

PETITION NO: X - 3531 , DATED: 08/12/25-
IN THE COURT OF THE ADDL CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, AT
BIDHANNAGAR, NORTH 24 PARGANAS

Ref: South BDN P.S. Case No: 57/2010 Dated: 23/4/2010
U/S 438 A/406 of IPC.
G.R- 242/2010

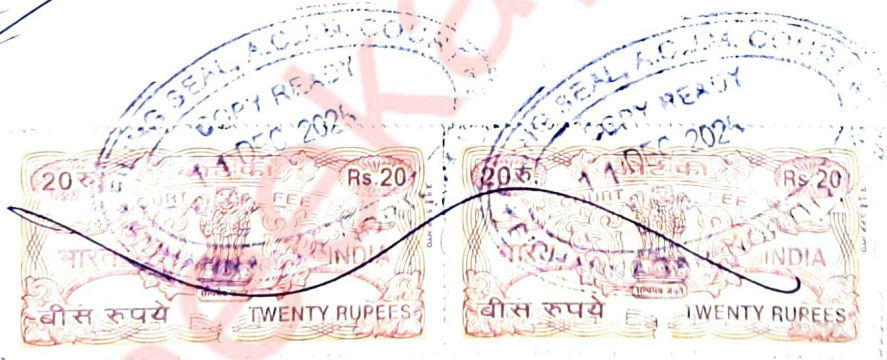
STATE.....Prosecution

V/S



.....Accused Person

C-25



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Dated: 23/4/2010
ACJM's Court, Bidhannagar

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Page - 7

G.R Case No.242 of 10 CIS 603 of 18

Order dated 06.12.2025.

Today is fixed for passing of Judgment.

The accused person is present.

The Judgment is read aloud.

Hence, it is

ORDERED

that the accused person namely [REDACTED] is found not guilty of the offences punishable u/s. 498A/406 of the I.P.C and he is hereby acquitted u/s 248(1) of the Cr.P.C.

The accused person as well as their sureties are hereby discharged from their respective bail bond liabilities.

Dictated & Corrected by me:

ACJM/BDN

Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhannagar North 24 Parganas

ACJM/ Bidhannagar/24 Parganas(N)

Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhannagar North 24 Parganas

EXAMINED
Signature
ACJM's Court, Bidhannagar

Form No. (M) 34.¹**Form-A****IN THE COURT OF ADDITIONAL CHIEF JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE, AT,
Bidhannagar**

(Presided Over by [REDACTED])

(J.O. Code – WB01220)

G.R. Case No. 242 of 2010**(C.I.S. Registration No. 603 of 2018)****(Arising out of BDN(S) P.S. Case No 57/2010 dated 23-04-2010 U/S. 498A/406 of IPC)**

Complainant	State of West Bengal
Represented by	APP
Accused person	[REDACTED]
Represented by	Ld. Adv.

Form-B

Date of Offence	since 23-02-2009
Date of FIR	23-04-2010
Date of Charge-sheet	30-10-2010
Date of Charge	28-03-2019
Date of commencement of Evidence	21-08-2019
Date on which Judgement is reserved	Nil
Date of the Judgement	06-12-2025
Date of the Sentencing Order, if any	NA

Accused details:

Rank of the Accused	Name of Accused	Date of arrest	Date of release on Bail	Offences charged with	Whether acquitted or convicted	Sentence imposed	Period of Detention Undergone during Trial for purpose of Section 428, Cr.P.C.
1.	[REDACTED]	Surrendered Before Trial Court	12-10-2018	U/s. 498A/406 of IPC	Acquitted		

Form-C**LIST OF PROSECUTION / DEFENCE / COURT EXHIBITS****A. Prosecution:**

Rank	Name	Nature of Evidence (Eye Witness, Police Witness, Expert Witness, Medical Witness, Panch Witness, Other Witness)
P.W.-1	[REDACTED]	De facto Complainant
P.W.-2	[REDACTED]	Father of the Complainant
P.W.-3	[REDACTED]	Mother of the Complainant
P.W.-4	[REDACTED]	Sister of the Complainant
P.W.-5	[REDACTED]	Other witness
P.W.-6	[REDACTED]	Do
P.W.-7	[REDACTED]	Doctor
P.W.-8	[REDACTED]	Police Witness (R.O)

¹ As per the amendment made in the Calcutta High Court Criminal (Subordinate Courts) Rules, 1985 vide Notification No. 2301-G dated 14th July, 2022

Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhannagar North 24 P.S.

