

Wednesday, 16th September, 1914

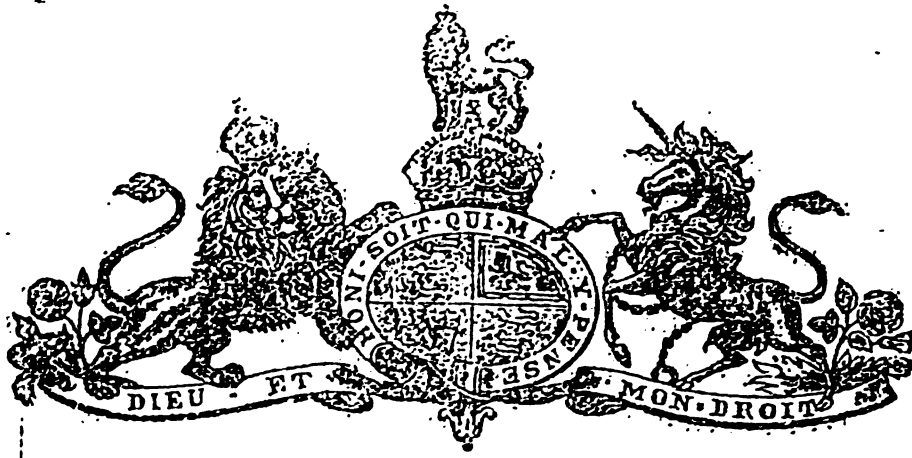
**COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL
OF INDIA**

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BOOK NO. 1

P. L.



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, 1851 TO 1909
(24 & 25 Vict., c. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., c. 12, AND 9 Edw. VII, c. 4).

The Council met at the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on
Wednesday, the 16th September, 1914.

PRESENT :

His Excellency BARON HARDINGE OF PENSHURST, P.C., G.O.B., G.O.M.G., G.O.V.O.,
G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
and 45 Members, of whom 37 were Additional Members.

STATEMENTS LAID ON THE TABLE.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" I beg to lay on the table a statement* giving the information regarding medical education among Indian women, which was promised in the reply given by me to the question asked by the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th March, 1913.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" I also beg to lay on the table statements† for the years 1910-13 giving the information which was promised in the reply given by me to the question regarding the scourity furnished by newspapers and printing presses, which was asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Quirul Huda at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 9th March, 1914.

* *Vide* Appendix A (pp. 85-88, post).

† *Vide* Appendices B to E (pp. 89-217, post).

[Mr. Ghuznavi; Mr. Maxwell]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1911.]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Number of Eurasians, Hindus and Mussalmans employed in the Postal and Telegraph Departments in Bengal, on salary of Rs. 50 and upwards.

1. "(a) Is it a fact that the total number of appointments in all grades of the service from Rs. 50 and upwards in the Postal Department throughout the Presidency of Bengal is 1,483, out of which (i) 1,307 are held by Hindus, (ii) 67 by Eurasians and others and (iii) 89 by Mussalmans ?

(b) Is it a fact that the total number of appointments in all grades of the service from Rs. 50 and upwards in the Telegraph Department throughout the Presidency of Bengal is 703, out of which (i) 200 are held by Hindus, (ii) 494 by Eurasians and others and (iii) 9 by Mussalmans ?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to consider the desirability of taking steps so that Mussalmans may get a larger share of appointments in the Postal Department and that both Mussalmans and Hindus may get a larger share of appointments in the Telegraph Department in Bengal ?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table two lists, one for Postal, and the other for the Telegraph Department giving details of all the appointments held by Hindus, Mussalmans, Eurasians and others in all grades of the service from Rs. 50 and upwards in the Presidency of Bengal ? "

The Hon'ble Mr. Maxwell replied :—

"(a) and (b) The distribution given by the Honourable Member shows the number of appointments held by Hindus, Muhammadans and others, respectively, when he asked a question on this subject on the 9th September last. The present distribution is shown in the statements* now laid on the table.

(c) (i) In the case of the Post Office all officials who are empowered to make appointments have been instructed to encourage applications for employment as clerks and sub-postmasters from suitable Muhammadan candidates, but the number of such applications is at present comparatively small. There are, relatively speaking, a considerable number of suitable Muhammadan candidates for appointment as Superintendent of Post Offices and every effort is made to give them a due proportion of these higher posts.

(ii) In the case of the Telegraph Department the Honourable Member is referred, as regards appointments to the superior grades, to the debate in this Council on the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale on the 8th March, 1911. Owing to the suspension of recruitment, in view of the amalgamation of Posts and Telegraphs, no appointments to the superior establishment have been made since that date.

In the upper subordinate and subordinate establishments, all appointments on salaries ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 500, with the exception of a comparatively small number of clerkships, must be held by men who join the Department as telegraphists after a course of training as paid probationers in the training classes. In the Post Office practically all the signalling appointments are held by Indians, while in the Telegraph Department twenty-five per cent of the vacancies for telegraphists throughout India and Burma are reserved for Indians, and Muhammadans and Hindus are afforded equal opportunities of securing these appointments.

(d) I beg to lay on the table statements* showing separately the number of appointments now held in the Presidency of Bengal by Hindus, Muhammadans and others in all grades from Rs. 50 and upwards in the Post Office and the Telegraph Department, respectively. I may explain that the statements include the head-quarters' staff of both departments and also the appointments on Rs. 50 and upwards in the office of the Director-General."

