu SASHI BHUSAN MALLIK, of Dacca, Bengal.
9. Sister PATRICK, Superintendent of St. Joseph's Convent, Mandalay, Burma.
10. MAUNG PO THEIN, Trader, and Municipal Commissioner of Syriam, Burma.
11. Miss MARY PRISCILLA WESTERN, Assistant Principal, Queen Mary's College for Girls, Lahore, Punjab.
12. JOHN POWELL, Esquire, Honorary Magistrate, Murree, Punjab, and a Major in the Punjab Light Horse.
13. Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon MOHAMMED KHAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in Sub-Medical Charge, 24th Punjabis.
14. Assistant Surgeon JAMES JOSEPH McDONALD, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Assistant Secretary to Director, Medical Service, Army Head-Quarters, India.
15. Miss JENNY MULLER, of St. Stephen's Mission Hospital, Delhi.
16. Sister ANASTASIE, Superior Nursing Sister, Cuttack General Hospital, Bihar and Orissa.
17. The Reverend JOHN PENGWERN JONES, Minister, Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Maulvi Bazaar, South Sylhet, Assam.
18. Charles JOHN HOMER, Esquire, Public Works Department, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Burma, Honorary Assistant Engineer in charge of Lighthouse Construction in the Persian Gulf.
19. Seth MOTILAL of Piparia, Sohagpur Tahsil, Hosangabad District, Honorary Secretary, Sohagpur Central Co-operative Bank, Central Provinces and Berar.
20. ROBERT DOUGLAS THOMSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, an Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

No. 263-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. Miss AGNES HENDERSON, M.D., Medical Missionary, Nagpur, Central Provinces and Berar.

J. B. WOOD,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 22nd June 1914.

No. 988-I.-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. ARTHUR DAVIES, Esquire, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Principal, Madras Law College, Madras.
2. Mr. TRIBHUVANDAS NAROTTAMDAS MALVI, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor of Surat, Bombay Presidency.
3. ALBERT MEREDYTH YOUNG, Esquire, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, Bahadur Khel, North-West Frontier Province.
4. Rai HIRA SINGH, Chief of the Sangri State, Simla Hill States, Punjab.
5. Major CHARLES EDWARD SOUTHON, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Chief Plague Medical Officer, Punjab.
6. The Reverend Mother GONZAGA, Provincial of the Order of Loreto Sisters, Calcutta.

7. Dewan Bahadur KRISHNARAJAPURAM POLLEGONDAI PUTTANNA CHETTY, late a Member of the Mysore State Council, President of the Bangalore City Municipality.
8. Honorary Captain WILLIAM JOHN ALEXANDER HOGAN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces.
9. WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (retired).

No. 989-I.-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award to the Reverend EDWARD GUILFORD, Church Mission Society, Tarn Taran, Amritsar District, Punjab, a Bar to be worn with the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal for Public Service in India of the First Class, which has already been awarded to him.

No. 990-I.-C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend GEORGE NICHOLAS THOMSEN, American Baptist Mission, Bapatla, Guntur District, Madras.
2. BAI ZAOERBAI BHAGWANDAS, widow of the late Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Bombay.
3. The Reverend FRANK VAN ALLEN, M.D., American Madura Mission, Madras.
4. Babu JOGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Bengal Police, Inspector of Police, Serampur, District Hooghly, Bengal.
5. Miss EMMA TUDBALL, Lady Superintendent, Ahmedabad Nursing Association, Bombay Presidency.
6. Risaldar-Major (Honorary Captain) HANWANT SINGH, Sirdar Bahadur, of Beri, Rohtak District, Punjab.
7. Miss LILIAN WINIFRED BROCK, B.A., Indian Educational Service, Inspectress of Schools, Presidency and Burdwan Divisions, Bengal.
8. MAUNG SHWE THA, Bar-at-Law, Manager of W. Re Gyaw Thu's Bank, Akyab, and Municipal Commissioner, Burma.
9. The Reverend CECIL SILAS MEAD, B.A., M.B., ch.B., Medical Missionary, Orakandi, Gopalganj P. S., Faridpur, Bengal.
10. Captain CHARLES REGINALD MACDONALD, Planter and a Captain in the Bihar Light Horse.
11. JAMES THEODORE BEST, Esquire, M.A., Principal of St. John's College, Rangoon, Burma.
12. PERCY ALBERT CHURCHWARD, Esquire, Managing Director of the Bank of Rangoon, Burma.
13. Assistant Surgeon GEORGE ARCHIBALD DEANE, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, in sub-charge of Station Hospital, Secunderabad.
14. Dr. JOHN HUTCHISON, Church of Scotland Mission, Chamba, Punjab.
15. THOMAS CHARLES FLASHMAN, Esquire, Member of the Rawalpindi Cantonment Committee and Murree Municipal Committee.
16. Mrs. DOROTHY WEBB-WARE, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Ware, C.I.E., Political Agent, Chagai, Baluchistan.
17. FREDERICK CHIGHTON WALLER, Esquire, Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Delhi.
18. Miss JEAN GRANT, M.B., ch.B., Medical Missionary, Seoni, Central Provinces and Berar.
19. SAMUEL GILBERT THOMAS, Esquire, Late Headmaster, St. John's College, Agra, United Provinces.

