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No. I.
Statement of medical evidence.

Names of provinces.	NOS. OF WITNESSES.			DELETTERIOUS.						NOT DELETTERIOUS.						INSANITY.			IMBUTENCY.			REMARKS.		
	Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.	Moderate use.*			Excessive use.			Moderate use.			Excessive use.			Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.			
				Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Total.									
Bengal ..	31	11	42	5	4	9	15	11	24	39	4	7	11	1	1	2	10	31	42	7	6	13		
Assam ..	9	2	11	3	4	7	3	4	7	11	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	10	1	1	2	1		2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	21	25	46	2	17	19	10	35	45	34	0	2	32	1	1	2	47	44	53	11	19	37		
Punjab ..	7	9	16	3	8	11	6	8	14	7	21	1	1	2	1	1	2	7	19	1	5	6		
Central Provinces ..	6	3	9	3	3	6	6	3	9	10	3	1	4	1	1	2	6	3	10	1	3	4		
Madras ..	24	6	30	9	0	9	12	14	26	4	2	6	30	1	1	2	12	9	4	52	8	3		
Bombay ..	12	14	26	4	0	4	19	13	31	25	2	3	5	21	1	1	20	10	30	25	5	3		
Sind ..	2	6	8	1	3	4	3	6	9	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	0		
Berar ..	1	2	3	0	2	2	11	3	14	2	13	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	0		
Ajmer ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	4	5	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2		
Coorg ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Dabolistan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
TOTAL.	117	100	216	47	60	107	81	21	109	185	14	91	54	—	—	83	22	59	244	43	62	374		

* NOTE.—For the sake of reference a list of all the witnesses referred to in this column will be found in statement II.

No. II.
Statement of non-medical evidence.

Names of provinces.	TOTAL OF WITNESSES.			DILLETTEROUS.						NOT DELIBERIOUS.						INSANITY.			EMPOWERY.			REMARKS.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	NOTES BY THE.			EXAMINERS BY.			MODERATE BY.			EXCESSIVE BY.			Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
				Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.							
Bengal ...	99	93	192	42	44	86	73	28	26	54	...	52	46	98	18	16	34					
Assam ...	15	17	32	11	14	25	13	4	4	8	...	12	13	25	4	6	10					
North-Western Provinces	73	87	160	26	68	94	41	12	5	17	...	23	36	59	19	22	41					
Punjab ...	31	40	71	19	31	50	24	3	2	5	...	14	23	37	11	14	25					
Central Provinces	34	39	73	9	20	29	15	29	44	8	12	20	...	1	1	2	6	16	22			
Madras ...	28	69	149	32	37	69	44	46	94	16	21	37	...	...	19	23	42	16	13	29	
Bombay ...	62	18	80	24	8	32	36	14	39	12	6	18	...	...	23	7	30	15	4	19	
Sind ...	14	11	25	7	8	15	10	10	20	4	3	7	...	...	6	2	8	4	5	9	
Bihar ...	17	5	22	8	5	13	11	5	16	...	...	...	7	2	9	3	3	6			
Ajmere ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg ...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	
Beluchistan ...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	431	381	812	173	236	414	268	88	79	167	...	157	154	311	96	100	196					

45. It is desirable to describe here briefly the views and opinions of the Government of India on the effects of hemp drugs, which have been expressed from time to time.

(1) In 1873 the Government of India after making a full and complete enquiry resolved, in paragraph 15 of resolution No. 3773, dated 17th December 1873, that "there can, however, be no doubt that its habitual use does tend to produce insanity." The Government was so much convinced of its evil effects that they absolutely prohibited the use of ganja in the province of Burma from 1873-74 and desired all other local Governments to discourage the consumption of ganja and bhāng by placing restriction on the cultivation, preparation, and sale.

(2) In 1875 on the 29th April the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal and observed that "nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided," and that "His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured of receiving the support of the Government of India in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja and indeed if the use of the drug could be altogether suppressed without the fear of leading to its contraband use, such a course would be justified by its deleterious effects."

(3) In 1877 the Government of Bengal passed a resolution which contains the following conclusions: "the Lieutenant-Governor has himself no doubt that the use of ganja in any form is injurious to the consumer."

(4) In 1879 Mr. A. O. Hume, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, in his review on the Excise Report of 1879, remarked in paragraph 108 thus: "these drugs are believed to be exceedingly deleterious; the smoking of ganja constantly produces (the Junior Member has had many such cases before him) insanity. The most of our criminals habitually nerve themselves for crime by their use; their use amongst the people as a mass is asserted to have been entirely developed by our system,"

(5) In 1892 the Government of India in their letter No. 212, dated 9th August 1892, addressed to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, wrote that "we are inclined to believe that ganja is the most noxious of all intoxicants now commonly used in India," and that "we fully recognize it as our duty to restrict its consumption as far as practicable."

(6) There are hundreds of opinions expressed by the eminent officers of the Government who pronounced the use of ganja to be extremely deleterious. All the official literature on the subject between 1871 and 1891 is full of useful information in support of the above conclusion.

46. It seems also desirable to know the opinions which have been formed in other countries than India about the effects of these drugs, and therefore I give the following quotations—