* *Vide Appendices F and G (pp. 219-222, post).*

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Harcourt Butler.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

2. “ (a) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total amount of money which has accrued as interest up to date from the time of the creation of the Savings Banks on the money deposited in the said Banks throughout the whole of India by Mussalman depositors, if any, who have not drawn and have expressed an intention not to draw any money as interest owing to their religious susceptibilities ?

Accrued interest on the money deposited by Mussalman depositors in the Savings Banks and utilization of the same for Mussalman education.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will take steps to devote that amount for the purpose of Mussalman education ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

(a) “ A statement* giving such information as is available is laid on the table. The Hon'ble Member's attention is invited to the explanation which accompanies it.

(b) The Government of India consider that the course suggested would be inconvenient in practice. Large grants have recently been given for education from general revenues, and special Muhammadan institutions have had their share of these grants. The Hon'ble Member is referred to the communiqué on the subject of grants to Muhammadan Educational institutions issued on the 22nd August, 1914.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

3. “ With reference to the question put by me at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held on the 17th September, 1913, with regard to religious training for Mussalmans as well as for Hindus and the answer by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler to the effect that ‘The Government of India are sensible of the importance of religious instruction and also of the difficulties which attended it. They have addressed the Local Governments on the subject and await their replies,’

Religious training for Hindus and Muhammadans.

(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the said replies have now been received ? If so, do the Government propose to lay the same on the table ?

(b) With reference to the same question and answer as given by the Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler, will the Government be pleased to give details of the ‘large number of alienations of State revenues which existed before British Rule and which have been confirmed by the Government of India for the purpose of Hindu and Muhammadan religious endowments’ and state what sum they amount to ?

(c) What is the amount of the sum that is given annually to meet the cost of religious teachers for non-Christian troops ? ”

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

“ (a) All Governments have not yet given final replies to the letter addressed to them by the Government of India on the subject of religious and moral instruction. When the correspondence is complete the Government of India will consider the question of its publication.

(b) The Government of India are not in possession of figures for the whole of India. In the Madras Presidency, the net assessment on land alienated for the support of temples, mosques and other religious buildings and for the maintenance of the services therein as settled by the Inam Commission of 1859-60 amounted to Rs. 22,62,262. In the Bombay Presidency, land bearing an assessment of Rs. 3,96,377 was alienated for the support of religious institutions and cash grants to the value of Rs. 2,22,668 annually were confirmed

* Vide Appendix II (p. 223, post).

[Mr. Ghuznavi ; Sir Harcourt Butler ;
Sir Reginald Craddock.]

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in perpetuity for the same object as the result of the work of the Inam Commission of 1852. These figures, however, do not represent the total grants made for all religious purposes even in these Presidencies.

(c) The maximum sum admissible on account of the cost of religious teachers for non-Christian troops is Rs. 49,960 per annum. This amount however has not yet been fully worked up to, owing to the fact that certain units of the Indian Army, which are entitled to religious teachers, have not applied for sanction to their establishment, such sanction being necessary before the cost can be borne by the State."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Dacca
University
Scheme.

4. "(a) Have orders of the Secretary of State been received regarding the detailed features of the Dacca University Scheme? If so, do the Government propose to lay the same on the table?"

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state when they propose to introduce legislation for the establishment of the Dacca University?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) The orders of the Secretary of State regarding the detailed features of the Dacca University Scheme have not been received.

(b) Government are not yet in a position to state when legislation for the establishment of the Dacca University will be introduced."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Total
number of
pilgrims
that left
for the
Hedjaz
during the
last 10
years.

5. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total number of pilgrims that have left for the Hedjaz from the different Presidencies and Provinces of India during the last 10 years?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"In reply to the Hon'ble Member's question, a statement* is placed on the table giving the figures required for the 10 years ending with the year 1912. Figures for 1913 have not yet been received by the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Distribution
of Judicial
branch of
Provincial
Civil Service
between
Bengal,
Bihar and
Orissa and
Assam.

6. "Have orders of the Secretary of State been received with regard to the proposals relative to the distribution of the Judicial branch of the Provincial Civil Service between the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam, and in the matter of promotion and prospects of Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs in the Presidency of Bengal? If so, will the Government be pleased to state in detail what they are?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"I lay on the table a statement† which will, I think, give the information desired."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Proposed
Usury Bill.

7. "With reference to my question and the answer given by the Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock at the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 17th September, 1913, with regard to my proposal that Government should bring in a Usury Bill and the recent resolution issued by Government in that

* Vide Appendix I (p. 223 post).

† Vide Appendix J (p. 226 post).

[10TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Ghuznavi;
Mr. Gillan; Mr. Sitanath Ray; Sir H. P.
Burt.]

thereto, will the Government now be pleased to state—

- (1) whether Government have decided to undertake such legislation?
- (2) If the answer to the above question be in the affirmative, when such legislation will be undertaken? and
- (3) what lines such legislation is likely to take?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the Home Department letter, No. 1052-1063, dated the 6th July, 1914, which was communicated to the press but of which I can give him a copy if desired. Pending the receipt of the replies to that reference, the points raised by him remain undecided."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked:—

8. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table, when ready, a statement showing the Excise revenue in the different Presidencies and Provinces of India during the last 15 years?"

