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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1885.

No. 6770.—The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished :—

* * * *

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th August 1885.

No. 1438.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV of 1884, and with the directions contained in Home Department Notification No. 1437 of this date, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following draft of rules for the transport and importation of explosives

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which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date, of this notification.

DRAFT.

DRAFT RULES UNDER THE EXPLOSIVES ACT, 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

- | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Class 1 | ... | ... | Gunpowder. |
| Class 2 | ... | ... | Nitrate-mixture. |
| Class 3 | ... | ... | Nitro-compound. |
| Class 4 | ... | ... | Chlorate-mixture. |
| Class 5 | ... | ... | Fulminate. |
| Class 6 | ... | ... | Ammunition. |
| Class 7 | ... | ... | Fire-work. |

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—Gunpowder Class.

The term 'gunpowder' means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—Nitrate-mixture Class.

The term 'nitrate-mixture' means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—Nitro-compound Class.

The term 'nitro-compound' means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—Chlorate-mixture Class.

The term 'chlorate-mixture' means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,
and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,
and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—Fulminate Class.

The term 'fulminate' means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—Ammunition Class.

The term 'ammunition' means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a fire-work.

The term 'percussion cap' does not include a detonator.

The term 'detonator' means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term 'safety fuze' means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition,

and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression 'safety cartridges' means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges.
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term 'firework' comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term 'firework composition' means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term 'manufactured firework' means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(a) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

I.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and close so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

II.—In every other case, the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle, made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows:—

(a) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st or gunpowder class or is explosive of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class or is gun-cotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in the case of the last, 50 lbs.; and if the explosive be gun-cotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.

(b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly water-proof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

(c) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor General in Council may specially direct.

(d) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100 lbs. in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel or case not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

(e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of

such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;

(c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word 'Explosive,' followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) *Mode of Conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature,

which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage, so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of ex-

explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	... 10 tons.
In any one other carriage	... 2 "
In any one vessel	... 20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.
- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or

delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway.

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

such explosive, and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

III.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belong, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;

(c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word 'Explosive,' followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosive for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) *Mode of Conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature,

which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on, or unloaded out of, any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to, the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage, so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article, or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of ex-

plosive conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

In any one carriage on a railway	... 10 tons.
In any one other carriage	... 2 "
In any one vessel	... 20 "

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII of rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage, or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat: provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (fire-work) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

- (1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.
- (2) A person shall not forward to any warehouse-man or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouse-man or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouse-man or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouse-man or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.
- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or

delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosive by public railway.

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to a Railway servant 48 hours' previous notice in writing of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the Railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any Railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station, and shall be received by the Railway servants, only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any Railway shall, immediately on arrival at the station, be delivered to, and be received by, the Railway servants authorised to receive dangerous goods, and by no other person whatsoever.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival; if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

- (a) Safety cartridges and percussion caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any Railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour, or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorised by the Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is gun-cotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deterioration since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.—In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made after the 15th October; but it shall not be compulsory for any Railway Administration to receive dynamite for conveyance from 1st April to 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only, and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair-cloth, hides or other

suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition, packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed and approved of by Government for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, they shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transshipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the

Chief Customs Officer of the port such undertaking with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of rule 8 he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karáchi, and Aden.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Karáchi, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorised by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other Officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorises in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of

the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of 'impressed stamps'. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on 'impressed stamps' of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same, when called upon to do so by any Magistrate or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rule may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

Form A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE,			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ _____ 188 .

The _____ of _____
_____ 188 .



(Signature) _____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.
2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license.
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word 'Explosive' followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or senders.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1885.

No. 6911.—With reference to Government Notification No. 5977, dated 24th July 1885, published at pages 943 and 944 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th idem, Part I., the following Resolution of Government is published for general information:—

"Forests, Thána.

No. 6911 OF 1885.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1885.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Rámchandra Trimbak Achárya to be a member of the Forest Commission vice Ráo Bahádur Dáji Govind Gupté, resigned."

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 7027.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Bharatgaon	Part of 92	A. g. 9 7
Kángaon	159 } Pot 1 } 156	6 5 20 23

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 7028.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Mulshi Petha of the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Ghotowde ...	58	1 35	
Mále ...	Part of 348	12 32	
Ambowne ...	130	2 8	
Dárawli ...	223 95	50 12 118 26	} Kurans.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 7031.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 5671, dated 21st August 1882, published at pages 637-644 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 24th idem, Part I., to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forests in the Karád Táluka of the Sátára District from the 20th September 1885:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Karaodi ...	245	3 31
Shenoli ...	24	20 17

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 7101.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Protected Forests in the Bassein Táluka of the Thána District:—

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Gokhirve ...	209 (Part)	106 30
Káman ...	182 (Part)	204 0

No. 7105.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the admission to, and promotion in, the Revenue Department of this Presidency of graduates and non-graduates. These rules supersede all previous rules published on the subject since December 1878:—

“ Rules for the admission to, and promotion of graduates and non-graduates in, the Revenue Department.

[NOTE.—These rules supersede all previous rules published since December 1878 on the subject.]

PART I.

ORDINARY RULES OF THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1. Before admission the educational test must be passed.

A first class certificate qualifies for admission into either English or Vernacular offices; a second class certificate, for admission to Vernacular offices only.

2. After admission and after one year of probation the Subordinate Departmental Examination must be passed. Until it is passed all appointments are probationary.