(1) Report of the Indian Immigrants Commission of 1885-87, chapter II, paragraph 6: "In his report for 1882 the Protector called attention to the increasing habit of smoking it (*Cannabis*) amongst the immigrants; he averred that it was the cause of much sickness, suggesting that the plant should be destroyed and its use prohibited. Employers have been familiar, for many years, with the evils consequent upon its use by their Indian servants; they, the medical officers of circles, and the Protector of immigrants have seen many Indians with their strength and manhood wrecked by the pernicious drug. The opinions of those medical officers are on record. They are unanimous in thinking that the

smoking of hemp is injurious to the constitution of Indians, and the majority testify to the widespread habit of smoking it. To its use they attribute unsteadiness in the performance of work, incapacity for exertion, undermining of nervous power, heart-disease, asthma, retention of urine, night blindness and amaurosis, incoherent speech, mental imbecility, hallucinations, suicides, death. Even in the milder cases an individual under the influence of hemp is listless, his eyes are glassy, suffused, and have a vacant stare, he has no disposition to exert himself, his pulse is soft and weak, he complains of languor and debility. Frequently, men intoxicated by its fumes, become dangerous and are arrested by the police. Homicides are committed by men rendered furious by its toxic properties. We ourselves, when visiting an estate in the Umzinto circle whereon Indians were employed, came upon an Indian, an absentee from work, sitting outside a hut, with his dakkha (which is a synonymous term for ganja—*vide* part I of the above report), pipe on the ground by his side. He muttered to himself, then yelled, spoke rapidly and incoherently, lapsed into silence, then yelled again, and it was impossible to make him understand anything. He was manifestly in a state of dementia induced by dakkha-smoking: he was decidedly dangerous, and the manager was uncertain how to deal with him; finally, the man was left to do as he pleased, the Indians on the estate being afraid to interfere with him, and the manager knowing that the law provided no punishment for his misconduct." Paragraph 7, "We are satisfied, from the documentary and oral evidence before us, (a) that the smoking of hemp, whether by itself or in the mixture to which we have referred, is detrimental to the health of Indian immigrants in this colony, (b) that the immoderate use of it is highly injurious, (c) that the habit of smoking it in excess is widespread, in the Pietermaritzburg circle one-fifth probably of the Indian population smoking it in excess, (d) that such immoderate use leads to crime of the most serious nature, (e) that it renders the Indian immigrants unfit and unable to perform, with satisfaction to the employer, that work for which he was specially brought to this colony."

(2) Report of the Sanitary Board of Greece appended to the Circular No. 22, dated 27th March 1890, of the Kingdom of Greece (see Abkari, April 1893, page 79).

"Careful scientific observation in warm countries (in Africa, Persia, India, and Turkey) in which the intoxicating qualities of the Indian hemp, and of the haschisch which is manufactured from it in various forms, have long been known, and its use widely prevalent, has long ago proved the disastrous effects produced by the use of haschisch.* From the observations made in India by English doctors (O'Birest, Ralegh, O'Shaughnessy, Esdaile) [*sic*], the experiments of Léautano, the observations of Mongieri, the numerous experiments of M. Moreau (of Tours), and his observations during his journey in the East, the experimental researches of Von Schroff and Froumüller, and observations of other inquirers, the following safe conclusions are drawn:—

"(a) That haschisch disturbs the functions of the systems of digestion and circulation;

"(b) That it injures the sense and motive powers;

"(c) That it disturbs the cerebral functions;

* NOTE.—Hemp is called haschisch in Arabic, as shown in paragraph 80 of this note.

"(d) That the action of haschisch manifests itself differently in different persons;

"The action on the circulation of the blood sometimes causes syncope, and the disturbance of the cerebral functions produces mania. The disturbances of the nervous system caused in the animal economy by the use of haschisch are peculiar. The phantoms seen by, and the tendencies manifested in those who are intoxicated with haschisch, generally indicate the usual habits of thought and moral character of the intoxicated persons, or the thoughts and passions by which the man was possessed on the day that he became intoxicated, or at the moment in which the symptoms of poisoning began to make themselves manifest. Persons given to the use of haschisch, who become maniacs, are apt to commit all sorts of acts of violence and murders.

"Such being the action of haschisch, it is easy to understand why, among rogues and convicts, quarrels, violence, and murders are of common occurrence, and how dangerous is the use of haschisch by this particular class of people.

"Sometimes the intoxication of haschisch impels the person under its influence to suicide, or the commission of acts forbidden by morality.

"All authors are unanimous, basing their opinion on numerous observations among Eastern peoples, that the long use of haschisch weakens the body and causes atrophy, dulls the mind, and creates hypochondria, idiocy, and mania. Those who indulge in haschisch have a fixed look, without expression, and an idiotic appearance. According to statistical information obtained from lunatic asylums of Cairo and Bengal, the majority of the maniacs and idiots became such from abuse of haschisch.

"It is therefore indisputable that the use of haschisch has a disastrous effect, gradually undermining the health of body and spirit, and becoming a source of evil to society."

(3) Note on immigration from India to Trinidad, 1893, page 43, paragraph 28: "Under the influence of Indian hemp Malayas run 'amock' and kill every one they meet. There is ample evidence that persons strongly under the influence of hemp have, if their passions are aroused, an irresistible inclination to kill, regardless of all consequences. When I was on active service during the Afghan campaign, 1878-81, many furious charges were made on our troops by bodies of 'Ghazis' who, under the influence of overwhelming excitement, rushed madly to the attack and continued to fight against any odds, until they were all killed. These men, I have no doubt, were temporarily mad from hemp."

47. *Mental effects--Insanity.*—In all the 24 asylums of India 1,344 lunatics were admitted in 1892, of which 222 were attributed to ganja, 553 to other causes, and for the remaining 569 the cause was "unknown." A fresh enquiry was directed by the Commission about the cases ascribed to ganja, while the rest were left alone. This procedure appears to me objectionable.

48. Under section 4 of Act XXXIV it will be found that the Magistrates and Civil Surgeons have been made responsible for making enquiries about lunatics. Under section 3 of the same Act the visitors, consisting of at

least one medical officer, are required every month to "see and examine (as far as circumstances will permit) every lunatic therein (i.e., in the asylum) and the order and certificate for the admission of every lunatic admitted since the last visitation of the visitors."

Thus it is clear that the entries are made and examined by the most trustworthy servants of the Crown, and therefore their accuracy cannot be questioned but on a very strong evidence.

49. Though in some cases the descriptive rolls were originally filled by the police, yet they should not be rejected.

First.—Because the Magistrates of the districts who always take necessary precautions before accepting the police reports have accepted them.

Secondly.—There can be no other agency in bringing to light the history of a lunatic than the police, because ganja-smokers are generally men of low caste and of bad character, with whom the high officers cannot be in touch. The habit of ganja-smoking is looked down, and therefore those who use ganja smoke it secretly, trying their best to conceal the fact from their elders and from their society.

