

THE



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## PART IV.

### ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 4th October, 1895, and is hereby promulgated for general information :

Act No. XIV of 1895.

THE PILGRIM SHIPS ACT, 1895.

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*An Act to make better provision for the regulation of Pilgrim Ships.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make better provision for the regulation of pilgrim ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:

*Preliminary.*

1. This Act may be called the Pilgrim Ships Title. Act, 1895.
2. (1) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—
  - (a) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India under the suzerainty of Her Majesty;
  - (b) to all native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(c) subject to the exceptions mentioned in subsection (2), to every pilgrim ship as hereinafter defined.

(2) But it does not apply—

- (i) to any ship-of-war, troopship, transport or other ship belonging to the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine Service, or
- (ii) to any other ship for the time being in the service of Her Majesty, or
- (iii) to any ship-of-war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or
- (iv) to any ship not being a pilgrim ship.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint in this behalf.

4. On and from that day nothing contained in the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887, shall apply to any pilgrim ship. X of 1897.

5. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

*Definitions.*

(1) "pilgrim" means a Muhammadan passenger going to, or returning from, the Hedjaz: but it does not include a child under one year of age, and in the computation of pilgrims for all or any of the purposes of this Act the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, direct that two persons of the age of one year or upwards and under the age of twelve years shall be reckoned as one pilgrim.

*Explanation.*—A Muhammadan passenger who has embarked with the intention of going to the Hedjaz, but is returning without having actually landed there, shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Act:

(2) "pilgrim ship" means a ship conveying or about to convey pilgrims from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea other than Suez:

Provided that no ship carrying passengers other than pilgrims of the lowest class and having on board pilgrims of the lowest class in a less proportion than one pilgrim for every one hundred tons of the gross tonnage of the ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim ship within the meaning of this Act:

*Explanation.*—A "pilgrim of the lowest class" is a pilgrim for whom no separate accommodation in any cabin, state-room or saloon is reserved:

(3) "voyage" means the whole distance between a pilgrim ship's port or place of departure and her final port or place of arrival:

(4) "Chief Customs-officer" means the chief executive officer of sea-customs for any port or place to which this Act applies:

(5) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class: and

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Rules for Voyages of Pilgrim Ships—Sections 6—15.)**Rules for Voyages of Pilgrim Ships.*

(6) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made by the Governor General in Council under this Act.

6. Every passenger, whether a pilgrim or not, on board a pilgrim ship shall be deemed to be a pilgrim for the purposes of this Act.

All passengers on pilgrim ships to be deemed pilgrims.

7. (1) No pilgrim ship shall depart or proceed from, or discharge pilgrims at, any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

Pilgrim ships to sail only from places appointed by the Government.

(2) After a pilgrim ship has departed or proceeded on a voyage from a port or place so appointed, no person shall be received on board as a pilgrim except at some other port or place so appointed.

8. (1) The master, owner, or agent of a pilgrim ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government that she is to carry pilgrims, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing.

Notice to be given of time of sailing.

(2) The notice shall be given at the original port of departure if in British India and in other cases at the first port at which she touches in British India, not less than three days and at all other ports of call not less than twenty-four hours, before that time.

9. After receiving the notice, the officer aforesaid or a person authorized by him shall be at liberty at all times to enter on the ship and inspect her and her fittings and the provisions and stores on board.

Power to enter on and inspect pilgrim ship.

10. (1) No pilgrim ship shall commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Act, unless the master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

Pilgrim ship not to sail without two certificates.

(2) The officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

11. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and the number of pilgrims of each class which she is capable of carrying.

Contents of certificate A.

12. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

Contents of certificate B.

(a) the voyage which the ship is to make, and the intermediate ports (if any) at which she is to touch;

(b) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(c) that food, fuel and pure water over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things (if any) prescribed for pilgrim ships have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the voyage which she is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable) according to the scale for the time being prescribed;

(d) that the master holds certificate A;

(e) that she is propelled principally by steam;

(f) that she is of the tonnage and steam-power (if any) prescribed;

(g) that, if she is to carry more than one hundred pilgrims, she has on board the medical officer, or medical officers, required by section 27 and the prescribed attendants;

(h) such other particulars (if any) as may be prescribed.

13. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer appointed under section 8.

14. Where the master of a pilgrim ship produces to that officer either of the following certificates, namely,—

Substitute for certificate A.

(a) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by a British Colonial Government, or

(b) a certificate granted under the authority of a British Indian Government on a date not more than one year before the proposed day of sailing and in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed,

the officer may, if the particulars required by section 11 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Act.

