

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 28

THURSDAY, 13TH JULY 1893.

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.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1893.

No. 220.—The Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, will meet in the Council Hall, Poona, on Thursday the 27th day of July 1893, at 3 P.M.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 221.—On the recommendation of the Municipal Corporations in the Northern Division of the Presidency of Bombay, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Mr. CHIMANLAL HARILAL SETALWAD, B.A., LL.B.,

I.—179

to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

No. 222.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate the under-mentioned Gentlemen to be Additional Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only:—

Mr. W. H. CROWE, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law.

Ráo Bahádur MAHADEO GOVIND RANADE, C.I.E., M.A., LL.B.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 228.—On the recommendation of the Zamindárs and Jágghirdárs in Sind, made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor

General in Council under Section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Khán Bahádur A. D. HASSAN ALI BEY EFFENDI to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

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

C. H. A. HILL,

Secretary to the Council of the Governor
of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 4239.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, to the following local area in the Poona District:—

The village of Aundh in the Haveli Táluka.

No. 4241.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, to the following local areas in the Bijápúr District:—

The village of Bableshtar in Táluka Bijápúr.

”	Almel	} in	”	Sindgi.
”	Hippargi			
”	Agarkhed	} in	”	Indi.
”	Tambel			
”	Chadehan	} in	”	Bágevádi.
”	Halsangi			
”	Nidgundi	} in	”	Bádámi.
”	Kolhar			
”	Mangoli	} in	”	Hungund.
”	Kerur			
”	Amingad	} in	”	Bágalkot.
”	Gudur			
”	Kaládgi	} in	”	Muddebihal.
”	Sirur			
”	Beur	} in	”	
”	Tálikot			

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 2444.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 7th July 1893.

No. 2358-A.

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

The Governor General in Council considers it desirable that full details of the annual estimates of revenue and expenditure in the Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments should be made available to the public, and accordingly directs that the following publications containing estimates of revenue and expenditure, which have not hitherto been available for purchase, be in future placed on sale at the Government Central Press, Calcutta:

1. Civil Estimates.
2. India Military Budget Estimates.
3. Budget Estimates of the Royal Indian Marine.
4. ” ” of Imperial Civil Works.
5. ” ” of Provincial and Local Civil Works.
6. ” ” of the Irrigation Branch.
7. ” ” of the State Railways.
8. ” ” of the Guaranteed Railways.
9. ” ” of the Indian Telegraph Department.
10. ” ” of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.
11. ” ” of Imperial Military Works.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Military, Foreign, and Public Works Departments, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 2395.—The following Prospectus of the International Exhibition of Industry, Science and Art, Queen's Domain, Hobart, Tasmania, 1894-95, is republished for general information :—

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

No. $\frac{1896}{47}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 16th June 1893.

Read the following :—

Prospectus of the International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, Queen's Domain, Hobart, Tasmania, 1894-95.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, SCIENCE, AND ART, QUEEN'S DOMAIN, HOBART, TASMANIA, 1894-95, UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TASMANIA.

PRESIDENT:

THE HON. WM. MOORE, M.L.C.

(President of the Legislative Council.)

DIRECTORS:

MESSRS. ABBOTT, FRANCIS
BENNISON, THOMAS
CRISP, GEORGE
DAVIES, JOHN GEO., M.H.A.
EVANS, CAPTAIN J. W.
FISHER, E. M.
GIBSON, W. G.
HON. CHAS. GRANT, M.L.C.
MESSRS. HALL, JAMES
HOLDSWORTH, CHARLES

MESSRS. KENNEDY, MALCOLM
MORTON, ALEXANDER
HON. W. MOORE, M.L.C.
MESSRS. MULCAHY, EDW., M.H.A.
MURRELL, JOHN
PIESSE, FREDK. WM.
REYNOLDS, THOS. AUGUSTUS
SIMMONS, REV. J. W.
SYME, JOHN WEMYSS
WALCH, CHARLES E.

BANKERS:

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITOR:

MR. RUSSELL YOUNG.

ARCHITECT:

MR. THOS. SEARELL, F.R.V.I.A., M.S.A.

CONTRACTORS:

MESSRS. J. & R. DUFF.

GENERAL MANAGER:

JULES JOUBERT.

HON. TREASURERS:

T. BENNISON.
E. M. FISHER.

AUDITORS:

PETER FAGY.
R. J. ELLIS.

SECRETARY:

THOS. C. JUST.

OFFICES:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, MACQUARIE STREET, HOBART.

PROSPECTUS.

It has been decided to hold an International Exhibition in Hobart during the summer of 1894-95, and the Government of Tasmania has been pleased to grant their official patronage to the undertaking.

The proposal has been taken up by the people of Tasmania and the adjacent Colonies with such general approval that the necessary capital has been most readily subscribed.

The City of Hobart is most favourably situated. The Colony of Tasmania has a population of 150,000, and with the neighbouring Colonies the total population numbers about 4,000,000 inhabitants. Launceston and other centres are within a few hours by rail. The Australian Colonies are easy of access by steam, and the tourists' routes to all places of interest radiate from Hobart.

The objects of the Exhibition are to promote and foster industry, science, and art by inciting the inventive genius of our people to a further improvement in arts and manufactures, as well as to stimulate commercial enterprise by inviting all nations to exhibit their products both in the raw and finished state. Samples of the products, for which this and the other Australasian Colonies have become famous, will be exhibited with a view to increase the development of their natural resources.

Similar and more varied exhibits may be expected from Great Britain, the Continent of Europe, America, India, Canada, the Cape, and other Colonies, to which the Government of Tasmania have forwarded an official invitation to grant their substantial support to the undertaking.

A Fine Art Section will form an important and attractive department of the Exhibition. For the accommodation of the art treasures and historical objects a special block of the building will be reserved, and the most ample precautions will be taken for the security of valuable property lent for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Two sections, viz., the Women's Industrial and the Artisan Section, will be particular features. Special arrangements will be made for the management of these.

The site which has been granted by the Government for the Exhibition buildings covers about eleven acres. It is one of exceptional beauty and convenience, being that portion of the Queen's Domain adjoining the Battery and the Central Railway Station.

The buildings which it is proposed to erect will be constructed according to plans prepared by competent architects. The ornamental flower plots, shrubberies, fountains, etc., will be enclosed in the Exhibition grounds, where musical promenades and other entertainments will be provided for the enjoyment of visitors.

The situation of the Exhibition buildings is specially convenient of access for Exhibitors by means of the lines of rail which can be made use of day or night for the passage of railway trucks. Heavy goods can be delivered at a minimum cost and with the least possible amount of risk. In addition to this, the port of Hobart offers a cheap and ready means for the receiving and delivery of all sea-borne goods.

It is intended to afford full postal, telephonic, telegraphic, and banking facilities within the Exhibition buildings, so that all necessary business may be conducted by Exhibitors and others without leaving the premises.

The whole arrangements are in the hands of a powerful Directorate, and everything will be done to facilitate the work of Exhibitors, and minimise their outlay.

REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS.

1. An International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, under the immediate patronage of the Government of Tasmania, will be held in Hobart in 1894-95.
2. The Exhibition will be opened on the 15th day of November 1894, and will continue open during the day and evening for a period of about six months.
3. The principal objects to be exhibited are comprised in the accompanying classification, which must not be considered to be exhaustive.
4. Certificates of Merit will be awarded by competent juries in every section, special certificates being given for exhibits showing superlative merit.
5. Charge will be made for space, except in special cases, to be determined by the Directors. The charge for space inside the building will be 2s. per square foot, with a minimum charge of £2 10s. Space in main avenues will be charged extra according to position; and wall space, which must be mentioned when making application, will be charged according to location. In all cases the amount of space money must accompany the Application Form, and no exhibits can be admitted unless all payments for space have been made. Spaces not occupied within fourteen days previous to the opening of the Exhibition will be otherwise allotted, and all payments made in respect thereof absolutely forfeited. Exhibitors will have to pay all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, fixing and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of all fixtures, screens, and counters when required; and they must personally, or by a representative, superintend the transmission, reception, unpacking, installation, and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods. The Executive Committee reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary at the expense of the Exhibitor, unless this regulation is strictly complied with. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his representative, the Directors will not be responsible for any loss or damage from whatsoever cause arising.
6. Motive power, steam, gas, or water, will be supplied by the Directors at cost price and subject to certain regulations. Exhibitors requiring such motive power must fill up the Special Application Form which has been prepared for that section, and which will be supplied on application. Exhibitors requiring counters, shafting, pulleys, and belting must supply them at their own expense.
7. Schedules and Applications for Space may be had from the Secretary or any of the Official Agents. These must be filled up and returned on or before the 1st of September 1894, to ensure the exhibits being entered in the Official Catalogue.

8. The nature of the articles which it is proposed to exhibit must be fully specified in the Form of Application for Space, and no article which is not clearly described in the Application Form will be allowed in the Exhibition without the special permission of the Directors.


9. The Directors reserve the right to refuse any exhibit without stating any reason for so doing.

10. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners or Official Agents are invited to communicate with the Secretary. The Directors will place at their disposal all information, plans, or documents that may be useful to them.


11. Applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner or Official Agents have been appointed will correspond direct with the Secretary.

12. The Directors will endeavour to obtain from the various railways, carriers, and steamship companies special terms for the conveyance of Exhibitors' goods to and from the Exhibition, and these arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.

13. All packages containing goods for the Exhibition must have painted on two sides the distinctive

mark  with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels for this purpose will be supplied to each Exhibitor applying for same.

14. Packages from foreign countries must likewise have painted on two sides the distinctive mark

 FOREIGN. They must also be marked in such a way as to show distinctly the name of the Exhibitor and the country from whence they came.

15. No case, counter, platform, screen, or partition, must (without special permission) exceed the following dimensions :—

Show cases and partitions	...	...	...	10ft. above the floor.
Counters	...	...	...	2ft. 6in. " "
Platforms	...	...	...	1ft. " "

16. Exhibitors may erect railings around their stands and provide canopies, subject to approval ; in every instance these railings and canopies must be within the area of the space allotted. In the case of machinery in motion, it is imperative that it be sufficiently railed.

17. The flooring must not be cut, altered, removed, or strengthened, except by sanction of the Executive Committee, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light, or project beyond the space allotted, or impede the view along the open spaces, or occasion injury or inconvenience to other Exhibitors.

19. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without permission ; and for covering counters, screens, or partitions a uniform material will be selected, which may be bought by Exhibitors at the building.

20. All signs or name boards, which must be new and clean and of approved size, must be placed to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee, and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black or maroon with gold letters.

21. All hand-bills, circulars, &c., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution in the Exhibition, must be printed at the Exhibition by the party to whom that special privilege has been granted by the Directors.

22. Cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival, under the supervision of the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, and all empty cases removed by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Directors cannot accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the buildings at the expense of the Exhibitors.

23. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance, and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition. The Directors reserve the right to impose a penalty for a breach of this regulation, and to order the removal of any attendant whose behaviour they consider unseemly.

24. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any portion of the space allotted to him, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Directors.

25. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the individual or firm signing the Application Form.

26. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling price of all articles exhibited for the information of visitors, to whom they may explain their exhibits; but they will in all cases be forbidden, unless special permission in writing has been obtained from the Directors, to invite or to allow visitors to purchase goods for removal at the time of purchase, the Exhibition being intended for the purpose of display. Orders can be taken within the Exhibition, but goods must be delivered from establishments outside. Special regulations will be made for perishable articles or goods manufactured in the Exhibition.
27. No exhibit, or part thereof, can be removed before the close of the Exhibition without the special permission of the Executive Committee. Exhibits not removed within fifteen days after the close of the Exhibition will be warehoused at the cost and risk of the owners, and whatever may remain after three months will be sold by auction, and the proceeds applied to defray expenses.
28. No goods will be received prior to the 1st of September 1894 without the special permission of the Directors, nor after the 1st of November, but arrangements may be made for motors, heavy machinery, boilers or any exhibit requiring under-building.
29. Special care will be required in cases where fire or gas is used by Exhibitors, and a responsible officer will be appointed to carry out the injunctions of the management in this respect. Exhibitors will require to effect their own insurance on their exhibits.
30. No explosives, or any substance which, in the judgment of the Directors, are dangerous, will be admitted, but they may be represented by models.
31. Spirits, oils, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be exhibited in solid and suitable vessels.
32. The Directors reserve to themselves the right of examining or testing any of the exhibits. If any damage or injury shall be occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, then the Exhibitor to whom such machine, implement, or article may belong shall be responsible for in the first instance, and shall besides indemnify and hold harmless the said Directors from or against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused.
33. No article exhibited may be copied, photographed, drawn, or reproduced in any manner without the special permission of the Exhibitor and of the Directors.
34. Photo. passes will be issued to Exhibitors whose exhibits will need daily personal attention, and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes be used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.
35. The Directors reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling and printing a Catalogue of Exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified.
36. The Directors do not undertake any responsibility for damage or loss, however caused.
37. The right to alter, amend, add to, or cancel any of these rules is reserved by the Directors.
38. All who become Exhibitors shall be held by so doing to signify their compliance with the whole of these regulations, together with such other regulations as the Directors may issue from time to time.
39. The Directors reserve the right to remove the exhibits and cancel the admission ticket of any one who does not conform with the regulations.
40. The Directors reserve the power to remove any exhibit from one part of the buildings to another should it in their judgment be incongruous or out of place.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBITS.

The following are the headings of the Classification:—

- | | |
|-------|---|
| GROUP | I.—Fine Arts (including Photography, Engravings, etc.). |
| „ | II.—Music and Musical Instruments. |
| „ | III.—Education and Apparatus for Physical Training. |
| „ | IV.—Furniture, Decoration, Fancy Goods. |
| „ | V.—Pottery and Glass. |
| „ | VI.—Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers. |
| „ | VII.—Paper, Printing, Bookbinding, and Stationery. |
| „ | VIII.—Textile Fabrics, Leather, India-rubber Goods, Clothing. |
| „ | IX.—Food, including Drinks. |
| „ | X.—Chemistry, Apparatus and Processes, Philosophical Instruments. |
| „ | XI.—Electricity. |
| „ | XII.—Gas and Lighting other than Electricity. |
| „ | XIII.—Heating and Cooking Apparatus. |

- GROUP XIV.—Cutlery, Ironmongery, Firearms, Military Weapons.
 „ XV.—Road Carriages, Bicycles, Tricycles, Ambulance.
 „ XVI.—Machinery, Machine Tools, Hydraulic Machines, and Machines for raising Heavy Weights; Elements of Machines; Furnaces.
 „ XVII.—Prime Movers, and means of distributing their Power; Railway Plant.
 „ XVIII.—Naval Architecture and Engineering.
 „ XIX.—Civil Engineering, Construction, and Architecture, Sanitary Appliances, Aeronautics, etc.
 „ XX.—Mining and Metallurgy, Minerals, Quarrying, and Fuel.
 „ XXI.—Agriculture, Horticulture, Arboriculture.
 „ XXII.—Fisheries.
 „ XXIII.—Women's Industries.
 „ XXIV.—Artisan Section.

N.B.—In Groups I, XXIII, and XXIV the space will be free. In all other groups the charge will be at the minimum rate of 2s. per foot.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS.

- Class 1.—Sculpture.
 Class 2.—Oil paintings.
 Class 3.—Water-colour drawings.
 Class 4.—Etchings and engravings.
 Class 5.—Works in black and white.
 Class 6.—Architectural drawings.
 Class 7.—Photographs.
 Class 8.—Archaeology.
 Class 8½.—Philatology.

GROUP II.

MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

- Class 9.—Organs, harmoniums.
 Class 10.—Pianofortes.
 Class 11.—Harps.
 Class 12.—Ancient, rare, and valuable instruments.
 Class 13.—Solo, orchestral, and military instruments.
 Class 14.—Musical apparatus and instruments.
 Class 15.—Books on methods of teaching music.
 Class 16.—Music, engraving and printing.

GROUP III.

EDUCATION AND APPARATUS FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

- Class 17.—*Crèches and Infant Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; games, toys, Kindergarten amusements; models and appliances for teaching; examples of school work.
 Class 18.—*Primary and Secondary Schools*—Apparatus and fittings; models and appliances for teaching; text-books, diagrams, and examples; specimens of school work.
 Class 19.—*Science and Technical School Appliances*—Apparatus and fittings for elementary trade teaching in schools; apparatus and models for science instruction in schools; diagrams, copies, text-books, apparatus, and examples used in schools for teaching handicrafts; models, plans, and designs for the fitting-up of workshops and technical schools; specimens of work done in schools.
 Class 20.—*Art Teaching*—Apparatus, models, and fittings for art instruction; diagrams, copies, text-books; specimens of drawing, painting, modelling, designing.
 Class 21.—*Schools for the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb*—Books, apparatus, and examples of teaching; specimens of work.
 Class 22.—*Physical Training and Sports*—Gymnastic apparatus for exercise, drill, etc.; apparatus for cricket, football, tennis, golf, curling, etc.

GROUP IV.

FURNITURE, DECORATION, FANCY GOODS.

- Class 23.—*Furniture and Upholstery*—Household furniture; office and library furniture; church furniture; inlaid and carved furniture; upholstery; the nursery and accessories.

- Class 24.—*House Decoration applied to Rooms*—Decorated and furnished rooms; japanned-ware; cornices, brackets, screens, picture-frames, mirrors, parquet flooring, and wood-panelling; wooden overmantels.
- Class 25.—*Wall Coverings*—Wall papers; leather and canvas embossed wall coverings; wall tapestry.
- Class 26.—*Artistic and Ornamental Metal Work*—Artistic and ornamental metal work for house decorations and furnishing; ornamental overmantels.
- Class 27.—*Marble Furniture*—Marble furniture, staircases, overmantels; marble wall decoration.
- Class 28.—*Basket Work and Basket Furniture*—Basket chairs, tables, and sofas; baskets for travelling purposes; baskets for house use; clothes baskets; and all other basket-ware.
- Class 29.—*Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking-sticks*.
- Class 30.—*Stained Glass for Window Decoration*—Stained and enamelled, cut and engraved, window glass.
- Class 31.—*Fancy Articles for House Decoration*.
- Class 32.—*Brushes and Combs*—Toilet brushes; combs of all kinds; toilet cases and bags; brushes for household use; stable and horse brushes; brooms; boot-brushing machines.
- Class 33.—*Trunks and Portmanteaux*—Trunks and portmanteaux of all kinds; bags for travelling, outdoor, and household use; patent fastenings for trunks and bags.

GROUP V.

POTTERY AND GLASS.

- Class 34.—*Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, Terra Cotta and Stoneware, Architectural Pottery*—Fireclay goods, crucibles, pots, furnaces, chemical stoneware, plain and enamelled encaustic tiles, stoneware.
- Class 35.—*Porcelain, Majolica, Artistic Pottery*—Pottery, porcelain, china, earthenware for table or toilet use and for decorations; Majolica, Wedgwood, and Palissy ware; artistic pottery of all kinds.
- Class 36.—*Crown, Sheet, and Plate Glass*—Glass used in construction and for mirrors; window glass; plate glass.
- Class 37.—*Bottle and Table Glass*—Bottles and bottle glass; patent stoppers and patent bottles for aerated waters; chemical and pharmaceutical glassware, vials, and bottles; table glass of all kinds; cut and engraved glass.
- Class 38.—*Artistic Glass for House Decoration, Plaques, etc.*—Decorative glass of all kinds; painted glass; cameo and intaglio in glass.

GROUP VI.

JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, WATCHES, ETC.

- Class 39.—*Jewellery and Personal Ornaments*—Gold and silver jewellery and ornaments, inlaid, filigree; diamond jewellery; gems and precious stones; rings and chains.
- Class 40.—*Gold and Silver Work*—Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, both ancient and modern; shields, trophies, flasks, and cups, and other samples of work; medals, dies, gold leaf.
- Class 41.—*Clocks*—Chronometers, astronomical clocks, church and turret clocks, clocks of ancient design, clocks for household and general use; hour glasses, sun dials, metronomes, watchmen's clocks.
- Class 42.—*Time Signals*—Methods of controlling clocks; apparatus for the distribution and signalling of time.
- Class 43.—*Watches and Chronometers*—Machine and hand-made watches; examples illustrative of the stages of manufacture of watches and chronometers; keyless chronographs; repeating, calendar, and other forms of watches.

GROUP VII.

PAPER, PRINTING, AND STATIONERY.

- Class 44.—*Paper, and Materials for Manufacture of Paper*—Paper of all kinds, wrapping, writing, drawing, printing; mounting boards, millboards, papier maché, imitation of leather and wood, etc.; tracing paper, tracing cloth.
- Class 45.—*Letter-press and other Printing*—Specimens of printed and illustrated books; samples of type-printing by hand and machine; lithographic printing, colour printing, copper-plate printing; specimens of ruling; specimens of commercial book printing and billheads; posters and printing of same.
- Class 46.—*Bookbinding*—Bookbinding in every form; samples of special designs for bindings; bound books, account books, etc.

- Class 47.—*Artists' Materials and Instruments*—Easels, stools, palettes, palette knives, drawing boards, drawing instruments, pencils, brushes, colours and varnishes, water-bottles; new inventions in connection with the same.
- Class 48.—*Writing Materials and Stationery*—Stationery for the desk; stationers' articles, pens, pencils, inkstands; playing cards; typewriters, manifold writers, copying presses, sealing wax.

GROUP VIII.

TEXTILE FABRICS, LEATHER, INDIA-RUBBER GOODS, CLOTHING.

- Class 49.—*Raw Materials*—Cotton, flax, jute, hemp, wool, silk.
- Class 50.—*Textile Materials*—Woven fabrics, wire cloth, sieve cloth, asbestos fibre (spun and woven), mats and matting, cotton yarns, sheetings and shirtings, cotton fabrics, dyed and printed cottons and muslins, linen yarns and threads, linen fabrics manufactured from jute, yarns, bagging, carpeting, rugs.
Floorecloth, oilcloth, linoleum, yarns and worsteds, wool fabrics, broad-cloth, coatings, flannel, blankets, rugs and shawls, merinoes, cashmere, serges, dress goods of wool and cotton mixture, tweeds and other woollen materials.
Carpets of all kinds; felted goods; printed and embossed woollen cloths; silk and silk fabrics of all kinds.
- Class 51.—*Gutta-percha, India-rubber*—Gutta-percha and India-rubber goods and manufactures; waterproof clothing.
- Class 52.—*Leather and Shoe-making*—Leather of all kinds (except driving bands for engines); boots and shoes; trunks and bags; fancy leather work.
- Class 53.—*Dyeing and Tanning Materials*.
- Class 54.—*Felt-making and Hat-making*—Materials used in manufacture of straw, felt, and silk hat-making; process of hat-making shown in operation; manufactured hats or caps of all kinds.
- Class 55.—*Lace-making*—Laces of all kinds; manufactures of lace by machinery or hand.
- Class 56.—*Costumes for all Ages and Climates*—Costumes of all kinds; clothing, ladies' mantles, caps, gloves, millinery, furs, and skins; men's and youths' clothing of all kinds.
- Class 57.—*Sewing Machines, Knitting Machines, Weaving Machines not requiring power*.