Thirdly.—There was no motive, nor has any been assigned, which might have induced the police to make wrong entries. Therefore their entries should not be rejected. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, of Benares, witness No. 80, North-Western Provinces, says, "when ganja is assigned, the man was probably a notorious ganja-smoker. The enquiry may be conducted by a chaprasi, yet he might be right in that." Surgeon-Major J. W. Macnamara, witness No. 20, Assam, says (in oral): "My idea of the reliability of the information rests entirely on the fact that the police have no inducement to report falsely. On the whole, then, I think that when the police ascribe insanity to ganja it may be fairly accepted as reliable." Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar, witness No. 73, Bombay, 16 years' service, says in oral 46: "If the police tell me the cause, I send myself for the relations who have given the police the information and examine them myself. I make then my entry as to cause. If I cannot get the relatives I show the cause 'unknown.' If the police knew personally the habits of the man, then I would accept their statements, but not otherwise. If the police give me information as to cause which is the result of enquiry, I reject that; for in such scientific enquiries I consider it necessary to have information at first hand."

Fourthly.—If there was any motive for the police to show wrong causes in the descriptive rolls, there could not have been so many cases as 569, which are entered in column 29 of unknown cases in Statement VII for 1892. This shows that the enquiry was made carefully, and that the cause of ganja was attributed only when it was proved to be so.

Fifthly.—There are certain marks and signs by which a ganja or charas smoker can be easily distinguished, such as the redness of eyes, a red mark on the hand and thumb, and the general appearance of the smoker to which the medical officers must have paid some attention before accepting a lunatic as one affected

by ganja. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, witness No. 104, Bengal, says: "Besides this there is the mark on the hand and thumb of the ganja-smoker which, if present, immediately distinguishes him as a habitual smoker." Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Meadows, witness No. 101, Bengal: "I think the general appearance is more typical than anything else—the appearance of the eyes and his excitable irritational manner. With these symptoms I think I should be able to tell a case as one of hemp drug insanity even without history of the use of the drug."

50. As regards para. 517 of the Report, I would remark that the attention of the Indian newspapers and of the House of Commons, the Secretary of State, and of the Government of India was drawn in 1891 to the fact that the lunatic asylums of India were filled by the ganja insanes. Accordingly an official enquiry was instituted lasting from 6th August 1891 to 9th August 1892. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that the responsible officers did not take sufficient care in having the descriptive-rolls and asylum registers filled with accuracy. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Meadows, witness No. 101, Bengal, says in his oral: "We do not now accept the cause thus assigned so readily as we used to do. Since attention has been so much attracted to ganja during last year we are much more careful."

51. In 1893 this Commission was appointed, and it should be presumed that the entries of 1893 were made with all possible care. The following table shows the figures for 1892 and 1893 taken from statement VII. It will be seen that the figures of 1893 fully support those of 1892.

Province.	TOTAL OF ADMISSIONS.		CASES ATTRIBUTED TO HEMP DRUGS.		PERCENTAGE.		REMARKS.
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.	
Bengal ...	186	205	53	56	28.4	27.3	
Assam ...	43	35	13	7	30.2	20.0	
North-Western Provinces...	284	271	52	72	18.3	26.5	
Punjab ...	132	123	22	28	16.2	22.9	
Central Provinces ...	62	78	13	17	20.9	21.7	
Madras ...	245	211	19	25	7.7	11.8	
Bombay ...	290	275	47	31	16.2	11.2	
Burma ...	102	69	3	2	2.9	2.8	
TOTAL ...	1,344	1,266	222	238	16.5	18.7	

52. The following is an abstract of statement VII for the last 20 years taken from the Lunatic Asylum Report of Bengal for the year 1892, which also corroborates the entries of 1892. The percentages given in this statement by the Government are upon the total admissions of the year; but perhaps it would

have been better if these percentages had been based on the number of those cases only the cause of whom was known as discussed in paragraph 55 of this note:—

Year.	Number of admissions and re-admissions.	NUMBER ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN CAUSED BY			Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
		Ganja and bang (Statement VII).	Opium (Statement VII).	Spirits (Statement VII).			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1873 ...	514	171	6	22	33.2	1.1	4.2
1874 ...	501	215	1	16	42.9	.19	3.1
1875 ...	418	176	2	16	42.1	.47	3.8
1876 ...	356	143	2	17	39	.54	4.8
1877 ...	285	107	3	13	37.5	1.05	4.5
1878 ...	227	90	3	5	39.6	1.3	2.2
1879 ...	196	61	2	6	31.1	1.02	3
1880 ...	216	65	...	10	30	...	4.6
1881 ...	213	69	2	13	32.3	.93	6.1
1882 ...	188	66	...	10	35.1	...	5.3
1883 ...	232	76	1	18	32.7	.43	7.7
1884 ...	232	63	...	12	27.1	...	5.1
1885 ...	232	59	1	11	25.4	.43	4.7
1886 ...	218	57	...	7	26.1	...	3.2
1887 ...	181	54	...	10	29.8	...	5.5
1888 ...	238	63	1	11	26.4	.42	4.6
1889 ...	247	69	1	19	27.9	.4	7.6
1890 ...	221	56	2	7	25.3	.9	3.1
1891 ...	213	54	2	7	25.3	.94	3.2
1892 ...	186	53	1	10	28.4	.53	5.3
1893 ...	205	56	...	...	27.3	...	...

53. A large proportion of the 222 ganja cases of 1892 consists of lunatics charged with crime, who were acquitted on the ground of insanity. Such insanies are admitted in the asylums, and the cause is generally taken from the judgment of the court as stated by Dr. McKay, witness No. 36, Central Provinces "In criminal cases the cause is taken generally from the judgment of the court." Dr. Crombie, witness No. 104, Bengal, says, "Besides (the descriptive-roll) we have (but only in criminal cases) the judgment in which the

point is frequently raised and discussed as part of the defence." It is true, as argued in paragraph 518 of the Commission's Report, that it was unnecessary for the court to make special enquiry as to the cause of insanity, but it was quite natural that when the court acquitted an accused on the ground of insanity, it must have made a full enquiry into his character and habits of life and satisfied itself as to the cause of insanity before passing final orders. Besides that, if ganja would have been wrongly given as the cause, most probably the complainant in the case would have been the first to make objection to it. In Bengal out of 53 ganja-admissions in 1892, there were 22 criminal lunatics, but only 21 (criminal and non-criminal) cases out of 53 have been accepted. This shows that some of the criminal cases also have not been accepted.

