42
5
Castle
21°
10

THE

Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority. [No. 20

THURSDAY, 15TH MAY 1890.

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

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
Part I.—Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.	391—475
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.	476—478
Part I-A.—Notifications under the Bombay Local Boards and District Municipal Acts	48—55
Part II.—Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements	541—567
Part III.—Miscellaneous Supplements	587—595
Part IV.—Acts passed by Government of India and Government of Bombay. *Not published this week.*	
Part V.—Proceedings of the Legislative Council. *Not published this week.*	
Part VI.—Government of India Bills. *Not published this week.*	
Part VII.—Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind. *Not published this week.*	
Part VIII.—Commissariat Notices. *Not published this week.*	
Part IX.—Marathi Acts, &c. *Not published this week.*	
Part X.—Gujarati Acts, &c. *Not published this week.*	
Part XI.—Canarese Acts, &c. *Not published this week.*	
Part XII.—Hindustani Acts, &c. *Not published this week.*	

PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 2974.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

"*Simla, the 26th April 1890.*

No. 884-*E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 24th December 1889 is republished for general information :

Extract from the 'London Gazette' of Tuesday, December 24, 1889.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 13th day of December 1889.

PRESENT :

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.
Earl of Coventry.
Lord Morris.
Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.
Mr. Ritchie.

Whereas by Treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction in Persia:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Persia Order in Council, 1889.

2. This order is divided into parts as follows:

Parts.	Subject.	Articles.
I	Preliminary	3—4
II	General Provisions	5—9
III	Courts	10—11
IV	Registration of Persons	12—15
V	Assessors	16—18
VI	General Jurisdiction and Procedure	19—66
VII	Civil Jurisdiction and Procedure	67—178
VIII	Proceedings on death	179—213
IX	Appeal to Consul-General	214—229
X	Appeal to Her Majesty in Council	230—232
XI	Criminal Authority and Procedure	233—281
XII	Miscellaneous	282—289
XIII	Supplemental	290—299

I.—PRELIMINARY.

3. In this Order unless the subject or context otherwise requires—

'Secretary of State' means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State;

'Prescribed' means prescribed by any Consular instructions or by any order or notification signed or authorized by a Secretary of State.

'Persia' means the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia within the limits of this Order.

'Consul-General' means Her Majesty's Minister and Consul-General in Persia, or the person for the time being acting as such, with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State;

'Consular officer' includes any person for the time being acting by virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, or with the authority or approval of a Secretary of State, as Consul-General, Consul or Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent;

'Treaty' includes any Convention, Agreement, or arrangement made by or on behalf of Her Majesty, and any Regulation appended thereto;

'Court' means any Court or person exercising jurisdiction under this Order;

'British subject' includes a person enjoying Her Majesty's protection in so far as Her Majesty has jurisdiction in respect of any such person, and includes, by virtue of 39 & 40 Vict., cap. 46, subjects of the several Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty residing and being in Persia;

'Foreigner' means a person, whether a native or subject of Persia or not, who is not a British subject, as herein defined;

'Native' means a native or subject of Persia, or of the limits of the Persian coasts, not being a British subject;

'Native Indian subject' means a native of India, as defined in the Act of Parliament of 1858, 'for the better government of India,' not of European descent;

'Person' includes a Corporation or association of persons;

'Will' means will, codicil, or other testamentary instrument;

'Office copy' means a copy, either made under direction of the Court, or produced to the proper officer of the Court for examination with the original, and examined by him therewith, and in either case sealed with the seal of the Court as evidence of correctness;

'Oath' and 'affidavit', and words referring thereto, or to swearing, include affirmation and declaration, or to the making of an affirmation or declaration, where an affirmation or declaration is admissible in lieu of an oath or affidavit;

'Proved' means shown by evidence on oath, in the form of affidavit, or other form to the satisfaction of the Court of Consular officer acting or having jurisdiction in the matter;

'Month' means calendar month.

The plural includes the singular, and the singular the plural, and the masculine the feminine.

Expressions referring to print or to writing include either print or writing, or a combination of both.

'Crime' includes offence.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the word 'Persia', or any term or expression referring to Persia, does not (except as in this Order expressly provided) include or apply to any place for the time being included within the limits to which any other Order in Council for the time being in force relating to the Persian coasts and islands applies, which limits are in this Order referred to as the limits of the Persian coasts.

In case of dispute or doubt whether any place is within the limits of Persia for the purposes of this Order, or is within the limits of the Persian coasts, the Consul-General may provisionally determine such dispute or question in such manner as he thinks fit, and his determination, unless and until the Secretary of State otherwise directs, shall be conclusive in all causes and matters arising under this Order.

Any provision of this Order referring to a country or place out of Persia includes any place within the limits of the Persian coasts.

II.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

5. All Her Majesty's civil jurisdiction exercisable in Persia for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference, or for the administration or control of property or persons, and all Her Majesty's criminal jurisdiction there exercisable for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences, or for the maintenance of order, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and not otherwise.

6. Subject to the other provisions of this Order, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised on the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the doctrines of equity, the Statute Law, and other law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the course of procedure and practice observed by and before Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

7. Nothing in this Order shall deprive Her Majesty's Consular officers of the right to observe and to enforce the observance of, or shall deprive any person of the benefit of, any reasonable custom existing in Persia, except where this Order contains some express and specific provision incompatible with the observance thereof.

8. In any case in the decision of which, under any Treaty, any of Her Majesty's Consuls may or ought to concur, a Consular officer exercising jurisdiction under this Order shall alone act on the part and on behalf of Her Majesty.

9. Crimes, offences, wrongs, breaches of contract against or affecting the person, property, or rights of natives or other foreigners as herein defined, committed by persons subject to this Order, are punishable or otherwise cognizable under the provisions of this Order, with the consent of such natives or foreigners, in the same manner as if the same were committed against or affected the person, property, or rights of British subjects.

III.—COURTS.

10. Courts for the purposes of this Order shall be held as follows:

(1) Courts of First Instance, in this Order called Provincial Courts, shall be held by such Consular officers in and for such districts as the Secretary of State from time to time directs.

(2) The Consul-General shall at such place as the Secretary of State directs hold a Court, in this Order called the Court of the Consul-General, for the purposes of his appellate and other jurisdiction under this Order.

(3) The Provincial Court for the district in which the Court of the Consul-General is held may be held either by the Consul-General, or Vice-Consul, or by such other Consular officer as the Secretary of State or the Consul-General directs.

If it be held by the Consul-General, the provisions of this Order relating to appeals from a Provincial Court to the Consul-General are inapplicable, and the provisions of this Order with respect to appeals to Her Majesty in Council shall have effect as if the judgment, order, decree, or sentence of the Consul-General were a judgment, order, decree, or sentence of a Provincial Court affirmed on appeal by the Consul-General, and no other appeal shall lie.

11. In any matter, civil or criminal, a Court within whose district (in civil matters) the matter of complaint wholly or in part arose or happened, or the subject in dispute is wholly or partly situate, or the contract in question was wholly or partly made, or the breach thereof wholly or partly occurred, or the defendant resides or carries on business, or (in criminal matters) the crime was wholly or partly committed or the accused person happens to be, shall have jurisdiction, and may deal with the case, as if every material fact or thing had happened, or was situate, within its district; but any such Court, if, in its opinion, justice or convenience so requires, may decline or suspend the exercise of jurisdiction, and may, if it thinks necessary or just, require security from the defendant or accused person for his appearance before some other Court having jurisdiction in the matter, and for obedience to any judgment or order of such other Court, and further, in a criminal case, if necessary, may arrest and commit the accused person, and cause him to be removed under warrant and in custody, to be dealt with by such other Court.