23-04-2010
Complaint Filed
ACJM & Court, Bidhannagar

P.W.-9		Police Witness (I.O)
P.W.-10		Police Witness

LIST OF PROSECUTION / DEFENCE / COURT EXHIBITS

A. Prosecution:

Sr.No.	Exhibit Number	Description
1	Exhibit P-1/P.W.-1	Written complaint
2	Exhibit P-1/2/P.W.-8	Receiving endorsement
3	Exhibit P-2/P.W.-1	Zimma bond dated 22.09.2010
4	Exhibit P-3/P.W.-1	Seizure list dated 11.09.2010
5	Exhibit P-3/1 & 3/2/P.W.-9	Seizure list dated 11.09.2010 along with signature of PW9
6	Exhibit P-4 & 4/1/P.W.-1	Two Seizure lists dated 28.10.2010
7	Exhibit P-5/P.W.-7	Prescription
8	Exhibit P-6/P.W.-8	Formal FIR
9	Exhibit P-7 & 7/1/P.W.-9	Seizure list dated 13.08.2010 along with signature of PW9
10	Exhibit P- 7/2/P.W.-9	Signature of de facto complainant

B. Defence:

Sr. No.	Exhibit Number	Description
1	Exhibit A Series	Certified copy of BDN(N) PS case no. 252 of 2021 dated 13.09.2021
2	Exhibit B & B/1	Letter of Atena Life Insurance & it's card for dental PPO
3	Exhibit C	Another card of Life Insurance
4	Exhibit D & D/1	Approval Order dated 02.02.2009 & Card of Amway Co.
5	Exhibit E	Copy of mail dated 27.01.2009
6	Exhibit F Series	19 photographs
7	Exhibit G	Copy of mail dated 24.02.2007

Chandrashekar
Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Srinagar, North 24 Panchayat

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J.D.M. & Court Registrar



JUDGEMENT

Antecedents

1. Having being tied in the nuptial knot to one [REDACTED] on 06.05.2007 under Special marriage Act, the complainant of this case [REDACTED] as the customs prescribes, went to lead her conjugal life at [REDACTED]. As the accused person was working at [REDACTED] Hyderabad, so they went to Hyderabad and they lived there for about 7 months. However soon after elapse of few days of marriage her serene and fortified life was bombarded with cruelty and miseries. She found out that her husband being the accused person herein, was a drug addict and he was also impotent. This fact was covered up by her mother-in-law every time. Further, while the complainant and the accused person were on a holiday trip in Sikkim, the accused person became so furious and violent with the complainant that he started to assault her with kicks. Likewise, during her stay at Hyderabad, she used to be tortured in various ways. He never slept with the complainant since the day of her marriage and if asked about the same he used to be furious and used to assault her mercilessly. Once, he dragged her to the kitchen and tried to burn her head over the burning gas stove. He also tried to throttle her. After seven months at Hyderabad, the accused person went to the USA for his work while she stayed at Hyderabad. Subsequently she took leave from her office on a leave without pay for a year and then she went to the U.S.A to live with the accused person. However, there too, she was subjected to both physical and mental torture and the accused person once tried to burn her face with an electric iron set at the highest temperature. He also did not support her financially during her stay at U.S.A. The accused person also assaulted her physically on Diwali. As her life was in danger so ultimately on 12.02.2009 she left U.S.A and returned to India. All the while despite her complaints before her in-laws, nothing was done to support her rather they supported the accused person. Even after returning from U.S.A she did not file any case against the accused person as she hoped that her husband would return to her realizing all his faults but all her wait and hope went in vain. Hence this case emanated out of such backdrop.

The Sequent

2. After receiving the said written complaint, BDN(S) P.S Case no. [REDACTED] dated 23-04-2010 u/s.498A/406 of the I.P.C was started against the FIR named accused persons. The case was investigated by Sub-Inspector of Police and after investigation the I/O submitted Charge Sheet against the accused person being C/S no.151/2010 dated 30-10-2010 u/s. 498A/406 of the I.P.C before Ld. A.C.J.M. Hence this case for trial and disposal.