Excise revenue in different Presidencies and Provinces of India during last 15 years.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied:—

"A statement" is laid on the table giving the information desired by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sitanath Ray asked:—

9. "In continuation of my question regarding a railway line connecting Calcutta with Barisal, put about this time last year in this Council, and in view of the resolution on this subject moved in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 5th August last having been accepted by the Local Government, will the Government be pleased to make a detailed and definite statement regarding this projected railway line with special reference to the following points:—

Projected railway line connecting Calcutta with Barisal.

- (a) the alignment of the projected line;
- (b) the estimated cost;
- (c) the estimated earnings;
- (d) the gauge to be used in the construction of the intended lines; and
- (e) the time when it would be taken in hand?"

The Hon'ble Sir. H. P. Burt replied:—

"(a), (b) and (c) The information asked for cannot be furnished as the detailed survey of the line has not yet been completed.

(d) The line will be located as for the 5' 6" gauge, and it is probable that this gauge will be adopted, if and when construction takes place.

(e) Government are not in a position to supply this information at present."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sitanath Ray asked:—

10. "(a) Is it a fact that several kinds of kerosine oil, called white oil, are imported into this country from America and sold here, not as kerosine oil but as white oil?"

Importation of white oil as kerosine oil and introduction of a legislative measure for prevention of adulteration of these stuffs.

(b) Is the above oil much cheaper than mustard oil and ghee, and is it being largely utilised for adulterating mustard oil and ghee by traders and shop-keepers?"

[Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Huda.]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

(c) Is it a fact that mustard oil and ghee are extensively used by the Indians in the preparation of almost all their articles of food?

(d) Is mustard oil or ghee when adulterated with white oil injurious to human health?

(e) Is it a fact that the adulteration of the various articles of daily consumption such as ghee, mustard oil and specially milk has created feelings of alarm and uneasiness in the minds of the people?

(f) If the answers to the above questions are in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether it would take any legislative action in this matter in the way of passing an All India Food Act on the lines of the English and American Acts for the prevention of such adulteration? If so, when?

(g) Is it a fact that the Government of Burma has, at the instance of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, recommended to the Government of India the introduction of a legislative measure for prevention of adulteration of food-stuffs?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"(a) So far as the Government of India are aware white oil is not imported into India from America. The following quantities of the oil were imported from other countries, mainly Germany, during the last three years:—

| | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|--------------------|
| 1911-12 | ... | ... | 1,750,420 gallons. |
| 1912-13 | ... | ... | 2,266,238 " |
| 1913-14 | ... | ... | 2,568,158 " |

(b) The answer is in the affirmative. The average wholesale market prices in Calcutta of white oil, mustard oil and ghee are as follows:—

White oil Rs. 11-8-0 to Rs. 13-4-0 per maund.

Mustard oil Rs. 16-8-0 per maund.

Ghee Rs. 48-0-0 to Rs. 49-13-0 per maund.

It is understood that the white oil imported is used mainly as an adulterant of ghee and vegetable oils.

(c) The Government of India are aware that ghee and mustard oil are extensively used by Indians in the preparation of many articles of food.

(d) The extent to which such adulteration is noxious depends entirely on the nature and amount of adulteration.

(e) The Government of India are not aware that the adulteration of food-stuffs has created alarm in the minds of the generality of people in India.

(f) The Government of India have had under consideration for some time the subject of the prevention of the adulteration of foods and drugs and have inquired from Local Governments and Administrations as to the desirability of legislation and as to the form which such legislation, if approved, will yet take. All replies have not been received.

(g) The Government of Burma have recommended the introduction of legislation for the prevention of the adulteration of food."

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda asked:—

Distribution
of cadres of
Provincial
Judicial
Service be-
tween
Bengal and
Bihar and
Orissa.

11. "(a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the questions put and answers given in the Legislative Council of Bihar and Orissa on the 17th January, 1914, on the subject of the effect on the Provincial Judicial Service in that province of the division of the cadres which followed on the territorial distribution of Bengal?"

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

[*Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Huda ;
Sir Harcourt Butler.*]

(b) Has any remedial action been recommended to the Government of India by the Local Government and if so, will the Government of India state its nature and the action it is proposed to take ?”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Both the Local Government and the Government of India recognize that some measure of temporary relief is justified in respect of certain grades of the Provincial Judicial service in Bihar and Orissa adversely affected by the recent cadre distribution, and it is hoped to make public shortly the remedial treatment decided upon.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda asked :—

12. “Do the Government propose to lay on the table (a) opinions on the Report of the Patna University Committee submitted by different public bodies, associations and individuals to the Government of Bihar and Orissa, and (b) the report of the Select Committee appointed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa to consider these opinions ?”

*Report of
the Patna
University
Committee.*

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

“The Government of India have not received the opinions referred to by the Hon'ble Member on the Report of the Patna University Committee, nor the report of the Select Committee to which he alludes.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda asked :—

13. “(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the question asked by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Saiyid Fakhruddin regarding the practice of removing Indian shoes before entering Court rooms and the reply given thereto by the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson on the 6th April last in the meeting of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa ?”