54. The fresh enquiry is not satisfactory on the following grounds:—

(1) In 1892 the number of admissions in all the asylums was 1,344, out of which 222 were ganja cases, 553 attributed to other causes, and 569 were entered as unknown. The fresh enquiry has been confined to the 222 cases and is therefore defective. When out of 222 cases 124 have been found due to causes other than ganja and consequently rejected, it can be contended on the same ground that the remaining 1,122 cases, for which other causes than ganja have been attributed in statement VII, contain a good many ganja cases. The object of the Commission was to know the exact number of ganja cases admitted in 1892, and the actual percentage could have only then been ascertained had the present fresh enquiry been extended to all the admissions of 1892.

(2) This enquiry has been made by the same agency as before, and not by any member of the Commission as would appear from paragraph 521 of the Report. Therefore, if the former enquiry is questioned, the present one cannot also be relied upon. The Commission themselves have made the following observations in paragraph 526 of the Report:—"The method of enquiry has not been satisfactory in regard to all the cases referred for local enquiry." "In some it will be observed even this further inquiry has been left to the police." "I for one would say that this second enquiry, if it has resulted in anything, has thrown still greater doubt on the subject, for while the former reports were made by the police unfettered with any bias, now they created for themselves that Government is inclined to reduce the number of ganja lunatics and so they might have done not a little to understate the true number. This remark of mine will, I hope, be fully admitted by all officers who have had some experience in India.

(3) Statement No. VI shows the types of insanity as diagnosed by the medical officers of the asylums, who are personally responsible for the accuracy of entries in the above statement, as Dr. DeFabeck, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, witness No. 83, says: "Diagnosis of hemp drug insanity does not depend solely on history. I consider that it is the duty of the medical officer to observe the case and base his diagnosis on the facts he observes and those he may elicit from the insane in lucid intervals." The total number of diagnosed cases of toxic insanity is 157, but the cases accepted by the Commission fall short of this figure also. The following figures are taken for the ganja cases, and they prove that the number of accepted cases in the Report is apparently wrong. The number of ganja cases as diagnosed in statement VI in 1892 is 157, but only 98 cases are accepted.

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Name of province.	Total admissions in 1892.	Cases attributed to hemp drugs in 1892 in statement VII.	Cases diagnosed as due to hemp drugs in statement VI in 1892.	Cases accepted by the Commission.	PERCENTAGE.	
					Column 5 to 2.	Column 4 to 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bengal ...	186	53	40	20	10.7	21.5
Assam ...	43	13	13	3	6.9	30.2
North-Western Provinces	284	52	30	22	7.7	10.5
Punjab ...	132	22	23	14	10.6	17.4
Central Provinces ...	62	13	2	5	8.0	3.2
Madras ...	245	19	2	7	2.8	.8
Bombay ...	290	47	45	24	8.2	15.5
Burma ...	102	3	2	3	2.9	1.9
TOTAL ...	1,344	222	157	98	7.3	11.6

Note.—Here a question may arise that, according to statement VII, the total admissions of ganja cases are 222, while in statement VI only 157 cases are shown to have been diagnosed as ganja cases, and that in view of so vast a difference, if the latter statement is taken as correct, the former must be wrong. But the fact is that these 157 cases out of the 222 cases are those entered in statement VI in the column of toxic insanity, while the rest are entered in the column of mania, etc., as will be seen from paragraph 527 of the Report, where out of 98 accepted cases only 39 are shown as entered in statement VI in the column of toxic insanity and the others in mania, etc.

(4) As will be seen from paragraph 521 of the Report, that out of 222 ganja cases 124 have been rejected. In my opinion many of them have been rejected on insufficient grounds. I pointed out some such cases to my learned colleagues Mr. Fraser and Dr. Warden, who were in charge of this part of the enquiry, but they were not formally discussed in any meeting of the Commission when the report was under discussion. There is a case in which the lunatic when he became sane admitted the use of ganja in presence of Dr. Meadows, Superintendent of Berhampur Asylum, but still the case has been rejected. In another case the lunatic's own brother gave the information that the lunatic was addicted to ganja. (See Lunatic Asylum, Lucknow, case No. 1). In a third case a lunatic's brother-in-law stated that the lunatic was addicted to ganja, and the lunatic was made over to him. (See Lunatic Asylum, Agra, case No. 10). Many cases have been rejected which were attributed to hemp drugs by the Superintendents of Asylums even after the fresh enquiry. The Superintendents had all the papers of the lunatic's past history before them, and I think they were in a better position than the Commission to observe the case and form an opinion as to the cause of insanity.

(5) The fresh enquiry produced great suspicion in the mind of the public, and the people apparently avoided giving true facts of the lunatics to the enquiring officers, lest they themselves might be thrown into some difficulties.

(6) Out of 1,344 admissions of 1892 the cause of insanity in statement VII was shown for 775 cases only, and in 569 the cause of insanity was "unknown." It cannot be denied that among this number of "unknown" cases there must be some ganja cases which were not ascertained; therefore the percentage has been wrongly taken on total admissions. It should have been taken on the number of known cases only, i.e., on 775.

(7) Consumption of ganja is prohibited in Burma, and it was quite wrong to take the admissions of Burma Asylum into account, as it materially affects the totals and percentages.