GROUP IX.

FOOD, INCLUDING DRINKS.

- Class 58.—*Grain and Raw Materials*—Samples of grain of all kinds; casts of vegetables, grass seeds, and other seeds; flour, oatflour, oatmeal, and all other meals; pearl barley, etc.
- Class 59.—*Manufactured Articles of Food*—Bread, biscuits, cakes, and confectionery; mustard, gelatine, isinglass, starch, arrowroot, sugar, syrups.
- Class 60.—*Preserved Food, including Fish Products*—Tinned meat; smoked, salted, compressed animal food; honey; tinned, dried, and compressed fruit and vegetables; food for infants; food for invalids; concentrated foods of all kinds.
- Class 61.—*Beer, Wines, and Spirits*—Beer, ale, and porter in casks or bottled; colonial, foreign, and English wines, whisky, brandy, liqueurs, gin, rum, cordials, bitters, cider, perry; other fruit wines; apparatus for manufacture of same in coopers' works, stills, etc.
- Class 62.—*Aërated Waters, Mineral Waters*—Soda and aërated waters; natural mineral water; manufactured mineral waters.
- Class 63.—*Coffee, Chocolate, Tea, Apparatus used in the Process of Infusion*.
- Class 64.—*Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes; Machinery and Appliances for Manufacture of same*.

GROUP X.

CHEMISTRY AND APPARATUS; PROCESSES AND APPLIANCES CONNECTED WITH APPLIED CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS; PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

- Class 65.—*Inorganic Products, Acids, and Alkalies*—Mineral, sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric acids; ammonia and other alkalies, potassium, sodium, magnesium; printing, and writing inks; bleaching agents, salts, white lead; paints and pigments, phosphorus, sulphur, selenium, bromine, iodine, kelp, charcoal; disinfectants; yeast and baking powders.
- Class 66.—*Organic Products, Coal and Wood, Tar Products, Oils, Soaps, Varnishes*—Creosote, wood spirit, pyroligneous acids; oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources; refined oils; lubricating oils; candles, soaps, and detergents; varnishes, resins, dyes and colours, yellow, red prussiate of potash, Prussian blue, cyanide of potassium.
- Class 67.—*Chemical Apparatus*—Chemical apparatus of all kinds; balances, scales, and graduated beams; laboratory fittings and instruments and apparatus.

- Class 68.—*Pharmaceutical Products*, including perfumes of all kinds.
- Class 69.—*Optical Apparatus*—Optical and thermotic instruments and apparatus; lenses and prisms; spectacles and eye glasses; field and opera glasses.
- Class 70.—*Instruments (except Naval)*—Astronomical instruments and accessories, transits, equatorials, etc.; instruments for surveying; levelling instruments and apparatus; meteorological instruments; thermometers, barometers, hygrometers; rain gauges, maps, weather bulletins; mathematical machines, calculating machines, viameters, pedometers; weights, measures, and weighing machines; biological instruments; spectroscopes and accessories for spectrum analysis.
- Class 71.—*Photographic Apparatus*—Processes, gelatine, bromide, plate-making; printing processes, silver, carbon, woodbury-type, platinotype, etc.; cameras, shutters, changing boxes, slides, tents, lamps, etc.

GROUP XI.

ELECTRICITY.

- Class 72.—*Generators*—Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries; thermo-electric battery.
- Class 73.—*Conductors*—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; aerial wires and underground cables, insulators, and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections, pipes, tubes, troughs, electric light leads.
- Class 74.—*Testing and Measuring Apparatus*—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, voltmeters, current meters.
- Class 75.—*Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus*—Needle instruments, A. B. C. instruments, sound instruments, Morse instruments, type printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones and fittings, microphones, lightning conductors and protectors.
- Class 76.—*Electric Lighting Apparatus*—Lamps, resistance coils, cutouts, safety catches, switches fittings for lamps.
- Class 77.—*Distribution or Utilisation of Power*—Electric railways, electric motors, boats, tricycles, and other conveyances driven by electricity; systems of distribution; domestic electric lighting applied to apartments.
- Class 78.—*Electric Signalling*—Fire and burglar alarm; railway, ship, and time tables; water level and wind indicators; tell-tales, electric clocks, and chronoscopes.
- Class 79.—*Electro-Thermic Apparatus*.

GROUP XII.

GAS AND LIGHTING (OTHER THAN ELECTRICITY).

- Class 80.—*Coal and other Gas*—Manufacture, purification, storage, and distillation of coal gas; treatment of residue; water gas, oil gas, carburetted air.
- Class 81.—*Tests and Photometrical Apparatus*—Chemical tests, standards of light, measurement of light.
- Class 82.—*Burners and Fittings*—Gas fittings; burners for illuminating gas, globes and brackets, reflectors, and other methods of imparting greater light; gas meters, regulators, governors; methods of lighting gas.
- Class 83.—*Candle Holders and fittings* of all kinds.
- Class 84.—*Lamps for Oil and Spirits*—Lamps for burning oil; safety lamps, firemen's lamps, railway lamps.

GROUP XIII.

HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.

- Class 85.—*Stoves for Coal, Gas, or Oil; Grates, Ranges, Heating Apparatus, &c.*
- Class 86.—*Cooking and Pantry Utensils*—Tinware and enamel-ware used in cooking and storing food.

GROUP XIV.

CUTLERY AND IRONMONGERY, FIREARMS, MILITARY WEAPONS.

- Class 87.—*Cutlery and Hand-tools*—Hand-tools and instruments of every description used by artificers; cutlery for table use; knives, penknives, scissors, razors, and implements sold by cutlers.
- Class 88.—*Surgical Instruments and Appliances*.
- Class 89.—*Hardware and Hollow-ware*—Metal hollow-ware, screws, nails, spikes, bolts, locks, and latches; hinges; pulleys for house fittings; window and door furniture; plumbers' and gasfitters' hardware; ship's hardware; saddler's hardware; harness fittings.

Class 90.—*Galvanised Ironwork and Wirework.*

Class 91.—*Pewter and Britannia Metal, German Silver, Nickel-ware, Bronze, Solder.*

Class 92.—*Ordnance, Small-Arms and Weapons; also Sporting Guns*—Heavy guns and means of working them; gun carriages and accessories; siege, field, and mountain guns; machine and automatic guns; shell and shot, fuses and detonators; guns, rifles, and pistols; swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and ammunition.

GROUP XV.

ROAD CARRIAGES, BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, AMBULANCE.

Class 93.—*Road Carriages and Accessories*—Pleasure and travelling carriages; cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, and carts; carriage lamps; carriage fittings; methods and means of propulsion; perambulators.

Class 94.—*Bicycles, Tricycles, and Accessories*—Cycles of every description, and fittings for same.

Class 95.—*Saddlery and Harness*—Horse clothing, whips, spurs; means and methods of breaking-in horses; disengaging appliances for run-away horses; horse-shoes; methods of roughing horses; horse clippers; grooming apparatus.

Class 96.—*Ambulance*—Ambulance carriages, stretchers; aid to sick and wounded in war; aid to sick and wounded in peace; furniture and fittings for sick-room; bath chairs.

GROUP XVI.

MACHINERY, MACHINE TOOLS, HYDRAULIC MACHINES, AND MACHINES FOR RAISING WEIGHTS; ELEMENTS OF MACHINES; FURNACES.

Class 97.—*Metal-working Machines*—Machinery for the manufacture of rivets, nails, bolts, screws, tacks, pins, and needles; machines for planing, drilling, slotting, turning, shaping, boring, punching, stamping, and cutting-metal; wheel cutting and dividing machines; emery wheels, drills, gauges, and dies.

Class 98.—*Steam Hammers*—Steam, trip, and other hammers; anvils, forges, bellows.

Class 99.—*Wood-working Machines*—Machines for planing, sawing, turning, veneering, and grooving; machines for tonguing, cutting, moulding, stamping, carving, cask-making, cask-cutting.

Class 100.—*Stone-working Machines*—Machines for sawing, planing, dressing, shaping, and polishing stones; sand blast, grindstones.

Class 101.—*Watch-making Machinery*—Lathes and mandrils; wheel-cutting engines; machine tools used in the manufacture of watches and watch cases; also hand-tools and gauges.

Class 102.—*Machines for coining Metals*—Drop-die and stamping machines.

Class 103.—*Textile Machinery*—Machines for the manufacture of silk goods, cotton goods, woollen goods, carpets, tapestry, jute, linen goods; lace machines; embroidery, hair, and ribbon machines; leather, boot, and shoe-making machines; machines for making buttons, rope, twine, and miscellaneous fibrous materials; floorcloth, kemptulicon, wire cloth, and netting machines; India-rubber and asbestos machines.

Class 104.—*Washing Machines*—Machines for washing, scouring, ironing, drying, cleaning, and dyeing.

Class 105.—*Paper-making Machinery*—Washing, beating, and bleaching machines; agitators, strainers, moulds.

Class 106.—*Printing Machinery*—Type-casting machines and apparatus for stereotyping and electrotyping; type-setting, printing, stamping, embossing, and lithographic machines; bookbinding machines; paper-folding machines; paper and card-cutting machines; paper-box machines; envelope machines; wall-paper printing machines; steel pen and pencil machines.

Class 107.—*Machinery used in the Manufacture of Glass and Pottery*—Bricks, pottery, drain-pipes, tiles, and artificial stone machines; furnaces, moulds, and blow-pipes for making glass and glassware; machines for grinding, cutting, and polishing glass.

Class 108.—*Cranes and Other Lifting Apparatus; Hydraulic Machines and Presses*—Pumps and apparatus for lifting and moving liquids (air or gas); blowers and ventilators; hydraulic engines, accumulators, cranes, jacks, presses, elevators, lifts; pile-driving machines.

Class 109.—*Sugar and Sweetmeat Machinery*—Sugar-refining machinery; sweetmeat-making machines.

Class 110.—*Baking and Machinery*—Bread and biscuit or pie machinery of all kinds.

Class 111.—*Machines for the Manufacture of Aerated Waters*—Machinery of all kinds for the manufacture of soda and aerated waters; bottling and corking apparatus; ice-making machines.

Class 112.—*Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus*—Steam fire-engines; hand, chemical, compressed air fire-engines; hose, ladders, fire escapes.

- Class 113.—*Weighing Machines for Commercial Purposes*—Beam and scale machines; machines for weighing trucks and carts; weighing machines of all kinds (other than chemical and other scientific balances).
- Class 114.—*Furnaces for Manufacturing Purposes*—Furnaces and moulding machines; bloom-squeezers; blowing fans; apparatus for casting metal, Bessimer, Siemens, Martin, and other processes.
- Class 115.—*Machine, Tools, and Apparatus for Mining and Extractive Arts*—Rock drills; well and shaft boring machines; machines and apparatus for working and hauling coal; coal-washing machines; machines used for crushing, grinding, sorting, and dressing; breakers, stamps, mills, pans, screens, sieves, grigs, amalgamators, and concentrators.
- Class 116.—*Machines and Apparatus for Chemical Manufactures*—Electroplating; paint and powder mills; soap and candle making machinery; plant for manufacturing sulphuric and other acids.

GROUP XVII.

PRIME MOVERS AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER; RAILWAY PLANT.