*Wearing
of Indian
shoes in
courts.*

(b) Does the Government contemplate modification of the resolution of the Government of India dated the 19th March, 1868, and referred to in reply by the Hon'ble Mr. McPherson ?”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :— ?

“The Government of India have seen the question and answer referred to. In a reply given the Local Government stated that considerable diversity of practice prevailed in the law courts of the province in the matter of the removal of shoes, and added that they did not consider it necessary or desirable to lay down any hard and fast rule for the guidance of judicial officers, but were content to leave the matter to the good sense of the Courts and the good feeling of the public. The Government of India consider that the attitude adopted by the Local Government was correct and do not propose to issue any further orders.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda asked :—

14. “(a) Is it a fact that the majority of the Mussalmans and the Hindus of the new Province are in favour of an Islamic College being erected along with other Colleges at the creation of the Patna University ?”

*Erection
of an Islamic
College
in connection
with
the Patna
University.*

(b) If so, does the Government propose to erect an Islamic College side by side with other Colleges in the University of Patna ?”

[*Sir Harcourt Butler; Mr. Huda; Sir Robert Carlyle; Maharaja M. C. Nandi; Sir H. P. Burt; Mr. Ghumavi.*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"The reply to part (a) of the question is that the Government of India have no information on the subject beyond that contained in the first paragraph on page 26 of the Report of the Patna University Committee. This being so, it is not possible to give a reply to part (b) of the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. Huda asked:—

15. "(a) Is it a fact that there has been delay in building the High Court at Bankipore?"

Delay in building the High Court at Bankipore.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the cause of the delay and the approximate time within which the building of the High Court is to be finished and the High Court is to start its work?"

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Carlyle replied:—

"(a) No delay has taken place in the building of the High Court at Bankipore.

(b) It is anticipated that, if no adverse circumstances arise, the building will be completed and the work of the High Court commenced towards the end of 1915."

The Hon'ble Maharaja M. C. Nandi asked:—

16. "Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Railway Board have placed any order for South African coal for Indian Railways, and, if so, what is the amount and value?"

South African coal for Indian Railways.

The Hon'ble Sir H. P. Burt replied:—

"No orders have been placed since 1912 for South African coal. In that year 2,28,700 tons were ordered for delivery in 1912 and 1913"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghumavi asked:—

17. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps are being taken to combat the ravages of malaria in different parts of India, particularly Bengal?"

Steps for the prevention of malaria in different parts of India.

(b) Is it a fact that people of certain districts and sub-districts of Bengal, such as Mymensingh and Tangail, are suffering excessively this year from malaria?"

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps it is proposed to take to meet the special case of Bengal?"

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied:—

"(a) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the annual reports of the several provincial Sanitary Commissioners, which give detailed accounts of measures which are being taken for dealing with malaria, and to paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Sanitary resolution of the Government of India Nos. 888-908, dated the 23rd May, 1914.

(b) The mortality from fever in Bengal up to June was not excessive. The Government of India have no information as to a severe outbreak of malaria at Mymensingh and Tangail and other parts of Bengal.

(c) deals with a matter with which the Local Government is primarily concerned, and the question is one which may appropriately be asked in the Local Council."

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[Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Reginald Craddock.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

18. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to contribute any sum towards the upkeep of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine besides providing the six lakhs for the site and laboratory; and, if the answer is in the affirmative, the amount of such contribution?"

Government contribution towards the upkeep of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine.

(b) If a Pasteur Institute be located in one of the wings of this institution, will the Government be pleased to state what sum they would be likely to grant towards it?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"(a) The recurring charges of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine will be borne by the Local Government assisted by contributions which have been generously offered. The Governing Body of the Indian Research Fund Association have agreed to contribute the pay of the Professors of Pathology and Bacteriology, and Protozoology for five years.

(b) The Government of India have received no proposals from the Government of Bengal with reference to the location of a Pasteur Institute in a wing of the School of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta. Seeing, moreover, that the pathological and research laboratories attached to the School and the Calcutta Medical College fulfil all the functions of a Pasteur Institute with the exception of an anti-rabic treatment, the Government of India do not think it necessary to consider the question of a grant-in-aid for this purpose."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

19. "(a) Is it the rule that pilgrim ships bound for Jeddah are required to call at Perim on their outward journey from Bombay to Camaran, only in the event of a case of plague, cholera or other infectious disease occurring among the pilgrims between Bombay and Aden?"

Rule regarding calling at Perim of pilgrim ships bound for Jeddah.

(b) Is it a fact that last year majority of pilgrim ships with clean bills of health and without any case of any infectious disease occurring among the pilgrims were, on their arrival at Aden, still ordered to call at Perim on their way to the quarantine station of Camaran?"

(c) Is it a fact that when the attention of the Port Health Officer of Aden, Major King, was drawn to it, he promptly rescinded the order and allowed the S. S. 'Bahrein' and all ships that came after her to proceed direct to Camaran?"

(d) Is it a fact that this year the S. S. 'Sumatra' as well as the S. S. 'Akbar' which carried the first batch of pilgrims were ordered by a new Port Health Officer in the place of Major King, to call at Perim, and it was only when the Captains of the two boats protested and produced a copy of the standing orders of the Government as obtained from the Health Officer of Bombay, that they were allowed to proceed direct to Camaran?"

