



Bombay Government Gazette.

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THURSDAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER 1882.

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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1882.

No. 5370.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rule under Section 49 (a) of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act of 1879 :—

The delivery of the written notice referred to in Section 44 of the said Act shall be effected through the Subordinate Judge, to whom it should be sent for service by the Conciliator at the same time that he forwards the agreement. The Subordinate Judge, immediately on receipt of the agreement and of the written notice, shall cause the latter to be duly served on the party named therein, and the date of such service shall be endorsed by the Subordinate Judge upon the agreement.

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Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1882.

No. 5447.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, Public, is republished :—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 21st August 1882.

No. 1250.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no fees shall be charged on transport licenses covering the transhipment of arms, ammunition or military stores at Aden, or at any of the Indian ports named in Rule 6 of the rules framed by the Government of India and published in Notification No. 518, dated 5th March 1879, and also that no fees shall be charged on import and export licenses, when required in the case of arms, ammunition or

military stores declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment destined for a foreign port not situated in British India.

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

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

C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 3421.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
Simla, the 31st August 1882.

No. 3466.—The following Addendum to the Codes of the Financial Department is published for general information:—

C. P. C.

PAGE 5.

Section 8, Rule 8.

Insert the following Note under the Rule:—

[NOTE.—'Local Government' in Rule 8 means the same 'Local Government' that is referred to in Proviso (2) in Section 7, namely, the Local Government under which the officer was serving before his transfer to foreign service, or under which he would serve if he left foreign service.]

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 3422.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
Simla, the 31st August 1882.

No. 3485.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the undermentioned correspondence regarding the printing ink manufactured by Babu Amrita Lal Roy, of No. 35, Barrowaritola Lane, Ballinghatta, Calcutta:—

Letter from Babu Amrita Lal Roy, dated 12th December 1881.

" to the Superintendent, Government Printing (India), No. 2141, dated 23rd December 1881.

" to Babu Amrita Lal Roy, No. 2142, dated 23rd December 1881,

Letter from Superintendent, Government Printing (India) No. 786P., dated 26th January 1882.

" to Superintendent, Government Printing (India), No. 1393, dated 10th March 1882.

" to Government of Bengal, No. 1394, dated 10th March 1882.

" to Government of Bombay and Madras, No. 1395, dated 10th March 1882.

" from Government of Bengal, No. 37, dated 27th March 1882.

" from Government of Bombay, No. 1414, dated 17th April 1882.

" from Government of Madras, No. 334, dated 22nd April 1882.

" from Superintendent, Government Printing (India), No. 529P., dated 15th August 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In December 1881 Babu Amrita Lal Roy offered to supply printing ink made by him for use in Government Printing Offices, and was requested to send samples of the ink to the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and to the Superintendent of Government Printing, for examination.

2. From the reports which have been received from the Local Governments, and from the Superintendent of Government Printing on the quality of the ink, it appears that, although it is not suited for what is known as 'superior book-work,' it is sufficiently good for all ordinary purposes and for form printing, and at the same time the price is lower than that of the ink procured from England for these purposes.

3. Accordingly, in furtherance of the policy of encouraging Indian industries, the Governor General in Council directs that the ink required in all Government Presses for the purpose of form printing or for other ordinary printing work shall be procured from Babu Amrita Lal Roy, or from any other local manufacturer, provided that ink of suitable quality is furnished and that the cost is not higher than that of imported ink of similar quality; and the Governor General in Council also directs that in future no indent for printing ink of a superior quality shall be forwarded to the Secretary of State without first ascertaining that ink of a quality suitable for the work cannot be procured from local manufacturers.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Superintendent of Government Printing (India), Calcutta, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Babu Amrita Lal Roy, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1882.

No. 6033.—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 1882 the lands specified in the following Schedule shall cease to be Reserved Forests in the Wái Táluka of the Sátára Collectorate:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey Number.	Area to be disforested.	
		A.	g.
Bholi	7	6	22
	314	1	22
	339	6	8

No. 6042.—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 1882 the lands specified in the following Schedule shall cease to be Reserved Forests in the Báglán Táluka of the Násik District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey Numbers.	Area.	
		A.	A.
1. Manur	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 116, 117, 121, 124, 125, 143, 144, 157, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 226.	315	
2. Dhamandar...	11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 75, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139.		80
3. Bhlwad	148, 149, 162, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176.		92
4. Yakhod	12, 16, 18, 24, 25, 26, 39, 40, 41, 43.		83
5. Mungae	71, 76, 81, 89, 126, 150, 153.		170
6. Nándin	41, 42, 49, 50, 52, 59, 62, 64, 65, 79, 84, 99.		109
7. Bilpuri	77, 78, 79, 94, 97, 104, 115, 116, 121.		30
8. Bodri	85, 97		96
9. Chirai	26, 28, 29, 53, 75, 76		28
10. Mulgaum	79, 84		261
11. Mulane	6, 7, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 86, 95, 96, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 122, 123, 131.		43
12. Changaw	100, 107, 116		172
13. Karha	149, 153, 154, 159, 160, 162, 167, 170, 171, 172.		115
14. Ratil	9, 13, 15, 107, 167, 212, 218.		57
15. Kotumbel	39, 92, 109, 110... ..		48
16. Phopár	7, 14, 74		

Name of Village.	Survey Numbers.	Area.	Total.
17. Waigad	10, 11, 12, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 53, 54, 55, 56.	A. 179	A.
18. Agmere Soandane.	145, 149, 150, 151, 152, 156, 167, 168, 169, 223, 224, 334, 335, 351, 371, 372, 376, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 462.	439	
19. Dhandri	203, 205, 207, 211, 245, 251, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 261, 268, 269, 273, 279, 281, 291, 292, 296, 300.	343	
20. PimpriLakhanapoor.	8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 25, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 39, 41, 46, 49, 51, 55, 66, 152, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 235, 246.	456	
21. Meshi	63, 88, 90, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115, 116, 117, 118, 120, 121, 122, 123, 241, 242, and part of 103.	403	
22. Dongergaon	11, 75, 82, 85, 115, 116, 119, 133, 134.	193	
23. Moholangi	52, 53, 67, 68	30	
24. Hutnoor	19, 21	38	
25. Ambapoor	7	25	
26. Jaytapoor	19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	40	
27. Katurwel	31	3	
28. Talwada	135, 137, 139, 141, 151, 152, 155.	147	
29. Bahirana	1, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	79	
30. Rahud	48	28	
31. Jamotee	9, 14, 15, 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33.	95	
32. MalgaumBhamer.	35, 37, 39, 43	61	
33. Dasane	8, 9, 17, 18	55	
34. Pingalwad	44, 45	29	
35. Kurungad	20, 23, 26, 27	68	
36. Rawer	54, 55	20	
37. Nampoor	113, 126, 138, 140, 146, 158.	123	
38. Sarad	37, 38, 39, 59, 61, 62, 63, 72, 80, 81, 85, 86, 102, 172, 173, 178, 179.	337	
39. Nulkus	79, 81	67	
40. Tatani	1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 30.	134	
41. Karangkhed	28, 31, 102	31	
42. Dang-Sanadana.	199, 201, 202, 211, 212, 213.	93	
43. Nickwel	172	21	
44. Nawegaon	11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18	98	
45. Kumtane	96	12	
46. Dasharaná	102	132	
46. Bramhamgám	422, 442, 445, 446	49	
47. Deolane	69	10	
48. Shembli	130, 132	32	
	Total	6,372	

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1882.

No. 6058.—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 Alfbág and Pen Tálukas of the Kolába District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	Boundaries as distinguished by Survey Numbers.
Alfbág	Borghar	68, 74.
	Chaul	700.
Pen	Horule	51, 52, 60, 62.
	Mira Dongar	21, 131, 158, 162, 171, 202, 203, 216.
	Rabgaon	49.
	Pilosri	29, 30, 33, 44, 45, 46, 53, 54.
	Tuksai	25, 56.
	Khanbewadi	10, 11.

No. 6062.—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 annexed Reserved Forests in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Yevat...	...Part 300	7 18	
	308	24 35	
	309	23 31	
	310	37 7	
	Part 313	19 28	
	5	112 30	
Boryhyal ...	...	
	163	33 34	
	169	13 7	
	102	47 27	
	171	21 37	
	147	7 0	
	148	26 12	
	168	22 19	
	170	22 23	
	8	194 39	
Kurkumb ...	...	
	170	30 3	
	165	19 23	
	157	12 9	
	Part 154	6 22	
	185	4 14	
	Pot No. 2 164	13 9	
	6	86 0	
Dhond ...	...	
	214	27 5	
	216	16 27	
	222	22 36	
	3	66 28	
Bharatgaon ...	...	
	Part 95	7 22	
	106	12 24	
	91	9 2	
	3	29 8	
Kirki ...	...	
	305	8 30	
Rajegaon ...	...	
	5		
	Pot No. 1 3	8 32	
	3		
	Pot No. 1 18	15 30	
	18	19 4	
	230	32 18	
	226	17 33	
	248	17 20	
	9	37 20	
	7	148 37	
Warwand ...	...	
	390	16 5	
	77	18 17	
	2	34 22	

Village.	Survey Number.	Area.	Remarks.
Wundowdi, Tarf Sandus.	70	21 6	
	55	10 32	
	56	17 31	
	57	22 33	
	4	72 22	
Malthan ...	...	
	51	23 28	
	131	9 34	
	163	7 25	
	192	22 7	
	53	44 17	
	5	107 31	
Kololi ...	...	
	82	41 23	
Hingni Gada ...	...	
	14	42 2	
	26	48 2	
	2	90 4	
Khorawdi ...	...	
	49	36 4	
	55	26 2	
	53	5 38	Pot No. 2
	3	68 4	
Pimpalgaon ...	...	
	Part of 69	13 10	
Panawli ...	...	
	7	4 9	
	20	11 30	
	21	12 35	
	18	8 11	
	4	37 5	
Kangaon ...	...	
	169	26 10	
Nayagaon ...	...	
	4	10 26	
Sirsuphal ...	...	
	597	36 14	
	585	46 25	
	586	32 18	
	602	28 33	
	61	16 5	
	5	160 15	
Supa ...	...	
	35	37 35	
	71	17 17	
	808	34 18	
	3	89 30	
Rawangaon...	...		
	109	53 38	
	80	12 9	
	98	23 34	
	3	90 1	
Nandgaon ...	...	
	42	7 38	
Grand Total ...	69	1,497 22	