55. In my opinion, though there might be a few mistakes, yet on the whole it would be fair to accept the entries of statement VII as correct for the basis of forming an opinion. In the following table I have therefore given the full number of 1892 and calculated the percentages on the number of known cases only:—

Provinces.	ADMISSIONS.			to Cases attributed to hemp drugs.	to Cases attributed to liquor.	to Cases attributed to opium.	PERCENTAGES.		
	Cases "known."	Cases "unknown."	Total.				Column 5 to column 2.	Column 6 to column 2.	Column 7 to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bengal ...	115	71	186	53	10	1	46.0	8.6	1.08
Assam ...	19	24	43	13	3	1	68.4	15.7	5.2
North-Western Provinces	127	157	284	52	11	6	40.9	8.6	4.7
Punjab ...	63	69	132	22	2	1	34.9	3.1	1.5
Central Provinces ...	30	32	62	13	...	...	43.3	...	...
Madras ...	204	41	245	19	7	5	9.3	3.4	2.45
Bombay ...	184	106	290	47	21	1	25.5	11.4	1.54
TOTAL ...	742	500	1,242	219	54	15	25.5	7.2	2.0
Burma ...	33	69	102	3	14	1	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	775	569	1,344	222	68	16	...	...	...

56. A perusal of Lunatic Asylum Reports for 1892 and of the previous years, clearly shows that—

- (1) The percentage of ganja lunatics is extremely high when compared with those caused by other intoxicants used in India, as will be seen from the statement in paragraph 55 and that of 20 years past in paragraph 52 of this note.
- (2) It is higher than the percentage of insanity due to liquor in England, which is only 19.2 per cent.
- (3) Ganja and charas are more deleterious than liquor or opium, etc.
- (4) There is a close connection between crime and ganja-smoking. In Bengal, where ganja is largely used, it is found that 41 per cent. of ganja lunatics are criminals; the table of this will be found in paragraph 63 of this note, where crime is dealt with.
- (5) The percentage of ganja lunatics is much higher in those provinces where its cultivation is extensive, and consumption greater, than the percentage in other provinces, like Madras, Bombay, etc., where it is less cultivated and used, or in Burma, where it is totally prohibited.

57. *Census and insanity.*—It will be evident from the statement given below, that in 1892 the whole population of lunatic asylums was 5,581, out of which 837 were due to ganja. The Census Report of 1891, Volume II, page 59, shows that the whole number of insanes in India was 74,470. If the rate of ganja lunatics to the population in the lunatic asylums be applied to the total number of insanes in India it would be found that the insanity of about 11,168 persons in India is due to the use of hemp drugs. Again out of 5,581, the total population of all the asylums, 222 new cases due to hemp drugs were admitted in 1892, and by this calculation about 2,962 persons annually turn insane by the use of hemp drugs.

Population of lunatic asylums.

Provinces.	TOTAL POPULATION.			CASES DUE TO HEMP DRUGS.		
	Remain- ing at the end of the year 1891.	Admissions of 1892.	Total.	Remain- ing at the end of the year 1891.	Admissions of 1892.	Total.
Bengal ...	963	186	1,149	174	53	227
Assam ...	111	43	154	21	13	34
North-Western Provinces ...	1,007	284	1,291	154	51	205
Punjab ...	340	132	472	60	23	83
Central Provinces ...	261	62	323	36	13	49
Madras ...	592	245	837	44	19	63
Bombay ...	709	290	999	109	47	156
Burma ...	254	102	356	17	3	20
Total ...	4,237	1,344	5,581	615	222	837

58. The above conclusions are corroborated by the evidence of witnesses before the Commission, as will be seen from the statements in paragraph 44 of this note, where 244 medical and 311 non-medical witnesses pronounce the use of ganja and charas to be a direct or indirect cause (or, in scientific language, predisposing or exciting cause) of insanity. I have not ventured to take up the scientific view of the question and leave it for medical experts.

59. For the purpose of ascertaining the effects of the hemp drugs, the medical evidence deserves special attention, and I would therefore recommend to read it *in extenso* as appended to the Report. Its analysis is given in paragraph 44 of this note and a list of those witnesses who said that even the moderate use of the drugs is deleterious will be found in statement II of this note. For brevity sake I have given a few quotations of Bengal and Punjab witnesses only as typical instances in statement III; in the former province *ganja* and in the latter *charas* being chiefly used. As to the comparative value of the evidence of medical men of different grades paragraph 494 of the Report should be read.

60. *Moral effects.*—It is concluded in paragraph 552 of the report that the hemp drug's "moderate use produces no moral injury whatever," and that "there is little or no connection between the use of hemp drugs and crime."

I do not share in the above opinion, and hold on the contrary that the use of ganja and charas causes distress to the consumer and the members of his family and has a direct or indirect connection with crime and bad habits.

61. *Distress*.—It has been admitted that the consumers are chiefly the labouring classes and the beggars. The average of wages of the former in Bengal is 4 annas a day, while the latter are only a burden on the society.

It has been shown in paragraph 8 that the average dose of a moderate consumer is one-fourth tola a day, and for an excessive one tola a day, which would cost in Bengal (at the rate of Rs. 20 a seer as accepted in the Report) one anna to the moderate, and four annas to the excessive consumer. Now it can be better imagined than described what should be the distress of the family of the consumer who spends not less than one-fourth of his income on this drug. Whether the consumer can provide food for himself, his wife, and children or not, but he is sure to provide his stimulant by legal or illegal means. Moreover, almost all the witnesses unanimously pronounce that the use of these drugs requires plenty of milk and rich food to modify their evil effects. But there is scarcely one per cent. of the consumers who can provide to feed himself properly.

In the Excise Report of 1891, paragraph 12, the Hon'ble Mr. McKay, Member of the Board of Revenue, N.W. P., remarked that "the consumption of hemp drugs does not depend so much upon season as it does in the case of liquor. Drugs are much cheaper than liquor, and a drug consumer would reduce his food sooner than do without his accustomed stimulant."