- Class 117.—*Steam Engines and Boilers*—Boilers; fixed and portable steam engines; methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation.
- Class 118.—*Gas and Hot Air Engines; Compressed Air Engines*—Gas engines; hot air engines; air compressors; compressed air engines; vapour engines.
- Class 119.—*Turbines, Water-wheels, Hydraulic Rams, Windmills*—Means of utilising wave power, hydraulic rams, water pressure engines, windmills, solar engines.
- Class 120.—*Means of Transmitting Power and Accessories of Engines and Boilers*—Belting, pulleys, shafts, gearing, clutches, fire feeders, smoke-consuming apparatus, valves and valve gear steam joints, governors, injectors, pumps, bearings, lubricators, indicators, gauges.
- Class 121.—*Rails, Switches, Signalling Apparatus for Rail or Tramways*—Crossings, turntables, communications in trams and with trams, modes of water-supply, signals and points, fixed and rolling stock for tramways.
- Class 122.—*Brakes, Hand and Automatic*—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam, electrical.
- Class 123.—*Atmospheric Railways and Portable Railways*—Rope railways and tramways; pneumatic railways.

GROUP XVIII.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING.

- Class 124.—*Ship and Boat building*—Models of ships and vessels of all kinds; also of boats for commerce or pleasure.
- Class 125.—*Construction*—Materials used in the construction of wood, iron, or steel vessels, armour plating, submarine armour, sternpost, &c.
- Class 126.—*Ship's Fittings*—Masts, sails, canvas and rope, wire rigging, anchors and chains, boat-lowering apparatus, pumping and ventilating apparatus, winches and capstans, steering gear, indicators and engine-room telegraphs, compasses, sextants, quadrants, repeating circles, ships' logs, instruments connected with ships and machinery.
- Class 127.—*Marine Propulsion*—Marine engines, full size and in models, from their first introduction to the present time; propellers, paddles, hydraulic propulsion, shafting, and gear.
- Class 128.—*Life-saving apparatus*—Life-boats, life-rafts, deck-seats, belts, and life-saving clothing of all kinds.
- Class 129.—*Armament*—Heavy guns and fittings; torpedoes, torpedo catchers, machine guns.

GROUP XIX.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, CONSTRUCTION AND ARCHITECTURE, SANITARY APPLIANCES, AERONAUTICS.

- Class 130.—*Road-sweeping Machines*—Rollers; apparatus for removing mud or snow; water-carts, &c.; construction and maintenance of roads and streets.
- Class 131.—*Bridges and Viaducts*—Models, plans, apparatus, used in construction; sub-marine construction.
- Class 132.—*Docks and Harbours*—Plans and designs, diving apparatus, dredging machines, pile-drivers, caissons; hydraulic apparatus for working docks.
- Class 133.—*Lighthouses*—Models and plans of lighthouses.
- Class 134.—*House Construction and Building Materials (other than Stone)*—Fire-proof structures; materials for sanitary house construction, roofs, walls, damp courses, solid floors, cements, damp-proof wall coverings.
- Class 135.—*Water Supply and Sewerage*—Meters, filters, water fittings, house drains; their construction and ventilation; water and earth closets; ventilators, lavatories, baths, and bath fittings.

Class 136.—*Military Engineering*—Models of bridges and fortifications, intrenching tools, field kitchens, field telegraphs, camp and bivouacking appliances, military clothing and accoutrements, transport arrangements, explosives for demolitions, submarine mine cases, and relative electrical apparatus, aeronautics.

GROUP XX.

MINING AND METALLURGY, MINERALS, QUARRYING, AND FUEL.

Class 137.—*Coal*—Anthracite and bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seam; bitumen, kerosene, and other oil shales; pressed coal and coke.

Class 138.—*Building and other Stone*—Rough, hewn, sawn or polished stone; white, black, or coloured marbles; granite, and other ornamental stones in blocks or slabs; lithographic stones; hones, grindstones, whetstones.

Class 139.—*Iron, Lead, Copper Ore, etc.*—Iron ores; copper and lead ores.

Class 140.—*Pig-iron, Wrought-iron, and Steel*—Iron and steel in pig, ingot, bars, plates, and sheets.

Class 141.—*Lead, Copper, Zinc, Tin, and Brass in Process of Manufacture*—Lead, graphite, copper in cakes, tiles, ingots, bars; tin, zinc, antimony, bismuth, brass, gun metal.

Class 142.—*Gold, Silver, Platinum*—Samples of reef and alluvial gold and silver ores; gems and precious stones; collections of minerals.

N.B.—*Machinery and appliances used in the production or manufacture of the above will be placed in the Machinery Section.*

GROUP XXI.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, AND ARBORICULTURE.

Class 143.—*Field Implements*—Ploughs, cultivators, harrows, rollers, presses, spades, forks, hoes, draining tools, sowing machines for grain and other farm seeds, manual distributors, reapers, mowers, binders, root thinners and raisers, potato planters.

Class 144.—*Barn and Farmyard Implements*—Traction and other agricultural engines; thrashing machines, winnowers, grain and seed cleaners and dressers; hay and straw elevators; trussers, compressors, root and chaffcutters; grist mills, crop dryers, sheep dippers; barn requisites.

Class 145.—*Dairy and Poultry Farm Appliances and Bee-keeping*—Complete working dairies; dairy appliances, implements and utensils, cream separators, churns, cheesemaking apparatus, incubators, apiarian appliances.

Class 146.—*Farm and Dairy Produce*—All grain, roots and seeds; dairy produce, butter, cheese, preservatives, colouring.

Class 147.—*Agricultural Construction*—Models, plans, and designs for farm buildings; silos, rick stands, byre and stable fittings and requisites; field and other gates, hurdles, fencings, etc.

Class 148.—*Manures, Cattle Food, etc.*—Artificial manures, cattle and poultry foods, sheep dips, materials, processes, etc.

Class 149.—*Horticulture and Floriculture*—Ornamental trees, shrubs, coniferae, flowers, ferns; illustrations of and materials used in floral designs, etc.; hothouses, conservatories, vineries, garden implements, vases, flower pots, etc.; borderings for walks and flower beds, park seats, chairs, garden statuary, fountains, rustic arbours, houses, chairs, bridges, etc.

Class 150.—*Arboriculture*—Timber and trunks of trees, abnormal growth; specimens of barks, leaves, flowers, and seeds; ship timber, shingles, laths, staves; wood for street paving; ornamental woods used in design and furniture; dye woods; preservation of timber; illustrations of planting and protecting forests; collections, illustrations, and descriptions of destructive insects.

GROUP XXII.

FISHERIES, INCLUDING NATURAL HISTORY BEARING THEREON.

Class 151.—Nets, rods, tackles, weirs, dams, passes; fish-breeding ponds and sluices; vessels for transporting ova and spawn; fish culture.

GROUP XXIII.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRY.

Class 152.—*Needlework and Knitting*—Plain needlework; ladies' and children's underclothing; white embroidery on muslin and linen; plain knitting, fancy knitting, art embroidery.

Class 153.—*Mechanical Work*—Straw and basket work; brush making; filigree work; feather dressing; spinning, glove making, flower making, toy making; fishing tackle and fly dressing; bookbinding.

Class 154.—*Decorative Work and Furnishings, Carving on Wood, etc.*—Wall decorations; curtains, furniture screens, carved fret or painted work, brass work.

Class 155.—*Painting, Drawing, and Engraving*—Painting on fabrics, china, glass; missal painting; Christmas card and fan painting; wood and steel engraving; lithography; designs for wall and floor coverings; designs for art embroidery, etc.

GROUP XXIV.

ARTISAN SECTION.

Class 156.—Specimens of handicraft of all kinds of work executed by artisans, apprentices, and pupils of Technical schools; models, drawings, carvings, castings, etc., etc.

Ordered, that the Prospectus be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1893.

No. 4950.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Opium Act, (I of) 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct as follows:—

"In condition 5 of Form A directed in Notification No. 6292 at page 773 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1892, Part I, to be appended to the rules made under the said section as a form for a special license to be granted under No. 6 (a) of the said rules to medical practitioners, for the figures and words '10 tolas 4 ozs.' therein, there shall be substituted the following, viz.:

'two tolas.'

No. 4978.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with reference to the rules made under the said section and published in the Notification specified in the margin to regulate the transport of explosives within the Port of Aden, to make the following rule, and to direct that it be added to rule (f) of the said rules:

No. 9724 B at *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889, Part I, 1083.

Rule to be added to Rule (f).

"Provided that safety cartridges not exceeding 4,000 in quantity may be landed in such manner as the Port Officer may direct, and shall be deposited in accordance with rule (d)."

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 5014.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Panvel Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for laying water pipes for Panvel water works, in the villages of Koprol and Waje, taluka Panvel, Kolaba district; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring gunthas 13 and annas 8, specified below, is required within the aforesaid villages of Koprol and Waje:—

Survey No.	Area.	Rate.	Assessment.	Land required.		Name of the Occupant.	Boundaries.			
				Land in Area.	Assessment.		East.	South.	West.	North.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11 Varkas of Koprol.	A. g. a. 3 12 4	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. 10 2 0	A. g. a. 0 0 4	.....	Laxmibai kom Balaji Mahadeo Pandit.	Kharif land belonging to Jannardan Laxuman Meshandale.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.	Varkas land belonging to Antaji Vinayak Karandikar.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.
13 Pôt No. 3 of Koprol.	1 29 4	4 7 0	7 11 0	0 2 8	0 4 5	Laxmibai kom Balaji Mahadeo Pandit.	Kharif and belonging to Ramchandra Raghunath.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.	Kharif land belonging to Antaji Vinayak Karandikar.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.
17 Pôt No. 1 of Koprol.	2 35 4	4 14 6	14 2 0	0 2 4	0 4 5	Laxmibai kom Balaji Mahadeo Pandit.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.	Kharif land belonging to Raghunath Wasudeo Dandekar.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.
17 Pôt No. 3 of Koprol.	0 13 4	4 7 0	1 7 6	0 2 4	0 4 0	Laxmibai kom Balaji Mahadeo Pandit.	Boundary of the village of Nera.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.
24 Varkas of Koprol.	2 4 0	0 3 6	0 7 6	0 0 12	0 0 1	Laxmibai kom Balaji Mahadeo Pandit.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.	Kharif land belonging to the same occupant.	Varkas land belonging to the same occupant.
59 Pôt No. 1 of Waje.	0 37 0	4 11 0	4 5 6	0 5 8	0 10 4	Hari Dhonedeo Vais hampayan.	Varkas land, Survey No. 98.	Varkas land, Survey No. 98.	Varkas land, Survey No. 59.	Varkas land, Survey No. 104.

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

No. 5018.—The Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules under sections 8 and 11 of the Petroleum Act, 1886, in modification and continuation of the rules made under the said sections and published in the Notifications noted in the margin:—

Nos. 2743 and 2743 A of 22nd April 1890, at pages 341–348 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1890, Part I.

Rules under Section 8.

1. To clause (5) of No. 2 of the rules made under section 8 of the said Act and published by Notification No. 2743 of 22nd April 1890, there shall be added the following, viz.:—

“and ‘petroleum in bulk’ means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having the capacity of 300 gallons or upwards.”

2. To No. 18 of the said rules there shall be added the following, viz.:—

“(II). When petroleum is imported in bulk its removal shall be effected between sunrise and sunset, either directly from the ship to the shore, by means of a hose or wrought-iron pipe, or in barges duly certified under Rule 6 (5) (b) of the rules made under section 11 for the transport of petroleum in bulk. Petroleum so landed, unless in portable tanks, or in portable receptacles, shall be pumped into storage tanks, and when the ship or certified barge has finished discharging, the pipes shall immediately be emptied by means of a supplementary pump on shore. When the ship or certified barge has not finished discharging by sunset, arrangements must be made by means of a valve for preventing the escape of any of the oil left in the pipe.”

3. For No. 22 of the said rules there shall be substituted the following, viz.:—

“22. The number of samples to be selected of each brand or quality contained in the cargo shall be as follows:—

(1).—*Certificated Petroleum.*

(a) in cases. One sample for every 15,000 cases, or fraction of 15,000 cases.