15. (1) After receiving the notice required by section 8, the officer appointed under that section may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether she is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the conveyance of pilgrims:

Provided that he shall not cause a pilgrim ship holding a certificate mentioned in section 14, clause (a) or clause (b), to be surveyed unless, by reason of her having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on any other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.*

*(Rules for Voyages of Pilgrim Ships—Sections 16—24)*

may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the conveyance of pilgrims.

(2) If the officer causes a survey to be made of a pilgrim ship holding any such certificate, and the surveyors report that she is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the conveyance of pilgrims, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for such traffic, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

16. (1) The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act in respect of a pilgrim ship shall not grant it unless he is satisfied that she has on board no cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the pilgrims embarked.

(2) But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), it shall be in the discretion of the officer to grant or withhold a certificate under this Act.

(3) In the exercise of that discretion such officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government and of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint in this behalf.

17. The master or owner of every pilgrim ship shall post up in a conspicuous part of her, so as to be visible to persons on board, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Act in respect thereof, and shall keep those copies so posted up throughout the voyage.

18. If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a pilgrim has brought on board a pilgrim ship for his own use food of the prescribed quality and in the prescribed quantity, the requirements of this Act respecting the supply of food for pilgrims shall not apply so far as regards the supply of food for that pilgrim.

19. (1) The Governor General in Council may by order prescribe the number of superficial and cubic feet of space (not being less than the space for the time being required for passengers under any Act for the regulation of passenger ships) to be available in the between-decks for pilgrims of each class respectively on board pilgrim ships.

(2) Every pilgrim ship shall have reserved for the use of the pilgrims on board gratuitously by day and by night so much of the upper deck as is not required for the airing space of the crew or for permanent structures:

Provided that the upper-deck space available for pilgrims shall in no case be less than six superficial feet for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards on board.

(3) Subject as aforesaid and to any rules which may be made under this Act, such space may be allotted among the different classes of pilgrims in such proportion as may be thought fit:

Provided that not less space shall be allotted to any one class than will provide six superficial feet of space available for each pilgrim of the age of twelve years or upwards of that class on board.

20. The baggage of all pilgrims shall be disposed of on board in such manner as may be prescribed.

21. There shall be a regularly appointed hospital on board every pilgrim ship offering such conditions of security, health, and space and capable of accommodating such number, not exceeding five per cent. of the pilgrims embarked, as may be prescribed.

22. The master of every pilgrim ship departing or proceeding from any port or place in British India shall sign a statement in duplicate in the prescribed form specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims embarked and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed and shall deliver both copies to the officer appointed under section 8, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the entries are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the copies.

23. The master of every pilgrim ship shall note in writing on the copy of the statement returned to him under the last foregoing section, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any pilgrim who may die on the voyage, and shall, when the pilgrim ship arrives at her port or place of destination or at any port or place at which it may be intended to land pilgrims, and, before any pilgrims disembark, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to a person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port or place or to the Chief Customs-officer thereat or the officer (if any) appointed there under section 8.

24. (1) In either of the following cases, namely,—

- (a) if after a pilgrim ship has departed or proceeded on her voyage any additional pilgrims are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of pilgrims, or
- (b) if a pilgrim ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port or place, having previously received on board additional pilgrims at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the officer appointed at that port or place under section 8, and shall

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Rules for Voyages of Pilgrim Ships.—Sections 25—34.)*

furnish an additional statement in duplicate in the prescribed form respecting such additional pilgrims.

(2) All the foregoing provisions of this Act with respect to certificate B and the statement concerning pilgrims to be signed and delivered by the masters of pilgrim ships shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement furnished under this section.

25. The master of every pilgrim ship arriving at any port or place in British India at which it may be intended to discharge pilgrims shall, before any pilgrims disembark, deliver a statement signed by him, specifying the total number and the number of each sex of all the pilgrims on board and the number of the crew, and such other particulars as may be prescribed, to the officer appointed thereat under section 8.

26. Every pilgrim ship shall be propelled principally by steam, and shall be of the tonnage and steam-power (if any) prescribed.

27. Every pilgrim ship carrying more than one hundred pilgrims shall have on board a medical officer licensed as prescribed and, if the number carried exceed one thousand, a second medical officer similarly licensed, and also in all cases such attendants as may be prescribed.

28. The medical officer or officers of every pilgrim ship shall keep Medical officers' diaries and reports. such diaries and shall submit such reports or other returns as may be prescribed.

29. Every pilgrim ship proceeding from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a certificate stating whether any case of cholera has or has not occurred on board since the ship left the port of last departure.

30. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the certificate required under section 29 may refuse to permit the ship to leave that port if the provisions of this Act or any rule thereunder are not complied with on board such ship.