62. *Crime*.—It is a remarkable fact that as the number of ganja smokers in the lunatic asylums of Bengal is as high as 46·5 per cent. of the admissions in 1892 (as mentioned in paragraph 55 of this note), the number of criminals in the above ganja cases is not less than 41·5 per cent. This fact alone clearly proves that the use of ganja produces insanity of such a type as mostly leads its victims to crime. This will be seen from the following statement which gives figures for the last 5 years for the Province of Bengal:—

Year.	NO. OF CASES ATTRIBUTED TO HEMP DRUGS IN STATEMENT VII.			Percentage column 2 to column 4.	REMARKS.
	Criminals.	Non-criminals.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889 ...	25	44	69	36·2	
1890 ...	18	48	66	27·2	
1891 ...	14	40	54	25·9	
1892 ...	22	31	53	41·5	
1893 ...	27	29	56	48·2	
TOTAL ...	106	192	298	35·5	

63. When I take into consideration the cause of insanity of all the criminals admitted in the lunatic asylums, I find that even among them the percentage of those criminals whose insanity was due to the use of hemp drugs is as high as 41·0

per cent. of the known cases. As the reports of the lunatic asylums of Bengal are more complete than those of other provinces, and the consumption of ganja is greater there, I give the following statement for Bengal for the last 5 years. The lunatic asylum reports of other provinces cannot be relied upon, because sometimes criminal lunatics are not sent to the asylums for want of accommodation, but to central jails, as is the case in the North-Western Provinces.

Extract from Statement VII.

Year.	CRIMINAL LUNATICS ADMITTED.			CRIMINAL LUNATICS ATTRIBUTED TO			PERCENTAGE.			REMARKS.
	Cause "known."	Cause "unknown."	Total.	Hemp drugs.	Opium.	Spirits.	Column 5 to column 2.	Column 6 to column 2.	Column 7 to column 2.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1889 ...	59	49	108	25	...	6	42'4	...	10'2	
1890 ...	45	54	99	18	2	1	40'0	4'2	2'2	
1891 ...	41	50	91	14	2	3	34'1	4'9	7'3	
1892 ...	55	43	98	22	1	6	40'0	1'8	10'9	
1893 ...	58	45	103	27	1	...	46'6	1'7	...	
TOTAL ...	238	241	499	106	6	16	41'09	2'3	6'2	

64. Most of the witnesses pronounce a direct or indirect connection between the hemp drugs and crime, which can be ascertained on referring to the evidence of witnesses in reply to questions 51 to 53. I give a few quotations of some eminent witnesses who have had opportunities of observing the matter under discussion in statement IV.

65. In paragraph 490 of the Report an allusion is made to the comparison of evil effects between the hemp drugs and liquor, but no definite opinion has been expressed therein. I believe there can be no doubt that ganja, charas, and liquor are all deleterious. The difference lies in degree and quality of the intoxication. It is to be noticed that there are many natives of social position, learning, and intellect, who either openly or secretly use liquors, but their brains are not spoiled. Almost all the European gentlemen in this country use liquor, but the superiority of their intellect and learning can in no way be doubted. On the contrary, not a single man of learning and position will be found among those addicted to the use of ganja and charas. This clearly shows that the use of these drugs should have more injurious effects upon the brain than alcohol. Besides this liquor is a kind of tonic, and gives strength to the body, while ganja and charas can give no such strength. It is observed that alcohol produces its bad effects only when used in excess, while the smoking of hemp drugs acts upon the brain even when used in the smallest dose.

The percentages of insanity caused by liquor, opium and hemp drugs in Bengal are given in a statement in paragraph 52 of this note for the last 20 years,

and they clearly show that the hemp drugs are the most potent factors of all intoxicants in producing insanity. The following table shows the percentages as accepted in paragraph 524 of the Report and they also confirm this view.

Province	PERCENTAGES AS SHOWN IN PARAGRAPH 524 OF THE REPORT.	
	Hemp Drugs.	Spirits.
Bengal	10.7	2.1
Assam	6.9	6.9
North-Western Provinces	7.7	3.5
Punjab	10.6	1.5
Central Provinces	8.0	...
Madras	2.8	2.8
Bombay	8.2	7.2
TOTAL	7.8	3.4

The following quotations are also noteworthy:—

- (1) North-Western Provinces, witness No. 6, Mr. Stoker, Excise Commissioner, oral 44, "I put these drugs above liquor and opium in their injurious tendencies."
- (2) North-Western Provinces, No. 8, Mr. H. Fraser, Collector and Magistrate, "I wish it were, as I believe alcohol to be very harmless in comparison." "These stimulants (spirits and opium) as far as I have seen are exceedingly harmless or do exceedingly little harm, and I think the greatest watchfulness is necessary to prevent excessive cost of these articles driving consumers to the use of the cheapest hemp drug."
- (3) North-Western Provinces, No. 34, John Cockburn, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent. "All smoking is in my opinion injurious, and the use of ganja and charas in that way is not comparable with the drinking of liquor."
- (4) North-Western Provinces, No. 16, P. Allen, Collector. "In my opinion excessive consumption of all hemp drugs is more injurious than of alcohol, and if I considered that consumption was on the increase I should lighten taxation on liquor."

Oral—"My experience is that alcohol is not productive of much harm in this district."

- (5) Bombay, No. 1, Honourable T. D. Mackenzie, Commissioner of Opium, &c.—"I do not think the labouring classes who use the drugs would take to dhatura. They would rather take to alcohol. I think this would probably do less harm; the liquor being toddy or

spirit of good quality such as is supplied from central distilleries, than the hemp drugs."

- (6) Bombay, No. 38, W. Almon, Assistant Collector, Abkari, "Generally then my impression is that there are more wrecks from ganja than liquor in proportion to the number of consumers, but not actually more."

66. *Native States*.—A number of question papers were supplied to selected persons in the Native States and 125 replies were received. It was unanimously resolved by the Commission that the replies of witnesses from the British territory should be appended to the Report, but as to the evidence of the Native States it was proposed that they should not be so dealt with. After some written and oral discussions all the four official members voted for the proposal and all the three non-official members against it. Therefore the evidence from the Native States has been omitted from the Report.

Evidence from
Native States and
Army.