[Signature]
Addl. Civil Judicial Magistrate
Bidhanagar North 24 Panchas

[Signature]
23-11-2010
C.A. 151/2010
A.C.J.M. Court, Bidhanagar

Charge

3. The section being Magistrate triable and warrant procedure, charge was framed against the accused persons u/s 498A/406 of the I.P.C on 30.10.2010. The said contents of the charge were read over and explained to the accused persons in Bengali and they were asked whether they pleaded guilty or not. The accused persons pleaded not guilty by saying individually "Amra Nirdosh" and claimed to be tried. Hence, trial started.

Evidence on Record

4. In order to prove the case of the prosecution, seven witnesses were examined, being, [REDACTED] the complainant deposed as P.W-1, [REDACTED] deposed as P.W. 2, [REDACTED] deposed as P.W. 3, [REDACTED] deposed as P.W.-4, [REDACTED] deposed as P.W. 5, [REDACTED] deposed as P.W 6, Dr. [REDACTED] as P.W. 7, S.I., [REDACTED] deposed as P.W. 8 and [REDACTED] as P.W. 9 and [REDACTED] deposed as P.W. 10.

Exhibited Documents

5. The following documents were marked as Exhibits:

- The F.I.R is marked as Exb 1.
- The receiving endorsement is marked as Exb ½.
- The zimmabond dated 22.09.2010 is marked as Exb 2.
- The seizure list dated 11.09.2010 is marked as Exb 3.
- The contents of seizure list dated 11.09.2010 along with signature of PW9 is marked as Exb 3/1 & 3/2.
- Two seizure lists dated 28.10.2010 are marked as Exb 4 & 4/1.
- One prescription is marked as Exb 5.
- Formal FIR is marked as Exb 6.
- The contents of seizure list dated 13.08.2010 along with signature of PW9 and signature of D/C are marked as Exb 7, 7/1 & 7/2.
- Certified copy of BDN(N) PS case no. 252 of 2021 dated 13.09.2021 is marked as Exb A Series.
- Letter of Atena Life Insurance & it's card for dental PPO is marked as Exb B and B/1.
- Another card of Life Insurance is marked as Exb C.
- Approval Order dated 02.02.2009 & Card of Amway Co. is marked as Exb D and D/1.
- Copy of mail dated 27.01.2009 is marked as Exb E.
- 19 photographs is marked as Exb F Series.
- Copy of mail dated 24.02.2007 is marked as Exb G.



[Signature]
Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhanagar North 24 Parganas

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Examination of the Accused Persons U/s 313 of Cr.P.C

6. The above referred accused persons were examined u/s 313 of CrPc on 30-08-2025. The accused persons denied all the material allegations brought forth by the prosecution and declined to produce any evidences in their favour.



Points for Determination

7. Whether the prosecution has been able to prove the offences u/s. 498A/406 of the I.P.C against the accused persons beyond the shadow of all reasonable doubt?

8. Whether the accused persons are guilty of the offence punishable u/s 498A/406 of the I.P.C?

Decision with Reasons

9. Both the points are taken up together for discussion for the sake of convenience as they are related to each other.

10. At the time of argument Ld. Advocate for the accused person and Ld APP, categorically stated and made their respective points in regard to their own case.

11. Before delving into the merits of the evidences and the arguments advanced from the respective sides it is important to see as to what actually underlines the offence under section 498(A)/406 of the I.P.C and its punishments thereof. The following Sections enumerate the offence and its punishments which read as;

12. "S.498A. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty. — Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation. - For the purposes of this section, "cruelty" means- (a) any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or (b) harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand."

13. The provision quoted above shows that in order to constitute the offence under section 498A IPC, the torture upon the complainant must be of such nature as to drive the victim to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health either mentally or physically and the crux of the offence in this case is demand for dowry and subsequent torture thereof.