3. The Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, is open to non-graduate officers of the Revenue Service on the following conditions:—

- (a) That the candidate holds an appointment in the Revenue Department of which the salary is not less than Rs. 30 per mensem;
- (b) That the candidate produces a certificate of the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is serving that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination;
- (c) That he has completed 5 years' service in the Revenue Department.

4. Non-graduate officers of the Revenue Department, on passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, are entitled to promotion to the following appointments under the provisions of Part II, Rule 9:—

- (a) Head Kárkun to Mámílatdár;
- (b) Chitnís to Commissioner or Collector;
- (c) Maháلكari;
- (d) Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
- (e) Second Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
- (f) Native Huzur Accountant;
- (g) Deputy Chitnís or First Kárkun to Collector;
- (h) Shirastedár to Assistant or Deputy Collector;
- (i) Shirastedár to the District Superintendent of Police;
- (j) Clerk to the Collector and District Registrar.

Promiso.—This rule will not be construed absolutely in Gujarát for 10 years from the date of the publication of these rules, that is, the places (a) to (j) will in Gujarát be ordinarily, but not exclusively, reserved for officers who have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, as against those who have not.

5. The following persons, not being graduates; but having passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, will be admitted to the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and on passing it shall have their names registered in order of passing on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámílatdár, and be eligible to fill vacancies in the office of Mámílatdár either acting for short periods or, when no qualified graduate is available, permanently:—

- (a) Persons holding the offices of Chitnís or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantivo);
- (b) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than 10 years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 1.—No other officer of the Revenue Department below the rank of Mámílatdár is entitled to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 2.—Mámílatdárs appointed from the supplementary list will be eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

NOTE 3.—“Commissioner” in this part includes the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

PART II.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO UNIVERSITY STANDING AND DEGREES.

6. Claims of candidates for admission to the Revenue Service shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem:—

- (a) Graduates;
- (b) Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., or B.Sc., or in Civil Engineering, or the Final Examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science;

- (c) Candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in Arts ;
- (d) Candidates who have matriculated or who hold the 2nd year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School ;
- (e) Candidates who hold a certificate of admission under the educational test.

NOTE.—When there are two or more candidates under the same head, the officer making the appointment shall decide which is the most eligible.

7. Promotion to appointments below that of Mámílatdár, except the appointments named in Part I., Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows :—

- (a) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem, the order of preference laid down in the last preceding rule shall be observed ;
- (b) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is over Rs. 30 per mensem, the following order of preference shall be observed :—

I.—Graduates and non-graduates who have passed the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard, according to date of passing ;

NOTE.—Except that graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the places named in Rule 11 (a), (b), (c), during their probationary service under that rule.

II.—Graduates who have not passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard ;

III.—Others.

8. Preferential promotion of unpassed graduates under Rule 7 means promotion in preference to unpassed non-graduates of similar standing in the service, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior unpassed graduate as of right over the heads of non-graduate seniors of long and approved service.

9. Promotion to the appointments named in Part I., Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows :—

I.—Passed graduates and passed non-graduates shall be promoted to these appointments according to date of passing the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard.

NOTE.—Except that passed graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the office of Head Kárkun to a Mámílatdár during their probationary service under Rule 12.

II.—Unpassed men shall be promoted to these appointments only if, and for so long as, no passed officer is available.

10. All preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

11. Graduates who have been appointed to the service under Rule 6 will be admitted to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after a period of 18 months' service, and during that period they must be employed—

- (a) for six months on account duties in a Mámílatdár's kacheri ;
- (b) for six months doing duty as a Revenue Kárkun in a Mámílatdár's kacheri ;
- (c) for six months serving as a general duty Kárkun or Circle Inspector.

NOTE.—Graduates serving under this rule shall, as far as possible, be placed in the appointments named in (a), (b), (c).

If the Collector so directs, a portion of the service in (a) not exceeding three months may be in the Collector's Account Office.

12. Graduates after passing the Lower Standard Departmental Examination must serve for a further period of six months, after which they may appear for the Higher Standard Examination.

During this further period graduates shall, as far as possible, hold the appointments of Head Kárkuns to Mámílatdárs, and be invested with powers as Magistrates of the 2nd or 3rd class.

* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

3. The Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, is open to non-graduate officers of the Revenue Service on the following conditions:—

- (a) That the candidate holds an appointment in the Revenue Department of which the salary is not less than Rs. 30 per mensem;
- (b) That the candidate produces a certificate of the Commissioner or Collector under whom he is serving that he is qualified by merit, industry, character and knowledge for admission to the examination;
- (c) That he has completed 5 years' service in the Revenue Department.

4. Non-graduate officers of the Revenue Department, on passing the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, are entitled to promotion to the following appointments under the provisions of Part II., Rule 9:—

- (a) Head Kárkun to Mámlatdár;
- (b) Chitnis to Commissioner or Collector;
- (c) Mahálkari;
- (d) Head Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
- (e) Second Clerk to Commissioner or Collector;
- (f) Native Huzur Accountant;
- (g) Deputy Chitnis or First Kárkun to Collector;
- (h) Shirastedár to Assistant or Deputy Collector;
- (i) Shirastedár to the District Superintendent of Police;
- (j) Clerk to the Collector and District Registrar.

Promiso.—This rule will not be construed absolutely in Gujarát for 10 years from the date of the publication of these rules, that is, the places (a) to (j) will in Gujarát be ordinarily, but not exclusively, reserved for officers who have passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, as against those who have not.