No. 6067.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares the lands described in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Bankápur Táluka of the Dhárwár Collectorate from the 15th October 1882 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Names of Villages.	Survey Num- bers.	Unoccupied Assessed Waste.		Un-assessed Waste.		Total.
		A. g.	Rs. a.	A. g.	A. g.	
Galginkatti ...	84	...	...	1 31		1 31
Yedalbad ...	25	24 23	12 0	...		24 23
Hunshikumri ...	1	12 0	10 0			
	2	17 10	14 0			
	3	18 30	13 0			
	4	15 37	19 0			
	5	1 26	3 8			
	6	9 37	3 8			
	7	4 7	13 0			
	8	3 26	17 0			
	9	0 36	5 0			
	10	7 23	25 0			
	11	6 29	4 0			
	12	6 38	3 0			
	13	5 27	7 0			
	14	2 27	6 0			
	15	2 19	4 0			
	16	2 12	3 8			
	17	2 37	2 0			
	18	0 13	0 4			
	20	0 23	0 4			
	21	10 4	16 0			
	22	5 38	8 0			
	23	3 17	2 0			
	24	4 22	3 0			
	25	23 35	25 0			
	26	7 18	5 0			
	27	8 10	5 0			
	28	15 2	8 0			
	30	8 17	6 0			
	31	3 17	6 0			
	32	5 2	12 0			
	33	17 32	6 0			
	34	9 32	3 0			
	35	20 38	7 0			
	36	15 17	7 0			
	37	9 18	6 0			
	38	28 22	13 0			
	39	26 37	22 0			
	40	9 3	10 0			
Potkarab ...	...	---	---	48		2

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 6133.—Under the provisions of Section 198 of Bombay Act V. of 1879 (The Bombay Land Revenue Code), the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to authorize the following fees for copies and translations of decisions and orders, &c., in formal or summary inquiries made under that Code, namely :—

Copying Fees.

In the case of English copies ...	1½ Annas per 100 words.
In the case of Vernacular copies.	1 Anna per 100 words.
If the original be in a tabular form, whether in English or the Vernacular.	Double the ordinary rates.
For examining and comparing ...	½ Anna per 100 words.

Translation Fees.

For the first 100 words...	8 Annas.
For every subsequent 100 words or part of a hundred words.	4 Annas.

No. 6134.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

“DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
Simla, the 30th August 1882.

No. 3481.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read the following papers having reference to a proposal to authorise the use of postage stamps in payment of the one-anna stamp duty chargeable on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 :—

- Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 26th August 1881.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 94, dated 3rd November 1881.
- Circular No. 1979, dated 19th December 1881.
- Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 357, dated 4th January 1882.
- Letter from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1597-50, dated 6th January 1882.
- Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 500, dated 24th January 1882.
- Letter from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 575, dated 16th February 1882.
- Letter from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 130, dated 23rd February 1882.
- Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 9, dated 25th February 1882.
- Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 66, dated 15th March 1882.
- Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 141, dated 27th March 1882.
- Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 352A, dated 29th March 1882.
- Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 59 (Stamp), dated 14th April 1882.

RESOLUTION.—It is provided by Act 44 Vic., Cap. 12, Section 47, that ‘any stamp duties of one penny, which may be legally denoted by adhesive stamps not appropriated by any word or words on the face of them to any particular description of instrument, may be denoted by adhesive penny postage stamps.’

2. Under this provision penny postage stamps are in the United Kingdom allowed to be used to denote stamp duties of one penny on any of the instruments named in the margin; but several

Drafts, receipts, protests, letters of renunciation, policies (other than life policies), proxies, contract notes, delivery orders, certificates of births, deaths and marriages.

penny postage stamps cannot be used to denote the duty on an instrument liable to

a higher rate of duty than one penny. Nor can two half-penny postage stamps be used to denote the duty of one penny. The Governor General in Council has ascertained that the system has caused no inconvenience, but that on the contrary it has worked well, while the additional facilities afforded to the public have been much appreciated. It is also expected that the system will result in an increase of revenue.

3. In this country a stamp duty of one anna is levied on most of the instruments enumerated above and on a few others, and there can be little doubt that the adoption of a similar system in India would be a very great convenience to the public in the transaction of business, particularly in the matter of receipts. Postage stamps can be obtained everywhere, and many people always keep a supply of them; while receipt stamps can only be procured from stamp vendors, and comparatively few people keep a stock of them. The adoption of the system referred to would, therefore, afford facilities to the public in denoting the stamp duty, and by rendering easier

the observance of the law would doubtless increase the revenue.

4. The several Local Governments have been consulted as to the expediency of adopting the system in India, and it appears that all of them approve generally of the proposal. The only objections raised are—

1stly, that it would be difficult to distinguish between postal earnings and the revenue from receipt and other stamps,—a distinction which it is of importance to preserve, both because of the essential difference in the nature of these receipts and because at present stamp revenue is provincial, while postal receipts are imperial :

2ndly, that the unified stamp, after being employed for stamping receipts, would be liable to be fraudulently re-used in payment of postage.

The first objection can easily be removed. The amount of the revenue at present derived from one-anna revenue stamps can be readily ascertained, and, with such slight additions as may be requisite in view of the probable normal growth of the revenue from this source, might form the basis for adjustments between Imperial (Postal) and Provincial (Stamp) Revenues.

But the second objection seems to be of a more formidable nature. Against the possible re-use of the stamps after removal of the defacement it would be necessary to provide by printing the unified stamps in doubly fugitive ink, so that any attempt to remove the defacement would involve the destruction of the imprint. This precaution is considered absolutely necessary for the safety of the revenue in the United Kingdom, and would be at least equally necessary in India, while the extra cost will be but small. If this precaution were adopted, there would be little danger of a stamp which had been once used for payment of postage on a letter being employed a second time as a stamp under the Stamp Act, for the Postal Department defaces the stamp in such a manner as to render its fraudulent re-use practically impossible. The danger consists in the possibility of stamps which have once been used in payment of stamp duties being used a second time as postage stamps,—a danger which arises out of the existing practice which has been encouraged by the Postal Department, under which senders of letters deface the stamps which they put upon their letters, in order to prevent the stamps being removed either before the letters are posted or while in transit through the Post Office.

5. Under Section 11 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, a person affixing any adhesive stamp to any instrument is obliged to cancel it, 'so that it cannot be used again.' He is not obliged to write his name on the stamp, as is the case under the English law. It would be inexpedient to alter the Indian law in such a manner as to bring it into conformity with the English law, as there must be a very large number of persons in India who use the one-anna revenue stamps and who are unable to write. Under these circumstances it is obvious that if a letter were posted the stamp on which had been defaced, it would be impossible for the departmental officers to know whether the stamp in question was one which had been used as a stamp under the Stamp Act, or whether the defacement was merely due to the very general practice already alluded to. It is

clear, therefore, that if the reform is to be introduced, the only course open is to prohibit the practice of defacing the postage stamps affixed to letters. By this arrangement any letter received by the Post Office to which a defaced stamp was affixed would be regarded as an unpaid letter.

6. The proposal to adopt the unified stamp, therefore, resolves itself into the question on which side the balance of convenience to the public will lie. On this point the public alone can decide.

7. Before, therefore, taking any final steps to introduce the reform, His Excellency in Council considers it desirable to ascertain [the opinion of the European and Native community as to whether it would be more generally acceptable that the public should have the facility afforded by the use of postage stamps instead of the one-anna revenue stamps, and at the same time incur whatever risks the individual runs in the way of fraud by leaving the stamps attached to letters without any defacement, or whether the public regard the present practice of defacing postage stamps as so essential to their own interests as to make them willing to forego the advantages afforded by using postage stamps in the place of a revenue stamp in order that they may retain it.

8. Should public opinion be in favour of the proposed change, it would probably be necessary to modify the scheme in one particular. It has been already stated that in the United Kingdom the penny postage stamp only is admissible to denote the duty. Two half-penny stamps cannot be used for the purpose. To the course adopted in the United Kingdom there could be no reasonable objection. The penny postage stamp denotes the lowest postage payable for a single letter, and is consequently much more used than any other denomination of postage labels. The half-penny stamp is comparatively little used, and it was probably considered that it was not worth while to print it in the doubly fugitive ink.

9. In this country the case is different. The half-anna postage stamp represents the minimum postage rate for all purposes, and in this respect answers to the penny stamp in England. As regards the convenience of the public, therefore, it is of more importance that the use of the half-anna stamp should be permitted for denoting stamp duty than that the one-anna stamp should be capable of being so used. It will, therefore, probably be necessary if the reform is introduced to allow of the use of either a single one-anna or two half-anna stamps to denote the one-anna stamp duty. This can be effected by the issue of a Notification under Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act 1879.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be communicated to the Chambers of Commerce, Bengal, Bombay, Madras and Rangoon.

Ordered also, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for communication to other public bodies or associations, and that a copy be sent to the Director General of the Post Office of India.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1882.

No. 3389.—In accordance with Rule VIII. of the Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3745, dated the 8th November 1879, and republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 13th idem under No. 3972, dated the 12th idem, Financial Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following application from the Municipality of Chiplun in the Ratnágiri District for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 30,000 in the market under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879:—

*“ Chiplun Municipal Office,
5th March 1882.*

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Financial Department, Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Chiplun in the Ratnágiri Zilla, have the honor to apply to Government, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act (XI. of 1879), for permission to raise a loan in the open market at 7 per cent per annum interest on the security of the Municipal revenues of the Town of Chiplun.

2. Conforming to the rules made by the Government of India, and published at pages 879 and 880 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 13th November 1879, Part I., we proceed to state the following details:—

(1) The loan is required to pay for the main aqueduct and distribution works of the Chiplun Water Works, of which the head works have already been completed and paid for by voluntary contributions supplemented by the ordinary revenues of the Municipality. The plans and estimates for the distribution works received the sanction of Government in the

Public Works Department in their Resolution, Local, No. 106 C.W.—430 of 29th November 1881, under certain conditions, which have since been fulfilled.

(2) The amount of the loan is Rs. (30,000) thirty thousand.

(3) The future Municipal revenues of the Town of Chiplun are offered as security for the repayment of the loan.

These revenues consist mainly of house-rate and special water-rate as shown in Appendix A.