(b) (i) in bulk or in tanks, or
(ii) in hogsheads, casks or drums and declared to be of uniform quality. One sample for every 120,000 gallons or part of 120,000 gallons, whether contained in a single compartment or tank, or in a number of compartments, tanks, hogsheads, casks or drums forming a single consignment of the same brand or quality.

(2).—*Uncertificated Petroleum.*

(a) in cases. One sample for every 10,000 cases, or fraction of 10,000 cases.

(b) (i) in bulk or in tanks, or
(ii) in hogsheads, casks or drums and declared to be of uniform quality.

One sample for every 80,000 gallons or part of 80,000 gallons, whether contained in a single compartment or tank, or in number of compartments, tanks, hogsheads, casks or drums forming a single consignment of the same brand or quality.

4. Before paragraph 2 of No. 25 of the said rules there shall be inserted the following, viz.:—

“When the consignment is imported in cases.”

And in the said paragraph after the word “shall” the word “thereupon” shall be omitted.

There shall be added to the said paragraph the following, viz.:—

“When the consignment is imported in bulk, should the Testing Officer think a further test necessary, the Chief Customs Officer, after the contents of the tank from which the original sample was taken have been duly stirred, shall forward a second sample, and, until receipt of the Testing Officer’s further report, shall prevent the landing of any portion of the contents of the tank in question. Should the report of the second sample prove unsatisfactory, the Chief Customs Officer shall treat as dangerous the whole contents of the tank in question.”

Rules under Section 11.

1. To No. 1 of the rules made under section 11 of the said Act and published by Notification No. 2743 A of 22nd April 1890, there shall be added the following, viz.:—

“(4) Petroleum in bulk means petroleum in any vessel or receptacle having the capacity of 300 gallons or upwards.”

2. In Rule 3 of the said rules made under the said section 11, after clause (b) and before the proviso, there shall be added the following, viz.:—

(A). Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing rules the Local Government may, in its discretion, and subject to such conditions as it may prescribe, grant a license for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum in a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Local Government. The capacity in gallons shall be conspicuously marked on every storage-tank or other receptacle in such place.

(B). Any tank or receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk that may be erected, with the written consent of the Trustees and in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Local Government, on the land vesting in or held by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay shall be deemed to be a place in respect of which a license for the possession of petroleum has been granted under these rules.

(C). Wharves at which petroleum in bulk is to be landed must be notified in the *Government Gazette* under the Sea Customs Act as landing places for non-dangerous petroleum.

3. For No. 6 of the said rules made under the said section 11 there shall be substituted the following, viz. :—

Transport in bulk of dangerous petroleum prohibited.

Special license necessary for transport of dangerous petroleum.

(3) For the transport of petroleum other than dangerous in quantities exceeding 500 gallons, licenses, either general or special, may be granted.

(4) Licenses for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk shall be granted only if the petroleum to be transported is packed in air-tight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or is contained in bottles securely stopped and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

(5) Licenses may be granted for the transport in bulk of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum,

(a) by rail, if the petroleum is contained in tank-wagons or portable tanks approved by the railway administration over whose line it is intended to transport it,

(b) by steamer or barge if the vessel is certified to be fit for the service by an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf,

(c) by carts, if the carts are certified to be fit for such transport by an officer appointed by the Local Government for this purpose,

on such arrangements as may be approved by Government being made for freeing from gas, tanks, railway-wagons, steamers, barges and carts in which petroleum has been stored or carried in bulk.

(6). (a) General licenses for a period of twelve months may be issued for the transport in bulk of petroleum, other than dangerous, by rail by road or by water, and for the transport of petroleum otherwise than in bulk by cart only. Such licenses shall authorise the holders to transport any petroleum *bonâ fide* their own property without restriction as to destination or quantity.

(b) The holder of a general license with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover thereof shall issue a pass in Form G appended to these rules, which shall specify the places from and to which the petroleum is to be conveyed and the quantity of petroleum covered by the pass.

6. (1) The transport of dangerous petroleum in bulk is absolutely prohibited.

(2) No dangerous petroleum shall be transported without a special license.

Each pass shall be numbered and the number of the general license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart, or in some other conspicuous manner.

(7) Special licenses for the transport of petroleum shall, unless earlier revoked by competent authority, be in force for such period not exceeding six months from the date of the grant thereof as shall be fixed by Government or by the officer who grants the same.

(8) Every special license for the transport of petroleum shall specify the places from and to which respectively the petroleum is to be conveyed, the quantity of petroleum covered by the license and the time for which the license is in force.

4. In No. 12 of the said rules under the said section 11 all after the words "grant thereof" shall be omitted.

5. To No. 14 of the said rules there shall be added the following, viz. :—

"(7) General license for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road or by water for 12 months . . . Rs. 100."

6. The subjoined schedule of forms shall be substituted for the present Forms A to D.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

License to possess dangerous Petroleum to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

No.

Fee, Rs. . . .

License is hereby granted to for the storage in the place described below, of gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed on the reverse.

This license shall continue in force for one year from the date thereof, and may be renewed on application being made for this purpose not less than fifteen days previous to the expiry of the said year.

Description of premises above referred to :—

(Signed)

Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

When the amount of petroleum does not exceed forty gallons { or Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.
or Resident, Aden.
or District Magistrate.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM A.

Rules.

[Here enter Rules Nos. 1 to 5, both inclusive, and No. 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Act.]

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the following conditions :—

1. No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the premises in respect of which this license is granted.

2. Every case (or tin, &c.) in which the petroleum is contained must bear a label as required by section 7 of the Act.

3. No vessel containing petroleum shall be opened and no oil shall be drawn from any vessel within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

4. No smoking, fire or light in any form shall be permitted at any time within the said building.

5. If Government, or the officer who grants this license, requires the holder of this license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs which may, in the opinion of Government, or of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the premises in respect of which this license is granted, the holder of this license shall execute the same within such period, not being less than one week from the date of the receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

6. The license-holder shall not deliver any quantity of the petroleum covered by this license exceeding three gallons to any person who does not hold a license to possess the same under section 5 or 6 of the Act. If he delivers any quantity thereof not exceeding three gallons to any person, he shall observe the provisions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which such petroleum must be contained.

—
FORM B.

Special License to transport dangerous Petroleum to be granted under section 5 or section 6 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

No.

Fee, Rs....

License is hereby given to _____ of _____ under section _____ of the Petroleum Act, 1886, to transport cases (or tins, &c., as the case may be) containing in all _____ gallons of dangerous petroleum from _____ to _____ subject to the rules and conditions prescribed on the reverse, and by the following route, namely :—

The amount of petroleum in each case (or tin &c.) is stated below :—

This license shall continue in force only till the _____ day of _____ 189 .

(Signed)

Secretary to Government.

When the amount of petroleum does not exceed forty gallons { or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay. or Resident, Aden. or District Magistrate.

—
ENDORSEMENT ON FORM B.

Rules.

[Here enter Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Act.]

i.—183

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the following conditions :—

1. The petroleum shall be contained in vessels labelled in accordance with section 7 of the Act.

2. The petroleum shall be carried (here describe mode or modes of conveyance).

3. When the petroleum is carried by steamer it shall be stowed in such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer or any officer appointed by him in writing in this behalf.

4. When the petroleum is carried by rail it shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

5. When the petroleum is being carried by boat, no smoking, fire or light of any description shall be allowed in the boat so long as it is within the limits of any port in the Bombay Presidency, including Aden. The boat containing the petroleum should also, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag eighteen inches long and twelve inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

6. When the petroleum is carried by cart, the cart conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

7. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity exceeding 3 gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or 6 of the Act, or any less quantity of petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Act as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

—
FORM C.

License to possess Petroleum, other than dangerous Petroleum, to be granted under section 10 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

No.

Fee, Rs....

License is hereby granted to _____ for the storage in the premises described below of _____ gallons of petroleum which is not dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed on the reverse.

This license shall continue in force only till the _____ day of _____ 189 .

Description of the premises above referred to :—

(Signed)

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.
or Resident, Aden.
or District Magistrate.

The _____ 189 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM C.

Rules.

[Here enter Nos. 1 to 5, both inclusive, and No. 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.]

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the following conditions:—

1. No goods of a combustible nature shall be stored in the premises in respect of which this license is granted.

2. No vessel containing petroleum shall be opened and no oil shall be drawn from any vessel within the building in which the petroleum is stored.

3. No smoking fire or light in any form shall be permitted at any time within such building.

4. If the licensing officer requires the holder of this license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the premises in respect of which this license is granted, the holder of this license shall execute the same within such period, not being less than one week from the date of the receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

FORM D.

License to possess Petroleum in bulk, other than dangerous Petroleum, to be granted under section 10 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

No.

Fee, Rs....

License is hereby granted to
for the storage, in the place described below, of
gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules
and conditions prescribed on the reverse.

Description of the place above referred to:—

Municipal Commissioner, Bombay.
or Resident, Aden.
or District Magistrate.

The 189 .

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM D.

Rules.

[Here enter Nos. 1 to 5, both inclusive, and No. 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Act.]

Conditions.

[Here enter such conditions as to plans and specifications as the Local Government has prescribed under Rule 3A of the rules made under section 11.]

FORM E.

Special License to transport Petroleum, other than dangerous Petroleum, granted under section 10 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

No.

Fee, Rs....

License is hereby granted to _____ to transport from _____ to _____ cases containing* _____ gallons of petroleum, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed on the reverse.

This license shall continue in force till the day of 189 .

Dated of 189 .

Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
or Resident, Aden.
or District Magistrate.

* Omit these words when petroleum is to be transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM E.

Rules.

[Here enter Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Act.]

Conditions.

This license is granted subject to the following conditions:—

When conveyed by Steamer.

1. The petroleum shall be stowed in such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer or any officer appointed by him in writing in this behalf.

When conveyed by Boat.

2. No smoking, fire or light of any description shall be allowed in the boat in which the petroleum is being carried.

3. The boat conveying the petroleum shall also, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag 18 inches long and 12 inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

When conveyed by Cart.

4. The carts conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

When conveyed by Rail.

5. The petroleum shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

6. When this license is granted for oil in bulk, the steamer, barge, cart or railway wagon in which the oil is transported must be duly certified as required in Rule 6 of the rules under section 11. When the license is granted for petroleum otherwise than in bulk the petroleum must, as required in the said Rule 6, be packed in air-tight tins or other vessels not easily broken or be contained in bottles securely stopped and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

General Condition.

7. This license shall be valid only for the route specified on it and shall be produced to any railway or other carrying agency employed for the transport of the petroleum and shall be returned to the licensing authority on the expiry of the term for which the license is valid.

FORM F.

General license to transport by cart (or in bulk, as the case may be) Petroleum, other than dangerous Petroleum, to be granted under section 10 of the Petroleum Act (XII of) 1886.

Sec Rule 6 (A).

No.

Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to transport petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum (by cart or in bulk, as the case may be*), within the Presidency of Bombay, subject to the rules and conditions prescribed on the reverse.

This license shall continue in force till the

Dated the day of 189 . }
 Commissioner or Deputy
 Commissioner of Police,
 Bombay.
 or Resident, Aden.
 or District Magistrate.

* When the petroleum is transported in bulk, the mode of conveyance should be specified.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM F.

Rules.

[Here enter Nos. 1, 2, 6 and 16 of the rules under section 11 of the Act.]

*Conditions.**When conveyed by Steamer.*

1. The petroleum shall be stored in such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer or any officer appointed by him in writing in this behalf.

When conveyed by Boat.

2. No smoking, fire or light shall be allowed in the boat in which the petroleum is being carried.

3. The boat conveying the petroleum shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag eighteen inches long and twelve inches broad, having the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

When conveyed by Cart.