5. The following persons, not being graduates, but having passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard, will be admitted to the Higher Standard Departmental Examination, and on passing it shall have their names registered in order of passing on a supplementary list of non-graduates qualified for the appointment of Mámlatdár, and be eligible to fill vacancies in the office of Mámlatdár either acting for short periods or, when no qualified graduate is available, permanently:—

- (a) Persons holding the offices of Chitnis or Head Clerk to a Commissioner or Collector (substantive);
- (b) Any other officer of the Revenue Service of not less than 10 years' standing who may be recommended by a Commissioner on grounds of special merit and may thereon have been permitted by Government to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 1.—No other officer of the Revenue Department below the rank of Mámlatdár is entitled to appear for the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard.

NOTE 2.—Mámlatdárs appointed from the supplementary list will be eligible for promotion to Deputy Collectorships according to merit.

NOTE 3.—“Commissioner” in this part includes the Commissioner of Survey and Settlement.

PART II.

PRIVILEGES ACCORDED TO UNIVERSITY STANDING AND DEGREES.

6. Claims of candidates for admission to the Revenue Service shall be accorded preference in the following order in filling appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem:—

- (a) Graduates;
- (b) Candidates who have passed the First Examination for the Degree of B.A., or B.Sc., or in Civil Engineering, or the Final Examination of the Agricultural Class in the College of Science;

- (c) Candidates who have passed the Previous Examination in Arts ;
- (d) Candidates who have matriculated or who hold the 2nd year certificate of the Agricultural Class in a High School ;
- (e) Candidates who hold a certificate of admission under the educational test.

NOTE.—When there are two or more candidates under the same head, the officer making the appointment shall decide which is the most eligible.

7. Promotion to appointments below that of Mámlatdár, except the appointments named in Part I., Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows :—

- (a) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is Rs. 30 or less per mensem, the order of preference laid down in the last preceding rule shall be observed ;
- (b) In promoting to appointments of which the salary is over Rs. 30 per mensem, the following order of preference shall be observed :—

I.—Graduates and non-graduates who have passed the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard, according to date of passing ;

NOTE.—Except that graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the places named in Rule 11 (a), (b), (c), during their probationary service under that rule.

II.—Graduates who have not passed the Departmental Examination, Lower Standard ;

III.—Others.

8. Preferential promotion of unpassed graduates under Rule 7 means promotion in preference to unpassed non-graduates of similar standing in the service, and not exceptionally rapid promotion of a junior unpassed graduate as of right over the heads of non-graduate seniors of long and approved service.

9. Promotion to the appointments named in Part I., Rule 4, shall be regulated as follows :—

I.—Passed graduates and passed non-graduates shall be promoted to these appointments according to date of passing the Departmental* Examination, Lower Standard.

NOTE.—Except that passed graduates shall have a special claim to appointment to the office of Head Kárkun to a Mámlatdár during their probationary service under Rule 12.

II.—Unpassed men shall be promoted to these appointments only if, and for so long as, no passed officer is available.

10. All preferential claims to promotion are subject to the condition that the claimant has proved himself deserving thereof by efficiency and good conduct in his previous service.

11. Graduates who have been appointed to the service under Rule 6 will be admitted to the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after a period of 18 months' service, and during that period they must be employed—

- (a) for six months on account duties in a Mámlatdár's kacheri ;
- (b) for six months doing duty as a Revenue Kárkun in a Mámlatdár's kacheri ;
- (c) for six months serving as a general duty Kárkun or Circle Inspector.

NOTE.—Graduates serving under this rule shall, as far as possible, be placed in the appointments named in (a), (b), (c).

If the Collector so directs, a portion of the service in (a) not exceeding three months may be in the Collector's Account Office.

12. Graduates after passing the Lower Standard Departmental Examination must serve for a further period of six months, after which they may appear for the Higher Standard Examination.

During this further period graduates shall, as far as possible, hold the appointments of Head Kárkuns to Mámlatdárs, and be invested with powers as Magistrates of the 2nd or 3rd class.

* If several graduates and non-graduates pass at the same examination, they shall take rank according to merit as shown by the number of marks obtained in the examination.

13. Graduates who have passed the Departmental Examination, Higher Standard, are eligible for appointment as Mámlatdárs, and have the first claim to vacancies in that office in order of seniority according to date of passing the examination, but subject to the conditions of Rule 10.

PART III.

GENERAL.

14. The Revenue Department for the purpose of these rules includes—

- (1) The Department of Land Revenue and General Administration ;
- (2) The Revenue Survey Department.

15. If a graduate or non-graduate fails to pass the Lower Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded three opportunities, or the Higher Standard Departmental Examination after having been afforded two opportunities of doing so, he will not be allowed to present himself for examination again, but may remain in the service in any appointment not reserved for officers who pass these examinations for which he may be deemed fit.

16. The standard of marks to be obtained in order to pass the Lower or Higher Departmental Examination shall be that from time to time in force for junior members of the Civil Service.

17. In fulfilment of the engagement made to graduates in 1878, these rules are guaranteed for four years from December 31st, 1885. After that period non-graduates who pass the Departmental Examinations under the rules in Part I. will be eligible to fill every third vacancy in the office of Mámlatdár in each division, in addition to the occasional appointments secured by the provisions of Part I., Rule 5.

18. Government reserve the right in very exceptional cases to sanction the promotion to Mámplats, without passing the Departmental Examinations, of old officers of the Revenue or Survey Departments who were already of long standing in the service when the passing of these examinations was first made a condition of advancement to that office, and who have proved their fitness while acting in the office of Mámlatdár or in other responsible posts."