IV.—REGISTRATION.

12. Every resident British subject (except a native Indian subject), being of the age of 21 years or upwards, or being married, or a widower or widow, though under that age, shall, in January in every year, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consulate of the Consular district within which he resides, subject to this qualification, that the registration of a man shall be deemed to comprise the registration of his wife (unless she is living apart from him) and that the registration of the head of a family, whether male or female, shall be deemed to comprise the registration of all females being relatives of the head of the family (in whatever degree of relationship) living under the same roof with the head of the family at the time of his registration.

Every non-resident British subject (except a native Indian subject) arriving in Persia at a place where a Consular office is maintained, unless borne on the muster-roll of a British vessel, shall, within one month after his arrival, register himself in a register to be kept at the Consular office there, but so that no person shall be required to register himself more than once in any year, reckoned from the 1st January.

Any person failing so to register himself, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Consular officer, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall be liable to a fine of not more than 5*l*, and any Court or authority acting under this Order may, if it thinks fit, decline to recognise him as a British subject.

13. A native Indian subject resident in, or resorting to, Persia, may, if he thinks fit, register himself at the times and in manner aforesaid.

A native Indian subject not so registering himself shall not be entitled to sue in the Court, or to receive the support or protection of a Consular officer with respect to any suit or proceeding to which he is a party in a Court or before a judicial officer of Persia, or in a Court or before a judicial officer in Persia of a State in amity with Her Majesty.

14. The Consular officer shall give to every person registered under this Order a certificate of registration under his hand and Consular seal; and the name of a wife (unless she is living apart from her husband) shall be indorsed on her husband's certificate; and the names and descriptions of females whose registration is comprised in that of the head of the family shall be indorsed on the certificate of the head of the family.

15. Every person shall on every registration of himself be liable to pay a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*.

V.—ASSESSORS.

16. An Assessor shall be a competent and impartial British subject of good repute, resident in the district of the particular Court, and nominated and summoned by the Court for the purpose of acting as Assessor.

17. There shall ordinarily be not fewer than two, and not more than four, Assessors. Where, however, by reason of local circumstances, the Court is able to obtain the presence of one Assessor only, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit with one Assessor only; and where, for like reasons, the Court is not able to obtain the presence of any Assessor, the Court may, if it thinks fit, sit without an Assessor—the Court, in every case, recording in the minutes its reasons for sitting with one Assessor only or without an Assessor.

18. An Assessor shall not have any voice in the decision of the Court in any case, civil or criminal, but an Assessor dissenting, in a civil case, from any decision of the Court, or, in a criminal case, from any decision of the Court or the conviction or the amount of punishment awarded, may record in the minutes his dissent, and the grounds thereof, and shall be entitled to receive, without payment, a certified copy of the minutes.

VI.—GENERAL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

19. The Consul-General shall have in all matters, civil and criminal, an original jurisdiction concurrent with the jurisdiction of the several Provincial Courts, to be exercised subject and according to the provisions of this Order.

20. The Consul-General may, if and when he thinks fit, visit, in a magisterial or judicial capacity, any place in Persia, and there inquire of, or hear and determine, any case, civil or criminal.

21. A Provincial Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person concerned, report to the Consul-General the pendency of any case, civil or criminal, which appears to the Provincial Court fit to be heard and determined by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall thereupon direct in what mode and where the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

22. Every Court held under this Order shall, in the exercise of every part of its jurisdiction, be a Court of Record.

23. Each Court shall be auxiliary to every other Court in all particulars relative to the administration of justice, civil or criminal.

24. Each Provincial Court shall every twelve months furnish to the Consul-General a report of every case, civil and criminal, brought before it, in such form as the Consul-General from time to time directs.

25. A suit or proceeding shall not be commenced against any person for anything done or omitted under this Order, unless notice in writing is given by the intending plaintiff or prosecutor to the intended defendant one month at least before the commencement of the suit or proceeding, nor unless it is commenced within three months next after the act or omission complained of, or in case of a continuation of damage within three months next after the ceasing of the damage.

The plaintiff in such a suit shall not succeed if tender of sufficient amends is made by the defendant before the commencement thereof; and if no tender is made, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time pay into Court such sum of money as he thinks fit; and thereupon such proceeding and order shall be had and made in and by the Court as the Court thinks just.

26. The forms set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, or forms to the like effect, may be used, with such variations as circumstances require.

27. The fees specified in the Second Schedule to this Order shall be paid.

28. In civil cases the Court and its officers shall, as far as there is proper opportunity, promote reconciliation among persons over whom the Court has jurisdiction, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way, and without recourse to litigation of matters in difference among them.

In criminal cases, the Court may promote reconciliation, and encourage and facilitate the settlement in an amicable way of proceedings for assault or for any other offence not amounting to felony, and being of a private or personal character, on terms of payment of compensation or other terms approved by the Court, and may thereupon order the proceedings to be stayed.

29. Every summons, order, and other document issuing from the Court shall be in English, or in English and Persian.

Every petition, answer, and other document filed in the Court in a civil or criminal proceeding by a party thereto shall be in English, or French, or Persian.

Every affidavit used in the Court shall be in English, or in the ordinary language of the person swearing it.

An affidavit in any language other than English, or French, or Persian shall be accompanied by a sworn translation into English, or French, or Persian, procured by and at the expense of the person using the affidavit.

30. Summonses, orders, and other documents issuing from the Court shall be sealed with the seal of the Court.

31. In every case, civil or criminal, minutes of the proceedings shall be drawn up and shall be signed by the Consular officer before whom the proceedings are taken, and shall, where the suit is heard with Assessors, be open for their inspection and for their signature, if concurred in by them.

These minutes, with the depositions of witnesses and the notes of evidence taken at the hearing or trial by the Consular officer, shall be preserved in the office of the Court.

32. Every person doing an act or taking a proceeding in the Court as plaintiff in a civil case, or as making a criminal charge against another person, or otherwise, shall do so in his own name and not otherwise, and either—

(*a*) by himself; or
(*b*) by his counsel or attorney; or
(*c*) by his procurator or agent thereunto lawfully authorised in writing.

Where the act is done or proceeding taken by an attorney, procurator, or agent, the power of attorney, or instrument constituting the procurator or agent, or an authenticated copy thereof, shall be first filed in the Court.

Where the authority has reference only to the proceeding, the original document shall be filed.

Where the authority is general, or has reference to other matters in which the attorney, procurator, or agent is empowered to act, an authenticated copy of the document may be filed.

If any person does not act or take a proceeding in the Court in the name or on behalf of another person, not being lawfully authorised thereunto, and knowing himself not to be so authorised, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court.

Where in this Order appearance is referred to, appearance in person, or by counsel, attorney, procurator, or agent as aforesaid, is meant, unless it is otherwise expressed.

33. Service of a petition, notice, summons, order, or other document of which service is required by this order, or according to the course of the Court, shall be made by an officer of the Court, unless in any case the Court thinks fit otherwise to direct.

Service shall not be made except under an order of the Court, indorsed on or subscribed or annexed to the document to be served, which order is for the purposes of this order deemed part of the document to be served.

Unless in any case the Court thinks it just or expedient otherwise to direct, service shall be personal, that is, the document to be served shall be delivered to the person to be served, himself.