4. The carts conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

When conveyed by Rail.

5. The petroleum shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

6. The number of the license shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart, or in some other conspicuous manner.

General Condition.

7. When this license is granted for oil in bulk the steamer, barge, cart, or railway wagon in which the oil is transported must be duly certified as required in Rule No. 6 of the rules made under section 11.

When the license is granted for petroleum otherwise than in bulk, the petroleum must, as required in the said Rule No. 6, be packed in airtight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stopped and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

FORM G.

Pass to be granted by the holder of General License No. , for the transport of Petroleum, other than dangerous Petroleum, by cart (or in bulk, as the case may be.)

No.

This pass covers cases containing*
 gallons of petroleum *bonâ fide* the property of
 while in transport from to

Dated 189 .

Holder and General License No.

* The words " cases containing " to be omitted when the petroleum is transported in bulk.

ENDORSEMENT ON FORM G.

When conveyed by Steamer.

1. The petroleum shall be stowed in such part of the steamer and in such manner as may be approved by the licensing officer or any officer appointed by him in writing in this behalf.

When conveyed by Boat.

2. No smoking, fire or light shall be allowed in the boat in which the petroleum is being carried. The boat conveying the petroleum shall, from sunrise to sunset, show at its stern a red flag eighteen inches long and twelve inches broad, bearing the words "Petroleum Boat" marked on it in black letters.

When conveyed by Cart.

3. The carts conveying the petroleum shall not move after sunset or before sunrise, or carry any light.

When conveyed by Rail.

4. The petroleum shall be subject to all the regulations which may from time to time be prescribed generally or specially in that behalf by the Railway authorities of the line or lines over which it may be conveyed.

General Conditions.

5. The number of the general license under which this petroleum is transported shall be legibly marked on a conspicuous part of the last case on the cart, or in some other conspicuous manner.

6. When this license is granted for oil in bulk, the steamer, barge, cart or railway wagon in which the oil is transferred must be duly certified as required in Rule 6 of the rules made under section 11. When the license is granted for petroleum otherwise than in bulk, the petroleum must, as required in the said Rule 6, be packed in air-tight tins or other vessels not easily broken, or be contained in bottles securely stopped and carefully packed so as to avoid risk of breakage.

No. 5022.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Khed Táluka of the Poona District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Chás tarf Khed ...	644	13 12

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

No. 5023.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, 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 Sháhápúr Táluka of the Thána District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Borále ...	39 part	2 5
	41	3 23
	48	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	50	0 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
	95	1 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
	96 part	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	163 part	2 13
	182 part	1 13
	184	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	185 part	1 16 $\frac{1}{2}$
	188	1 25
	189	2 7
	190	1 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
	192	2 37
	270	0 20
	271 part	3 36
	273 part	8 20
	298 part	2 22
	304 part	22 30
	305 part	31 19
364 part	3 26	
367 part	2 5	
368 part	1 32	

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Dahigaon ...	104 part	6 28
	105 part	7 30
	116 part	7 10
	178 part	1 6
	179 part	1 12
	185 part	3 12

2. Ráo Sáheb Vásidev Shiváji Nabar, late Special Officer, Tána Water Works, and now Mámlatdár of Kalyán, is hereby appointed to be the Forest Settlement Officer under clause (c) of the same section, to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

3. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Thána to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 5064.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

EXCISE.

No. 2792-Ex.

Simla, the 3rd July 1893.

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

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India No. 36 (Revenue), dated 16th March 1893, forwarding a copy of a question asked in the House of Commons, and of the answer given thereto by the Under-Secretary of State, regarding the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the production and consumption of hemp drugs in India,

Read also—

Correspondence ending with Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 99 (Revenue), dated 20th October 1892, regarding the consumption of gánja in India.

RESOLUTION.—In the despatch recited in the preamble, Her Majesty's Secretary of State informed the Government of India that, in answer to a question put in the House of Commons, he had expressed his willingness to request the Government of India to appoint a Commission to enquire into the cultivation of the hemp plant in Bengal, the preparation of drugs from it, the trade in those drugs, the effect of their consumption upon the social and moral condition of the people, and the desirability of prohibiting the growth of the plant and the sale of gánja and allied drugs. In accordance with the announcement thus made, Lord Kimberley requested the Government of India to appoint a Commission for the purposes stated, and to issue such instructions as would ensure

that the enquiry should be thorough and complete. His Lordship is of opinion that the investigation can hardly be confined to Bengal, but should extend to the whole of India, and that the Commission should be instructed to ascertain to what extent the existence of the hemp plant all over India affects the practical difficulty of checking or stopping the consumption of gánja as distinguished from other narcotic drugs prepared from the hemp plant, and whether there is ground for the statement that bháng is less injurious than gánja to consumers.

2. In accordance with these instructions, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint a Commission to conduct the enquiry desired by the Secretary of State. The following gentlemen are appointed to form the Commission :

President :

The Honourable W. Mackworth Young, M.A., C.S.I., First Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Members :

- (1) Mr. H. T. Ommanney, Collector, Panch Maháls, Bombay.
- (2) Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, M.A., Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, Central Provinces.
- (3) Surgeon-Major C. J. H. Warden, Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, and Chemical Examiner to Government, Calcutta, Officiating Medical Store-keeper to Government, Calcutta.
- (4) Raja Soshi Sikhareswar Roy, of Tahirpore, Bengal.
- (5) Kanwar Harnam Singh, Ahluwalia, C.I.E., Punjab.
- (6) Lala Nihal Chand, of Muzaffarnagar, North-Western Provinces.

3. His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires that the enquiry should be thorough and searching, but he leaves to the Commission full discretion to determine the best means of securing that result. Certain instructions are given in the following paragraphs; but these are not intended to be exhaustive, and the Commission have full authority to take up any branch of enquiry which in their opinion is likely to elucidate the subject and to aid the Government of India and the Secretary of State in deciding on the policy to be adopted in regard to hemp drugs.

4. It is desirable that the Commission should visit and take evidence in all or most of the Provinces of India: there are political objections to their holding sittings in Native States; but any information similar to that required regarding British India, which can be obtained regarding Native States, should be included in the Report.

5. The Commission should ascertain with as much precision as possible the extent to which the hemp plant is cultivated in each of the Provinces of India in which it is grown. They should collect full information as to the manner in which the plant is cultivated for the production of drugs and the methods of preparing the manufactured drug from the raw product, whether of the wild or the domesticated plant. Little is known at present as to the extent to which the wild plant

can be used for the preparation of drugs, whether in the milder or the more noxious forms. This point has an important bearing on the possibility of introducing restrictive measures, and will require careful investigation. Full particulars should be obtained regarding all the different forms of the drug which are commonly used, especially gánja, charas, and bháng; and regarding the classes of the people by whom, and the extent to which, each is used. The physical and other effects of the use of hemp drugs should be thoroughly investigated, each variety of the drug being separately treated, so far as that can be conveniently done. In conducting this branch of the enquiry, the Commissioners should avail themselves freely of the evidence of medical experts. They should endeavour to ascertain what proportion of the population habitually consumes hemp drugs, and should thoroughly examine the testimony in support of the commonly received opinion that the use of hemp drugs is a frequent cause of lunacy. They should ascertain whether, and in what form, the consumption of the drugs is either harmless or even beneficial, as has occasionally been maintained.

6. Full information should be compiled regarding the administrative arrangements in force in each Province for controlling the growth of the plant, the manufacture and sale of the drugs, and their importation from other Provinces or from Native States, and for imposing duties on cultivation and sale. It is understood that charas is imported into the Punjab on a considerable scale from foreign territory, and the question of the importation of hemp drugs generally from foreign territory should receive the special attention of the Commission. The various systems employed for taxing the drug or the cultivation of the plant should be reviewed with especial reference to the comparative incidence of this taxation in different parts of India and to the comparative efficacy of the taxation imposed in restricting consumption, whether by the mere weight of the tax or by the method and stage of imposition. It is known that the rates vary considerably in different Provinces, but the precise effect of the variations is not fully understood. In this connection the Commissioners should notice any case in which the proximity of a Native State affects the production or consumption of the drug in British territory.

7. There are two points connected with the subject-matter of the enquiry which call for special investigation. The first of these is the danger lest prohibitive or restrictive measures of a stringent character may give rise to serious discontent, and be resented by the people as an unjustifiable interference with long-established social customs. In some parts of India the use of hemp drugs is, it is believed, common among fakirs and ascetics held in veneration by large classes of the population. In Bengal it has been stated that an infusion of the leaves of the plant is commonly offered to every guest and member of the family on the last day of the Durga Puja: it has no ill effects, and its use is not considered reprehensible in any way. The Governor General in Council desires that the Commissioners will endeavour to ascertain to what extent these and similar customs prevail in Bengal and other parts of India, and how far the use of hemp drugs forms a part of social or possibly re-

religious ceremonial or observance, and they should, if possible, take the evidence of witnesses drawn from the classes among whom the use of hemp drugs is chiefly prevalent. The Commissioners should state their opinion whether the prohibition of the use of hemp drugs, or any restrictive measures which they may deem practicable, would be likely to give rise to political discontent in any parts of India or among any classes of the population. It is believed that in some parts of the country bháng is in a special degree the poor man's narcotic, and the possible unpopularity of a measure which would deprive the very poorest of the population of the use of a narcotic to which they have always been accustomed should not be overlooked.

8. Another point to which the attention of the Commissioners should be directed is the probability or possibility that if the use of hemp drugs is prohibited, those who would otherwise continue to use them may be driven to have recourse to alcohol, or to other stimulants or narcotics which may be more deleterious.

9. Finally, the Governor General in Council requests that the Commissioners, if they should be of opinion that the prohibition of the consumption of any hemp drug should not, or could not, be enforced, will indicate, for the consideration of the Government of India, any reforms and improvements which their investigations may lead them to recommend in the existing arrangements of each Province for controlling the cultivation of the hemp plant, and the manufacture, sale, and taxation of hemp drugs. In framing their recommendations regard should, of course, be had to the considerations which have been stated in paragraphs 7 and 8 of this Resolution. Absolute prohibition or repressive measures of a stringent nature may involve inquisitorial proceedings of an unpopular character, and afford opportunities for the levy of blackmail; and in framing regulations for the prohibition or for the restriction of the use of hemp drugs these considerations should be borne in mind.

If the Commission should be of opinion that the cultivation of the hemp plant for the production of drugs or the consumption of any hemp drug should be absolutely prohibited, it will be their duty to state the regulations which should be adopted for this purpose.

10. All Local Governments and Administrations have been requested to render every assistance to the Commission, to collect and place at its disposal whatever information may be available, and to make to the Commission any suggestions regarding the enquiry which local knowledge and experience may suggest.

11. The Governor General in Council directs that the Commission shall assemble in Calcutta on the 1st August 1893.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, and with special reference to paragraph 10 of the Resolution.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President and to each Member of the Commission.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1893.

No. 85.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by Her Majesty's Colonial Government, Cape of Good Hope, is published for general information:—

"GOVERNMENT NOTICE

No. 410*, 1893.

Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Cape of Good Hope, 18th April 1893.

Notice to Mariners.

SOUTH AFRICA, WEST COAST, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. DASSEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE.

First Order Light.

It is hereby notified that, in accordance with Notices to Mariners dated respectively the 30th July 1891 and 9th March 1893, a Double Flashing Half Minute White Light of the First Order was exhibited from the New Light-house on Dassen Island on the 15th April 1893, and will continue to be shown hereafter. The duration of the Flashes and Eclipses is approximately as follows:—

Flash ...	3 seconds.
Eclipse...	4 seconds.
Flash ...	3 seconds.
Eclipse	20 seconds.

Total 30 seconds = $\frac{1}{2}$ minute.