No. 991-I.C.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to the Honourable the Reverend ANDREW CAMPBELL, D.D., Missionary in charge of the Sonthal Mission at Pakhuria, Manbhum District, Bihar and Orissa, and an Additional Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, the 1st January 1915.

No. 2-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to announce that His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR OF INDIA has been graciously pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class for Public Service in India to—

1. WILLIAM DOUGLAS ST. LEGER, Esquire, Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras.
2. The Reverend ANTOINE MARIE TABARD Chaplain of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES HAMERTON PRITCHARD, Indian Army, Political Department, late Political Agent in Bundelkhand.
4. Hakim MAHOMAD AJMAL KHAN, Hazik-ul-Mulk, President, Anjuman Tibbia (Medical Association) of Delhi.
5. EDWIN ASHBY PHELPS, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Magistrate and Collector, Jalaun, United Provinces.
6. Rai Bahadur MAHABIR PRASAD SHAH, of Chapra, Bihar and Orissa.
7. Major JAMES HUSBAND, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Wana, North-West Frontier Province.
8. Dr. CHARLES ALBERT BENTLEY, M.B., D.P.H., Special Officer under the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.
9. Khan Bahadur QAZI KHALIL-UD-DIN AHMAD, Diwan of the Panna State, Central India.

No. 3-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. ALEXANDER STEEL, Esquire, Agent of Messrs. A & F. Harvey & Co., Cotton Merchants at Virudupatti, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency.
2. ROBERT WILLIAM HAMILTON WAIT, Esquire, Chairman, Municipal Council, Adoni, Bellary District, Madras Presidency.
3. AZAM KESARKHAN KALUBAVA, Thakur of Vajiria, Rewa Kantha Agency, Gujarat, Bombay Presidency.
4. Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA DEODHAR, M.A., Member of the Servants of India Society, Poona, Bombay Presidency.
5. Assistant Surgeon MEHTA HARNAM DUTTA, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Lecturer in Anatomy, Medical College, Lahore.
6. HUGH FYSON, Esquire, B.A., Indian Civil Service, Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.
7. Miss MONA BOSE, Lady Superintendent, Victoria Girls' School, Lahore, Punjab.
8. Captain HENRY RUNDLE LAWRENCE, Indian Army Political Department, Assistant Political Agent in Bundelkhand, Central India.

9. Major RANDLE HARRY PALIN, Indian Army, Cantonment Magistrate, Quetta, Baluchistan.
- . Babu AKHOY KUMAR MOITRA, Director of Varendra Research Society, Rajshahi, Bengal.
11. Mrs. CATHERINE STUART RICHARDSON, wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.
12. U. KAN BAW, Advocate of Pyinmana, Yamethin, Burma.
13. U. PET GYI, a Municipal Commissioner of Salin, Burma.
14. Babu NAGENDRA NATH MUKHARJI, Provincial Civil Service, special Excise Deputy Collector, Gaya, Bihar and Orissa.
15. The Reverend Mother Saint MONICA of the Convent of St. Joseph at Saugor, Senior Sister in charge of Nursing at Bhagalpore Hospital, Bihar and Orissa.
16. Sub-Assistant Surgeon HAR NARAIN, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Kotah, Rajputana.
17. The Reverend PITT HOLLAND MOORE, Missionary of the American Baptist Mission, Nowgong, Assam.
18. Miss ELIZABETH ILOYD, B.A., Missionary of the Welsh Calvinistic Mission, Silchar, Assam.
19. The Reverend EUSTACE DICKINSON PRICE, Church Missionary Society, Mandla, Central Provinces.

No. 4-D.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to award the Bar to the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class for Public Service in India to—

1. The Reverend ADAM ANDREW, Missionary, United Free Church of Scotland, Chingleput, Madras Presidency.
2. Miss ANNE JANE ASKWITH, Principal, Sarah Tucker College, and C.M.S. Missionary, Palamcottah, Tinnevely District, Madras Presidency.

J. B. WOOD,

Political Secretary to the Government of India.

KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

4th February 1915.

1. Mr. HERBERT DOMINIE THOY, of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, Fao, in the Persian Gulf.
2. Mr. NAOUM ABBO, lately Dragoman to the British Consulate at Basrah and now on the Staff of the Chief Political Officer in the Persian Gulf.

BAR TO THE KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL OF THE SECOND CLASS.

February 1915.

1. The Reverend ALFRED TAYLOR, Missionary of the Friends Foreign Mission Association, Sehore, Central India.