31. In the case of every pilgrim ship proceeding from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance shall not grant the clearance unless or until the master, owner or agent and two sureties

resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of five thousand rupees, conditioned—

(a) that the ship (if the voyage do not commence at Aden) shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain the certificate required by section 29, and

(b) that the master and medical officer or officers (if any) shall comply with the provisions of this Act and the rules thereunder.

32. No pilgrim shall be received on board any pilgrim ship at any port or place in British India unless and until he has been medically inspected, at such time and place, and in such manner, as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, nor until the officer to whom notice has been given under section 8 has given permission for the embarkation of pilgrims to commence.

(2) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, any pilgrim is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, such pilgrim shall not be permitted to embark.

(3) All articles which have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or are suspected of having been so contaminated, shall, before being taken on board a pilgrim ship, be disinfected, under the supervision of a medical officer appointed by the Local Government for the purpose, in such manner as may be prescribed.

33. (1) If in any case a pilgrim ship does not proceed on her voyage within forty-eight hours after all the pilgrims have been received on board, and there is reason to suspect that any person on board is suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, a medical inspection of all persons on board may be held in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

(2) If on such inspection any person is found to be suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition or any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, or shows any signs of the same or any other suspicious symptoms, he shall, together with all articles belonging to him, be at once removed from the ship.

34. So far as may be practicable, and subject to any rules which may be made under this Act, the medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out by women.

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Rules for Voyages of Pilgrim Ships.—Sections 35—36. Penalties.—Sections 37—43.)*

35. (1) Every pilgrim shall be entitled on payment of his passage-money and fulfilment of the other prescribed conditions (if any) to receive a ticket in the prescribed form, and shall be bound to produce the same to such officers and on such occasions as may be prescribed, and otherwise to deal with the same in the prescribed manner.

(2) Every pilgrim prevented from embarking under section 32 or removed from the ship under section 33 or otherwise prevented from proceeding shall be entitled to the refund of any passage-money he may have paid, subject to any conditions or deductions which may be prescribed.

36. The master of every pilgrim ship shall be bound to pay the whole amount of the sanitary taxes imposed by lawful authority at the ports visited if and so far as such taxes are included in the cost of the tickets issued to the pilgrims.

*Penalties.*

37. (1) If a pilgrim ship departs or proceeds on a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 7, sub-section (1), or section 10, the master or owner shall, for every passenger carried in the ship, or so discharged (as the case may be), be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

(2) If any person is received as a pilgrim on board a pilgrim ship in contravention of the provisions of section 7, sub-section (2), the master or owner shall for every such pilgrim be liable to such punishment as is specified in sub-section (1).

(3) In either of the said cases the ship, if found within two years in any port or place within British India, may be seized and detained by a Chief Customs-officer until the penalties incurred under this Act by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year.

38. If any one impedes or refuses to allow any entry or inspection authorized by or under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

39. If the master or owner of a pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to comply with the requirements of section 17 with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

40. If the master of a pilgrim ship fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 22, section 23 or section 25 as to the statements concerning pilgrims, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or fails to obtain any such fresh certificate or to make any such statement of the number of additional pilgrims as is mentioned in section 24, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

41. If the master of a pilgrim ship, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section 10 or section 24, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship the pilgrims on board or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

42. If the master of a pilgrim ship without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, omits to supply to any pilgrim the prescribed allowance of food, fuel and water, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every pilgrim who has sustained detriment by the omission.

43. (1) If a pilgrim ship has on board a number of pilgrims greater either than the number allowed under this Act or than the number allowed by the license or certificate (if any), granted at her port or place of departure, whichever shall be the smaller, the master and owner shall, for every pilgrim in excess of that number, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week in respect of each such pilgrim: Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(2) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all pilgrims over and above the number allowed under this Act or by

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Penalties—Sections 44-50. Procedure—Sections 51-54.)*

such license or certificate as aforesaid to disembark, and may forward them to any port at which they may have contracted to land, and recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost were a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of that officer shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

44. If the master of a pilgrim ship lands any pilgrim at any port or place other than the port or place at which such pilgrim may have contracted to land, unless

Penalty on master for landing pilgrim at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

with his previous consent or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, he shall for every such offence be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

45. If a pilgrim ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied

Penalty on master and owner for making voyage in contravention of contract with pilgrims.

contract or engagement with the pilgrims with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract or engagement was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

46. If a pilgrim ship is not propelled principally by steam or is not of the prescribed tonnage or steam-power as required by section 26, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty on master and owner of pilgrim ship not propelled principally by steam or of prescribed tonnage or steam-power.

47. If a pilgrim ship carrying more than one hundred pilgrims has not on board a medical officer, or two medical officers if the number of pilgrims carried exceed one thousand, and also the prescribed attendants as required by section 27, the master shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty on master of pilgrim ship sailing without medical officer or officers or attendants in contravention of section 27.