[Signature]
Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhanagar North 24 Parganas

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ACJ.M. North 24 Parganas

14. The basic ingredients of the offence as required under section 498A IPC has been laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Bhaskar Lal Sharma v Monica, 2010 Cal. Cri. L R (SC) 75, as under;

"Thus, the essential ingredients of the afore-mentioned provision are:

1. A woman must be married.
2. She must be subjected to cruelty.
3. Cruelty must be of the nature of:
 - (i) any willful conduct as was likely to drive such woman:
 - a. to commit suicide;
 - b. cause grave injury or danger to her life, limb, either mental or physical;
 - (ii) harassment of such woman,
 - (1) with a view to coerce her to meet unlawful demand for property or valuable security,
 - (2) or on account of failure of such woman or by any of her relation to meet the unlawful demand,
 - (iii) woman was subjected to such cruelty by:
 - (1) husband of that woman, or
 - (2) any relative of the husband.

15. For constitution of an offence under Section 498A of the IPC, therefore, the ingredients as above must be held to be existing. For proving the offence under Section 498A of the IPC, the complainant must make allegation of harassment to the extent so as to coerce her to meet any unlawful demand of dowry, or any willful conduct on the part of the accused of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health. That apart, in a case under section 498A, consequences of cruelty are to be established by the prosecution, that is to say, the prosecution must prove that the victim was either driven to commit suicide or she sustained grave injury to her life or limb or health by way of concrete proof. In this connection, the observation of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Noorjhan v State, (2008) 11 SCC 55 merits mention; "Consequences of cruelty which are likely to drive a woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health, whether mental or physical of the woman are required to be established in order to bring home the application of Section 498A IPC. Cruelty has been defined in the explanation for the purpose of Section 498A."

S.405. Criminal breach of trust. --Whoever, being in any manner Entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust".



[Signature]
Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhanagar, West Bengal
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16. Now that the ingredients constituting Section 498(A)/406 of the I.P.C have been enumerated, it is necessary to see how far the prosecution has established its case against the F.I.R named accused person. On scanning the evidence on record to determine whether the allegations levelled against the accused person has been proved by the prosecution beyond the shadows of reasonable doubt or not?

17. The prosecution in order to prove the guilt of the accused person for alleged offence of cruelty and criminal breach of trust as envisaged in Section 498(A)/406 of the I.P.C respectively, has garnered evidence of ten witnesses.

18. From the deposition of the P.Ws especially P.W-1, P.W-2 and P.W-3 i.e the complainant, her father and her mother, the extent of the prosecution's case has been portrayed and corroborated and is evident from the deposition, the relevant portion of which is reiterated, when the complainant being P.W-1 deposed as " My husband left for U.S.A for work purpose in the month of January 2008. After my husband left for U.S.A he did not make any contact with me regarding my travel to U.S.A...during our trip to Sikkim, my husband kicked me violently on my stomach as I had asked him to wipe his wet feet on the doormat. Then again, he tortured me several times while we were at Hyderabad. He once pushed my head towards the cooking gas while I was cooking in the kitchen in an attempt to burn me. He used to bang my head towards the door then he used to threatened me with hanger and iron rod. He used to threaten me in severe manner as he was impotent... After I received the VISA I left for U.S.A on March 2008. Initially for one month he did not torture me. For two months after reaching U.S.A we had no relation (physical) as husband and wife. When I tried to talk to him about our relationship, he became violent". (sic). Further, it is stated by the P.W-1 that "there in the U.S.A he tried to put the electric wires of the Iron to my face and he once poked the electric wire of the iron at the back side of my body... At the time of Diwali he again became violent and threw diyas which was on the table towards the wall where I was standing. He continuously tortured me by poking with hanger and iron rod. He used to throw wine bottles towards me when he became violent". (sic). It is also stated by the complainant that " I was treated for my injuries incurred by my husband... I was first treated at Padmabati Clinic at Hyderabad... thereafter I was treated at U.S.A, Texas... thereafter I was treated at Kolkata after my return from U.S.A for the injuries inflicted by my husband during my stay at U.S.A." (sic).

19. Likewise, P.W-2 and P.W-3 being the father and the mother of the complainant has more or less corroborated the contentions of the complainant. P.W-4, being brother of the defacto complainant, during his deposition has only stated that her sister and the accused person got married in the year of 2006 or 2007 and after marriage her sister went to her matrimonial house at [REDACTED] and then she went to U.S.A and in the month of February 2009 she returned to Kolkata. Further, he stated that she lodged this case against her



Chandrasekhar
Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
Bidhanagar North 24 Parganas
West Bengal

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husband in the month of April, 2010 and that he was present at that time in the said P.S. Similarly, from the deposition of P.W-5, it could be gathered that she came to know about the incident only on the day of deposition from the complainant and that she was meeting the accused person after 17/18 years. She also admitted that she was not interrogated by the Police.