The light has an elevation of 155 feet above high water level, ordinary spring tides, and is visible in clear weather at a distance of $18\frac{1}{2}$ nautical miles from the Light-house.

Dassen Island lies about $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles off the South West Coast of the Cape Colony, in Latitude $33^{\circ} 26'$ South, and Longitude $18^{\circ} 51'$ East, and it is distant from Cape Town about 33 nautical miles.

* Republished with correction.

(Signed) C. B. ELLIOTT,
Assistant Commissioner."

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1893.

No. 344.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. D. Wilson, A. M. S., is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Poona District, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, pending the appointment of a successor to Surgeon-Colonel J. Warren, A. M. S., who has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Army.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1893.

No. 345.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieutenant T. Moss, Indian Staff Corps, two months, private affairs.

No. 346.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant H. F. Walters, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant T. Moss, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 347.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 19th May 1893:—

20th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldár Sahil Singh to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Sewa Singh, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 348.—The services of Lieutenant C. J. Windham, 5th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 349.—With reference to General Order No. 197, dated 12th April 1893, the following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 20th June 1893, page 3511, is republished:—

“*Memoranda.*”

* * * *

The grant of the honorary rank of Lieutenant to Deputy Assistant Commissary H. Staff, Bombay Establishment, which was notified in the *Gazette* of 21st March 1893, is dated 1st December 1892, and not as therein stated.”

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 350.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 649 dated 7th July 1893, is republished:—

“*STAFF CORPS.*”

No. 649.—Second-Lieutenant Charles Henry Alexander, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Bombay Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the

12th October 1891, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Alexander will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.”

No. 351.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—William Edward Greenwood, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant to complete establishment.

Sergeant-Major James Moore to be Honorary Quarter Master vice Hannah, deceased.

No. 352.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—

4th (P. A. V. O.) Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse).

Kote Dafedár Muhammad Khan to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Husain-ud-din Khan, promoted. [17th February 1893.]

Dafedár Bahud-din Khan to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Amirud-din Khan, promoted. [17th February 1893.]

Ressaidár Shaikh Imam to be Risáldár, Jamádár Umrao Bahadur Khan to be Ressayidár and Kote Dafedár Mamchand to be Jamádár vice Risáldár Hamidullah Khan, pensioned. [9th May 1893.]

No. 353.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The Reverend Charles Arthur Gillmore is permitted to resign his appointment as Honorary Chaplain.

The Reverend Henry Wager Griffith, M.A., to be Honorary Chaplain vice the Reverend C. A. Gillmore, resigned.

No. 354.—Captain H. Hudson, 19th Bengal Lancers, formerly A.-D.-C. to His Excellency the late Sir J. Hudson, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, and now A.-D.-C. to the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, is permitted to accompany Lady Hudson to England under the provisions of para. 211, India Army Regulations, Vol. X, Part I.

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 86.—With reference to Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Thomas Edward Gillett, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 4284.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

“ Simla, the 6th July 1893.

No. 1167-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. W. Freese, Vice-Consul for the Netherlands, to the charge of the Belgian Consulate at Bombay during the absence of Mr. F. Masotti.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1893.

No. 4166.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr. W. Plunkett, acting Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Broach, is invested with the following additional power, being one of the additional powers specified in the fourth schedule:—

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

No. 4168.—Mr. Atmaram Vithal has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel in the Thána District, with effect from the 16th ultimo, during the absence of Mr. Vishnu Vithal Patkar, or until further orders.

No. 4169.—*Erratum.*—In line 6 of Government Notification No. 3760 dated the 21st ultimo, published at page 546 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 22nd June 1893, Part I, for the words “on the 5th idem, in the afternoon” read “on the 5th idem, in the forenoon.”

No. 4172.—Ráo Sáheb Venkaji Ganesh Kaulgud, Mámlatdár of táluca Muddebihal in the district of Bijápúr, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth Schedule:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 4174.—A'zam Kundansing Kishenchand, acting Head Munshi of táluca Kakar in the district of Shikárpúr, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 4176.—Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Belgaum, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 4178.—A'zam Deusing Anandram, acting Head Munshi of táluca Kambur in the district of Shikárpúr, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 4180.—Mr. Mahipat Bhivrao has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dápoli in the Ratnágiri District, with effect from the 5th ultimo, vice Mr. Damodar Ballal Joshi, transferred.

No. 4182.—A'zam Bapuji Vinayak Khare, Mahálkari of petha Bilgi in the district of Bijápúr, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1893.

No. 4187.—Mr. E. V. Mackay, Superintendent of Police, Káthiáwár, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 8th August 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4193.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. R. N. Coghlan, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Karáchi, with the following additional power, being one of those specified in the fourth schedule:—

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

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 4270.—Mr. Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan relinquished charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwár, on the 1st July 1893, in the afternoon.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 4277.—Under the provisions of clause 2 of Section 45 of Bombay Act II of 1874 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain P. H. Saulez, Cantonment Magistrate of Ahmedabad, to be a Visitor of the District and Dhuliakot Jails at Ahmedabad.

No. 4279.—Under the provisions of clause 2 of Section 45 of Bombay Act II of 1874 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. N. Seddon, Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Dhulia.

No. 4282.—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Indian Civil Service, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 27th June 1893.

No. 4283.—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, Indian Civil Service, relinquished charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara on the 27th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 4284.—Mr. Sayad Nuruddin Khan assumed charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 1456.—Messrs. H. M. Page and B. H. Pavri respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Head Master in the College of Science, Poona, on the 12th ultimo, before office hours.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1893.

No. 4895.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Ráo Bahádúr Anupram Balmukundás, or pending further orders:—

Ráo Bahádúr Sitárám Dámodar to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector, Khándesh.

Ráo Sáheb Sakhárám Chimnáji Joshi to act as Daftardár to the Collector of Khándesh.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1893.

No. 4910.—Mr. C. P. B. Wiltshire, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Poona, is allowed furlough for nine months and twenty-three days from 22nd October 1893, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4916.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following promotions, appointment and transfers are made in the Registration Department:—

1. Mr. Lakshman Hari, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Tásgaon, on Rs. 40, in the Sátára District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar on Rs. 45, remaining in charge of the same office.
2. Mr. Sadáshiv Shridhar, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Mával in the Poona District, on Rs. 37, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar on Rs. 40, remaining in charge of the same office.
3. Mr. Nilkant Sadáshiv, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar, remaining in charge of the same office.

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4. Mr. Náráyan Manjunáth, Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Hungund in the Bijápúr District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar, remaining in charge of the same office.

5. Mr. A'ábáji Pándurang, Village Registration Kárkún in the Sholápúr Registry Office, to be Probationary Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar District.

6. Mr. Vámanáji Vithal, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Khánápúr in the Sátára District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Wái in the same district.

7. Mr. Rámchandra Sadáshiv, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Khatáv in the Sátára District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Khánápúr in the same district.

8. Mr. Shakáram Hari, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Shevgaon, on Rs. 32, in the Ahmednagar District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Khatáv, on Rs. 30, in the Sátára District.

9. Mr. Raghunáth Gopál, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Koregaon in the Sátára District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Sangammer in the Ahmednagar District.

10. Mr. Mahádev Malhár, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Sangammer in the Ahmednagar District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Koregaon in the Sátára District.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1893.

No. 4946.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. P. Millett to act as Working Plans Officer, Northern Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. T. B. Fry on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th July 1893.

No. 4981.—Ráo Bahádúr Anupram Balmukundás, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Khándesh, is allowed furlough, with effect from such date as he may be relieved, up to 6th July 1894.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1893.

No. 5017.—Mr. J. Boyd, acting Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. P. Close to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. Boyd, or pending further orders.

No. 5021.—Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-nine days from 8th August 1893, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 5024.—Messrs. B. A. Brendon, I. C. S., and L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustáni on 3rd July 1893.

Messrs. W. Doderet, I. C. S., and W. F. D. Fisher, Divisional Forest Officer, Panch Maháls, passed an examination in Gujaráti on 3rd July 1893.

Mr. W. Plunkett, Huzár Deputy Collector, Broach, Mr. Bhagvándás H. Dalál, Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, West Khándesh, Ráo Sáheb Gopálji Gulábbháí, Chitnis to the Collector of Kaira, and Khán Sáheb Sorábji Ratanji, Mámlatdár of Nadiád, Kaira, passed an examination in Maráthi on 3rd July 1893.

Ráo Sáheb Vithal Apáji Vád, Mámlatdár of SÁNGOLA, Sholápur, passed an examination in Kánarese on 3rd July 1893.

Bombay Castle, 12th July 1893.

No. 5067.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganpat Jayavant Rege to act as Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests in the Fourth Grade, during the absence of Mr. A. C. Robinson, L.C.E., or pending further orders.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th July 1893.

No. 2334.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint temporarily Mr. John Richard Power to be Fourth Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Bombay Castle, 8th July 1893.

No. 2371.—Mr. Ganesh Bhikaji Gunjekar B.A., was appointed substantive *pro tem*. Oriental Translator to Government and Secretary to the Central Committee for Departmental and Vernacular Examinations from 14th May to 7th June 1893, both days inclusive.

No. 2376.—Assistant Surgeon Manilal Gangadas Desai, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty, with effect from 23rd June 1893, forenoon.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

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 at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Nowroji Pallonji Pavri, M.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

RANCHODLAL K. DESAI,

Acting Deputy Registrar.

Bombay, 7th July 1893.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Harilal Rewadas, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Káol in the Panch Maháls District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Ráo Bahádur Bhimbhai Kirparam delivered over and Khán Bahádur Sorabsha Hormasji received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Surat, on the 30th instant, in the forenoon.

Ráo Sáheb Durgeshwar Natwarji, B.A., acting Mámlatdár of Mátar, officiated as substantive *pro tem*. Fourth Grade Mámlatdár from 3rd to 12th April 1893, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Ráo Sáheb Manilal Ajitrai at Olpád.

W. PORTEOUS,

Acting Commissioner, N. D.

Ahmedabad, 6th July 1893.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Erratum.—In this Office Notification dated 20th May 1893, regarding the appointment of Mr. Ganesh Waman Gadre as acting Mámlatdár of Taloda, published at page 447 of the *Bombay*

Government Gazette, Part I, dated 25th idem, for the words "20th April 1893" read "14th April 1893."

Poona, 3rd July 1893.

Mr. R. C. Brown and Khán Bahádur Jahangir Manekji Cursetji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Sholápur, on 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Poona, 7th July 1893.

Mr. R. B. Stewart delivered over and Ráo Sáheb P. W. Rasal received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Málegaon, on the 27th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Poona, 10th July 1893.

Consequent on the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Sakharam Chinnaji Joshi to act as Daftardár to the Collector of Khándesh, the following arrangements are ordered :—

Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Second Grade Mámlatdár, is transferred from the Sangamner Táluka in the Ahmednagar District to the Poona City.

Ráo Sáheb Balkrishna Narhar Dani, Second Grade Mámlatdár, is transferred from the Bhimthadi Táluka in the Poona District to the Sangamner Táluka in the Ahmednagar District.

Both these officers are authorized to exercise First Class Magisterial powers.

Mr. Keshav Govind Mali, B.A., Kárkún in the office of the Commissioner, C.D., is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of the Bhimthadi Táluka in the Poona District.

Poona, 11th July 1893.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following promotions and appointment are made consequent upon the death on the 22nd ultimo of Ráo Sáheb Jivaji Swamirao Bengiri, Mámílatdár of Navalgund :—

- Ráo Sáheb Vithal Raghunath Dange to be First Grade Mámílatdár.
 Ráo Sáheb Govind Venkatesh Datar to be Second Grade Mámílatdár.
 Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, B.A., to be Third Grade Mámílatdár on probation, and to do duty as Mámílatdár at Navalgund in the Dhárwár District.