Where it appears to the Court (either after or without an attempt at personal service) that for any reason personal service cannot be conveniently effected, the Court may order that service be effected either—

(i) by delivery of the document to some adult inmate at the usual or last known place of abode or business within the particular jurisdiction of the person to be served; or

(ii) by delivery thereof to some person being an agent of the person to be served, or to some other person within the particular jurisdiction on it being proved that there is reasonable probability that the document will, through that agent or other person, come to the knowledge of the person to be served; or

(iii) by advertisement in some newspaper circulating within the particular jurisdiction; or

(iv) by notice put up at the Court, or at some other place of public resort within the particular jurisdiction.

An order for service may be varied from time to time with respect to the mode of service directed by the order.

Service not required to be personal shall be made before 5 o'clock in the evening.

If made after that hour on any day but Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following day.

If made after that hour on Saturday, it shall be considered as made on the following Monday.

Service shall not be made on Sunday.

Ordinarily, service shall not be made out of the particular jurisdiction except under an order for that purpose made by the Court within whose jurisdiction service is to be made, which order may be made on the request of any other Court, and shall in each case direct in what mode service is to be made.

Where, however, the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to any Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may order that service be made out of its particular jurisdiction.

34. Where by this Order, or any order of the Court, or the course of the Court, any limited time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for the doing of any act, or the taking of any proceeding, and the time is not limited by hours, the following rules shall apply;

(i) The limited time does not include the day of the date or of the happening of the event, but commences at the beginning of the day next following that day;

(ii) The act or proceeding must be done or taken at latest on the last day of the limited time;

(iii) Where the limited time is less than six days, Sundays shall not be reckoned as part of the time.

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Order, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may at any time, and from time to time, do any of the following things as the Court thinks just:

(i) Defer or adjourn the hearing or determination of any suit, matter, proceeding or application;

(ii) Order or allow any amendment of any petition, answer, notice, or other document;

(iii) Appoint or allow a time for, or enlarge or abridge the time appointed or allowed for, or allow further time for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding.

36. The Court on making any order which it is in its discretion to make, may make the order on such terms respecting time, costs, and other matters as the Court thinks fit.

37. If an officer of the Court employed to execute an order, by neglect or omission, loses the opportunity of executing it, then on complaint of the person aggrieved, and proof of the fact alleged, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order the officer to pay the damages sustained by the person complaining, or part thereof, and the order shall be enforced as an order directing payment of money.

38. If a clerk or officer of the Court, acting under pretence of the process or authority of the Court, is charged with extortion, or with not duly paying over money, or with other misconduct, the Court, if it thinks fit, may (without prejudice to any other liability or punishment to which the clerk or officer would, in the absence of the present provision, be liable) inquire into the charge in a summary way, and may for that purpose summon and enforce the attendance of all necessary persons as in a suit, and may make such order for the repayment of any money extorted, or for the payment over of any money and for the payment of such damages and costs as the Court thinks just; and the Court may also, if it thinks fit, impose on the clerk or officer such fine, not exceeding 10*l.* for each offence as the Court thinks just.

39. All costs and all charges and expenses of witnesses, prosecutions, punishments, and deportations, and other charges and expenses, and all fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties payable under this Order, may be levied by distress and seizure and sale of ships, goods, and lands; and any bill of sale, or mortgage, or transfer of property, made with the view of avoiding such distress, seizure, or sale, shall not be permitted to defeat the provisions of this Order.

40. All fees, fines, forfeitures, and pecuniary penalties levied under this Order shall be carried to the public account, and be applied as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

41. In any case, civil or criminal, and at any stage thereof, the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, may summon a British subject, being within the particular jurisdiction, to attend to give evidence, or to produce documents, or to be examined.

If the person summoned, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, he shall (independently of any other liability) be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and be liable to a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to imprisonment for not more than one month in the discretion of the Court.

42. In a criminal case, where the Court is satisfied that a British subject within the particular jurisdiction may be able to give material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the defence, and that he will not voluntarily attend to give evidence, the Court may issue a summons for his attendance.

If he does not obey the summons, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, then (after proof of service of the summons) the Court may issue a warrant to compel his attendance.

Where it is proved to be probable that a person who might be so summoned will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so, then the Court, instead of issuing a summons, may issue a warrant in the first instance.

If any such person on his appearance, either in obedience to a summons, or on being brought up under a warrant, refuses to take an oath or having taken an oath, to answer any question put to him, and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of the Court, then the Court may, by warrant, commit him to prison, there to remain for not more than seven days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

43. If in any case, civil or criminal, a British subject willfully gives false evidence on oath in the Court, or on a reference, he shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

44. In a civil case, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the expenses of a witness on his appearing to give evidence be defrayed by the parties, or any of them.

45. In any case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court on the application of either party, or of its own motion, may order witnesses on both sides to be kept out of Court, until they have respectively given their evidence; but this provision does not extend to the parties themselves, or to their respective legal advisers, although intended to be called as witnesses.

46. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, the Court shall take a note of the substance of all oral evidence taken before it in a narrative form, but shall put down the terms of any particular question or answer, if there appears reason for doing so.

No person shall be entitled as of right, at any time or for any purpose, to inspection or a copy of the Court's notes of evidence.

47. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, each witness, after examination-in-chief, is subject to be cross-examined, and to be re-examined and after re-examination may be questioned by the Court, and shall not be recalled or further questioned save through and by leave of the Court.

48. In a civil case, where evidence taken by affidavit, or by commission, or on deposition, is offered, the party offering it may read it before or after the oral evidence on his part is concluded.

49. In every case, civil or criminal, and at every stage thereof, any objection to the reception of evidence shall be made at the time the evidence is offered, and shall be argued and decided at the time.

Where a question proposed to be put to a witness is objected to, the Court unless the objection appears frivolous, shall, if required by either party, take a note of the question and objection, and mention on the notes whether the question was allowed to be put or not, and the answer to it if put.

50. In a civil case, where a person whose evidence would have been admissible is dead or insane, or, for any reason appearing sufficient to the Court, is not present to give evidence, the Court may, if it thinks fit, receive proof of any evidence given by him in any former judicial proceeding; provided that the subject-matter of the former proceeding was substantially the same as that of the pending proceeding, and that the parties to the pending proceeding were parties to the former proceeding or bound by it, and had an opportunity in it of cross-examining the person of whose evidence proof is so to be given.

51. In a criminal case, if it is proved that a person whose deposition has been taken is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and that his deposition was taken in the presence of the accused, and that the accused had full opportunity of cross-examining the witness, the deposition may be given in evidence.

52. In a criminal case, any statement made by the accused at the preliminary examination, in answer to the question put to him by the Court as prescribed by this Order, may be given in evidence against him on the trial.

53. In a criminal case, nothing in this Order shall prevent the prosecutor from giving in evidence at the trial any admission or confession, or other statement of the accused made at any time, which would, by law, independently of this Order, be admissible as evidence against him.

54. In a civil case, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court may, when a suit or application is pending, take the evidence of any witness at any time as preparatory to the hearing, and the evidence so taken may be used at the hearing, subject to just exceptions.

Any Court or Consular officer shall, on the request in writing of any Court before which a suit or application is pending, so take evidence for purposes of the suit or application.

The evidence shall be taken in like manner, as nearly as may be, as evidence at the hearing of a suit is to be taken, and then the note of the evidence shall be read over to the witness and tendered to him for signature, and if he refuses to sign it, the Court shall add a note of his refusal, and the evidence may be used as if he had signed it.