48. If the master of a pilgrim ship proceeding from any port in British India other than Aden to any port in the Red Sea without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained the certificate required by section 29, he shall for every such offence be punished with

fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

49. If the master of a pilgrim ship knowingly receives on board any pilgrim or any contaminated article in contravention of the provisions of section 32, or keeps on board any pilgrim or article ordered to be removed under section 33, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each pilgrim or fifty rupees for each article so received or kept on board, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty on master receiving or keeping on board pilgrim or article in contravention of section 32 or 33.

50. If the master or the medical officer (if any) of a pilgrim ship, without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon him, breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty on master or medical officer of pilgrim ship disobeying rules under this Act.

*Procedure.*

51. (1) Offences against this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate.

(2) If the person on whom a fine is imposed under this Act is the master or owner of a pilgrim ship, and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment by warrant, direct the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of such pilgrim ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

52. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

53. The penalties to which masters and owners of pilgrim ships are made liable by this Act shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act, or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Customs-officer.

Authority to institute proceedings for penalties.

54. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in or towards compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed, or in or towards payment of the expenses of the prosecution, or in rewarding any person upon whose information the conviction took place or who has been otherwise instrumental in the detection or prosecution of the offender.

Application of fines.

*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Procedure—Section 55. Supplemental—Sections 56-58.)*

55. (1) Whenever in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act the testimony of a witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of the proceeding, any deposition which he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on proof that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding is instituted:

Depositions of absent witnesses.

Provided that the deposition shall not be admissible unless—

- (a) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer;
- (b) it was made in the presence of the person accused; and
- (c) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

(2) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

*Supplemental.*

56. (1) The Chief Customs-officer or other officer (if any) appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at any port or place within British India at which a pilgrim ship touches or arrives shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting such pilgrim ship and the pilgrims carried therein to the officer at the port or place from which she commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port or place within British India where the pilgrims or any of them embarked or are to be discharged.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation and discharge.

(2) The Chief Customs-officer or other officer (if any) appointed by the Local Government in this behalf at any port or place in British India at which a pilgrim ship touches or arrives may enter on the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of pilgrims and other matters have been complied with.

57. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as are referred to in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section, or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular

authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

58. (1) The Governor General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate all or any of the following matters:

- (a) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board pilgrim ships;
- (b) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;
- (c) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent and deal with such fires;
- (d) the provision of appliances for saving life and of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys;
- (e) the fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks for the comfort and convenience of pilgrims;
- (f) the scale on which and manner in which food, fuel and water are to be supplied to pilgrims, and the quality of such food, fuel and water;
- (g) the quality, quantity and storage of the cargo to be carried;
- (h) the allotment of the upper-deck space between the various classes of pilgrims;
- (i) the amount and distribution of the baggage of pilgrims;
- (j) the nature and the extent of the hospital accommodation and the medical stores, disinfectants and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;
- (k) the form of the statements to be furnished by the master under sections 22 and 25 and the particulars to be entered therein;
- (l) the tonnage and steam-power to be required in the case of pilgrim ships, and the voyages to which and seasons at which such rules shall respectively apply;
- (m) the licensing and appointment of medical officers and other attendants in cases where they are required by this Act to be carried, and the diaries, reports and other returns to be kept or submitted by such medical officers;
- (n) the manner in which contaminated articles shall be disinfected before being taken on board a pilgrim ship;
- (o) the manner in which and the persons by whom the medical inspection of women shall be carried out;



*The Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.**(Supplemental—Sections 59-60.)*

(p) the supply of tickets to intending pilgrims, the form of such tickets and the conditions thereon, and the amount of the sanitary taxes to be included in the cost thereof;

(q) the refund of passage-money to intending pilgrims who may not be permitted to embark or who having embarked may be removed from the ship under the powers conferred by sections 32 and 33 or who may otherwise for any unavoidable cause be prevented from proceeding in any pilgrim ship;

(r) the functions of the master, medical officer or officers (if any) and other officers during the voyage; and,

(s) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate—

(a) the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, pilgrims shall be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Act in that behalf; and

(b) the time within which a pilgrim ship shall depart or proceed on her voyage after commencing to take pilgrims on board.

(3) In making a rule under this section the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

(4) The power to make rules under this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

59. All rules heretofore made under the Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1887, shall, so far as consistent with this Act, continue to be applicable to pilgrim ships unless and until they shall be superseded or altered by rules under this Act.

60. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it may think fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties which are conferred and imposed by this Act or may be conferred and imposed thereunder.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.