20. Evidence of P.W-6 being Marriage Registrar is not much of importance here as the marriage or date of it between the parties are not disputed. P.W-7 who examined the complainant was attached with private nursing home and prescription dated 13.02.2009 was marked as exhibit 5. Whereas, P.W-8 being the R.O deposed about receiving the complaint from the defacto complainant and registering the same as F.I.R and that apart from registering the said F.I.R, he had no personal knowledge about the incident. Likewise, P.W-9 and P.W-10, being the second and the first I.O respectively, deposed that C.S under section 498A and 406 I.P.C was submitted by him but he did not visit the places of occurrence and that he did not get any evidence regarding the allegation under section 498A of I.P.C. While P.W-10 had been entrusted with the investigation initially until handing over the investigation to the second I.O being P.W-9, he stated that he did not visit place of occurrence in India and he also deposed that during his investigation he could not reach to a conclusion about commission of offence punishable under section 406 of I.P.C.

Analysis of the Evidence

21. From the evidences put forth, the crux and the entire premise of the prosecution's case hinges on the deposition of the defacto complainant, her father, her mother and P.W-7 being the doctor who examined the complainant after she returned to India and the medical prescription that was marked as exhibit-5. For proper understanding and analysis of the case, few questions need to be answered viz;

a) Whether the evidence of the defacto complainant, her father and her mother being P.W-1, P.W-2 and P.W-3 is sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused? and;

b) Whether the exhibit 5 being the medical prescription issued by P.W-7 substantiate the contention of the defacto complainant person to bring home the offence punishable under section 498A of I.P.C, beyond reasonable doubt or not?

22. In regard to point number (a) of para 21, the entire episodes of torture as per the complainant happened in Sikkim, Hyderabad and in U.S.A. The complainant being P.W-1 has categorically stated that she was treated for her injuries at Hyderabad then at Texas, U.S.A and then finally at Kolkata on 12.02.2009. However, only the medical prescription dated 13.02.2009 issued by P.W-7 from [REDACTED] in Kolkata, was marked as exhibit while the other medical documents were never exhibited or proved by the prosecution for reason best known to them. These medical documents were a vital piece of evidence in the opinion of this court as the allegation of torture and cruelty never happened on the jurisdiction of this court or anywhere in West Bengal. The incident happened in



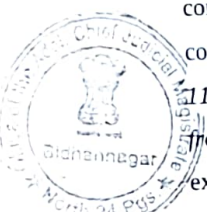
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Bidhanagar North 24 Parganas

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Hyderabad and U.S.A. Even if only the oral evidence of the Complainant is to be considered, then too, there is a gaping hole in the prosecution's story. All that the Prosecution has is the allegation of the complainant in her complaint and her deposition as P.W-1. As the alleged incident of physical torture happened only at Hyderabad and U.S.A while the complainant and the accused person was staying together, nothing or no one from those places was brought forth by the prosecution to substantiate the contention of the complainant. No medical documents from those places were proved despite the complainant deposing that she was treated at Hyderabad and at U.S.A. It is admitted by the complainant that she returned to India on 11.02.2009 as she stated that "It is fact that on 11.02.2009 I returned to India... I did not lodge any complaint after returning from U.S.A, from 11.02.09 to 23.04.10." (sic). It is further admitted by the complainant in her cross-examination that "probably in the month of April or May, 2009 I had lodged a divorce case against my husband...it is fact that at the time of initiation of suit my husband was in U.S.A...On 23.04.10 I had lodged this case against my husband... I did not return to my husband in States after 11.02.09. I did not ring him back of my own since 11.02.09... I stayed for 3/4 months in Hyderabad. I did not file any complaint against my husband in Hyderabad" (sic). Nowhere in her evidence, the P.W-1 has been able to satisfactorily show or even mention the reasons for her filing this instant case after elapse of about more than a year after her return to India, despite her filing Divorce proceeding and being awarded exparte decree of divorce right after 2/3 months of her return form U.S.A.