Evidence may be taken in like manner on the application of any person, although no suit or application is pending, where it is proved that the person applying has good reason to apprehend that a proceeding will be taken against him in the Court, and that some person within the particular jurisdiction at the time of application can give material evidence respecting the subject of the apprehended proceeding, but that he is about to leave the particular jurisdiction, or that from some other cause the person applying will lose the benefit of his evidence if it is not at once taken.

55. Before an affidavit is used in the Court for any purpose, the original shall be filed in the Court; and the original or an office copy shall alone be recognized for any purpose in the Court.

An affidavit sworn before a Consular officer of Her Majesty authorized to take affidavits in any country, or before a Judge, or other person in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony or possession authorised to take affidavits, or before a Mayor or other Magistrate in a foreign country authorised to administer an oath, or in the case of a foreigner being in Persia before his own proper Consular or native authority may be used in the Court, subject to the rules of evidence.

An affidavit shall not be admitted if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person on whose behalf it is offered, or before his attorney, or before a partner or clerk of his attorney.

An affidavit may be used, notwithstanding any defect in form, if it is proved that it has been sworn before a person duly authorised and that the form thereof and that of the attestation thereto are in accordance with the law and custom of the place where it has been sworn, or with any law applying to the deponent.

A defective or erroneous affidavit may be amended or re-sworn, by leave of the Court in which it is to be used.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, admit an affidavit in evidence, although it is shown that the party against whom the affidavit is offered in evidence had no opportunity of cross-examining the person making the affidavit.

56. Every affidavit used in the Court shall contain only a statement of facts and circumstances in which the witness deposes, either from his own personal knowledge, or from information which he believes to be true.

It shall not contain extraneous matter, by way of objection, or prayer, or legal argument, or conclusion.

Where a witness deposes to his belief in any matter of fact, and his belief is derived from any source other than his own personal knowledge, he shall set forth explicitly the facts and circumstances forming the ground of his belief.

Where his belief is derived from information received from another person, the name of his informant shall be stated and reasonable particulars shall be given respecting the informant, and the time, place, and circumstances of the information.

57. The following regulations shall be observed by Consular officers before whom affidavits are taken.

Every affidavit taken in the matter of a suit or proceeding shall be headed in the Court and in the suit or proceeding.

Every affidavit shall state the full name, trade or profession, address, and nationality of the witness.

It may be in the first or in the third person, and may be divided into convenient paragraphs numbered consecutively.

Any erasure, interlineation, or alteration, made before the affidavit is sworn, shall be attested by the Consular officer, who shall affix his signature or initials in the margin immediately opposite to the interlineation, alteration, or erasure.

Where an affidavit proposed to be sworn is illegible, or difficult to read, or is, in the judgment of the Consular officer, so written as to facilitate fraudulent alteration, he may refuse to swear the witness, and may require the affidavit to be re-written.

The affidavit when sowrn shall be signed by the witness (or, if he cannot write, marked by him with his mark) in the presence of the Consular officer.

The jurat shall be written, without interlineation, alteration, or erasure, immediately at the foot of the affidavit, and towards the left side of the paper, and shall be signed by the Consular officer, and be sealed by him with his Consular seal.

It shall state the date of the swearing, and the place where it is sworn.

It shall state that the affidavit was sworn before the Consular officer.

Where the witness is blind or illiterate, it shall state that fact, and that the affidavit was read over to him in the presence of the Consular officer, and that the witness appeared to understand it.

Where the witness makes a mark instead of signing, the jurat shall state that fact, and that the mark was made in the presence of the Consular officer.

Where two or more persons join in making an affidavit, their several names shall be written in the jurat, and it shall appear by the jurat that each of them has been sworn to the truth of the several matters stated by him in the affidavit.

The Consular officer shall not allow an affidavit, when sworn, to be altered in any manner without being re-sworn.

If the jurat has been added and signed, he shall add a new jurat on the affidavit being re-sworn; and in the new jurat he shall mention the alteration.

He may refuse to allow the affidavit to be re-sworn, and may require a fresh affidavit.

58. In a civil case any party may call on any other party by notice filed and served to admit any document, subject to just exceptions.

In case of refusal or neglect to admit, the costs of proof of the document shall be paid by the party neglecting or refusing, unless the Court is of opinion that the refusal to admit was reasonable.

No costs of proof of any document shall be allowed unless notice to admit has been given, except in cases where the omission to give notice has, in the opinion of the Court, produced a saving of expense.

Every document offered as evidence, and not objected to, shall be put in and read, or taken as read by consent.

Every document put in evidence shall be marked by the Court at the time, and shall be retained by the Court during the hearing, and returned to the party who put it in, or from whose custody it came, immediately after the judgment, unless it is impounded by order of the Court.

59. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, order that a Commission do issue for examination of witnesses at any place out of Persia, on oath, by interrogatories or otherwise, and may from time to time, by order, give such directions touching the time, place, and manner of the examination, or anything connected therewith, as to the Court appear reasonable and just.

60. Where a foreigner desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a British subject—or a British subject desires to institute or take in the Court a suit or proceeding of a civil nature against a foreigner—the Court shall entertain the same, and shall hear and determine it, either without Assessors, or, if all parties desire, or the Court thinks fit to direct, a trial with Assessors, then at a place where such a trial might be had if all parties were subjects, with Assessors, but in all other respects according to the ordinary course of the Court.

Provided that the foreigner, if so required by the Court, first obtains and files in the Court the consent in writing of the competent authority on behalf of Persia or of his own nation (as the case may be) to his submitting, and does submit, to the jurisdiction of the Court, and, if required by the Court, gives security to the satisfaction of the Court, by deposit or otherwise, to pay fees, damages, costs, and expenses, and abide by and perform such decision as shall be given by the Court originally or on appeal (as the case may require).

61. A cross-suit shall not be instituted in the Court against a plaintiff, being a foreigner who has submitted to the jurisdiction, by a defendant, without leave of the Court first obtained.

The Court before giving leave shall require proof from the defendant that his claim arises out of the subject-matter in dispute, and that there is reasonable ground for it, and that it is not made for vexation or delay.

Nothing in this provision shall prevent the defendant instituting or taking in the Court any suit or proceeding against the foreigner after the termination of the suit or proceeding in which the foreigner is plaintiff.

62. Where a foreigner obtains in the Court an order against a defendant being a British subject, and in another suit that defendant is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit.

Where a plaintiff, being a foreigner, obtains an order in the Court against two or more defendants being British subjects jointly, and in another suit one of them is plaintiff, and the foreigner is defendant, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the subject, stay the enforcement of the order pending that other suit, and may set off any amount ordered to be paid by one party in one suit against any amount ordered to be paid by the other party in the other suit, without prejudice to the right of the subject to require contributions from his co-defendants under the joint liability.

63. Where a foreigner is co-plaintiff in a suit with a British subject who is within the particular jurisdiction, it shall not be necessary for the foreigner to make deposit or give security for costs, unless the Court so directs, but the co-plaintiff British subject shall be responsible for all fees and costs.

64.—(1) Where it is shown to the Court that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a native or foreign Court, or before a native or foreign judicial officer, or in a Court, or before a judicial officer of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, if it thinks fit, in a case and in circumstances in which it would require his attendance before itself, order that he do attend and give evidence, and produce documents as so required. The order may be made subject to conditions as to payment or tender of expenses or otherwise.