J. NUGENT,
 Commissioner, S. D.

Belgaum, 6th July 1893.

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

No. 3383-A.—In consequence of the death on the 15th April last of Mr. Raoji Govind Gadre, Daroga of Pen, the following substantive *pro tem.* arrangements were ordered from the 16th April to the 31st May last, both days inclusive :—

- I.—Mr. Vithal Khanderao, Daroga of Jaskhar, on Rs. 100, to be substantive *pro tem.* Daroga of Pen, on Rs. 150, vice Mr. Raoji Govind Gadre, deceased.
 II.—Mr. Narayan Anant, Shirastédár to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, on Rs. 50, to be substantive *pro tem.* Daroga of Jaskhar, on Rs. 100, vice Mr. Vithal Khanderao, and to do duty at the Pen Salt Works.

The promotions ordered in this Office Notification No. 2374 of the 13th May last are therefore to take effect from the 1st ultimo.

Poona, 5th July 1893.

No. 3465.—Mr. E. Baillie, Distillery Inspector, Mundhva (Poona), is allowed an extension for fourteen days to the privilege leave for two months sanctioned to him under this Office Notification No. 2856 dated the 12th ultimo. The acting arrangements then ordered are to continue during his absence.

No. 3483.—*Erratum.*—In line 5 of this Office Notification No. 3034 dated the 20th ultimo, published at page 578 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, for the words "6th instant" read "14th instant."

Poona, 8th July 1893.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
 Acting Commissioner of Customs,
 Salt, Opium and Akkári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 226.—Chatarám Wadhmal was appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, with effect from 24th April to 18th June 1893 inclusive, vice Hassanmal Thakurdas ordered to Karáchi.

No. 227.—Khemchand Senmal was appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 12th May to 19th June 1893 inclusive, vice Sanmal Das Sujamal.

No. 228.—Gopal Awadhut, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Nagar and Ráhuri Tálukas, Ahmednagar Zilla, is permitted to resign the Service with effect from 11th May 1893.

No. 229.—Ramchandra Balkrishna, Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, Ratnágiri Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Guhágar Petha, Chiplún Táluka, Ratnágiri Zilla, with effect from 16th July 1893, vice Gopal Awadhut, resigned.

No. 230.—Lalaji Ganesh, Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnágiri Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Vengurla Town, Ratnágiri Zilla, with effect from 16th June 1893, vice Ramchandra Balkrishna, promoted.

No. 231.—In Notification No. 138 of 30th May 1893, for "27th May" read "11th June."

No. 232.—Trimbaklal Motilal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Anklesvar Táluka, Broach Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 3rd June to 2nd July 1893 inclusive, and Girjashankar Bechardas was appointed to act for him.

No. 233.—Annaji Rawji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mándvi Táluka, Surat Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade and transferred to Mehmádad Táluka, Kaira Zilla, with effect from 29th June 1893, vice Ituji Tanaji, invalided.

No. 234.—Husseinkhan Gulamkhan, Municipal Vaccinator, Dholka Town, Ahmedabad Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mándvi Táluka, Surat Zilla, with effect from 23rd June 1893, vice Annaji Rawji, promoted.

No. 235.—Kirpashankar Itchashankar, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, is appointed Municipal Vaccinator, Dholka Town, Ahmedabad Zilla, with effect from 16th June 1893, vice Husseinkhan Gulamkhan, transferred.

No. 236.—Bhailal Ambalal is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmedabad Zilla, with effect from 16th June 1893, vice Kirpashankar Itchashankar, promoted and transferred.

No. 237.—In Notification No. 202 of 28th June 1893, for "30th June" read "15th June."

No. 238.—Lalaji Ganesh, Candidate Vaccinator, Ratnágiri Zilla, was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Guhágar Petha, Chiplún Táluka, Ratnágiri Zilla, from 28th May to 15th July 1893 inclusive, vice Gopal Awadhut, resigned.

JOHN CLARKSON, Surgeon-Major,
 Acting Sanitary Commissioner.
 Bombay, 12th July 1893.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Mr. Lakshman Daji Joshi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, delivered over charge of the Sub-Division Forest Office, East Khándesh, to Mr. R. H. Madan, Extra Assistant Conservator

of Forests, on the afternoon of the 28th June 1893, and received charge of the Sub-Division Forest Office, Poona, from Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Deputy Conservator of Forests, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant.

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

Poona, 7th July 1893.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
POLICE.

The thirteen days' privilege leave granted to Mr. J. B. Biddle, District Superintendent of Police, Kánara, and notified at page 12 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 1893, is extended by two days, he having availed himself of the leave from the 5th November 1892.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 6th July 1893.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert and Assistant Surgeon M. G. Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira District Jail on the 2nd July 1893, before office hours.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

Camp Belgaum, 6th July 1893.

BY COLLECTORS.

Mr. Vishnu Keshav Deshmukh, Head Kárkún, táluka Koregaon in the Sátára District, was allowed examination leave from 4th April 1893 to 10th April 1893, both days inclusive, for the purpose of appearing for the examination in the Kánarese language before the Examination Committee held at Bombay in the month of April 1893.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

Sátára Collector's Office,
6th July 1893.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

No. $\frac{O.A.43}{5300}$.

OUTSIDE AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 27th May 1893.

From
THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;
To
ALL DISTRICT JUDGES.

Sir,—I have the honour to communicate the following instructions and explanations in connection with Government Notification No. 1171, dated the 23rd February 1893, and High Court Circular No. 564, dated the 14th March 1893, which prescribed certain rules and account forms for District, Sub-

ordinate and Small Cause Courts. I request that a copy may be forwarded to the Subordinate Courts in your district.

2. You will have noticed that the rules do not provide for the treatment of moneys belonging to minors who are wards of the Court. On this subject the High Court has decided that for each district the Judge may have one personal deposit account at the Treasury, under Article 355 of the Civil Account Code, the detail account of each estate being kept, as at present, by the Názir or Administrator appointed by the Court under existing rules.

3. In respect of the balance of subsistence money and expenses of witnesses held by a Názir, the High Court has ruled that the District Judge should determine how much the Názir may be allowed to retain. The excess over this amount should be passed through Register C as a deposit of subsistence money by the Názir, and the amount remitted to the Treasury as a deposit under Rule 18. Payments of subsistence money should be made from the cash with the Názir and passed through Register H only. If in consequence of unusually large payments or a falling off in receipts the Názir requires more cash than he has in hand, a sufficient amount can be withdrawn by cheque from the Treasury, the amount being entered in Register D only. When the balance (cash in hand) of subsistence money again exceeds the limit fixed, a fresh deposit can be made with the Treasury through Register C.

4. In reference to Rule 18 of the Government Notification, I may explain that when the Názir sends money with his pass-book to the Treasury or to a Branch of the Bank of Bombay, he should also send duly filled in a chalan or pay in slip, forms of which in blocks can readily be obtained at the Treasury, Article 3, Civil Account Code. The Treasury Officer will retain the chalan, make the necessary entry in the pass-book, initial the entry, and return the pass-book by the bearer. The Názir on receipt of the pass-book should satisfy himself that the amount has been correctly acknowledged in it by the Treasury Officer (or Bank Agent) and then initial the entry.

5. It is intended that only one cheque shall be drawn under Rule 20 for the total of all sums paid during a day out of the receipts of that day. This cheque should not include any sum which it is required to withdraw in cash, and should be filled up thus:

“Please pay by transfer credit to the Court's deposit account with the Treasury the sum of Rs. .”

6. If under Rule 19 a cheque is drawn in favour of a party and the amount remains unpaid at the end of the month, the record of payment in Register D (Court's account and copy for Accountant General) should be cancelled and the amount should be credited as a direct entry in the cash-book (Form I) to adjust the excess debit included in the daily total of Register D and carried to the cash-book on the date the cheque was issued. If the currency of the cheque is revived, or a new cheque issued, the transaction should be entered afresh in Register D.

7. Subordinate Courts banking with a Táluka

Rule No. 22 of Government Notification and paragraph 6 of High Court Circular.

Treasury should close their copies of Registers C and D for the Accountant General on the date fixed for closing the Sub-treasury accounts, and the Registers should be signed and despatched not later than the 3rd of the month succeeding. The accounts should not be forwarded unsigned or signed by irresponsible Kárkúns.

Register Forms C and D.

8. The entries in these Registers should be as brief as possible so as to economize space. For instance, in column 7 of Form C, the particulars as to the nature of deposit have in some instances covered nearly a page for each deposit. The description should not be more detailed than (1) instalment of decree, (2) intestate property, (3) heir certificate fee, (4) commission fee, or the like.

9. The columns 8 of Register C and 9 of Register D should be totalled and the amount carried forward from page to page working up to the grand total. Totals of columns 11 of C and 12 of D are not needed in this office and may be omitted.

The name of the Court and the month of account should be written on each page as provided in the form.

Columns 12, 13 and 14 of C must be left blank in the copy sent to the Accountant General, vide Rule 9.

Registers C and D should be written up sheet by sheet folded in the middle and sewn together in the margin as provided.

Plus and Minus Memo.

10. The plus and minus memo. should form a separate document and should not be written on C or D Register.

No. 321.

From

THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL;

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Dated the 27th May 1893.

Sir,—It has been decided to change the existing

Draft Code Correction.

Article 548.—For the last seven lines beginning with "The stamps returned, &c.," substitute—"The cash received will be credited in the Cash Book as proceeds of telegraph stamps sold in usual course, and the full amount of stamps advanced will be shown as returned in the monthly account sent to the Superintendent of Stamps and added in a separate entry to the plus and minus memorandum.

Under Article 548 add a note.

If the stamps are issued and returned in the same month neither the deduction on issue nor the addition on return need be shown in the plus and minus memorandum.

will be good enough to instruct the Treasury Officers to make the change with effect from the accounts for July next.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Comptroller General.

GENERAL LETTER No. ^{T.A.M.}_{6475.}*Bombay, 13th June 1893.*

FROM

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

TO

ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance.

GENERAL LETTER No. ^{P.}_{7893.}

PENSION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 17th June 1893.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

Sir,—In modification of paragraph 16 of Circular No. 158, dated the 12th June 1890, from the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my General Letter No. P-9021, dated the 19th June 1890, I have the honour to state that, under circular orders issued by the Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, in his Circular No. 231, dated the 5th April 1893, the Parchment Certificates and Descriptive Rolls of all newly admitted military pensioners will be signed and issued by officers Commanding British and Native Corps and Heads of Departments.

GENERAL LETTER No. ^{B.K.}_{4287.}*Bombay, 4th July 1893.*

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

Sir,—In continuation of this Office Printed General Letter No. B.K.-4062, dated 12th May 1893, I have the honour to state that the Superintendent, Government Central Press, has been requested to print and keep in stock a Standard Form of Cheque, in books containing fifty cheques each, for the withdrawal of money credited to all Personal Ledger Accounts, except cash orders. I have therefore to request that you will advise that officer of the number of books you will require to last for two years, and obtain them on indent.

2. Each administrator should be supplied with the Standard Cheque Forms and in future none but cheques drawn on these Forms should be honoured. To prevent fraudulent cheques being drawn against any personal Ledger Account, you should keep a register showing what books have been issued to each administrator.

3. The Comptroller General has decided that the cost of printing these Cheque Forms should be a charge against the Fund concerned, and I have accordingly advised the Superintendent of the Government Central Press to intimate to you the cost of each cheque book, which, I have to request, you will recover from the administrator of each fund, the receipt being credited direct in the cash book.

4. It should also be borne in mind that each cheque in excess of Rs. 20 must bear a receipt stamp.

A. F. COX,
Accountant General.