If the answer to part (d) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is proposed to take steps to keep the Aden Authorities informed of the orders of Government so that proceedings like the above on the part of the Port authorities may be avoided in future?"

Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will consider the advisability of making the same rule hold good as regards calling at Perim of pilgrim ships on their homeward journey?"

[*Sir Harcourt Butler ; Mr. Ghuznavi ;* [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]
Sir Reginald Craddock.]

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

"(a) Pilgrim ships proceeding to Jeddah are required to call at Aden only in the event of plague being discovered on such vessels at Aden and between Aden and Perim.

Detailed information on the points referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) is not available; but the Government of Bombay report that pilgrim ships with clean bills of health were ordered to call at Perim by the former Port Health Officer, Aden, and that the present Port Health Officer followed the same procedure in certain cases this year also. He has now ceased to do so. The Government of Bombay will be asked to instruct the port health authorities at Aden with a view to prevent a recurrence of such proceedings in the future.

As regards the last paragraph of the question, the present practice is to examine every returning pilgrim ship at Perim. On the outward journey, pilgrims have to undergo a careful medical inspection at Bombay prior to embarkation; but, as no medical examination of returning pilgrims is held at Jeddah, it has been thought desirable from the sanitary standpoint that every ship should call at Perim on the return journey. It is probable, however, that this point will be shortly considered by the Pilgrim Committee, Bombay."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Redistribution in the proportion of posts held by Civil Surgeons promoted from the posts of Civil and Military Assistant Surgeons, serving under Local Governments.

20. "(a) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total number of Military Assistant Surgeons who are serving under the Local Governments, and what is the number of Civil Surgeoncies that have been filled up from amongst them?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state what is the total number of Civil Assistant Surgeons, and what is the number of Civil Surgeoncies that have been filled up from amongst them?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they would consider the desirability of making any redistribution in the proportion of posts held by these two classes of officers? If not, will the Government be pleased to state their reasons?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

"The figures asked for by the Hon'ble Member are as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of Military Assistant Surgeons serving under local Governments | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166 |
| Number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for them | ... | ... | ... | ... | 50 |
| Number of Civil Assistant Surgeons serving under local Governments | ... | ... | ... | ... | 754 |
| Number of Civil Surgeoncies reserved for them | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 |

Civil Assistant Surgeons belong to purely provincial services, but the figures as regards them have been compiled from the best information available without a general reference.

As regards head (c) the Hon'ble Member is referred to paragraph 2 of the Despatch No. 2, dated the 5th March, 1914, which was published for general information at pages 1275-6 of the *Gazette of India* of the 1st August."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

Revision of salaries of peons attached to the Civil and Criminal Courts in India.

21. "(a) Is it a fact that the salaries of peons attached to the Civil and Criminal Courts (particularly in the Mofussil) throughout India were fixed more than 2 or 3 decades ago and have not been revised since?

(b) Is it a fact that the salaries of peons range from six to eight rupees only?

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[Sir Reginald Craddock; Maharaja Ranajit Sinha; Mr. Gillan; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis.]

(c) Is it a fact that the cost of living has considerably increased within the last 2 or 3 decades?

(d) Do the Government propose to take any steps to increase their salaries?"

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied:—

"It is not possible to give categorical replies to questions of this kind concerning the whole of India. The adequacy of the salaries of peons attached to civil and criminal courts is essentially a matter for the different local Governments to consider. Conditions are not the same in all Provinces or even in all parts of the same Province. In some Provinces, the scale of pay has already been considerably improved in recent years, while in some others the matter is engaging the attention of the local Government. Any proposals that may be received for improving the remuneration of this class of Government servants will receive the sympathetic consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha of Nashipur asked:—

22. "(a) Is it a fact that since the outbreak of European War there has been considerable rise in the price of *food-stuffs* and other necessaries of life in all the Provinces?"

Rise in the price of food-stuffs since the outbreak of European War.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied:—

"(a) and (b). Immediately after the outbreak of war, there was a general upward movement of prices in India. Inquiries which were at once instituted by the Government of India, however, showed that prompt measures were being taken, where necessary, by Local Governments and Municipal Authorities, to check this movement. As a result, prices are now generally normal. The only serious increases which have been maintained are in the prices of refined sugar and Liverpool salt. The rise in the price of sugar is due to short shipments to this country, which is dependent on Java and Mauritius for large quantities of sugar. The Government of India are watching the situation carefully, but the increased price appears inevitable owing to the stoppage of large exports of beet sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary to the United Kingdom. The shortage of Liverpool salt is due to the temporary suspension of sailings from the United Kingdom. A fall in price is anticipated as soon as the normal traffic has been restored. The price of Indian salt has not been affected."

The Government of India are satisfied that the Local Governments and Administrations are taking all necessary steps in this matter, and they do not therefore propose to take any action at present."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked:—

23. "Will Government be pleased to state what, if any, encouragement does Government intend giving to the local manufacturing of stores necessary for the use of spinning and weaving mills, owing to the stoppage of all such articles from Germany and Austria, and to state if any attempts have been made to help people concerned in the Mill and other industry to bring in necessary stores from other countries where they may be available?"

Arrangement for the supply of stores necessary for the use of spinning and weaving mills stopped from Germany and Austria.