(4) The rates and taxes which make up the aforesaid revenues are levied under the authority of the Bombay Municipal Act VI. of 1873.

(5) The loan is required for 15 years, to be taken up at once on the 1st July 1882, and it is proposed to repay it by equal half-yearly instalments of Rupees 1,631-2-4 each, to be paid on the 1st January and 1st July of each year.

(6) The future annual income and ordinary expenditure of the Town Municipality of Chiplun are given in Appendix C, which shows a balance of Rs. 4,651 yearly available for the repayment of the loan with interest.

(7) All expenditure incurred by the Municipality of Chiplun in each of the three last preceding years, together with the income realized during the same period, is shown in Appendix B.

(8) There are no prior charges upon any source of income accruing to, or upon any property vested in, the Municipality of Chiplun.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

(Signed) G. WILSON,

Collector, and President District Municipalities,
and thirteen others.

APPENDIX A.

House-tax and Water-rate—Chiplun Municipality.

Class of Houses.	No. in each Class.	Rate.			Yield.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Class I	61	5	0	0	305	0	0
" II	41	4	0	0	164	0	0
" III	34	3	0	0	102	0	0
" IV	58	2	0	0	116	0	0
" V	169	1	8	0	253	8	0
" VI	151	1	0	0	151	0	0
" VII	604	0	8	0	302	0	0
Total	1,118	.....			1,393	8	0
<i>Add—</i>							
Special water-rate on Cattle per head		0	0	6	2,840	14	0
Total ... ..		.....			4,234	6	0

(Signed) G. WILSON,
Collector, and President Ratnágiri Municipality.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the MUNICIPAL REVENUES of the TOWN of CHILPUN and all expenditure incurred therefrom during the Years 1878-79, 1879-80 and 1880-81.

Receipts.	1878-79.				1879-80.				1880-81.				Total.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
Octroi	4,063	1	2		4,263	8	0		2,807	11	0		12,137	4	8	
House Tax	587	0	11		437	0	8		1,708	1	8		2,732	9	3	
Special water rate for Cattle .. .. .	....				1,945	0	0		2,840	14	0		4,785	1	0	
Pound fees	60	13	0		93	9	0		80	0	0		210	0	0	
Rent of Municipal land	128	0	0		160	0	0		4	0	0		232	0	0	
Fines and Poison Licences	19	0	0		18	0	0		43	12	0		81	2	0	
Miscellaneous	49	8	1		26,767	4	5		3,874	11	8		50,072	8	2	
A.—Establishment.																
<i>(a)—Permanent.</i>																
1 Clerk	150	0	0		225	0	0		240	0	0		645	0	0	
2 Peons	360	9	11		284	14	5		291	1	7		876	9	11	
Contingent expenses	63	9	7		93	8	10		47	1	0		205	3	5	
<i>(b)—Temporary.</i>																
Octroi Establishment—																
2 Karkáns	170	10	8		190	10	1		242	14	5		604	3	2	
2 Peons	42	0	0		52	0	0		56	14	0		150	14	0	
Total A.—Rs.	781	14	2		552	1	4		927	15	0		2,641	14	6	
B.—Lighting.																
2 Lamp Lighters	116	0	0		129	0	0		131	0	0		376	0	0	
Kerosine Oil and Wicks	15	11	8		144	8	1		195	4	2		263	7	11	
Total B.—Rs.	134	11	8		274	8	1		326	4	2		639	7	11	
C.—Conservancy.																
Watering Roads and Streets	70	5	1		120	7	8		72	13	10		272	10	7	
1 Inspector	216	0	0		233	0	0		240	0	0		694	0	0	
8 Sweepers	560	1	2		566	15	3		553	12	11		1,710	13	4	
Total C.—Rs.	886	6	3		925	6	11		865	10	9		2,677	7	11	
D.—Water Supply.																
Construction of a dam to provide watering place for Cattle	24	10	7		....				....				24	10	7	
Other Miscellaneous water works	634	12	9		27,217	4	1		8,635	13	5		30,487	14	3	
Total D.—Rs.	658	7	4		27,217	4	1		8,635	13	5		30,512	8	10	
E.—Repairs.																
Repairs of Octroi Chakrá	7	7	0		20	11	8		23	8	3		51	10	11	
Road Repairs	762	4	6		469	7	10		650	13	2		1,912	9	6	
Pound Repairs	7	10	0		4	4	3		9	10	5		21	9	0	
Dharashálini Repairs	22	2	5		24	8	4		13	0	3		59	10	10	
Total E.—Rs.	798	8	0		549	0	1		727	0	5		2,075	9	0	
F.—Miscellaneous.																
Auditor's fee .. .. .	....				....				10	0	0		10	0	0	
English School at Rupees 20 per month .. .. .	....				578	3	7		240	0	0		618	3	7	
Other Miscellaneous Charges	51	6	10		33	9	6		530	0	11		615	7	3	
Total F.—Rs.	51	6	10		411	13	1		780	6	11		1,243	10	10	
G.—Refund of Octroi	105	5	0		136	7	0		195	0	0		436	12	0	
Total G.—Rs.	105	5	0		136	7	0		195	0	0		436	12	0	
H.—Expenditure on account of Dispensary																
Total H.—Rs.	501	14	5		80	0	0		....				581	14	5	
I.—Loans advanced to the Municipalities of Venuguria and Rájapur																
Total I.—Rs.	741	10	2		3,352	15	7		60	0	0		4,154	9	9	
Total .. Rs.	4,904	18	2		33,617	12	7		12,269	2	10		50,881	12	7	
Deduct—Expenditure Rs.																
50,859 15 2																
Balance Rs.																
21 13 0																
Total I.—Rs.																
741 10 2																
Grand Total Rs.																
4,611 4 4																

* Private contributions which contain, among others, a donation of Rs. 10,000 from the Korli Deshpandes of Dápólí.

(Signed) G. WILSON,
Collector, and President Ratnágiri Municipality.

APPENDIX C.

Statement showing the FUTURE ANNUAL INCOME and ORDINARY EXPENDITURE of the TOWN MUNICIPALITY of CHIPLUN.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Octroi (Revised Tariff)	4,500 0 0	A.—ESTABLISHMENT.		
2	House Tax (Appendix A.)	1,400 0 0	<i>Permanent.</i>		
3	*Water-rate	4,400 0 0	1	Clerk at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
	Shipping	Rs. 1,500	4	Peons at Rs. 6 each per month	288 0 0
	Cattle	2,900		Contingent expenses at Rs. 4 per month	48 0 0
		4,400	<i>Temporary.</i>		
4	Pound Fees	100 0 0	Octroi Establishment for 9 months—		
5	Rent of Municipal Land	6 0 0	1	Karkūn at 15 Rs. per month	135 0 0
6	Fines and Poison Licenses	25 0 0	1	Do. 12 do.	108 0 0
7	Miscellaneous	10 0 0	1	Do. 10 do.	90 0 0
	Total	10,441 0 0	1	Peon at Rs. 7 per month	63 0 0
	Deduct—Expenditure	9,052 4 4	1	Do. 6 do.	54 0 0
				Total of A. Rs.	1,026 0 0
			B.—LIGHTING.		
			1	Lamp-lighter at Rs. 6 per month	72 0 0
				Do. do. 5 do	60 0 0
				Kerosine oil and wicks	200 0 0
				Total of B. Rs.	332 0 0
			C.—CONSERVANCY.		
				Watering roads	192 0 0
			1	Inspector at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
			12	Sweepers at Rs. 6 each per month	864 0 0
				Total of C. Rs.	1,296 0 0
			D.—WATER SUPPLY.		
			<i>Water Works Establishment.</i>		
			1	Fitter and Inspector at Rs. 30 per month	360 0 0
			1	Sluice man at Rs. 10 per month	120 0 0
			1	Cooly at Rs. 7 per month	84 0 0
				Total of D. Rs.	564 0 0
			E.—REPAIRS.		
				Repairs to Octroi Chaukis	50 0 0
				Road Repairs	1,000 0 0
				Pound Repairs	20 0 0
				Dharmashāla Repairs	25 0 0
				Total of E. Rs.	1,095 0 0
			F.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
				Two Auditors' fees at Rs. 5 each	10 0 0
				Other Miscellaneous Charges	577 0 0
				Total of F. Rs.	587 0 0
			G.—CONTRIBUTION.		
				English School at Rs. 20 per month	240 0 0
				Police	500 0 0
				Total of G. Rs.	740 0 0
				H.—Refund of Octroi	150 0 0
				I.—Repayment with interest at 7 per cent. of Loan of Rs. 3,000 (half yearly instalment Rs. 1,631-2-2)	3,262 4 4
				Total Rs.	9,052 4 4
	Balance Rs.	1,388 11 8			

*The Municipality have resolved to take a branch pipe to the Gowalkote Bandar and then to levy a water rate of one anna per registered khandi on the shipping arriving there. This is estimated to yield at least Rs. 1,500 per annum.

(Signed) G. WILSON,
Collector, and President Ratnāgiri Municipality.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1882.

No. 3394.—The following telegram from the British Delegate, Alexandria, is published for general information:—

“Owing to cases cholera occurring Aden and Camaran from ship *Hesperia* from Bombay, Board of Health imposes quarantine against Bombay.”

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1882.

No. 3407.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

“CIRCULAR NO. 35G.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (General),—under date Simla, the 10th August 1882.

Read—

Correspondence regarding an earthquake felt in the Nicobar and Andaman Islands on the 31st December 1881.

Proceedings in the Department of Public Works during 1878-1879-1880 on the subject of seismological observations in India.

RESOLUTION.

In 1877 it was suggested by the Royal Society of Great Britain that a systematic observation of earthquake shocks should be instituted in India through the medium of the principal telegraph stations. The scheme was discussed, but eventually was abandoned owing to circumstances which prevented the Society from co-operating, and no efficient means of observing the phenomena of earthquakes in British India at present exist.

2. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India have frequently represented the desirability of establishing at a small number of places some cheap and simple means of taking such observations in future. The Superintendent of the Geological Survey states that a set of instruments of the kind detailed in the margin,

which will enable the direction and strength of an earthquake to be approximately re-

corded, can be procured at a cost of Rs. 105. A shed or small room would also be needed, but the entire cost of the instruments and building would probably not exceed Rs. 250 for each station. By attaching the stations to 1st or 2nd Class Meteorological Observatories no expenditure would be required on establishment, as the duty of looking after the instruments and registering the results on the occurrence of a shock could be performed by the Meteorological Observer with very little extra trouble.