The area and population of the Native States are so considerable that they should not be lost sight of. Native State evidence, generally speaking, corroborates that from the British territory, and very strongly shows that the use of ganja and charas is very deleterious, that it is much in disrepute, that it is not connected with any social or religious custom, that prohibition is desirable and feasible, and that the English system of excise administration has been and is likely to be followed in the Native States. An analysis of the opinion of medical men will be seen from the following table:—

	TOTAL NUMBER OF MEDICAL WITNESSES.				DELETERIOUS.				NOT DELETERIOUS.				INJANCT.				INJURIOUS.				REMARKS.
					MODERATE.		EXCESSIVE.		MODERATE.		EXCESSIVE.										
					Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	
	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	Superior.	Subordinate.	Private Practitioner.	Total.	
Native States...	33	11	10	34	80	0	7	30	45	11	0	45	0	0	0	15					

Some of the witnesses are themselves Chiefs and others are responsible officers and eminent physicians of the States. I give below a few extracts to show the tendency of the evidence in a general way.

Hyderabad, witness No. 9.

T. Streenivasa Rao, Hakeem, His Highness the Nizam's Civil Medical Department:—"As they advance in age, moderate habitual consumers become victims to the noxious effect of hemp plant morally, mentally, and physically. It impairs the constitution, injures digestion, and causes anaorexia. Smoking ganja has reduced many strong men to the lowest ebb. I mean moderate smoking. Bhang and ganja induce habits of immorality or debauchery when the consumer

is still in good health. Many authors in *Unani* medicine, such as Boo Ali Sena, Ibenni Byttar, Jali Noos, Mahomed Hussun Sherazi, and others denounce the habitual use of hemp plant as aphrodisiac in one voice, as its long continued use dries up seminal fluid, and the consumer becomes impotent."

Bhamulpur, witness No. 1.

Jind Wadda Khan, Finance Minister:—"The use of intoxicating drugs is prohibited by religious injunctions. Similarly persons of every class regard its use as unlawful."

Laharu, witness No. 1.

Nawab Ameeruddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., Chief of Laharu:—"Whatever answers I have given to the above questions, they are the focus of my information, enquiries, and observations, and now the gist of my opinion is that the use of these three drugs and liquor has very badly affected the morals, health, and the finances of the public of this country, the noblemen of which have been rendered incapable of discharging their duties on account of excessive drinking. Thousands have been doomed to death by this evil; and it is not only the gentry, but also the lower and the middle classes who have been ruined by the use of these intoxicants. I am of opinion that the matter of these intoxicants requires serious consideration."

Nabha, witness No. 1.

Sayad Wazir Ali and L. Deva Singh, officials of the Nabha State:—"In this State bhang alone is sold for medicinal use, etc. The use of ganja and charas being prohibited, no leases are given."

Rajputana, witness No. 2.

W. H. Neilson, M. B., Surgeon-Captain, Medical Officer, Eriapura Irregular Force:—"The moderate use of bhang produces no noxious effects. The even moderate use of ganja and charas has a most deteriorating effect physically, mentally, morally on the subject of the habit."

Bhor (Bombay), witness No. 1.

Chief of Bhor (Bombay):—"It is feasible to prohibit the use of any or all of these drugs if its non-cultivation be enforced. The prohibition would not occasion any serious discontent among the consumers, nor would the discontent, if any, amount to any political danger. The prohibition would not necessitate the use of any other drugs."

Mysore, witness No. 1.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel I. J. McGann, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore:—"Habitual moderate use of ganja affects the system physically, mentally, and morally, produces emaciation, impairs appetite, and sometimes dysentery or bronchitis. It impairs the moral sense to a certain extent, induces laziness, and tends to produce insanity. It excites insanity as well as predisposes to it."

67. *Army.*—A separate set of selected questions was framed for the Native and British Army by the Commission and, after the permission of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, circulated for answers; 274 statements were received.

The Commanding Officers were instructed by the Commission thus:—"It is suggested that Commanding Officers should, in replying to these questions, freely consult the medical officers in charge and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers. Questions 45 and 46 should be answered by medical officers."

Just as it was the case about the evidence of the Native States mentioned in para. 66 of this Note, it was proposed that the Army Evidence also should be rejected and not appended to the Report. All the official members and Kunwar Hurnam Singh Ahluwalia voted for it, and thus by a majority of 5 to 2 members the motion was carried out. In para. 409 of the Report some allusion is made to the evidence of Army as to the extent of use. The following sentences are quoted from the above paragraph:—"Several inquiring officers report that their men will not admit the use of the hemp drugs, though it is certain that they are taken to some extent, and in many cases there are special reasons for reticence in addition to the disrepute attaching to the habit in native society generally. In some regiments the use of the drug is directly prohibited and in others the Commanding Officers, though they may not have gone to this length, regard the consumers with distrust. It must be the case also that in some regiments the consumers are held in greater disrepute among their comrades than in others." It is clear from the above that the use of hemp drugs is disreputable in the Army as badly as elsewhere, and that their officers were so much convinced of their bad effects upon the physical, mental, or social condition of their soldiers that they directly or indirectly prohibited their use.

In the Report no notice was taken of the opinions expressed in the Army Evidence about the effect of the hemp drugs; but I think that this opinion has a particular advantage, and should be preferred to that of other witnesses. The Army men are always healthy and strong; have sufficient means to properly feed and clothe themselves; have got healthy accommodations to live in and agreeable exercise to undergo. They are under close observation of their officers and cannot conceal any fact from them.

The answers to the question papers received from each regiment, were generally drawn up after consultation with the medical officers. I believe the opinion of the Army Medical officers about the effects of the drugs should have much weight: out of 274 Army witnesses, some are silent on the question of effects, but most of them have expressed an opinion, and I find from examination that 174 of them pronounce the use of the hemp drugs to be extremely deleterious.

68. Before discussing the question of the policy in regard to the hemp drugs, to be adopted in future, it seems desirable to describe here briefly the past history of the excise administration in India, and therefore I begin it from the Hindu period. Prohibition.