No. 7107.—Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that from the 1st October 1885 the land specified in the following schedule shall cease to be Reserved Forest in the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Mábálunga	40	A. g. 2 12

No. 7108.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Broach Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for improving and widening the road to Lalubhá's Chakla, in the city of Broach in the district of Broach; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following piece of land is required within the aforesaid city of Broach:—

Name of Owner of Land.	Where situated.	Approximate Area required to be taken in yards.	Bounded on the			
			North.	South.	East.	West.
Jamistrán Rámchandar, Subhrái Rámchandar, Liládhar Rámchandar and Máneklál Jaganánáth.	Lalubhá's Chakla Tika C. No. 4.	16 Square Yards.	By the road from Lalubhá's Chakla to Juna Bázár.	By Survey No. 129.	By Survey Nos. 127 and 131.	By the road from Chakla to Juna Bázár.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

No. 7109.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII. and IX. of the said Code to the village of Sudowdi in the Mával Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

No. 7110.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII. and IX. of the said Code to the villages of Wadhu and Bukori in the Haveli Táluka of the Poona Collectorate.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 2509.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
CODES.

Simla, the 27th August 1885.

No. 2720.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 180.

Chapter VII.

Add the following after ‘a Government Advocate’ in the Note at the beginning of this Chapter:—

‘The Assistant to the Government Advocate in British Burma.’

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 5380.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished:—

“INTERNAL.

Simla, the 28th August 1885.

No. 2923 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Opium Act, I of 1878, to the Cantonment of Kolhápúr, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) the second and third paragraphs of section 1; the definition of ‘Magistrate’ in

section 3; in section 7 the words ‘relating to places in the territories to which such order refers’; in section 12 the words ‘by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or,’ and the word ‘other’; in section 22 the words ‘by whom the case is to be disposed of’ and the proviso; in section 24 the words ‘Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other,’ the words ‘Collector, Deputy Commissioner or other,’ and the words ‘Collector, Deputy Collector or other’; and the Schedule, shall be omitted:

(2) for the words ‘a Magistrate,’ ‘the Magistrate,’ and ‘the convicting Magistrate’ wherever they occur, the words ‘the Cantonment Magistrate’ shall be substituted:

(3) for the words ‘the Local Government’ and ‘any Local Government’ wherever they occur, the words ‘the Governor of Bombay in Council’ shall be substituted:

(4) for section 2, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

‘2. Act XVIII of 1853 (*An Act for regulating the sale of spirituous liquors, &c., in Cantonments*) is repealed, so far as it relates to opium.’

(5) for the definitions of ‘import,’ ‘export,’ and ‘transport’ in section 3, the following definitions shall be substituted, namely:—

“‘import’ means to bring into the Cantonment of Kolhápúr; ‘export’ means to take out of the Cantonment of Kolhápúr; ‘transport’ means to remove from one place to another within the Cantonment of Kolhápúr”:

(6) in the proviso to section 5, after the words ‘the law relating to sea-customs for the time being in force,’ the words ‘in British India’ shall be inserted:

(7) in section 6 for the words ‘by land into British India, or into any specified part thereof,’ the words ‘into the Cantonment of Kolhápúr’ shall be substituted:

(8) in section 5 for the words ‘the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government’; in section 7, clause (a), for the words ‘the territories administered by such Local Government,’ and in section 7, clause (c), for the words ‘the territories administered by such Government or into any specified part thereof,’ respectively, the words ‘the Cantonment of Kolhápúr’ shall be substituted:

(9) in sections 16 and 19 for the words ‘the Code of Criminal Procedure,’ the words ‘the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India’ shall be substituted:

(10) in section 19 for the words ‘the Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other,’ the word ‘any’ shall be substituted:

- (11) for section 25, the following shall be substituted:—

‘25. When any person, in compliance with any rule made hereunder, gives a bond, the whole sum mentioned therein may, upon the breach of any condition thereof, be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.’

- (12) after section 25, the following section shall be added, namely:—

‘26. Any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue under section 23 or section 25 may be so recovered by the Cantonment Magistrate under the provisions, so far as they can be made applicable, of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879.’

“No. 2924I.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the Opium Act, I of 1878, to the Cantonment of Bhuj, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (1) the second and third paragraphs of section 1; section 2; the definition of ‘Magistrate’ in section 3; in section 7 the words ‘relating to places in the territories to which such order refers’; in section 12 the words ‘by the Collector of the District or Deputy Commissioner, or,’ and the word ‘other’; in section 22 the words ‘by whom the case is to be disposed of,’ and the proviso; in section 24 the words ‘Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner or other,’ the words ‘Collector, Deputy Commissioner or other,’ and the words ‘Collector, Deputy Collector or other’; and the Schedule, shall be omitted:
- (2) for the words ‘a Magistrate,’ ‘the Magistrate,’ and ‘the convicting Magistrate,’ wherever they occur, the words ‘the Cantonment Magistrate’ shall be substituted:
- (3) for the words ‘the Local Government’ and ‘any Local Government,’ wherever they occur, the words ‘the Governor of Bombay in Council’ shall be substituted:
- (4) for the definitions of ‘import,’ ‘export,’ and ‘transport’ in section 3, the following definitions shall be substituted, namely:—
“import’ means to bring into the Cantonment of Bhuj; ‘export’ means to take out of the Cantonment of Bhuj; ‘transport’ means to remove from one place to another within the Cantonment of Bhuj”:
- (5) in the proviso to section 5, after the words ‘the law relating to sea-customs for the time being in force,’ the words ‘in British India’ shall be inserted:
- (6) in section 6 for the words ‘by land into British India or into any specified part thereof,’ the words ‘into the Cantonment of Bhuj’ shall be substituted:
- (7) in section 5 for the words ‘the whole or any specified part of the territories administered by such Government’; in section 7, clause (a), for the words ‘the territories administered by such Local Gov-

ernment,’ and in section 7, clause (c), for the words ‘the territories administered by such Government or into any specified part thereof,’ respectively, the words ‘the Cantonment of Bhuj’ shall be substituted:

- (8) in sections 16 and 19 for the words ‘the Code of Criminal Procedure,’ the words ‘the law relating to criminal procedure for the time being in force in British India’ shall be substituted:
- (9) in section 19 for the words ‘the Collector of the District, Deputy Commissioner, or other,’ the word ‘any’ shall be substituted:
- (10) for section 25, the following shall be substituted:—
‘25. When any person, in compliance with any rule made hereunder, gives a bond, the whole sum mentioned therein may, upon the breach of any condition thereof, be recovered from him as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.’

- (11) after section 25, the following section shall be added, namely:—

‘26. Any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue under section 23 or section 25 may be so recovered by the Cantonment Magistrate, under the provisions; so far as they can be made applicable, of the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879.’

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1885.

Notice to Mariners.

No. 71.—The following letter received by the Director of the Indian Marine from the Collector of Salt Revenue, No. 3927, dated 14th August 1885, is published for general information:—

“I have the honour to report, for your information, that I have made arrangements to exhibit the light from the Vengurla Port Light-house from and after the 15th instant. This light is usually discontinued from the 11th June to 31st August owing to the suspension of trade during the monsoon; but as the Vengurla Rock Light, which is maintained all the year round, has been temporarily disabled, it has been thought desirable to exhibit the Port Light, which may to some extent supply its’ place a little earlier.

“2. I shall be obliged by your causing the necessary publicity to be given to the information.”

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 72.—Under the provisions of Sections 73 and 74 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following Bye-law made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay is published :—

No. 22D. (of Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Wet Dock).

The masters of vessels shall be responsible that proper lights are provided in those parts of the ships where work is going on in any way connected directly or indirectly with the use of the Trustees' cranes, wharves, docks, piers, or other property of the Trustees, or when, owing to want of sufficient light, injury might result to life, limb or property from such work being in progress.

Stevedores and mukádams shall be severally personally responsible that no work in any way connected directly or indirectly with the use of the Trustees' cranes, wharves, docks, piers, or other property of the Trustees be carried on by men employed by them unless proper and sufficient lights are provided.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 474.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for three hundred and twenty-six days on private affairs, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1863, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major C. Hay, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 475.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 20th August 1885 :—

23rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.

Subhedár Khán Wullee to be Subhedár Major vice Bhondu Khán, pensioned, and Jamádár Dewji Moray to be Subhedár vice Khán Wullee, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1885.

No. 476.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—Mounted Rifles.*—Lieutenant J. L. Symons is permitted to resign his Commission.

The following appointment is made :—

To be Lieutenant.

Mr. Harold R. King.

No. 477.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 484, dated 21st August 1885, is republished :—

“REWARDS.

“No. 484.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India from the 25th June 1885 :—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Shaik Mugdoom, 5th Bombay Native Infantry, vice pensioned Subadar Kondaji, Bahadur, deceased.”

No. 478.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty days on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1863, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain A. Reene, Commandant, No. 1 (Native) Mountain Battery.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 479.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Surgeon J. W. Clarkson.

The undermentioned Commissioned and War-rant officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Surgeon J. W. Clarkson, fourteen days, private affairs.

Conductor A. J. Sincock, Commissariat Department, three months, medical certificate.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1885.

No. 5256.—Mr. Nathu Nanabhai, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Sorath, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Second Assistant Political Agent, Sorath Pránt, in Káthiáwár, in addition to his own, from 21st June to 15th July 1885, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 5296.—In supersession of the orders contained in this Department Notification No. 4634 dated the 27th ultimo, published at page 949 of Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 30th July 1885, Lieutenant J. S. Ashby is appointed to be Tutor and Guardian to Prince Kalubha, the brother of His Highness the Ráo of Cutch.

No. 5301.—Major F. M. Hunter, C.S.I., availed himself of the privilege leave for fifty-three days granted to him by Government Notification No. 4623, dated the 27th July 1885, on the 11th instant, after office hours.

Captain C. W. H. Sealy received charge of the office of First Assistant Resident at Aden, in addition to his own, on the 11th instant, after office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1885.

No. 6023.—Mr. E. V. Mackay, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, is allowed furlough for one year from the 8th September next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1885.

No. 6079.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 17th August 1885.

No. 1131.—Under the provisions of section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. Balwantrao Atmaram to be a Notary Public in the Bombay Presidency, which was announced in Home Department Notification No. 441, dated the 3rd April 1884.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 6083.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Ráo Sáheb Jethalal Varajbhai, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133).

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports and upon information (Section 191).

Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

No. 6085.—Lieutenant J. S. Ashby, Acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invest-

ed with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to pass sentences of whipping (Section 32).

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports, and upon information (Section 191).

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act II. of 1864 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant J. S. Ashby with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act XI. of 1865.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1885.

No. 6110.—A'zam Keshavrav Vithal Purohit, residing at the village of Morgaon in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that village.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 6123.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Mr. M. C. Gibb, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class (Section 407).