3. The Meteorological Reporter having been consulted as to these proposals, the Government of India has resolved to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of the necessary instruments and the erection of observatory sheds at such meteorological stations in Bengal and Northern India as may be decided on by the Superintendent of the Geological Survey and the

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India in consultation.

The arrangements when completed should be reported by these officers for the information of the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above

Government of Madras.	Resolution to be forwarded to the Superintendent, Geological Survey, and Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, for information and guidance, and to all Local Governments and Administrations,
” ” Bombay.	
” ” Bengal.	
” ” North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
” ” Punjab.	
Chief Commissioner, British Burma.	
” ” Assam.	
” ” Central Provinces.	
” ” for Coorg.	
” ” Ajmir.	
Resident at Hyderabad.	

and the Departments of Finance and Public Works for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) E. C. BUCK,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 3523.—With reference to Government Notification in the General Department, No. 2779, dated 24th July 1882, published at pages 550-551 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, Part I., the following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce is published for general information:—

“No. 3050.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Other Allowances.

Rule.

Simla, the 11th August 1882.

READ again the undermentioned Resolutions of the Government of India in the Financial Department:—

- (1) Nos. 1370 and 2208, dated respectively the 23rd June and 26th July 1869, in which it was ruled that when a Medical Officer, other than a Civil Surgeon or Officer in medical charge of a civil station, is summoned to give evidence in a Criminal Court touching the result of a *post mortem* or other examination conducted by him, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of Rs. 16 in addition to the usual expenses payable to a witness.
- (2) No. 2018, dated the 29th June 1882, declaring, in supersession of the orders cited above, that the fee of Rs. 16 shall be payable in the cases specified, for conducting a *post mortem* or other examination, whether or not the medical officer performing it is required to give evidence in a Court of Justice in connection with such examination.

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders read in the preamble the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that a Medical Officer, not being a Civil Surgeon or an Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station, shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 16 for conducting a *post mortem* examination, and to a fee of Rs. 10 for conducting a *medico legal* examination other than a *post mortem* examination, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, whether or not he is required to give evidence in a Court of Justice in connection with such examination. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that when such an officer is required, under these circumstances, to give evidence in a Court of Justice, he shall not be entitled to any remuneration in addition to the fee above sanctioned other than the usual expenses paid to a witness.

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 3530.—The following telegrams from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 5th and 6th September 1882, are published for general information:—

Telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 5th September 1882.

"British Delegate, Alexandria, telegraphs Egyptian Board places arrivals from Bombay in quarantine, also from Aden. * * *"

Telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated 6th September 1882.

"The following telegram has been received from British Delegate, Alexandria:—Quarantine against Aden removed provided proper measures taken against arrivals from places declared infected. Quarantine against Bombay also removed. Telegram ends."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government."

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1882.

No. 456.—The following promotions in the Ordnance Department are ordered:—

Deputy Assistant Commissary (Acting Assistant Commissary) Giles Penstone to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary) John Burchell to be Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor (Acting Conductor) David Clements to be Conductor;

Store Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) William H. Garner to be Sub-Conductor;

in succession to Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary T. H. Courtenay, pensioned.

To bear date the 29th July 1882.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1882.

No. 457.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certi-

ficate, under Rule XIV. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain H. P. Young, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, Poona Horse.

No. 458.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 8th August 1882, pages 3690 and 3692, is republished:—

"WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, 8th August 1882.

Staff.

The Queen has approved of the undermentioned appointments to the Staff of the Force proceeding from India to Egypt. Dated 9th August 1882:—

To Command the Division.

Colonel Sir H. T. Macpherson, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal Staff Corps, with the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed.

Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel H. C. Wilkinson, half-pay, with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed.

Infantry Brigade.

Colonel O. V. Tanner, C.B., Bombay Staff Corps, with the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed.

To be Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major A. B. Morgan, the Norfolk Regiment.

To be Assistant Quarter Master General.

Major M. J. King-Harman, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Head of the Intelligence Department.

Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Commanding Royal Engineer.

Colonel J. Browne, C.S.I., Royal Engineers.

To be Principal Medical Officer.

Deputy Surgeon-General Colvin Smith, Madras Medical Establishment.

To be Principal Commissariat Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Luckhardt, Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Director of Transports.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hayter, Madras Staff Corps.

INDIA OFFICE, 8th August 1882.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-pay List of the Staff Corps to the Retired List:—

Bombay Staff Corps.

Captain John McKnight Hartigan. Dated 10th July 1882."

No. 459.—The following promotions are ordered in the Commissariat Department, vice Sub-Conductor John Barnes, pensioned, to have effect from 1st June 1882:—

Sub-Conductor substantive *pro tem*. George Skinner to be Sub-Conductor.

Serjeant and Acting Sub-Conductor J. Keane to be Sub-Conductor substantive *pro tem*.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1882.

No. 460.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1863, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant E. H. Bethell, R.E., Doing Duty Officer, Sappers and Miners.

No. 461.—Major W. R. Trevelyan, Staff Corps, was granted by the Secretary of State for India, on the 1st July 1881, an extension of furlough for three months on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 462.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in November next, under Rule IX. of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major W. Marshall, Staff Corps, Wing Commander 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry.

No. 463.—Government General Orders Nos. 727, 738 and 46, dated respectively 30th November, 7th December 1881, and 26th January 1882, are cancelled.

No. 464.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 468, dated 1st September 1882, is republished:—

“FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 468.—EGYPT—

The undermentioned officer is appointed to the Staff of the Indian Division, Egypt Expeditionary Force, with effect from the date on which he entered on the duties of his appointment:—

Captain R. H. S. Baker, Royal Artillery, to be Adjutant, Royal Artillery.”

No. 465.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Surgeon-Major E. Colson.

Lieutenant A. E. Leslie, S.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Nicolson, Infantry.

Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., S.C.

Colonel R. R. Wallace, S.C.

Apothecary W. R. Scroggie.

No. 466.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 15th August 1882, page 3795, is republished:—

“Memoranda.

* * *

The honorary rank of Captain conferred on Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Moon, Bombay Establishment, is antedated from 2nd February 1882 to 22nd September 1881, his promotion in warrant rank having been similarly antedated

* * * * *

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

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th August 1882.

No. 5368.—A'zam Ambumal Righsing, Head Munshi of the Sukkur Taluka in the District of Shikárpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Shikárpur under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1882.

No. 5408.—Mr. F. Austin was in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, from the 1st to the 31st May 1882, both days inclusive.

No. 5412.—Mr. Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat, Acting Mahálkari of Peta Bárámati, Taluka Bhimthadi in the District of Poona, is appointed

to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Poona under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to hold inquests (Section 135).

Power to entertain complaints and receive

Police reports in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try or to commit for trial (Section

141).

Power to commit for trial (Section 143).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

Bombay Castle, 1st September 1882.

No. 5424.—Mr. H. Ingle, Superintendent and Deputy Collector, Kárwár, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kánara from the 8th May to the 9th June 1882, both days inclusive.

No. 5430.—Ráo Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Patankar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Mádhá in the Poona District, was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bársi in the same district from the 15th to the 27th June 1882, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1882.

No. 5450.—A'zam Anant Raghunath Modak, Head Kárkún of the Mán Taluka in the District of Sátára, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Sátára under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to hold inquests (Section 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

No. 5463.—Mr. A. L. P. Larken, C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for six months.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1882.

No. 5472.—Ráo Sáheb Manghirmal valad Jhamrai, Acting Muktyárkar of Mirpur in the District of Shikárpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of Shikárpur under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

No. 5475.—Mr. Dadabhai Dinshaw Karaka, Acting Huzúr Deputy Collector, Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the District of Kaira under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872, and is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to hold inquests (Section 135).

Power to entertain complaints of offences and receive Police reports (Section 141).

Power to entertain cases without complaint (Section 142).

Power to issue process for person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction (Section 157).

Power to sell suspicious or stolen property (Section 417).

Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).

Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

Power to make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases (Section 521).

No. 5494.—Surgeon H. Adey and Surgeon-Major J. Robb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of the Aden Jail on the 18th ultimo, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 5525.—Surgeon J. J. Ward, in charge of the Lock Hospital at Deesa, is invested with power to punish breaches of Nos. 14, 16 and 19 of the Rules of 8th June 1868, passed by His Excellency the Governor in Council under Clause 7 Section 11 of Bombay Act III. of 1867.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1882.

No. 1531.—Messrs. Krishnaji Lakshuman Datar and Gunpat Venkatesh Limaye respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur Sub-Division, on the 17th instant, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 1560.—Surgeon-Major G. Bainbridge is appointed to act as Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. A. Maconachie, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 1565.—Surgeons-Major G. Bainbridge and A. N. Hojel, respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Physiology in the Grant Medical College, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

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

Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st August 1882.

No. 5987.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Sábájráo Chintáman Chitnis to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, during the absence of Mr. W. R. Hamilton on special duty, or till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1882.

No. 6060.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877, the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Kaira District.

Mr. Tribhuvan Amthálál, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Umreth, on 23rd June 1882.

Sátára District.

Mr. Gopál Ballál, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Khatáv, from 31st July to 6th August 1882.

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Násik District.

Mr. Krishnáji Trimbak, Officiating Special Sub-Registrar of Dindori, from 27th to 31st May 1882.

No. 6068.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877, the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Ganpatráo Bhagvantráo, sub. *pro tem.* Special Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 11th May to 25th June 1882.

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Devji Mahádev, Officiating [Special Sub-Registrar of Navalgund, from 8th to 11th August 1882.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1882.

No. 6107A.—Shekh Jehangir Mian, C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months under Section 81 of the Civil Leave Code, 5th Edition.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 6128.—Mr. H. V. S. FitzGerald, Third Assistant Collector on the Sind Commission, has been permitted to resign the Government service with effect from the 30th instant.

No. 6129.—Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., having returned to the Presidency on the 31st ultimo, the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to 3rd instant is cancelled.

No. 6135.—Mr. G. H. D. Wilson, C.S., has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd September 1882.

No. 3432.—Mr. Rustamji Jamshedji Kápadia, L.M. & S., is appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1882.