[Mr. Gillan ; Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis ; Sir William Meyer ; Mr. Abbott ; The Commander-in-Chief.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan replied :—

"Government are considering the whole question of providing from fresh sources imports hitherto obtained from Germany and Austria. They are not at present in a position to make any announcement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis asked :—

Mr. K. L. Dutta's Report on Prices in India.

24. "(1) Has Mr. K. L. Dutta's Report on Prices in India been considered by Government ?

(2) What action, if any, has been taken in connection with its publication, with a view to make it available to the public ?

(3) Will Government kindly explain its attitude as regards the solution of the problem of regulating prices or mitigating the evil of high prices ?"

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"The first and second parts of the question were answered in the reply which I gave, on the 8th September, to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Maharaja Ranajit Sinha. The usual arrangements will be made for sale to public as in the case of other Government publications.

As regards the third part of the question, the Government of India's views on the Report will be published, as I explained on the 8th September, at the same time as the Report itself. But my Hon'ble friend must not expect to find, either in the Report or in the Resolution, any scheme of price regulation or a general panacea for the hardships which high prices, like other changes in economic conditions, may impose on particular classes"

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

25. "(1) With reference to the reply given by the Hon'ble Major-General Birdwood to my questions put on the 17th September, 1913, will the Government be pleased to state whether a reply has yet been given to the memorial of about 3½ years ago, regarding designation, disabilities as to status, pay, conditions of service, etc.

(2) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to extend to them the same privilege and concession as was recently sanctioned for the Indian Medical Service, that is, when travelling by Railway at their own expense to travel in the class in which they are entitled to travel at the public expense on payment of the fare of the class next below it ?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"(a) The matter is still under consideration. As large expenditure is involved, it is likely that some time will elapse before any definite reply can be given to the memorialists.

(b) The extension of the concession referred to by the Hon'ble Member was made to bring officers of the Indian Medical Service into line with other regimental officers of the same ranks. The case of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department is not analogous, as its members already receive the same concessions as are allowed to officers and warrant officers in similar positions in other departments. The question of the extension of this concession, which has now been raised for the first time, will, however, receive consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

Appointment of Anglo-Indians as Deputy Superintendents of Police.

26. "Is it a fact that several appointments of Indians have been made direct to the grade of Deputy Superintendents of Police ?

Do Government propose to confer a proportionate number of these appointments on members of the Domiciled Anglo-Indian Community in each Province ?"

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[*Sir Reginald Craddock ; Mr. Abbott ;
The Commander-in-Chief ; Sir William
Meyer.*]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“The Government of India have no definite information on the point, but from the statement laid on the table on the 24th February last in connection with a question ask by the Hon'ble Member, it would appear that some Indians have recently been appointed direct to the grade of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The appointment of Deputy Superintendents of Police is a matter within the discretion of the local Governments, and the Government of India do not propose to issue any further general instructions.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

27. “Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to open depôts at suitable centres for the enrolment and recruitment of European British subjects in India for enlistment in the British Army ?”

Depôts in India for the recruitment of European British subjects for the British Army.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

“It is proposed to open recruiting depôts for the recruitment of men of European parentage for British units at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi and Rangoon, and men will, within certain limitations, also be permitted to enlist for any corps at the Head-quarters of any British unit in India.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott asked :—

28. “Will the Government be pleased to say—

(1) If it is a fact that no promotion has been made from the subordinate to the superior grades of the Military Accounts Department since 1914 ?

(2) If it is a fact that such promotions are made from time to time in the Civil and Public Works Accounts Services ?

(3) If it is a fact that Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts perform duties similar to those assigned to Officers of the Superior Service in that Department and that their duties and responsibilities are not unlike those allotted to Officers in the superior grades in the other Account Services ?

(4) If the answer to (1) is in the affirmative, why no such promotion has been made ?

(5) Whether the Government propose to cause a full inquiry to be made into the matter and a report furnished showing reasons why Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department are held to be ineligible for promotion to the higher grades.”

Promotion from the subordinate to superior grades of the Military Accounts Department.

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

“(1) and (2), The answers to parts (1) and (2) of the question are in the affirmative.

I presume that the date 1914 given in the question is a clerical error. In any case, no such promotion has been made in the Military Accounts Department since 1890.

(3) Deputy Examiners of the Military Accounts Department correspond roughly with Chief Superintendents of the Civil Accounts Department, and, like the latter officers, are employed to assist the superior officers of the Department, but may also discharge duties which would otherwise fall on junior members of the superior staff.

[*Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola ; Sir William Meyer.*] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

(4) Because formerly the superior staff of the Department was recruited from officers of the Indian Army, and is now recruited from candidates appointed by the Secretary of State in England.

(5) No action as suggested in part 5 of the question is considered necessary.

Deputy Examiners have during the last few years been given a higher place in the interior economy of the Department than formerly, and the question of further improving their prospects either by the selection, from time to time, of deserving and capable incumbents for the superior staff, or by increasing their pay has been under consideration by the Military Accountant-General and proposals on the subject are shortly expected from him. The question has also been before the Public Services Commission. The proposals of the Military Accountant-General and any recommendations which the Public Services Commission may make will receive due consideration from Government."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola asked :—

Request for information for each Province, under certain heads regarding population, revenue and Imperial grants.

29. "Will Government be pleased to furnish the following information in a tabular form for each of the last 5 years ?

1st column.—The year.