No. 6132.—A'zam Laxumon Krishna, Head Kárkún of taluka Ankola in the district of Kánara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kánara under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

No. 6139.—Ráo Sáheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyán in the Thána District on the 17th instant, after office hours:

No. 6145.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the Khándesh District, is appointed to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Ráo Sáheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat, promoted.

Ráo Sáheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Sásvad in the Poona District, is appointed to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, promoted.

Ráo Sáheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol, Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge of Vita in the Sátára District, is appointed to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Ráo Sáheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 6169.—Under Section 13 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Gray, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thána, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-divisions of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Máhím and Dáhánu.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. E. Gray with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule of Act X. of 1882:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

No. 6171.—Ráo Bahádúr Babaji Lakshman Sawant delivered over charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár in the Kánara District on the 18th instant, after office hours.

No. 6172.—Ráo Bahádúr Chintaman Narayan Bhat received charge of his appointment as First Class Subordinate Judge to hear Civil Appeals at Sátára on the 24th instant, before office hours.

No. 6173.—Messrs. E. McG. H. Fulton and K. C. Bedarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Appellate Side, on the 27th instant, before office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1885.

No. 1585.—Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Mr. Rawji Shastri Godbolé respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Maráthi Translator, Educational Department, and Secretary, Dakshina Prize Committee, on the 18th instant, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 1613.—Ráo Sáheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B.A., is appointed to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri Sub-Division, vice Ráo Sáheb Govind Balwant Patwardhan, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 1624.—*Erratum.*—In Government Notification No. 1469, dated 4th August 1885, published at page 981 of Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 6th August 1885, for "21st July" read "24th July."

No. 1625.—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, B.A., is appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Hart-Davies or till further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 7005.—Mr. M. C. Leckie, Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

No. 7006.—Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for nine months under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 7029.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Bahádúr B. G. Sáthé, Forest Settlement Officer, Sátára, with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act No. X. of 1870 for the entire district of Sátára.

No. 7030.—Mr. Náráyan Ballál Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, is allowed a further extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Government Notifications Nos. 1300 and 3552, dated respectively 12th February and 4th May 1885.

No. 7053.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Khándesh District.

Mr. Chintáman Govind, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhulia, from 21st to 25th July 1885.

Mr. Náro Káshináth, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Jámuner, from 6th to 8th July 1885.

No. 7054.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Bishto Lakshman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ránebennur, from 14th June to 2nd August 1885.

Poona District.

Mr. Bháu Hari, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Purandhar, on 16th and 17th July 1885.

Sátára District.

Mr. Antáji Bhikáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Wái, from 28th to 31st July 1885.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1885.

No. 7077.—Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., Acting Collector of the Panch Maháls, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of the Panch Maháls, District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Panch Maháls, Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Maháls District, during the absence of Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., or until further orders.

No. 5301.—Major F. M. Hunter, C.S.I., availed himself of the privilege leave for fifty-three days granted to him by Government Notification No. 4623, dated the 27th July 1885, on the 11th instant, after office hours.

Captain C. W. H. Sealy received charge of the office of First Assistant Resident at Aden, in addition to his own, on the 11th instant, after office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1885.

No. 6023.—Mr. E. V. Mackay, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, is allowed furlough for one year from the 8th September next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1885.

No. 6079.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 17th August 1885.

No. 1131.—Under the provisions of section 138 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. Balwantrao Atmarám to be a Notary Public in the Bombay Presidency, which was announced in Home Department Notification No. 441, dated the 3rd April 1884.

(Signed) A. MACKENZIE,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 6083.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Ráo Sáheb Jethalal Varajbhái, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmedabad, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133).

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports and upon information (Section 191).

Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

No. 6085.—Lieutenant J. S. Ashby, Acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invest-

ed with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to pass sentences of whipping (Section 32).

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon police reports, and upon information (Section 191).

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

Under the provisions of Section 14 of Act II. of 1864 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant J. S. Ashby with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes as defined in Act XI. of 1865.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1885.

No. 6110.—A'zam Keshavrav Vithal Purohit, residing at the village of Morgaon in the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona District, is appointed to be a Village Munsif under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for that village.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 6123.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Mr. M. C. Gibb, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Class (Section 407).

No. 6132.—A'zam Laxumon Krishna, Head Kárkún of táluka Ankola in the district of Kánara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Kánara under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

No. 6139.—Ráo Sáheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyán in the Thána District on the 17th instant, after office hours.

No. 6145.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon in the Khándesh District, is appointed to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Ráo Sáheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat, promoted.

Ráo Sáheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Sásvad in the Poona District, is appointed to be Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balal Bhagwat, promoted.

Ráo Sáheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol, Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge of Vita in the Sátára District, is appointed to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Ráo Sáheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 6169.—Under Section 13 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Gray, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Thána, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-divisions of that district comprising the talukas of Salsette, Bassein, Máhím and Dáhanu.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to invest Mr. E. Gray with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule of Act X. of 1882:—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

No. 6171.—Ráo Bahádur Babaji Lakshman Sawant delivered over charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár in the Kánara District on the 18th instant, after office hours.

No. 6172.—Ráo Bahádur Chintaman Naráyan Bhat received charge of his appointment as First Class Subordinate Judge to hear Civil Appeals at Sátára on the 24th instant, before office hours.

No. 6173.—Messrs. E. McG. H. Fulton and K. C. Bedarkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court, Appellate Side, on the 27th instant, before office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1885.