(2) A Court, however, cannot so order attendance at any place beyond its particular jurisdiction.

(3) If the person ordered to attend, having reasonable notice of the time and place at which he is required to attend, fails to attend accordingly, and does not excuse his failure to the satisfaction of the Court, or if he refuses to give evidence, or willfully gives false evidence, or fails to produce documents which he is properly required to produce, he is, independently of any other liability, guilty of an offence against this Order, and for every such offence, or conviction thereof, by summary trial, is liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, or to imprisonment for not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

65.—(1) The provisions of 'The Evidence Act, 1851,' 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 99, secs. 7 and 11, relating to the proof of judicial and other documents, shall extend and be applied for all purposes as if Persia were a British Colony.

(2) The following Acts, namely—
'The Foreign Tribunals Evidence Act, 1856,'
'The Evidence by Commission Act, 1859,'
'The Evidence by Commission Act, 1885,'

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptations following, namely:

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a supreme Court or a Judge of a Court in a Colony.

(3) The following Acts, namely:
'The British Law Ascertainment Act, 185 ,'
'The Foreign Law Ascertainment Act, 1861 ,'

or so much thereof as is for the time being in force, and any enactment for the time being in force amending or substituted for the same, are hereby extended to all places and Courts to which this Order applies, with the adaptation following, namely:

In the said Acts the Court is hereby substituted for a superior Court in a Colony.

66. No proceeding under this Order shall be invalidated by any informality, mistake, or omission, so long as, in the opinion of any Court before which any question arises, the essential requisites of law and justice have been complied with.

VII.—CIVIL JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE.

67. Each Court shall be a Court of Law and of Equity; and (subject to the provisions of this Order) shall have and may exercise all jurisdiction, power, and authority, legal, equitable, or other, which any Consul of Her Majesty by custom has or may exercise in Persia.

BANKRUPTCY.

68. Each Court shall be a Court of Bankruptcy, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within its own district, with respect to resident British subjects, and to their debtors and creditors, being either resident British subjects or natives or foreigners submitting to the jurisdiction of the Court, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any judicial authority having for the time being jurisdiction in Bankruptcy in England.

LUNACY.

69. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have for and within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England entrusted by virtue of Her Majesty's Sign-Manual with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found by inquisition in England idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES.

70. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have within Persia, with respect to resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction, except the jurisdiction relative to dissolution or nullity or jactitation of marriage, as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising jurisdiction in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in England.

PROBATE.

71. The Consul-General shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Persia, with respect to the property of deceased resident British subjects, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to any Court exercising probate jurisdiction in England.

A Provincial Court shall, however, also have power to grant probate or letters of administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved that the deceased was resident at his death within the particular jurisdiction. That probate or administration shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Persia, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, notwithstanding that any defect afterwards appears in the grant. The grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased was not at the time of his death resident within the particular jurisdiction.

72. A British subject may in his lifetime deposit for safe custody in the Court, of his own will, sealed up under his own seal and the seal of the Court.

ARBITRATION.

73. The Court may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration the final determination of any suit or proceeding pending, or of all matters in difference between the parties, on such terms and with such directions as to appointment of an Arbitrator and other things as the Court thinks fit, with or without security from the parties, or any of them, that they will abide by the result of the reference.

In any such case the award shall be final and conclusive.

On the application of any party a decree of the Court may be entered in conformity with the award, and the decree shall not be open to appeal or re-hearing except on the ground that it is not in conformity with the award.

74. Every agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent between or by British subjects, or to which a British subject is a party, may, on the application of any party, be made a rule of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the reference or submission; and that Court shall thereupon have authority to enforce the agreement of submission and the award made thereunder, and to control and regulate the proceedings before and after the award, in such manner and on such terms as the Court thinks just.

The following provisions respecting arbitration apply exclusively to cases where the agreement for reference to arbitration or submission to arbitration by consent is so made a rule of Court.

75. The Arbitrators shall make their award within one month after they have entered on the reference or have been called on to act by a notice in writing from any party, unless the document authorising or making the reference contains a different limit of time.

76. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on reasonable notice to all parties, from time to time enlarge the time for making the award for such time as the Court thinks just, the reasons for enlargement being recorded in the minutes.

77. An Umpire may enter on the reference in lieu of the Arbitrators, if the Arbitrators have allowed their time, or their extended time, to expire without making an award, or have filed in the Court a notice in writing that they cannot agree.

78. The authority of Arbitrators or an Umpire is not revocable except by the Court.

79. Where it appears to the Arbitrators or Umpire that any difficult question of law is involved in or raised by the facts as finally ascertained by them or him, they or he may, if it seems to them or him fit, state the award (as to the whole or any part thereof) in the form of a case for the opinion of the Court having jurisdiction in the matter, or of the Consul-General.

The Court shall consider and deliver judgment on the case, and shall be at liberty to draw inferences of fact from the facts stated, and to amend any irregularity, mistake, or imperfection in the case.

80. The Arbitrators or Umpire shall have power to award how the costs of the reference shall be borne, in whole or in part.

But an award respecting costs shall not preclude a party against whom costs are awarded from applying to the Court to tax the costs; and on that application the costs, including the remuneration (if any) of the Arbitrators and Umpire, or any of them, shall be taxed at a reasonable rate by the Court; and the Court shall make such order respecting the costs of taxation as the Court thinks just.

81. The award shall be in writing signed by the Arbitrators or Umpire making it.

It shall contain a conclusive finding, and may not find on the contingency of any matter of fact being afterwards substantiated or deposed to. It shall comprehend a finding on each of the several matters referred.

82. The Arbitrators or Umpire making an award shall, within the time limited, deposit the award in Court, inclosed in a sealed cover, and indorsed with the names of the parties to the reference, and with a note of the amount claimed by the Arbitrators and Umpire for remuneration.

Notice of the award having been deposited shall be served by the Court on the parties, who shall be at liberty to read the award, and to have copies of it.

83. Any person interested may, within seven days after the notice of the award, apply to the Court to prevent the execution of the award, or of any specified part of it.

In default of any such application, the Court shall proceed, on reasonable notice to all parties, to make such order for carrying into effect the award, or any part thereof, and as to costs and other things, as the Court thinks just.

84. The Court may at any time, and from time to time, remit the matters referred, or any of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the Arbitrators or Umpire, on such terms as to costs and other things as the Court thinks just.

85. The Court shall not refuse to execute an award merely on the ground of irregularity in the submission, or during the reference, where the irregularity has not been substantially prejudicial to the party applying to prevent the execution of the award.

DECISION ON FACT OR LAW, WITHOUT SUIT.

(a) Question of Fact.

86. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of fact to be determined between them, they may, by consent and by order of the Court, which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be tried, state the question for trial in an issue, and the issue may be tried as if the question were to be determined at the hearing of a suit.

The issue and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that, on the finding of the Court, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Court on a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other, with or without any costs. On the finding, a decree may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Court.

(b) Question of Law.

87. Where persons between whom a suit might be instituted agree that there is a question of law to be determined between them, they may by consent and by order of the Court,—which order the Court may make on being satisfied that the parties have a real interest in the determination of the question, and that it is fit to be determined,—state any question of law in a case for the opinion of the Consul-General, without petition presented or other pleading.

Where the case is stated under order of a Court other than the Consul-General, the Court shall send the case to the Consul-General.

The Consul-General may direct the case to be re-stated or to be amended, or may refuse to determine it if the facts are not sufficiently stated, or if the question is not properly raised, or if the parties cannot agree on an amended case.