23. Apart from the allegations and contentions of being subjected to cruelty and being tortured physically, no concrete evidence has been garnered by the prosecution to substantiate the offence as alleged and to bring home the conviction of the accused person in view of the criteria as envisaged on para 14 and 15. Nowhere in the four corners of the prosecution evidences it has also been established that the stridhan articles was indeed handed over to the accused person and that he in turn had misappropriated the complainant's stridhan articles, nor the prosecution has been able to prove that the accused person had indeed demanded dowry and had pressurized the complainant to bring the same, thus eliminating the scope of section 406 of I.P.C being attracted.

24. In regard to the Section 498(A) of IPC the ingredients as enumerated in Para 14 and Para 15 is to be fulfilled in order to bring home the charge against the accused persons. However, in this case one of the criteria enumerated in the explanation portion (b) to the Section 498(A) I.P.C enumerated in Para 12 cannot be attracted at the outset, as the prosecution has failed to prove any demand of dowry being made by the accused person. That leaves this court to consider only the explanation (a) to the Section 498(A) I.P.C enumerated in Para 12. However, here too, as the rest of the witnesses, apart from the complainant and her father and her mother to certain extent, although their evidence are all hearsay and that none of the alleged incident happened in West Bengal, has not corroborated the contention of the complainant, the prosecution has not been able to show in any manner whatsoever about the complainant i.e. P.W-1 being physically and mentally



Chandana
Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
North 24 Parganas

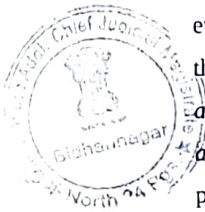
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tortured so as to cause grave injury or danger to her life or limb let alone such torture compelling the complainant to commit suicide. As such this point is decided against the Prosecution. Hence, it will be apt to discuss and answer the next point.

25. In regard to point (b) of para 21, about the exhibit 5, being the medical prescription issued by P.W-7, substantiating the contention of the defacto complainant to bring home the offence punishable under section 498A of I.P.C, beyond reasonable doubt or not, the evidence of P.W-7 is to be considered. In his evidence, P.W-7 states that he had examined the complainant and stated that *"I clinically examined her and found bruises, abrasions and swellings on different parts of her body. She disclosed that she was physically assaulted by her husband. Thereafter I prescribed her some medicines."* (sic). Only this prescription was marked as exhibit-5. However, nowhere in his evidence or in his report he has mentioned about the nature and most importantly, the age of injuries. He went on to state in his cross-examination that *"if somebody is assaulted today that will be named as new. If somebody is assaulted a couple of days ago it will be termed as old."* (sic). Interestingly, nowhere from the evidence of the P.Ws, the date of incident has been mentioned and most importantly, the complainant has not stated anywhere that right before returning to India i.e on 11.02.2009, she was assaulted by her husband for which she required the need to visit her previously acquainted Doctor on 13.02.2009. In the opinion of this Court, considering the evidence of P.W-7, his prescription and the evidence of the complainant, exhibit-5, being the medical prescription issued by P.W-7, cannot be the sole basis and foundation for the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused person under section 498A of I.P.C. The prosecution has not been able to connect the dots or show that indeed the complainant was assaulted by the accused person before she left U.S.A for which she had to be treated after two days of her return to India. It makes all the more interesting when it is a fact that this case was filed after an elapse of more than one year after the complainant's return devoid of any explanations or cogent ground for the delay in filing this case, in her deposition. To make the matter more bewildering, the complainant had filed a Divorce suit against the accused person when he was at the U.S.A right after 2/3 months of her arrival to India but she did not file any complaint against the accused person anywhere until after elapse of more than one year. As such, devoid of any proof or substantiation from the prosecution, the injury which is reflected on the exhibit-5 cannot be said to have been emanated while the complainant and the accused person were together and that it was indeed caused by the accused person. Hence, exhibit-5 cannot be the basis for convicting the accused person under section 498A of I.P.C and accordingly this point is also decided against the Prosecution.

Conclusion

26. In the end neither of the criteria has been fulfilled by the Prosecution in order to prove the guilt of the accused persons for the alleged offence stipulated under section 498(A)/406 of I.P.C and after analysing the above, it leaves this court with a very microscopic space to hold the FIR and the deposition especially of the P.W-1 to be true and a leviathan task to



Addl. Chief Judicial Magistrate
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EX-107-10725
Comptroller Clerk
A.C. M. & Co., Baltimore, Md.