No. 1585.—Mr. Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and Mr. Rawji Shastri Godbolé respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Maráthi Translator, Educational Department, and Secretary, Dakshina Prize Committee, on the 18th instant, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 1613.—Ráo Sáheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B.A., is appointed to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri Sub-Division, vice Ráo Sáheb Govind Balwant Patwardhan, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 1624.—*Erratum.*—In Government Notification No. 1469, dated 4th August 1885, published at page 981 of Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 6th August 1885, for "21st July" read "24th July."

No. 1625.—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, B.A., is appointed to act as Educational Inspector in Sind during the absence of Mr. Hart-Davies or till further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. B. RICHEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1885.

No. 7005.—Mr. M. C. Leckie, Second Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for one year under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

No. 7006.—Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Third Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed furlough for nine months under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, Sixth Edition.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1885.

No. 7029.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Bahádur B. G. Sáthé, Forest Settlement Officer, Sátára, with the powers of a Collector under the Land Acquisition Act No. X. of 1870 for the entire district of Sátára.

No. 7030.—Mr. Náráyan Ballál Oke, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, is allowed a further extension for three months of the leave on medical certificate granted to him under Government Notifications Nos. 1300 and 3552, dated respectively 12th February and 4th May 1885.

No. 7053.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Khándesh District.

Mr. Chintáman Govind, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhulia, from 21st to 25th July 1885.

Mr. Náro Káshináth, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Jámmar, from 6th to 8th July 1885.

No. 7054.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Bishto Lakshman, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ránebennur, from 14th June to 2nd August 1885.

Poona District.

Mr. Bháu Hari, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Purandhar, on 16th and 17th July 1885.

Sátára District.

Mr. Antáji Bhikáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Wái, from 28th to 31st July 1885.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1885.

No. 7077.—Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., Acting Collector of the Panch Maháls, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. C. Whitworth, C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Panch Maháls, and to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of the Panch Maháls, District Registrar and Agent for the Governor, Panch Maháls, Political Agent, Rewa Kántha, and President of the Local Board established for the Panch Maháls District, during the absence of Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., or until further orders.

No. 7083.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Mahádev Rámchandra, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Párner, from 4th to 18th July 1885.

Mr. Bákrishna Pundlik, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kopargaon, from 7th to 10th July 1885.

Mr. Govind Jagannáth, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Ráhuri, from 10th to 12th July 1885.

No. 7097.—In modification of Government Notification No. 6617, dated 13th August 1885, Mr. H. R. Cooke, C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from 31st August 1885.

No. 7098.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in modification of the order contained in Government Notification No. 6904, dated 26th August 1885, directing the transfer of Mr. M. C. Gibb, C. S., to Sind:—

Mr. J. J. Heaton, C. S., to act as Third Assistant Collector, Sind, until further orders.

Mr. Sorábjí Padamjí Pestanji, C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Belgaum.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. NUGENT,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th August 1885.

No. 47.—Mr. K. R. Godbolé, B.A., L.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Broach, during the absence of Major W. H. Haydon, R. E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1885.

No. 48.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for information:—

"The 24th August 1885.

No. 221.—Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is

appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with effect from 12th August 1885, during the absence on privilege leave of Major-General Hancock, R. E., or until further orders."

With reference to the foregoing, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel J. Bonus, R. E., to officiate as Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, during the absence of Major-General Hancock, R. E., or until further orders.

No. 49.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for information:—

"The 27th August 1885.

No. 226.—Major-General H. F. Hancock, R. E. Chief Engineer, First Class, is under Rule III. of Public Works Department Notification No. 293, of 3rd September 1880, re-appointed Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, with effect from the 3rd September 1885."

With reference to the foregoing, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Major-General H. F. Hancock, R. E., as Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, with effect from the 3rd September 1885.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. W. GOODFELLOW, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

(IRRIGATION.)

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1885.

No. 13.—Mr. A. E. Hight, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, from 27th October 1885, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. LEMESURIER, Colonel, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. F. T. Willaume, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Southern Marátha Country, relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 20th August 1885, in the afternoon, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave granted him by Government Resolution No. 5951, dated 22nd July 1885.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Poona, 25th August 1885.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

NORTHERN CIRCLE.

Messrs. G. M. Ryan, Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, and G. F. R. Blackwell, Acting Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, North Thána, on the 24th August 1885, after noon.

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

Poona, 27th August 1885.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

The October vacation of the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction will commence on Thursday the 15th of October and end on Wednesday the 18th of November 1885, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be open daily during vacation for urgent work only from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M., except on Saturdays and close holidays.

No plaints will be received during the vacation except by permission of the Judge who will attend in Bombay for the disposal of urgent work.

By order,

G. H. FARRAN,

Acting Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J.

Bombay, 28th August 1885.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Moreshwar Pandurang Abhyankar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Dhárwár District.

Bombay, 26th August 1885.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and Nadiád from the 9th to the 29th November 1885, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 28th August 1885.

K. C. BEDARKAR,

Acting Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. F. Grey is appointed substantive *pro tem*. Fourth Grade Inspector of Police, with retrospective effect, from the 17th April last.

Mr. Marutirao Bhujangrao delivered over and Mr. F. H. Warden received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur, on the 17th instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 26th August 1885.

Mr. T. D. Mackenzie delivered over and Mr. W. Allen received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, on the 24th instant, in the afternoon.

Poona, 28th August 1885.