2nd column.—The name of each of the Provinces and local administrations in India including Burma, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan.

3rd column.—Population according to the last census of each Province and local administration excluding the population of Native States.

4th column.—Total amount of revenue collected in each Province and local administration under Imperial heads.

5th column.—Total amount of revenue demand under Provincial heads.

6th column.—Total amount of revenue demand under divided heads, stating the portion (a) retained by each Province and (b) paid to the Imperial Government.

7th column.—Total revenue of each Province for Provincial purposes.

8th column.—Total amount of payments by each Province to the Imperial Government.

9th column.—The amount of assignments granted to each Provincial Government under the terms of the current Provincial contracts.

10th column.—The total amount of grants paid to each Provincial Government for non-recurring expenditure under (a) Education and Sanitation and (b) all other heads.

11th column.—The total amount of grants made to each Provincial Government for recurring expenditure under (a) Education and Sanitation and (b) all other heads."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer replied :—

"Much of the information asked for by my Hon'ble Friend is already available to him in our published accounts and statistics. The population statistics will be found in table 2 of the "Statistical Abstract relating to British India." The amount of revenue collected in India in each province under (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial and (c) Divided heads, together with the portion of (c) received by the Imperial and Provincial Governments, respectively, will be found in Accounts Nos. 7 and 9 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts ; and the figures for the Home Treasury of the Government of India will be found in Account No. 2 of the same publication. Corresponding figures

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for a series of years will be found in Accounts Nos. 9 and 3 of the 'Statistics compiled from the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India'. The amount of assignments granted from Imperial to Provincial revenues, or *vice versa*, under the terms of the current provincial settlements, will be found in Account No. 71 of the Finance and Revenue Accounts for 1912-13.

In these accounts the figures for the North-West Frontier Province are shown as wholly Imperial in a separate column, and the figures for Baluchistan are included in the wholly Imperial revenue shown under the column headed India General. This arrangement is adopted because there is no regular provincial settlement with these minor administrations, though they have been given certain independent powers of incurring expenditure.

2. It is not possible to discover readily from the published Finance and Revenue Accounts the detailed information about Imperial grants which my Hon'ble Friend wants for the 10th and 11th columns of his statement. I accordingly lay on the table statements giving this information for the five years ending 1912-13. The accounts for 1913-14 have not yet been finally closed."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"With your permission, My Lord, I should like to ask the supplementary question whether all these publications to which I have been referred have got to be investigated by us in order to get in a concrete form the information which I have asked in this question, each column having a direct bearing on the issue that I propose to raise."

The Hon'ble Sir William Meyer :—"The answer I would give to the Hon'ble Member is that the compilation of such a statement as he requires needs some labour somewhere and it is considered more expedient that the Hon'ble Member, if he takes a deep interest in the subject, should work up the figures himself than that the work of the Finance Department should be clogged, especially at this period of stress, by having to do it."

The Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola :—"I understand, Your Excellency, that the Hon'ble Member desires that we should entertain a Secretariat staff to work out these details."

His Excellency the President :—"Order! Order!"

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

30. "(a) Is the Government aware that there is a feeling of disappointment in Bengal owing to the inability on the part of the authorities to accept the services of those who came forward to be enlisted as members of the proposed Bengal Ambulance Corps?"

Bengal Ambulance Corps.

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will be prepared to utilize their services, if necessary, when those that volunteer for service in an Ambulance Corps are trained and have learnt their duties?

(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they are prepared to make arrangements to teach them their duties so that they may be effective members of an Ambulance Corps?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"The Government of India have nothing to add to the correspondence published on this topic between the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and His Excellency the Governor of Bengal."

[Mr. Ghuznavi; Sir Harcourt Butler; [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]
Mr. Dadabhoy.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

31. " (a) Is it a fact that Indian Mussalman pilgrims to the *Hedjaz* on their way through the disinfecting sheds before embarkation at Bombay are stamped on the backs of their hands and on their breasts ?

Medical inspection of Mussalman pilgrims to Hedjaz.

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take steps so that some other means may be adopted for distinguishing pilgrims who are passed after medical inspection ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" The answer to (a) is in the affirmative. The system has been in force for 15 years and no compulsion is used.

(b) The matter is engaging the attention of the Government of Bombay, who state that they are issuing an explanatory press note on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. Ghuznavi asked :—

32. " (a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to an article published in the *Mussalman* of the 7th August, reproduced partly from the *Common Weal*, anent the Dacca University Scheme ?

Establishment of Christian Missionary Colleges in connection with Dacca University.

(b) Is it a fact that Government favours the idea of establishing Christian Missionary Colleges for men and for women as part of the Dacca University Scheme ?

(c) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the resolution by the Government of Bengal in which it states that 'nothing in the nature of proselytism among non-Christian students will be allowed' ?

(d) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the *Statesman* of the 23rd August over the signature of the Rev. Mr. Shore of the Oxford Mission, Dacca, on the subject of the work of that Mission ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" The Government of India have not seen the article alluded to as published in the *Mussalman* of the 7th August. They have seen the resolution of the Government of Bengal published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of August, the 12th, 1914, and the letter alluded to as published in the *Statesman* of the 23rd August. They await the opinion of the Government of Bengal, who have invited public comment and criticism."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

33. " (a) Has any correspondence passed between this Government and the Secretary of State for India for the freer admission of Indian students into the educational institutions of the United Kingdom ?