No. 41.—Mr. W. H. White, C.E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, has passed the Departmental Examination in the Gujaráti language, according to the test prescribed in para. 21 Chapter II. of the Public Works Code.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1882.

No. 42.—Mr. W. H. White, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year, under Section 127 Chapter X. of the Civil Leave Code.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
C. J. MERRIMAN, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

CIRCULAR No. 57.

PRESIDENCY AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY ;

To—All HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONERS,
COLLECTORS, and TREASURY OFFICERS.

Dated Bombay, 29th August 1882.

As considerable misunderstanding seems to prevail regarding the rules under which conveyance hire is allowable to officers for short journeys on duty in the neighbourhood of their offices, I have the honour to explain the existing orders on the subject.

2. No officer is entitled to conveyance hire—
 - (a) unless the distance travelled exceeds five miles—when ordinary travelling allowance may be drawn, or actual expenses if specially sanctioned by Government.
 - (b) unless the duty is so urgent that it could not be performed if a conveyance were not taken.

In ordinary cases, an officer is supposed to proceed in his own conveyance if of superior rank, or on foot, if of inferior rank, and "urgency" should only be admitted where the object of the journey would be defeated by adopting the ordinary procedure.

3. No carriage hire is payable to a public officer except under special orders of Government, or of Heads of their Departments, under general authority given to them by Government.

4. I would beg to call attention to Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2905 of 3rd August 1882, General Department, No. 2759 of 22nd July 1882, and Judicial Department, No. 4476 of 22nd July 1882, which define some of the cases in which carriage hire will not be sanctioned.

CIRCULAR No. 55.

GOVERNMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY ;

To—The

Dated Bombay, 30th August 1882.

To enable me to prepare a return (required by this Government for submission to the Government of India) of miscellaneous securities which are held by public officers in this Presidency *ex-officio* in trust for some public or quasi-public purpose or on behalf of Government, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to send me with the least practicable delay statements in the following form of all such securities which are in your custody. The statements should include securities of all descriptions, (such for instance as Railway or other Stocks) other than Government Promissory Notes which, under the Rules in Chapter II. of Civil Account Code, Volume I., are dealt with by me.

2. In the event of there being no such securities in your custody I shall be obliged by your stating this in your reply.

Fund, Person or Trust in whose behalf held—

Description of securities such as Railway Stock, &c.	PARTICULARS OF SECURITIES.			Nature and purpose of the Trust.	Whether the terms of the Trust admit of the appointment of 2 Trustees.
	No.	Rate of Interest.	Amount.		

CIRCULAR No. 59.

RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY ;

To—All COMMISSIONERS, COLLECTORS and TREASURY OFFICERS.

Bombay, 30th August 1882.

I have the honour to subjoin, for your information and guidance, the following instructions received from the Comptroller General regarding the payment of commission on the sale of Stock Notes:—

1. A commission of one per cent. on actual sales of the three lower denominations will be allowed to all persons, whether in the Government service or not, who are charged with the sale of Stock Notes. The commission should be paid to the person primarily conducting or responsible for the sale.
2. In case of any doubt as to the person to whom the commission is payable, the Collector should decide the question.
3. Where the Treasury banks with a Branch Bank sales should be entrusted to the officer of Government, who sells stamps, on his furnishing additional security, and not to the Branch Bank. No sales should be made at the Presidency Town.
4. The question of the licensing of vendors of Stock Notes and of the allowing commission to such vendors is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 60.

RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY ;

To—All COMMISSIONERS, COLLECTORS and TREASURY OFFICERS.

Bombay, 30th August 1882.

With reference to the notice, forwarded under my endorsement of the 7th August 1882, regarding forged twenty-rupee notes, which are now in circulation in Calcutta, I have the honour to subjoin, for your information and guidance, a copy of a memorandum from the Comptroller General dated the 21st August, respecting the Notes in question, and to request that you will bear in mind the instructions contained in the memorandum for the scrutiny of twenty-rupee notes.

Memorandum.

Of the twenty-rupee forged notes, regarding which a warning was issued upon August 2nd, about seven have been found in Calcutta out of a very large in-take of notes, and it not is unlikely that the forgers are now afraid to float more in Calcutta. They may make an attempt in some of the districts, and I request Treasury Officers will be on their guard against the notes.

The test in respect of the position of the dot in the signature should not be relied on, as the forgers, whoever they are, can easily correct it. But the smudgy nature of the printing, as compared with the cleanness of the paper, and especially the boldness of the green colour, which is much more pronounced than the delicate bluish-green of the real notes, will, on a fairly careful examination, draw attention to the forgery. Treasury Officers should particularly scrutinize notes of the $\frac{87}{87}$ series (which is a twenty-rupee Calcutta series), between 80,000 and 80,999. All the forgeries hitherto detected have borne numbers between 80,659 and 80,722.

(Signed) J. WESTLAND,
Comptroller General.

21st August 1882.

CIRCULAR No. 61.

RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;
To—All COLLECTORS, and TREASURY OFFICERS.

Bombay, 30th August 1882.

With reference to the English and Vernacular notices regarding the sale of Government of India Stock Notes, I have the honour to request that the Seoni Sub-Treasury, shown under the Hoshangabad District in the Narbadda Division of the Central Provinces, may be struck out from the List of District and Sub-Treasuries in the Bombay Circle, published in the notices referred to.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Jugjiwandas Khusaldas delivered over and Mr. Aderji Jiwanji received charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Surat, on the 23rd instant, in the afternoon.

Major W. A. Salmon delivered over and Captain W. B. Ferris received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent in charge Janjira, on the 18th instant, in the afternoon.

Amirmia Geratkhan, Tálukdár of Chandna, is appointed a Member of the Táluka Local Fund Committee of Mátar in Kaira, vice Nathabhai Mithabhai, deceased.

Mr. Dadabhai Dinshaw Karaka is appointed a Non-official Commissioner of the Town Municipality of Kaira, vice Mr. Aderji Jiwanji, transferred.

Poona, 30th August 1882.

Captain C. J. Dickson delivered over and Mr. R. Courtenay received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Broach, on the 23rd instant, in the afternoon.

Poona, 31st August 1882.

Mr. E. J. Ebden delivered over and Mr. W. B. Mulock received charge of the office of the Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Thána, on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Poona, 2nd September 1882.

G. F. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, N. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Lingo Dhondvey is appointed substantive *pro tem*. Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Bádáni in the Kaládgi District during the absence on leave without allowances for one and a half months of the permanent incumbent.

Messrs. H. Woodward and E. McCallum respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Kaládgi, on the 20th instant, in the forenoon.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, S. D.

Poona, 30th August 1882.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 269.—Mr. Nuserwanji Ratanji, Head Clerk in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarát Registration District, is granted privilege leave from 31st July to 19th August 1882, inclusive.

No. 270.—Govind Raoji Aras, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thána Zilla, is granted leave without pay from 1st July to 19th August 1882, inclusive, and Bhasker Bapuji Dixit, Candidate Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

No. 271.—Bajirao Luxuman is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Thána Zilla, from 1st July to 19th August 1882, inclusive, vice Bhasker Bapuji Dixit.

No. 272.—Mohomed Anvermia Mohomed, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Maháls, is granted privilege leave from 11th to 22nd August 1882 inclusive.

No. 273.—Mr. Natheshwar Purbburam, First Statistical Clerk, in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Eastern Gujarát Registration District, is granted privilege leave from 29th July to 24th August 1882, inclusive.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 6th September 1882.

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

It is hereby notified for the information of all importers of and dealers in Opium and of all others concerned, that on and after the 15th of October next the whole of the Rules under the Opium Act, 1878, published at pages 237 to 249 of Part

I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary, dated 30th March 1878, will be strictly enforced throughout the Town and Island of Bombay.

2. Attention is drawn to the fact that the possession of more than 10 tolas of Opium by any person not being a Licensed Retailer of Opium, or a Medical Practitioner, or not holding a special Permit granted under Rule 5 (b), is illegal, unless the quantity of Opium and the place where it is deposited are registered in the Office of the Collector of Customs and Opium and noted on the Pass-port which covers it.

3. Persons who may be in possession of Opium contrary to these provisions should furnish the necessary particulars and produce their Pass-ports for endorsement at the Opium Department of the Custom House on or before the 15th of October next, after which date all Opium found unregistered in the Town and Island of Bombay will be held liable to seizure and the persons concerned to punishment according to law.

4. Particular attention is drawn to the fact that these provisions refer not only to wholesale stocks of Opium, but to all stocks of Opium, however small, if in excess of 10 tolas.

5. Attention is further drawn to the provisions of the Rules forbidding the transport of Opium except under a Permit, and providing that no such Permit shall be given for Opium brought to Bombay for wholesale trade or exportation, except for whole or half chests. These provisions, which have hitherto been allowed to remain in abeyance, will be strictly enforced after the 15th of October next.

6. Importers will save themselves and others much possible trouble and inconvenience by arranging for the immediate deposit of all the Opium they may import in places which afford all necessary facilities for sampling and testing and storage up to final exportation.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

Poona, 1st September 1882.

BY THE CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.
NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Ganesh Krishna Shahané, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, returned from Sind and reported himself for duty at Thána on the 22nd August 1882, before office hours.

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

Poona, 1st September 1882.

BY THE COLLECTOR OF SALT
REVENUE.

Messrs. Bulakhiram Nahanalal and Parsharam Balkrishna, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Native Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, on the 2nd September 1882, before office hours.

Messrs. N. R. Oliver and R. Thom, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of

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Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Range, on the 27th August 1882, before office hours.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Collector of Salt Revenue.

Poona, 5th September 1882.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

Assistant Surgeon Shaik Abdul Karim and Assistant Surgeon Nasarwanji Dhanjibhoy respectively delivered over and received medical charge of the Gokák Extra-mural Convict Gang on the 23rd August 1882, in the afternoon.

Poona, 31st August 1882.

Assistant Surgeon Abdul Ghani Hakim, L.M., and Mr. W. W. Wellis respectively delivered over and received charge of the Mhasvad Extra-mural Convict Gang on the 29th August 1882, in the forenoon.

Surgeons H. Adey and John Robb respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Jail on the 18th August 1882, in the afternoon.

Mr. H. Ingle, Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate, and Surgeon W. H. Henderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kárwár District Jail on the 27th August 1882, in the forenoon.

Poona, 2nd September 1882.