The Consul-General may draw inferences of fact from facts stated in the case.

The case and proceedings and decree shall be recorded, and the decree shall have the same effect as a decree in a suit.

The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, embodied in an order of the Court, that on the judgment of the Consul-General being given, a sum of money, fixed in the agreement, or to be ascertained by the Consul-General, or in such manner as he may direct, shall be paid by one of the parties to the other with or without any costs. On the judgment of the Consul-General, a decree of the Court under whose order the case was stated may be entered for the sum so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be.

Where there is no agreement respecting costs, the costs of the whole proceedings shall be in the discretion of the Consul-General.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

88. A suit on a bill of exchange or promissory note, instituted within six months after it becomes due and payable, may be commenced by summons, and may be heard and determined in a summary way.

An appeal shall not lie from any order in the suit.

89. The Court shall, on application within seven days from the service of the summons give the defendant leave to defend the suit on his paying into Court the sum indorsed on the summons, or on proof of a good legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as appear to the Court sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security and other things as the Court thinks fit; and in that case the Court may direct proceedings to be taken and carried on by petition.

If the defendant does not so obtain leave to defend, the plaintiff, on proof of service of the summons, shall be entitled as of course at any time after the expiration of those seven days to an immediate absolute order for any sum not exceeding that indorsed on the summons with interest at the rate specified (if any) to the date of the order, and a sum for costs to be fixed by the Court in the order.

90. The holder of a bill or note may, if he thinks fit, obtain one summons against all or any of the parties to the bill or note; and subsequent proceedings shall be carried on, as far as the Court thinks fit, as if separate summonses had been issued.

But the summons or its indorsement shall set forth the claims against the several parties, according to their respective alleged liabilities, with sufficient precision and certainty to enable each to set up any defence on which he individually may desire to rely.

91. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that the bill or note be forthwith deposited in the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed until the plaintiff gives security for costs.

92. The holder of a dishonoured bill or note shall have the like remedies for the recovery of the expenses incurred in the noting of the same for non-acceptance or non-payment, or incurred otherwise by reason of the dishonour, as for recovery of the amount of the bill or note.

93. After order made the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, set aside the order or execution, and give leave to defend.

CLAIMS UNDER 20*l*.

94. Where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court either—

(i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter, at issue, of a less amount or value than 20*l*.; or

(ii) is instituted for the recovery of damages of a less amount than 20*l*.,

proceedings shall be commenced by summons and the suit shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) be heard and determined in a summary way.

95. The summons shall issue without application in writing.

It shall be addressed to the person, as respondent, against whom the claim is made.

It shall state briefly and clearly the nature and particulars of the claim and the amount sought to be recovered.

It shall be served on the respondent within the time and in the manner directed by the Court.

A respondent shall not be bound to attend personally to answer the summons unless required expressly by the summons so to do, but he shall attend personally if summoned as a witness.

The proceedings on the summons shall (except as far as the Court, in any case for the avoiding of delay and the furtherance of substantial justice, thinks fit otherwise to direct) be governed by the provisions of this Order regulating claims for 20*l.* or upwards.

96. Where, either on the application for a summons, or before or at the hearing thereof, it appears to the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) that the nature and circumstances of the case make it unjust or inexpedient to hear and determine the claim in a summary way, the Court may direct that proceedings be taken and carried on by petition.

CLAIMS FOR £ 20 OR UPWARDS.

A.—*Ordinary Provisions.*

97. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Order (where the claim which any person desires to enforce by proceedings in the Court is not such as hereinbefore directed to be commenced by summons), proceedings shall be commenced by the filing of a petition.

98. The petition shall contain a narrative of the material facts on which the plaintiff relies.

The narrative shall be divided into paragraphs numbered consecutively, each paragraph containing, as nearly as may be, a separate statement or allegation.

The petition shall pray for the specific relief to which the plaintiff conceives himself entitled, and also for general relief.

The petition shall be as brief as is consistent with a clear statement of the facts on which the prayer is sought to be supported, and with information to the defendant of the nature of the claim set up.

Documents shall not be unnecessarily set out in full in the petition, but so much only of them as is pertinent and material shall be set out.

Dates and sums shall be expressed in the petition in figures, and not in words.

99. Where there is only one defendant, one copy of the petition, and of any schedule thereto, for service, shall be left with the Court, together with the original.

Where there are two or more defendants, as many copies as there are parties to be served shall be left, together with the original.

100. The plaintiff shall obtain an order for service of the petition on the defendant.

101. The order for service of the petition shall specify a reasonable time after service, ordinarily not more than eight days, within which the defendant shall put in his answer.

102. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, allow him further time for putting in his answer.

103. A defendant failing to answer within the time, or further time, allowed, shall not be at liberty to put in an answer without leave of the Court.

104. The answer shall show the nature of the defendant's defence to the claim set up by the petition.

It shall not introduce matter irrelevant to the suit, and the provisions of this Order relating to the setting out of documents and the contents of a petition generally shall be observed in an answer, as far as they are applicable.

It shall deny all such material allegations in the petition as the defendant intends to deny at the hearing.

Where the answer denies an allegation of fact, it shall deny it directly and fully (as, for example, if a petition alleges that the defendant has received a sum of money, and the defendant denies this, his answer shall deny that he has received that sum or any part thereof, or else set forth what part he has received. And so, where a matter of fact is alleged in the petition, with certain circumstances, the answer shall not deny it literally as it is alleged, but shall answer the point of substance positively and certainly).

The answer shall specifically admit such material allegations in the petition as the defendant knows to be true or desires to be taken as admitted.

The answer shall allege any fact not stated in the petition whereon the defendant intends to rely in his defence (as establishing, for instance, fraud on the part of the plaintiff, or showing that the plaintiff's right to relief has not yet accrued, or is released, or barred, or otherwise gone).

105. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order the defendant to put in an answer on oath.

106. The Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, examine the defendant, on oath or otherwise, on written interrogatories, allowed by the Court, and take down the answers of the defendant in writing.

Those answers shall be treated as forming part of the answer to the petition.

107. A defendant not putting in any answer shall not, on that ground, be taken as admitting the allegations of the petition or the plaintiff's right to the relief sought.

108. No replication or other pleading after answer shall be allowed.

109. The plaintiff may, on considering the answer, amend his petition.

Notice of the amendment shall be served on the defendant.

110. A suit shall not be set down for hearing without an order of the Court for that purpose, which the plaintiff may obtain at any time after the expiration of the time allowed to the defendant for answering.

111. The sittings of the Court for the hearing of suits shall, where the amount of business so requires, be held on stated days.

They shall ordinarily be public, but the Court may, for reasons recorded in the minutes, hear any particular suit or matter in the presence only of the parties and their legal advisers and the officers of the Court.

112. A Provincial Court shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) hear with an Assessor, or with Assessors, every suit which either—

(i) relates to money, goods, or other property, or any civil right, or other matter, at issue, of the amount or value of 300*l.* or upwards; or

(ii) is instituted for recovery of damages, of the amount of 300*l.* or upwards.

In all other cases, subject as aforesaid, a Court may, if it thinks fit, hear the suit either with or without an Assessor or Assessors.

113. The order of proceeding at the hearing shall, subject to any directions given by the Court, be as follows:

The party on whom the burden of proof is thrown by the nature of the material questions between the parties has the right to begin: he shall address the Court and open his case.