The Commissioner, N. D., hereby notifies for general information, under No. 66 of the Rules framed by Government under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, Bombay Act V. of 1879, that the undermentioned villages in the Panch

Máhals District, in which it is deemed proper that a fine shall be levied under Section 65 of the said Act, have been classified by him as follows, viz. :—

Táluka.	Village.	Class.	Amount of Fine leviable.
Táluka Godhra.	Godhra	I.	Rs. 250 per acre.
Táluka Kálol.	Kálol	III.	Rs. 100 do.
Táluka Kálol.	Vejalpur		
Peta Hálol.	Hálol	IV.	Rs. 50 do
Táluka Dohad.	Dohad		
Peta Jhálod.	Jhálod		
Táluka Kálol.	Malao		
Táluka Kálol.	Jantral		
Peta Halol.	Arad		
	Shera		
	Nadisar		
	Timba		
	Ratanpur		
Táluka Godhra.	Moti Kantidi		
	Kankanpur		
	Bhamaya		
	Tuwa		
	Ambali		
	Wavdi Bazrug		
	Propertpura		
	Libra		
Dohad ...	Garbada		
	Gangardi		
	Jesawada		

Poona, 31st August 1885.

G. F. SHEPPARD,

Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. A. F. Woodburn and G. Waddington respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 21st instant, in the forenoon.

A'zam Bhogesh Bhimaji, Head Kárkún of táluka Párner in the Ahmednagar District, acted as Mámlatdár of that táluka from 6th April to 8th May 1885, both days inclusive, performing his own duties of Head Kárkún in addition, in the absence of the Mámlatdár Ráo Sáheb Yeshwant Bullal Tambe on privilege leave.

Poona, 24th August 1885.

Mr. E. C. Morrierson, Assistant Collector, delivered over and Mr. S. M. Fraser, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement Officer, Násik, on the 20th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. Morrierson, Assistant Collector, delivered over and Mr. S. M. Fraser, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Násik, on the 20th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. Meherwanji Rastamji, Deputy Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant to the Collector of Ahmednagar during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Khán Sáheb Adarji Nasarwanji or until further orders.

Poona, 26th August 1885.

W. H. PROPERT,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs have been ordered on public grounds:—

Ráo Sáheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokasi from Ron to Karajgi in Dhárwár.

Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Datar from Karajgi to Ron.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, 26th August 1885.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND A'BKÁRI.

No. 5973.—Under the authority delegated to him by Government the Commissioner of A'bkári has invested Bachiya Bhaya, tindal in charge of the canoe employed on A'bkári duty in the Revdanda Creek, with powers under Section 37 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, to be exercised by him in the Kolába District during the period of his employment on the said duty.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Poona, 26th August 1885.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 160.—Gurumukhsing Shamsing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 21st July to 20th August 1885 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Newandrai Jerandas is appointed to act for him, with effect from 27th July 1885.

No. 161.—Mr. Kasinath Bhawu, Kárkún, is appointed Subordinate Vaccinator, Bombay City, with effect from 1st August 1885, vice Dattaram Ramcrishna, deceased.

No. 162.—Dattu Appaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwár Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th July to 14th August 1885 inclusive, and Piraji Sakharan, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 163.—The following transfers are made, with effect from 1st September 1885:—

From Sátára to Ratnágiri Zilla.

First Grade Local Fund }
Vaccinator. } Babaji Gangaram.

Second Grade do. } { Balcrishna Ganesh.
 } { Hari Vishnu.

Third Grade do. } ... Kesheo Raoji.

From Ratnágiri to Sátára Zilla.

First Grade Local Fund }
Vaccinator. } Balaji Gangaji.

Second Grade do. } { Ganpat Hariba.
 } { Chinto Krishna.

Third Grade do. } ... Bhaskar Bapuji.

No. 164.—With reference to Notification No. 156, dated 18th August 1885, Purushotam Moreshwar, substantive *pro tem*. Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for Mahadu Babaji and not "Govind Ramchandra" as stated therein.

No. 165.—Dooming Gonsalves, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kánara Zilla, is reduced to Second Grade and transferred to Dhárwár Zilla, with effect from 10th August 1885.

No. 166.—Narayan Baburao, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwár Zillah, is promoted to First Grade and transferred to Kánara Zilla, with effect from 10th August 1885, vice Dooming Gonsalves.

No. 167.—Tirithmal Wadhmal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 7th July to 6th September 1885 inclusive, and Pinalshah Fakiralishah and Hassamal Thakurdas, Candidate Vaccinator, are appointed to act for him respectively from 7th to 31st July and from 1st August to 6th September 1885 inclusive.

No. 168.—Sobhraj Raghmal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 18th June to 19th July 1885 inclusive.

No. 169.—Waman Wasudeo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 30th September 1885 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Vithal Raoji is appointed to act for him.

No. 170.—Dato Kesheo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sátára Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st June to 15th July 1885 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Diuker Krishna was appointed to act for him.

No. 171.—Balaji Ramchandra, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Belgaum Zilla, was granted sick leave from 20th June to 10th August 1885 inclusive, and Balaji Bapuji was appointed to act for him.

No. 172.—Jumokhan Haji Saleh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Párkur Zilla was granted privilege leave from 23rd June to 18th July 1885 inclusive.

T. G. HEWLETT, Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 1st September 1885.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

A'zam Purushotam Vishnu, Magistrate, Third Class, of táluka SÁngola in the district of Sholápur, is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances (Section 143).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints (Section 191).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 191).

W. W. LOCH,
District Magistrate.

Sholápur, 27th August 1885.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

Ráo Bahádur Keshawrao Bhaskerji and Khán Bahádur Dhanjisha Hormasji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rájkot District Jail on the 27th August 1885, in the forenoon.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Poona, 31st August 1885.