J. CRUICKSHANK,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF
JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to frame a rule, to be pasted on page 180E as para. 54 of the Circulars, and to direct its publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* :—

"54. When an application has been presented in one Court for the return of a document or for the grant of a copy of a paper recorded in another Court, the stamp on the application should be cancelled in the Court in which it was first presented so as to obviate any danger of its being lost in transit."

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule VII. of the Rules regarding the furnishing of copies of documents recorded in Civil Courts, published at page 561 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 27th July 1882, Part I. :—

"VII. The copying fee and the sectioner's fee of four annas will be remitted by the Court in which the money was deposited to the Court in which the copy was prepared. Subordinate Courts may, subject to any rules made by the District Judge, make monthly remittances either in cash or otherwise as may be found most convenient."

E. McC. H. FULTON,
Registrar.

Bombay, 24th August 1882.

The following Rules framed by the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are published for general information in supersession of the Rules contained in Chapters X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV. and XVII. of the High Court Rule Book and so much of the Rules on pages 80*, 81 and 82 as relate to the Appellate Side :—

CHAPTER I.

Rules for the Conduct of business on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

1. English shall be the language of the Court, but applications which, under the rules, may be presented in the Vernacular, shall, when practicable, be brought before a Judge or Judges acquainted with such language.

2. Subject to any special order to the contrary, the Courts will sit at eleven o'clock.

3. Advocates shall have precedence in all Courts in the Bombay Presidency in which they are entitled by Law to plead, and in all applications, and in the conduct of cases shall be entitled to appear and plead according to precedence at the Bar.

4. No Advocate shall appear and plead in any Court, unless instructed by a Pleader or an Attorney, except for a prisoner in Criminal cases.

5. No Advocate shall be required to present any document empowering him to act in any Appeal or Proceeding, Civil or Criminal.

6. Pleaders of the High Court shall, subject to Rule 3, have precedence in all Courts in the Bombay Presidency, in which they are entitled by law to plead, and shall be entitled as between themselves to appear, plead, and act in the conduct of cases, and in all applications according to seniority upon the Roll, but the Government Pleader shall have precedence over all other Pleaders.

7. No Attorney, who is not also a Pleader of the Court, shall address the Court; but such Attorney may, on filing a duly stamped Mukhtiar-namah, instruct Counsel or Pleader or file any application in the Registrar's Office.

8. The Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction of the Court on the Appellate Side shall, except in cases otherwise specially provided for by the Rules or by order of the Chief Justice, be exercised by a Division Court constituted by two or more Judges.

9. The following matters may be disposed of by a single Judge or a Division Court :—

I.—The preliminary hearing of appeals, under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

II.—Applications for extending the time for, or ordering any particular method of, service of notice on the Respondent.

III.—Applications for entering the names of the heirs of deceased Appellants or Respondents.

IV.—Applications for allowing time to discover the heirs of deceased Respondents.

V.—Applications for the postponement of cases.

VI.—Applications to excuse delay or to decide as to the admissibility or otherwise of any appeal or application presented after the period prescribed by Law: Provided that any order made *ex-parte* for the admission of an appeal or application after the period prescribed by law shall be liable to be set aside at the instance of the respondent by the Division Court which may hear the appeal or application.

VII.—Applications for the return of original documents filed in cases, when the Registrar has refused to return them.

VIII.—Applications to be allowed to appeal in *forma pauperis*.

IX.—Applications for copies of reports or papers which have been refused by the Registrar.

X.—Applications to file a Rájínáma in any case pending before the Court.

XI.—Applications for the refund of money deposited with the Názir, when such refund has been refused by the Registrar.

XII.—Applications regarding the adjustment of costs.

XIII.—Appeals or applications in which the Sheristedár reports that no measures have been taken to serve notice on the Respondent within the time allowed.

XIV.—Cases in which Bhatta has not been paid within the time allowed.

XV.—Appeals or applications in which no steps have been taken, or in which all measures have failed, to serve notice on the Respondents during one year from the date of admission.

XVI.—Applications for the translation of documents which have been refused by the Registrar.

XVII.—During the Vacation Civil or Criminal Applications of an emergent nature.

10. The monthly Criminal returns shall be examined by one Judge, and any case called for by him shall be disposed of by a Court of two or more Judges.

11. Applications for the transfer of suits from the Civil Courts in the Mofussil to the High Court will be heard and disposed of on the Appellate Side. In case such an application is granted, the Record and Proceedings, when received, shall be sent to the Original Side, where the suit will be tried.

CHAPTER II.

Rules regarding the further Appeal under Section 15 of the Letters Patent.

1. Any person wishing to appeal under Section 15 of the Letters Patent against a decision of a single Judge or of a Division Court must file the petition of appeal within 60 days from the date of the decision appealed against.

2. The pleaders employed before such Judge or Division Court may appear and plead in the subsequent appeal, under Section 15 of the Letters Patent, without filing fresh Vakalátnámas, but they shall be entitled to receive an additional fee, except in the case of appeals against decrees made under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

3. The provisions of Sections 545, 546 and 547 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be applicable to such appeals.

4. The petition of appeal need not be accompanied by a copy of the decree or Judgment appealed against.

5. An appeal against the decree of a Division Court shall be tried by a Court composed of three or more Judges. Notice shall be issued to the Respondent as soon as the appeal has been registered.

6. An appeal against the decree of a single Judge confirming a decree under Section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure, shall be brought before a bench of not less than two Judges who will hear the appeal *ex-parte*.

CHAPTER III.

Rules regarding Reviews of Judgment.

1. When an application for review is presented, it shall be referred to the Court composed of the Judges who gave the judgment of which a review is sought, and the day for hearing such application, which will be the first day on which those Judges sit together, will be notified in the usual manner. Provided that if any of those Judges has left the Court, whether temporarily or otherwise, the application for Review may be brought on before the remaining Judge or Judges who gave the judgment, and who will thereupon either dispose of it, or direct that it stand over for any particular time, or until the return of the Judge who is absent.

2. It shall not be necessary for the Pleader of the party who appeared at the original hearing of an appeal or other matter, to produce a fresh Vakalatnāma, in order to entitle him to apply for, or to appear in, a review of such appeal or other matter.

3. The Record and proceedings in a case shall not be sent for on the mere presentation of a petition for review, nor shall they even be detained, if they happen to be in the office, and are about to be returned to the Court below. They will be sent for if the Court grants a Rule *nisi*.

CHAPTER IV.

General Rules for the guidance of the Registrar's Office.

1. The Registrar shall admit to the Register all memoranda of appeal duly stamped, which are in the form, and contain the particulars, required by Law, and which are accompanied by the necessary copies, and are presented within the period prescribed for the same. No appeal shall be considered pending within the meaning of Section 546 of the Code of Civil Procedure, until it has been admitted to the Register.

2. The Registrar may reject or return for amendment any memorandum of appeal for the reasons specified in Section 543 of the Code of Civil Procedure. In so doing the Registrar shall be deemed to be performing a quasi-judicial act within the meaning of Section 637 of the Code, and his proceedings shall be subject to revision by a Judge.

3. The above Rules apply *mutatis mutandis* to all applications, other than memoranda of appeal, which may be addressed to the Court.

4. Petitions and Applications made by parties in person will be received either in English or in the Vernacular.

5. With the exceptions noted below, all applications which are to be brought before the Court must, if presented by Pleaders who know English, be in that language, or, if in the Vernacular, must be accompanied by English translations. Provided that applications for fresh notices, for entry of the names of the heirs of deceased parties, for copies, for the translation of documents, and for the reception of documents required by law to accompany appeals or applications, and all applications or notices which have not to be brought before the Court, but which can be disposed of in the office, may be either in English or in the Vernacular.

6. Appeals and applications presented apparently after the expiration of the period of limitation allowed by law may, if the excess can be covered by the time shown by the endorsement to have been occupied in obtaining copies of the decrees and judgments, be received without reference to the Court.

7. If in any case the excess is greater than the 10 days prescribed for the grant of copies, the Registrar is to call on the District Judge for explanation, and submit the same, if he considers it necessary, to one of the Judges.

8. In all applications for the exercise of the Extraordinary jurisdiction of the Court, whether on the Civil or Criminal side, the statements of fact must be verified by oath or solemn affirmation, unless in any criminal matter the Court shall see fit to dispense with the affidavit. In the case of the application coming from a person in Jail, the oath or solemn affirmation should be made before a Judge or Magistrate.

9. The Registrar, the Deputy Registrar, and the Assistant Registrar may administer oaths and solemn affirmations and take affidavits in connection with the business of the Court.

10. The provisions of the law as regards the verification of Plaints shall be acted on in regard to affidavits accompanying applications for the exercise of the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal matters. Provided that such affidavits shall be made in the presence of a Court, or Magistrate, or Clerk of a District Court, or before an officer of the High Court duly empowered to administer oaths, the endorsement stating clearly that the affidavit was made on oath or solemn affirmation in the presence of the Court or Magistrate or officer attesting it.

11. When application is made by the heir of a deceased party to an appeal or other proceeding praying that his name may be substituted for that of the deceased, no affidavit is required setting forth the date of the deceased's death, if the application, on the face of it, appears to be within time.

12. Several persons complaining of one order or judgment, affecting them all, may join in one appeal or application for the revisional jurisdiction of the High Court in criminal matters, and

one copy of the judgment or order complained of will be sufficient. Where separate petitions are made, each petition must be stamped as required by law, and a joint petition of appeal must bear a stamp equal to the aggregate of the stamps that would have been necessary if separate petitions had been made.

13. Appeals by Government against acquittals on appeal, and applications in Criminal matters for the revision by the High Court of orders passed on appeal shall not be received, unless accompanied by certified copies of the judgments of both the Courts below. Similarly in Civil cases, Second Appeals, or Applications for the revision of Appellate Decrees or Orders, must be accompanied by certified copies of the Decrees, Judgments, or Orders of both the Lower Courts.

Provided that in support of any second appeal or application of the nature mentioned above in any Civil or Criminal Proceeding, a certified copy of the certified copy recorded in the lower Appellate Court of the Order, Judgment, or Decree of the Court of First Instance will be received.

In no case will a copy of a translation of an Order, Judgment, or Decree be received.

14. Applications for the exercise of the High Court's Extraordinary jurisdiction in Civil matters must be made within 90 days from the date of the decision complained against exclusive of the period necessary for obtaining copies, and for the exercise of the Court's Revisional jurisdiction in Criminal matters within 60 days, exclusive of the same period, the High Court reserving to itself the power of extending the time in any case, should the interests of justice require it.