He shall then call his evidence and examine his witnesses in chief.

When he has concluded his evidence he shall ask the other party if he intends to call evidence (in which term is included evidence taken by affidavit or deposition, or under commission, and documentary evidence not already read or taken as read); and, if answered in the negative, the party beginning shall be entitled to sum up the evidence already given, and comment thereon; but if answered in the affirmative he shall wait for his general reply.

When the party beginning has concluded his case, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court and to call evidence, and to sum up and comment thereon.

If no evidence is called or read by the second party, the party beginning (saving the right of the Crown) shall have no right to reply unless he has been prevented from summing up his case by the statement of the second party of his intention to call evidence.

The case on both sides shall then be considered closed.

If the second party calls or reads evidence, the party beginning shall be at liberty to reply generally on the whole case, or he may call fresh evidence in reply to the evidence given on the other side, on points material to the determination of the issues, or any of them, but not on collateral matters.

Where evidence in reply is tendered and allowed to be given, the second party shall be at liberty to address the Court, and the party beginning shall be entitled to the general reply.

114. The answer of a defendant shall not debar him at the hearing from disproving any allegation of the petition not admitted by his answer, or from giving evidence in support of a defence not expressly set up by the answer, except where in the opinion of the Court the defence is such as ought to have been expressly set up by the answer, or is inconsistent therewith.

115. The decision or judgment given at the hearing shall be delivered in open Court.

Where the Court reserves judgment at the hearing, parties to the suit shall be served with notice to attend and hear judgment, unless the Court at the hearing states the day on which judgment will be delivered; in which case there shall be no further notice.

All parties shall be deemed to have notice of the decision or judgment, if pronounced at the hearing.

All parties served with notice to attend and hear judgment shall be deemed to have notice of the judgment when pronounced.

116. In every suit, the costs of the whole suit and of each particular proceeding therein, and the costs of every proceeding in the Court, are in the discretion of the Court as regards the person by whom they are to be paid, and shall be ascertained, fixed, or taxed in such manner as may be prescribed by any Rules of Procedure, or in any particular case directed by the Court.

But the Court shall not order the successful party in a suit to pay to the unsuccessful party the costs of the whole suit; although the Court may order the successful party, notwithstanding his success in the suit, to pay the costs of any particular proceeding therein.

The Court may order any costs to be paid out of any fund or property to which a suit or proceeding relates.

Where the Court orders costs to be paid by any party, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order all proceedings by or on behalf of that party in the same suit or proceeding, or connected therewith, to be stayed until the costs are paid accordingly.

B.—*Exceptional Provisions.*

117. On proof of extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances, the Court may, if it thinks fit, without petition filed, and without notice, make an order of injunction, or an order to sequester money or goods, or to stop a passport, or the clearances of a ship, or to hold to bail.

Before making the order, the Court shall require the person applying for it to enter into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit, as security for his being answerable in damages to the person against whom the order is sought.

The order shall not remain in force more than twenty-four hours, and shall, at the end of that time, wholly cease to be in force, unless within that time a suit is regularly instituted, by petition, by the person obtaining the order.

The order shall be dealt with in the suit as the Court thinks just.

An order to hold to bail shall state the amount (including costs) for which bail is required.

It shall be executed forthwith.

The person arrested under it shall be entitled to be discharged from custody under it on bringing into Court the amount stated in the order, to abide the event of such suit as may be instituted, or on entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties as the Court thinks fit, as a security that he will abide by the orders of the Court in any suit instituted.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody under the order for not more than seven days, if not sooner discharged: but the Court may, from time to time, if it thinks fit, renew the order.

No person, however, shall be kept in custody under any such order and renewed order for a longer time, in the whole, than thirty days.

118. Where a person filing a petition, either alone or jointly with any other person, is out of the particular jurisdiction, or is only temporarily therein, he shall file in the Court, at or before the filing of the petition, a written statement of a fit place within the particular jurisdiction where notices and other papers issuing from the Court, may be served on him.

He shall also give security for costs by deposit of the sum of £50, or by bond in the penal sum of £100.

The Court may at any time, either of its own motion or on the application of any defendant, order the plaintiff to give further or better security to the amount aforesaid for costs, and may direct proceedings to be stayed in the meanwhile.

119. Persons entitled to sue and suing on behalf of others as guardians, executors, or administrators, or on behalf of themselves and others (as creditors in a suit, for administration), shall state the character in which they sue.

120. Where a person has jointly with other persons a ground for instituting a suit, all those other persons shall, unless the Court otherwise allows, be made parties to the suit, either as plaintiffs or defendants.

But where a person has a joint and several demand against more persons than one, either as principals or as sureties, it is not necessary for him to bring before the Court as parties to a suit concerning that demand all the persons liable thereto, and he may proceed against any one or more of the persons severally liable.

If a person not joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought to be so joined, or a person joined as plaintiff or as defendant ought not to be so joined, the Court may order the petition to be amended. But no person shall be so joined as plaintiff without proof to the Court of his consent thereto. Nor shall the name of a plaintiff be so struck out unless he was originally joined as plaintiff without his consent, or he consents to his name being struck out.

121. Where a person sues another as agent for a third person, not seeking to fix the agent with personal liability, the Court, on the fact coming to its knowledge, shall, if the third person is within the particular jurisdiction, forthwith order his name to be substituted, and stay proceedings until the order is complied with.

But if he is not within the particular jurisdiction, the Court shall refuse to proceed further in the matter, unless and until the person sued as agent undertakes, by writing filed in the Court, to defend the suit, and personally to satisfy any order for debt or damages and costs therein. In that case the person sued as agent shall further, within such time as the Court orders, and before the hearing of the suit, procure and file with the proceedings a sufficient authority in writing to him from his principal to substitute the name of the principal as defendant for that of the agent, and to defend the suit, or otherwise act in it on behalf of the principal.

The agent shall not, however, be deemed to be thereby discharged from his personal undertaking and liability to satisfy any order in the suit.

122. Proceedings by or on behalf of or against a partnership solely or jointly shall be taken in the several names of the partners as individuals, and not in the name of the firm or otherwise.

123. Where the plaintiff's claim is for money payable in respect of a contract expressed or implied, or to recover the possession or the value of goods wrongfully taken and detained, or wrongfully detained, by the defendant from the plaintiff, it shall be sufficient for the plaintiff to state his claim in the petition in a general form, and to annex to the petition a schedule stating the particulars of his demand, in any form which shall give the defendant reasonably sufficient information of the details of the claim.

An application for further or better particulars may be made by the defendant before answer.

The plaintiff shall not, at the hearing, obtain an order for any sum exceeding that stated in the particulars, except for subsequent interest and cost of suit, notwithstanding that the sum claimed in the petition for debt or damages exceeds the sum stated in the particulars.

Particulars of demand shall not be amended except by leave of the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks fit on an application for leave to amend, grant the same, on it appearing that the defendant will not be prejudiced by amendment.

Where the Court orders particulars to be amended, or further or better particulars to be given, the order shall state the time within which the thing ordered is to be done.

The order for service of the amended or further or better particulars shall state the time which the defendant is to have to put in his answer.

Any variance between the items contained in the particulars and the items proved at the hearing may be amended at the hearing, if the Court thinks fit.