Admission of Indian students into the educational institutions of the United Kingdom.

(b) If so, will such correspondence be laid on the table ? "

The Hon'ble Sir Harcourt Butler replied :—

" The whole question is still the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and it is not possible to publish anything at present. "

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[Mr. Dadabhoy; Sir Reginald Craddock.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

34. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, province by province, the number of capital sentences passed in each of the years 1912-13 and 1913-14, the number of acquittals in murder cases, the number of appeals by Government against such acquittals, and the number of convictions on appeal with details of sentences ? "

Number of capital sentences passed, number of acquittals in murder cases, number of appeals against such acquittals and number of convictions on appeal.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The information is not immediately available, but will be obtained and laid on the table in due course. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

35. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the percentage of murder cases in proportion to population during each of the three decades since 1881, and the percentage of capital sentences inflicted ? "

Percentage of murder cases in proportion to population and percentage of capital sentences inflicted.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" Assuming that the expression sentences inflicted means sentences imposed by the Courts, the figures can be extracted from the published criminal statistics and census, tables and I shall be happy to place these at the disposal of the Hon'ble Member should he care to see them. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

36. " With reference to the Government statement in the House of Commons in March last that the whole question of appeals against acquittals was under consideration, will Government be pleased to state if any decision has now been come to on the subject, and whether they propose to lay on the table the connected correspondence, if any, between this Government and the Secretary of State for India ? "

Question of appeals against acquittals.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" The question is still under consideration, and no papers can be laid on the table at present. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

37. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of floggings in India in 1912-13 and 1913-14. "

Number of floggings in India.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

" It is understood that the Hon'ble Member refers to sentences of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Courts. A statement* giving the figures for 1912 is laid on the table. The annual reports for 1913, from which the information would be taken, have not yet all been received. The facts for that year can be given later if the Hon'ble Member repeats his question at a subsequent session. "

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

38. " Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing, year by year, for the last ten years, the number of persons sent to prison for default in payment of fines, as also the proportion which such persons bear to the total number of persons sent to jail during the year ? "

Number of persons sent to prison for default in payment of fines.

*Vide Appendix C. (p. 230, post).

82 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS; THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

[Sir Reginald Craddock; Mr. Dadabhoy; Mr. Wood; Mr. Rayaningar; Mr. Gillan.] [16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is not contained in any of the Jail or Judicial Statistics compiled for inclusion in the annual reports on Jails or Criminal Justice. The amount of trouble involved in their collection would be altogether disproportionate to their importance. The Government of India, therefore, regret their inability to comply with the Hon'ble Member's request.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy asked :—

Circulation in India of translations of diplomatic correspondence relating to War.

39. “Will Government be pleased to consider the advisability of circulating freely in India translations in all the important vernaculars of the diplomatic correspondence between England and Germany relating to the War.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Wood replied :—

“The Government of India are grateful to the Hon'ble Member for his suggestion, which will be transmitted to the Local Governments for such action as they may consider desirable.”

The Hon'ble Mr. Rayaningar asked :—

Appointment of two temporary additional judges of the Madras High Court.

40. “(a) Do Government propose to lay on the table the correspondence that passed between the Madras High Court and the Madras Government and between the Madras Government and the Government of India regarding the last appointment of the two temporary additional judges of the High Court ?

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to Sir S. Subramanya Iyer's article in *Common Weal* on Judicial Reform in India, and have Government considered the suggestion made in it ?

(c) Do Government propose to take any action on the lines suggested ?”

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock replied :—

“ (a) The Government of India do not think that any useful purpose would be served by the publication of the correspondence which has passed between them and the Madras Government.

(b) and (c) The Government of India have not seen the article referred to.”

THE SEA CUSTOMS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—“ My Lord, I move that the Bill further to amend the Sea Customs Act, 1878, be taken into consideration. As I explained at the last meeting of this Council, the measure is a purely formal one, intended to remove certain minor defects in the existing Act.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—“ I have then to move, My Lord, that the Bill be passed.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL; THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL. 83

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[*Mr. Gillan; The Commander-in-Chief;
Sir Reginald Craddock.*]

**THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—" I next move, My Lord, that the Bill to amend the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1912, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—" I move, My Lord, that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

**THE INDIAN POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH
(AMENDMENT) BILL.**

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—" I move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan :—" I move, My Lord, that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN ARMY (AMENDMENT) BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—" My Lord, I move that the Bill to amend the Indian Army Act, 1911, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief :—" My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to amend the Indian Airships Act, 1911, be taken into consideration. I have nothing to add to the remarks I made when introducing the Bill at the last meeting."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Reginald Craddock :—" My Lord, I now move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

[*Sir Ali Imam.*]

[16TH SEPTEMBER, 1914.]

THE REPEALING AND AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" My Lord, I move that the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments be taken into consideration. On the last occasion, when moving for leave to introduce the Bill, I dwelt upon the principal features of the proposed legislation. It is hardly necessary for me to detain the Council any further."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir Ali Imam :—" My Lord, I move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned *sine die*.

W. H. VINCENT,

SIMLA ;
 The 23rd September, 1914. }

Secretary to the Government of India,

Legislative Department.