15. In Criminal matters an application by Government for the exercise of the Court's Revisional jurisdiction may be made within six months from the date of the decision complained against, the High Court reserving to itself the power of extending the time in any case, should the interests of justice require it.

16. Whenever, on Appeal or Application against the order or Judgment of a Criminal Court, the Record and Proceedings have been called for with a view to hearing arguments as to the correctness of the decision, copies of the papers may be taken by the Government Pleader.

17. Appellants in Criminal cases or their Agents are to be allowed access to the papers in the High Court for the purpose of making copies for their own use, provided the papers are kept under the control of an officer of the Court.

18. Copies of documents which have been put in evidence in a Civil case shall not be given to persons other than parties to the suit without the order of a Judge. When an application for such copies is made by a third party, it must be accompanied by an affidavit stating the ground on which they are required.

19. Bhatta for the service of Notice must be paid to the Názir within seven days from the date of the order directing notice to issue; provided that if the seventh day is a Court Holiday, Bhatta may be received on the next Court day. After the expiry of the prescribed time, Bhatta shall not be received without an order of the Court. If Bhatta be not paid within the prescribed time, or

within any extension of time sanctioned by order of the Court, the appeal or application shall be brought before the Court for disposal on the first Court-day after the expiration of the period fixed for the appearance of the Respondent.

20. On intimation being given by the Sheristedár to the Appellant that Notice has failed to be served on any Respondent, the Appellant must make such further application to the Court, on stamped paper, as he may think necessary, within one month, or the case will stand over for the purposes of Rule 25.

21. When a Notice to a Respondent is returned unserved, or when a Respondent is dead, and the Appellant for any reason wishes the appeal to be brought on for hearing and disposal without the issue of a fresh notice or the substitution of a new name for that of the deceased Respondent, the appeal will be set down for hearing, on his intimating his desire to the Sheristedár.

22. Notice shall be given on the Notice-Board of the cases in which objections under Section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure may have been filed, and shall be considered as notice to the Appellants and the co-respondents, present in person or by Pleader, of such objections having been so filed. The party filing the objection should also serve a copy thereof on the Pleader, if any, of the Appellants or the Co-Respondents.

23. If a co-respondent not present or represented shall be affected by any objection filed by a Respondent, the Court will determine in each case whether notice ought to have been given to such co-respondent, and will, if necessary, adjourn the hearing of the case for the service of such notice, on such terms as to costs as shall seem just.

24. Before decrees containing Statements of Accounts are signed, they shall be attested as correct by the parties or their Pleaders.

25. Whenever an Appellant, notwithstanding the exercise of due diligence, shall have been unable for a period of a year to procure the service of notice of an appeal in the High Court upon the Respondent, such appeal may, by order of the Court, at any subsequent hearing of the case, be withdrawn from the ordinary register of Appeals pending, and entered in a file, to be called the file of Dormant Appeals.

26. Appeals thus withdrawn from the ordinary list, shall there be accounted for as "disposed of," and shall be so entered in the annual and other returns of business, with a reference in each instance to the Supplemental list of Dormant Appeals, to which shall be appended the requisite explanations.

27. When issues have in any appeal been sent down to the Lower Court, the parties shall be allowed 10 days, from the date of the notice on the board of the receipt of the Lower Court's finding thereon, to file such objections as they may consider necessary.

28. In any Appeal to the High Court when a Respondent is to be found within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the High Court, the notice required to be served on such Respondent under Section 553 of the Code of Civil Procedure may be served upon him by the Sherif, without being first sent to the District Court.

29. Whenever a Rule Nisi has been made absolute in the absence of the opposite party, and the effect of such order is to bring the case on the file again, a notice of the date fixed for hearing shall be given to the opposite party.

30. Petitions for copies need not be read in Court. They can be disposed of by the Registrar, who will only refer the petitioner to the Court if there appear any objection to the copies being granted.

31. The Registrar, having regard to the state of the File, will fix, at the beginning of each month, the period to be entered in notices to Respondents issued during that month as the earliest possible date of hearing.

32. Applications for translations must be made before the date entered in the notice, or within two months of the date of the receipt of the Record in the Office, or within two months of the date of the service of notice on the Respondent, whichever date is the latest.

Applications made after time will not be complied with, without an order of the Court.

33. Every Friday boards will be prepared showing, as far as possible, the cases likely to be heard during each of the three weeks following. No guarantee can be given that a case will come on in the week allotted to it; but it will not come on earlier except by special order of the Court.

34. The board will be prepared by taking the balance of cases of the previous board and as many new cases as are requisite, selected according to their order in the Register.

35. Any party, who forwards to the office a rupee Court Fee stamp and his address, will receive intimation by post in a registered cover as soon as his case is brought on the three-weekly board. Non-receipt of this notice will constitute no ground for adjournment, provided the office registers show that it has been despatched.

36. If a party not residing in Bombay or his Pleader comes to the Registrar during the week to which the appeal has been allotted, and shows serious inconvenience from the detention in Bombay of the party or his agent, the Registrar may, with the consent of the opposite party or his Pleader, fix a day for the hearing, and on such day the appeal shall have priority over all cases other than part-heard cases and cases specially fixed for that day by order of the Court. If the opposite party or his Pleader object, the applicant should be referred to the Court.

37. Cases will be brought on the daily board as far as possible according to their order on the general list. Appeals and applications in which Advocates have been retained will generally be set down for hearing on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays, and the hearing of such cases as are not concluded on Wednesday will as a rule not be resumed till the following Monday.

38. First appeals from decrees in Regular Suits involving the consideration of evidence will usually be set down for Mondays and Wednesdays. Civil References will be heard on Thursdays. Other Civil Appeals and applications may, subject to the provisions of Rule 37, be set down for any day on which a Division Bench sits for the disposal of general business.

39. A board will be prepared every Wednesday evening specifying as far as possible the First Appeals referred to in Rule 38 and the Counsel cases which will be heard on the next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Subject to the above exceptions, the board for the day will be prepared on the evening of the last preceding day on which the Court sits.

40. Counsel cases will, on the days for which they are set down, have precedence over all other cases, except cases specially fixed by order of the Court.

41. A Counsel Case set down for any particular day, if not taken up on that day, will not be set down again till the following week, unless by consent it can be set down for an earlier day without interfering with other Counsel Cases.

42. After the preparation of the Board for the day, adjournments by consent will not be sanctioned without the order of the Court.

43. When a case has been referred to the Lower Court for the decision of issues or to take further evidence, it is to be brought on to the three-weekly board as soon as possible after its return.

44. For the purpose of § 561 of the Civil Procedure Code the Monday of the week to which a case is allotted on the three-weekly board shall be "the date fixed for the hearing of the appeal."

45. To facilitate the preparation of the boards, pleaders, who may think of taking leave for more than a week, are requested to apply, if possible, three weeks beforehand.

46. When there is other work available for the Court, appeals from Ratnágiri and Kánara will not be heard during the months of June, July or August, unless a special order is obtained from the Court, or unless both parties or their Pleaders assent to the hearing.

47. During the absence of a Pleader on leave cases in which he is engaged will retain their places on the weekly board, but will be entered in brackets to show that they cannot come on for hearing until his return.

48. Criminal appeals and applications in which advocates have been retained will be heard in the Second Court on Wednesday, on which day they will have precedence over other cases. Other criminal appeals and applications will be disposed of in the Second Court on Thursday.

49. Appeals presented under Special Acts, such as Act XX. of 1864, Act XXVII. of 1860, &c., will be registered in the ordinary way as First or Second Appeals, as the case may be. If, for any special reason, an appellant wishes any appeal to be heard at an earlier period than would ordinarily be the case, he should apply to the Judge, who presides at the preliminary hearing, for a special order.

50. Cases for confirmation of a decree for dissolution of marriage, received from a District Judge under Section XVII. of Act IV. of 1869, shall not be heard till after the expiration of six months from the pronouncing of such decree. In such cases notice will not be issued without the order of the Court.

51. When a Commission is issued, under Chapter XXV. of the Civil Procedure Code, for the examination of a witness on interrogatories, the party putting in his interrogatories or his pleader must serve a copy of them on the opposite party or his Pleader who may, within ten days from the date of such service, put in a list of questions in cross examination. Similarly, a copy of the questions in cross examination shall be served on the party examining-in-chief or his pleader who may within ten days of the date of such service put in a list of questions in re-examination. Questions put in after time, will not be received without an order of the Court.

The Commission shall not be issued until notice has been given to the Pleaders on both sides.

CHAPTER V.

Rules regarding Bills of Costs, Court Fees, and Security for Costs.

1. When costs are awarded in disposing of any reference made under Section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or any application for revision under Section 622, or for the exercise of the Court's Extraordinary Jurisdiction in civil matters, or any appeal, (such as an appeal under Act XXXV. of 1858, XXVII. of 1860, XX. of 1864, X. of 1865, &c.) in regard to which the provisions of Section 6 of Act I. of 1846 and Section 52 of Regulation II. of 1827 do not apply, a sum of Rs. 30 shall be allowed as Pleader's fee in the Bill of Costs. The fee to be allowed in a case, in which an Attorney has been employed under the provisions of Chapter I Rule 7, shall be the ordinary Pleader's fee.

2. The Bills of Costs to be attached to the decrees or orders of the Court will be prepared in the Registrar's office. In cases where any doubt exists as to the principle on which the Bill is to be prepared, the Taxing Officer will, after hearing (if necessary) the parties or their Pleaders, decide the matter: Provided that any party dissatisfied with such decision may inform the Taxing Officer that he proposes to apply to the Court on the subject, and the decree shall thereupon be detained in the office for 15 days from the date of such decision to give time for the application. If the application be not made within such time, the decree shall be issued.

3. In examining the stamp duty payable on appeal, the Sheristedár shall be guided by the following Rules:—

I.—When the Court-fee paid on the appeal corresponds with the Court-fee paid and accepted in the Courts below, no further enquiry need be made, unless from the papers filed with the appeal it appears that the Court-fee has been assessed on a mistaken principle, and that a different stamp is required on the appeal.

II.—Where the Court-fee on the appeal differs from that paid in the Courts below, the difference must be fully accounted for, and the appellant's pleader must furnish all information necessary to explain it.