69. Manu Smriti or the Institutes of Manu is the greatest authority on Hindu Law. In Chapter VII are enumerated the different taxes and revenue which alone the king is authorized to collect. A tax on an intoxicant is not mentioned therein, and therefore it is not legal for a king to levy a tax on these intoxicants. Besides Manu Smriti, I have consulted almost all the other standard Smritis, and find that all of them follow the principle laid down by Manu, as described above.

(a) The manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors were expressly prohibited, and it was ordained "that distillers and sellers should be banished from the realm of a king as they are secret thieves and harass the subject by their ill deeds." (See Chapter IX, Sloke 225 and 226 of Manu Smriti).

(b) In view of these orders for spirituous liquors, which are not more deleterious than ganja and charas (*vide* paragraph 65 of this note), it must be concluded that the use and sale of these drugs are equally if not more stringently prohibited.

70. As to the Mahomedan kings of India, in Gladwin's translation of the Ayeen Akbari, paragraphs 288-289, there is a list of taxes which were remitted by the great Moghul, Akber, among which were taxes on salt and spirituous liquors.

(a) Even such a king as *Anrungsab* did not commit himself to the taxing of intoxicants. On one occasion his grandson proposed to tax the palm juice, *i.e.*, *tari*, which was used as an intoxicant, and asked the permission of his grandfather to do so. The king's reply is found in his own letter No. 90 in his letters-book called "Ruqaat Alumeri." Its translation stands thus:—

"Though the establishment of a mart for selling tari (palm juice) may lead to the collection of revenue, yet it is impossible to sanction such revenue. I cannot understand what a dishonest Mufti (legal adviser) declared it legal to do so. You must know that such ill-advisers are your enemies in this world and the next. You must thank Almighty God who has put you in possession of three provinces, which are very rich and give much revenue, and in which every thing is abundant and cheap. You should know that the good-will of the subjects is the only wealth either in this world or in the next."

(b) Following the same principle of the Mahomedan law, the Mahomedan prince of Kathiyawar has stopped the practice of farming out contracts for spirits on the ground that it is opposed to the tenets of the Mahomedan religion to derive any revenue whatsoever by letting out contracts for liquors (see Abkari for July 1893, page 107).

71. It appears that up to the year 1790 the taxes on spirituous liquors were collected by the zemindars, and that "complaints were then rife about the spread of drunkenness among the lower classes of the people."

These complaints apparently decided the Government upon the resumption of the sayer on spirituous liquors. Accordingly, "on the 19th April 1790, the Government resolved on *moral grounds* to resume the Abkari sayer without reference to other duties." (Report of the Spirit Commission of Bengal, 1884, pages 8 and 9).

The above facts are corroborated by the Excise Commissioner of Bengal in his memorandum of the 27th November 1893 prepared for the Hemp Drugs Commission. He says, "It will appear from paragraph 1, section 2 of Harrington's Analysis, volume 3rd, 1817, that with a view to check immoderate consumption, and at the same time to augment the public revenue, it was judged expedient to continue and extend the duties levied on liquors and drugs when the sayer collections were resumed from the landholders in the year 1790."

72. On the 16th February 1798, the Board of Revenue suggested that a duty be levied on the sale and consumption of (1) madak, (2) ganja, (3) subzi, (4) majoon, (5) banker, (6) charas.

On 2nd March 1798 the President (the Governor-General in Council) replied to the Board as follows:—"Some of the articles enumerated in your letter, we have reason to believe, are of so noxious a quality and produce a species of intoxication so extremely violent, that they cannot be used without imminent danger to the individual as well as to the public, who may be exposed to the effects of the temporary insanity frequently excited by the use of these drugs." "We are of opinion that the vend of any drugs of this description should be altogether prohibited, and we desire, therefore, that, after having made an enquiry with a view to ascertain more particularly the nature and effects of them you will prepare and submit to us a regulation for this purpose, as well as for establishing such duties as may appear to you proper on the sale of such other drugs as may be used without the same pernicious effects."

The Board of Revenue made enquiries under the above order and arrived at the conclusion that tobacco, opium, ganja, bhang or subzi, banker and toddy were "not for the most part represented as producing any very violent or dangerous effects of intoxication, except when taken to excess," and that "they appear to be useful either in medicine or otherwise." For these reasons they recommended on the 29th of May 1798 that the sale of none of them should be altogether prohibited, but stated what appeared to them the best means of restraining the use of them and improving the revenue by the imposition of such taxes as were best adapted to the nature of the case.

Accordingly unlicensed sale of intoxicating drugs was prohibited, and daily rates of duty on the sale of intoxicating drugs were levied by Regulation VI of 1800. From 1853 the daily tax was abolished and a duty at 1 rupee per sér on ganja and charas was imposed. In 1860 a fixed fee of Rs. 4 per maund was prescribed for each ganja license in addition to the above fixed duty.

73. In 1876 the present system of annually selling the retail license by auction was introduced.

74. In 1871 the Government of India thought it desirable to make an enquiry into the effects of the use or abuse of the hemp drugs, and on the 10th October 1871 all the Local Governments were requested to make the above enquiry. On the 17th December 1873 the Government of India, after receiving the replies from the Local Governments, resolved that, "with the exceptions of Burma and the Central Provinces, the Local Governments are not in favor of altering existing arrangements. His Excellency in Council, however, trusts that the various Local Governments and Administrations will endeavour, wherever it may be possible, to discourage the consumption of ganja and bhang by placing restrictions on their cultivation, preparation, and retail, and imposing on their use as high rate of duty as can be levied without inducing illicit practices."

As suggested by Sir Ashley Eden, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the cultivation and consumption of ganja was absolutely prohibited in Burma from the beginning of 1873.

75. On the 29th April 1875 the Government of India addressed the Government of Bengal, and observed that "nothing should be done to place temptations in the way of the people that can possibly be avoided," and it was directed in paragraph 3 of the above letter "that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may rest assured of receiving the support of the Government of India in any measure that he may adopt for limiting the consumption of ganja, and indeed if the use of the drugs could be altogether suppressed without the fear of leading to its contraband use, such a course would be justified by its deleterious effects."