III.—If, after assessing in accordance with the preceding Rules the Court-fee payable, it appear that stamps of greater value than is required have been affixed to the appeal, the excess will, after obtaining the order of the Taxing Officer, be given back to the party or his pleader. If, on the other hand, it appear that there is a deficiency of Court-fee, the party or his pleader must be at once informed.

IV.—If the Sheristedár find that the appeal has been properly stamped, he shall cancel the stamps, and send it to the Registrar for admission.

V.—If the Sheristedár consider that the appeal is insufficiently stamped, he shall inform the party or his pleader that the Court-fee is deficient, and such party or pleader must within four days state whether he will take back the appeal or pay the Court-fee, or whether he wishes the matter to be referred to the Taxing Officer.

VI.—If the party or pleader agree to make good the deficiency of Court-fee, the stamps affixed to the appeal may be at once punched, and the additional Court-fee may be paid at any time before the evening of the thirtieth day from that on which the party or pleader was informed of the deficiency, or, if on the 30th day the Court is closed, then before the evening of the next Court day.

VII.—If the matter be referred to the Taxing Officer, and it be found that there is a deficiency of Court-fee, the party or pleader must elect whether he will take back the appeal, or make good the Court-fee. In the latter case the additional Court-fee may be paid in at any time before the evening of the 30th day from the date of the final decision, or, if on the 30th day the Court is closed, then before the evening of the next Court day.

VIII.—If, in the cases contemplated in the last two Rules, the deficiency of Court-fee be not made good within the time prescribed, the appeal shall be returned.

IX.—The party or his pleader will be allowed four days to decide what course to take in case, on reference to the Taxing Officer, the Court-fee is found deficient. If, before the evening of the fourth day, he do not intimate to the Sheristedár what he wishes to do, the appeal will be returned to him with the stamps unpunched. If he refuse to take it, the stamps will be at once punched and no further steps in the matter will be taken by the office, leaving it to the party or pleader to make any application to the Court which he may think necessary.

X.—Stamps are never to be kept unpunched for more than four days from the date on which the Sheristedár's decision is intimated to the appellant or his pleader, in case no reference is made to the Taxing Officer, or for more than four days from the final decision, where reference has been made to the Taxing Officer: provided that when the fourth

day is a Sunday or holiday on which the Sheristedár's office is closed, then the stamps may be kept unpunched until the next day on which the Sheristedár's office is open.

XI.—If a pleader go on leave after presenting a petition of appeal, he should, before he goes, inform the Sheristedár what other pleader will act for him in all matters relating to the payment of Court-fees. If he do not so inform the Sheristedár, the stamps on any such appeal will not be kept unpunched longer than the fourth day from the date of the Sheristedár's examination. Similarly, if an appeal has been presented by a party in person who does not attend the office regularly, the stamp will not be kept unpunched longer than the fourth day. In either case any deficiency of Court Fee must be made good within the 30th day after the order of the Taxing Officer has been obtained by the Sheristedár.

XII.—During the vacation, unless the party or Pleader has intimated to the Sheristedár that he intends to attend the office for the disposal of any matters relating to the stamping of any appeal or application which he may have presented, the stamps should not be kept unpunched longer than the fourth day after the Sheristedár's examination, and any reference, which it may be necessary to make to the Taxing Officer, will be disposed of after the vacation. Any Pleader, who is anxious to leave Bombay, and wishes to have the Court Fee payable on any appeal determined before he goes, should apply to the Taxing Officer, who will thereupon dispose of the matter with the least possible delay.

4. The Názir will receive security in all cases in which it may be required.

5. The following Rules relate to money deposited with the Názir as security for costs under Section 549, Civil Procedure Code:—

I.—When, under Section 549, Civil Procedure Code, the High Court orders an Appellant to give security for "costs," the order only refers to costs in the High Court, unless costs in the Courts below are specified.

II.—When a deposit of money has been made by the Appellant, in place of giving security for costs, any surplus in excess of the High Court costs may be returned to the Appellant, or his Pleader, as soon as the Bill of Costs has been prepared.

III.—All deposits may be returned to the Depositors, or their Pleaders, or legal representatives, after the lapse of three years from the date of final decree, provided no prohibitory order has been received in regard to them.

IV.—Deposits unclaimed for ten years after the date of the final decree may be credited to Government.

V.—For the purpose of these rules, the Pleader, who represented the Depositor in the Appeal, shall be entitled to receive the refund,

(1) As a matter of course within one year from the date of the final decree.

(2) On making a written statement that his client is alive, and that he still represents such client, if more than a year has elapsed from the date of the final decree.

VI.—Depositors of sums over Rs. 500 should be advised to, and may, purchase and deposit, instead of such sums, Government Securities of equal amount so as to avoid loss of interest.

VII.—A list of all money in deposit as security for costs shall be published on the Notice Board once a year on the 1st July.

CHAPTER VI.

Rules regarding the admission of Appeals to Her Majesty in Council from decrees passed on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

1. Within the period prescribed by law, the Appellant shall ordinarily find security for the payment of costs to the extent of Rs. 4,000, and may either deposit cash or Government Securities to that amount, or may give as security immoveable property, or enter into a recognizance with two sureties, to be approved of by the High Court. If he intends to give immoveable property as security, he shall file a mortgage-bond duly registered; and, in order that the security may be tested, the parties thereto shall specify distinctly the origin and ground of their title. Provided that if on enquiry such security appears to be insufficient, the Appellant may be called upon to deposit Rs. 4,000 in cash, or in Government Securities, within six weeks from the date of the service upon him of such order. In cases of special magnitude and importance the Court will, if necessary, require security for costs of appeal to a larger amount, but in no case exceeding Rs. 10,000.

2. The Appellant shall also within the prescribed period deposit in Court, towards defraying the fees and expenses to be incurred in preparing the Transcript Record, the sum of Rs. 2,000.

3. In all criminal and civil cases, the entire record, exclusive of all Translation and transcript, merely formal documents will, with the exceptions hereinafter noted, be transcribed. On application being granted in a civil case the Registrar or other proper Officer of the Court shall serve upon the parties notices calling upon them to specify within a certain time not exceeding one month, what accounts attached to the Record they consider to be necessary evidence in the appeal. And it shall be in the discretion of the said officer to omit from the Transcript any accounts which have not within the time specified been expressly asked for by the parties. If either party shall expressly ask for translations of any accounts, the circumstance shall be noted in the tran-

CHAPTER VII.

Holidays.

The High Court will be closed on the Appellate Side on the following days:—

- 1 Makar Sankrant.
- 1 Mohurrum.
- 1 Maha Shivratra.
- 2 Holi or Shimga (the last 2 days of the Holi).
- 3 Easter (Thursday, Good Friday and Saturday).
- 1 Varsha Pratipada.
- 1 Ram Navmi.
- 1 The Queen's birth-day.
- 1 Ashadhi Ekadashi.
- 1 Nara! Purnima.
- 1 Gokul Ashtami.
- 1 Ganesh Chaturthi.
- 1 Dasara.
- 3 Divali (the last 3 days of the Divali).
- 1 Kartiki Ekadashi.
- 1 Christmas-day.

(Signed)	C. SARGENT.
"	L. H. BAYLEY.
"	M. MELVILL.
"	C. G. KEMBALL,
"	R. WEST.
"	ROBERT HILL PINHEY.
"	F. L. LATHAM.

29th August 1882.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Mr. W. F. Lord, Assistant Collector and Third Class Magistrate in the District of Dhárwár, is invested with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

- Power to hold inquests (Section 135).
- Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).
- Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c. (Section 518).
- Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

J. R. MIDDLETON,
District Magistrate.

Dhárwár, 31st August 1882.

A'zam Rajachari Bindchari, Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Belgaum, is invested with the following additional powers:—

- Power to hold inquests (Section 135).
- Power to entertain complaints in cases in which he has jurisdiction to try (Section 141).
- Power to issue order to prevent obstruction (Section 518).
- Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance (Section 519).

J. F. FLEET,
District Magistrate.

Belgaum, District Magistrate's
Office, 1st September 1882.

script. Further, with a view to reducing in civil cases the bulk of the papers transmitted, a list of the papers which make up the record of the case will be furnished to the parties, as soon as possible after the grant of certificate; and it will be competent to either party, within one month of his receiving such list, to indicate any documents which he considers immaterial to any question to be determined upon the appeal. If the parties are agreed as to the documents to be omitted, such documents will not be translated or transcribed, but in the case of the parties differing as to the proposed omissions, the matter may be brought before the Court for determination. If either party expressly requests that a document held by the Registrar or other proper officer to be merely formal may be translated and transcribed, such document shall be translated and transcribed and appended to the Transcript Record, the circumstance being noted on the document itself.

4. Within two weeks after the date of any final Notification to the Registrar, or other proper officer, specifying the papers to be translated, the Chief Translator or other proper Officer shall certify by estimate whether the deposit made by the Appellant will be sufficient to cover the expense with a margin of Rs. 300; and if not, what further deposit will be necessary. The Registrar or other proper Officer will notify the amount of the further deposit to the Appellant, who will be required to deposit this further amount within one month of the service of notice upon him. When the actual cost of the transcript has been ascertained, the balance, if any, of the amount deposited will be returned to the Appellant.

5. If the appellant shall fail within the time prescribed to furnish security for costs of appeal, or to deposit the amount required for the preparation of the Transcript Record in accordance with Rules 1, 2 and 4, the proceedings shall be stayed, and the appeal shall not proceed without an order in this behalf of Her Majesty in Council.

6. The translations of documents required for the Transcript Record in Appeals to Her Majesty in Council will be made by the Court's Translators, or by such other persons as the Honourable the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint in that behalf. The parties on each side will be invited from time to time to inspect such translations, and in cases of disagreement, the points in dispute, which must be stated in writing, will be submitted to the Chief Translator, who shall decide. The translations thus made shall be examined and authenticated by the Chief Translator, or such other person as the Honourable the Chief Justice may from time to time appoint in that behalf, and will be filed with the record of the case. A fee of Rupee 1 per folio will be levied on account of translation; Rupee $\frac{1}{2}$ per folio on account of examination and authentication; and two annas per folio on account of transcription. The balance of these fees will be credited to Government after making provision for the payment of persons not on the Establishment of the Court employed under this Rule, or of the Court's Translators working out of office hours.