124. Where the plaintiff seeks (with or without an order for payment of money)—

(i) to obtain a general or special declaration of his rights under a contract or instrument; or

(ii) to set aside a contract; or

(iii) to have a bond, bill, note, or instrument in writing delivered up to be cancelled; or

(iv) to restrain a defendant by injunction; or

(v) to have an account taken between himself and any other or others,

he may in his petition refer to and briefly describe any documents on the contents whereof he intends to rely, and may annex copies thereof to the petition.

125. A plaintiff, not giving sufficient information to enable the defendant to understand the plaintiff's claim, may be ordered, on the application of the defendant, to amend his petition.

126. A petition may be amended at any time before answer by leave of the Court, on an application of the plaintiff without notice.

Notice of amendment shall be given to the defendant.

127. If a petition contains libellous or needlessly offensive expressions, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application of the defendant, order it to be amended.

128. Where a petition is defective on the face of it by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this Order, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either of its own motion, or on application by a defendant, make an order to stay proceedings until the petition is amended.

129. A plaintiff may be ordered to produce for inspection and other purposes of the suit such documents in his possession or power as are referred to in the petition, or such other documents, if any, as the defendant is entitled to inspect in the suit.

130. A petition implies an offer to do equity in the suit, and admits of any equitable defence.

The plaintiff may obtain at the hearing any such equitable relief as the facts stated and proved entitle him to, though not specifically asked.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of an equitable nature, and it appears to the Court that, on this defence being established, the defendant may be entitled to some equitable relief against the plaintiff in respect of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the defendant, either before or at the hearing, give liberty to him to file a cross-petition asking for that relief, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit, together or otherwise as the Court thinks just.

131. Where a defendant conceives that he has a good defence in law or equity to the petition, so that even if the allegations of fact in the petition were admitted or clearly established, yet the plaintiff would not be entitled to any order against him (the defendant), he may raise this defence by an application that the petition be dismissed without an answer being required from him.

The application shall be made within the time allowed for answering.

The summons or motion-paper on which the application is made shall state briefly the grounds of law or equity on which the defendant relies.

The application shall be heard and disposed of at as early a time as may be.

For the purposes of the application the defendant shall be taken as admitting the truth of the allegations of fact in the petition; and no evidence respecting matter of fact, and no discussion of questions of fact, shall be allowed.

The Court, on hearing the application, shall either dismiss the petition or order the defendant to put in an answer within a short time to be named in the order, and may, if the Court thinks fit, give leave to the plaintiff to amend his petition.

Where, on the hearing of the application, any grounds of law or equity are urged in support of it other than those stated in the summons or motion-paper, and the grounds stated therein are disallowed, the defendant shall be liable to pay the same costs as if the application were wholly refused although the grounds newly urged are allowed, unless the Court thinks fit in any case to order otherwise.

132. A defendant may at any time (but where he is required to answer not until after he has put in a sufficient answer) file in the Court interrogatories for the examination of a plaintiff.

There shall be prefixed to those interrogatories a concise statement of the subjects on which a discovery is sought.

A plaintiff shall answer the interrogatories, subject to just exceptions.

133. A defence of set-off to a claim for money shall be accompanied by a statement of particulars of set-off.

A defence of partial set-off shall also be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount to which, on the defendant's showing, the plaintiff is entitled, unless the plaintiff's claim to that amount is resisted on some other ground of defence.

In default of that payment the defendant shall be liable to bear the costs of the suit, even if he succeeds in his defence to the extent of the set-off on which he relies.

Where a defendant in his answer raises a defence of set-off which, in the opinion of the Court, is not admissible in that form, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either before or at the hearing, on his application, give him liberty to withdraw the defence and to file a cross-petition, and may make such order for the hearing of the suit and cross-suit together or otherwise, as the Court thinks just.

A counter-claim shall not be admitted otherwise than as a defence of set-off.

A defendant, raising by his answer a counter-claim by way of defence, shall not be entitled to any order against the plaintiff for any sum of money other than his costs of the suit.

134. A defence alleging tender by the defendant shall be accompanied by payment into Court of the amount alleged to have been tendered.

135. Payment into Court by the defendant shall be accompanied by an answer or affidavit. The answer or affidavit shall state distinctly that the money paid in is paid in in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally, or (as the case may be) in satisfaction of some specific part of the plaintiff's claim, where the claim is stated in the petition for distinct sums or in respect of distinct matters.

Payment into Court, whether made in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim generally or in satisfaction of some specific part thereof, operates as an admission of liability to the extent of the amount paid in and no more, and for no other purpose.

Where the defendant pays money into Court the plaintiff shall be at liberty to accept the same in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of suit in respect of which it is paid in; and in that case the plaintiff may forthwith apply for payment of the money out of Court to him, and on the hearing of the application the Court shall make such order respecting stay of further proceedings in the suit in whole or in part, and respecting costs and other matters, as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff does not so apply, he shall be considered as insisting that he has a claim against the defendant to a greater amount than the sum paid in; and in that case the Court, in determining the suit and disposing of costs, shall have regard to the fact of the payment into Court having been made and not accepted.

136. The Court, on proof that there is good reason to believe that a defendant means to abscond in order to avoid the orders of the Court, after suit or other proceedings instituted, may, if it thinks fit, make an order to hold him to bail, and may require of him such security as it thinks fit for his remaining within the particular jurisdiction and abiding by any order to be made in the suit or proceeding.

137. Where, on default made by a defendant in answering or otherwise defending the suit after service of the petition, it appears to the Court that he is an infant or a person of weak or unsound mind, so that he is unable of himself to defend the suit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of the plaintiff, or of its own motion, appoint by order some fit person to be guardian of the defendant for the purposes of the suit, by whom he may defend it.

Before such an order is made, the Court shall cause such notice as it thinks reasonable to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of the person with whom or under whose care the defendant is; and also, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, in the case of an infant not residing with or under the care of his father or guardian, to be served on or left at the dwelling-house of his father or guardian.

138. The Court may, by order, allow facts occurring after the institution of a suit to be introduced by way of amendment into the petition or answer at any stage of the proceedings.

139. Where, after the institution of a suit, any change or transmission of interest or liability occurs in relation to any party to the suit, or any party to the suit dies, or (being a woman) marries, or the suit in any other way becomes defective or incapable of being carried on, any person interested may obtain from the Court any order requisite for curing the defect, or enabling or compelling proper parties to carry on the proceedings.

But any person served with such an order may, within such time, not exceeding fourteen days, as the Court in the order directs, apply to the Court to discharge the order.

140. At any time after answer the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the application of any party, or of its own motion, proceed to ascertain the material questions in controversy between the parties, and may reduce those questions into writing, and settle them in the form of issues, which issues, when settled, shall, for the purposes of the subsequent proceedings, supersede the petition and answer, except that the petition and answer may be used, as containing issues or otherwise, for purposes of evidence on the trial of the issues.

141. Where the plaintiff does not obtain an order for setting down the suit for hearing within three months from the time at which he might first apply for it, the defendant may apply to the Court for an order to dismiss the petition for want of prosecution.

The Court thereupon, if it thinks fit, may make an order dismissing the petition, or may make such other order or impose such terms as it thinks fit.

142. If, at the hearing, the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary, strike out the suit, and make such order respecting costs in favour of any defendant appearing as the Court thinks just.

If the plaintiff a second time in like manner fails to appear, the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, dismiss the petition, which dismissal shall have the like effect as a dismissal on the merits at the hearing.

143. If, at the hearing, the plaintiff appears, but the defendant or any of the defendants does not appear, the Court shall, before hearing the suit, inquire into the service of the petition and of notice of hearing on the absent party or parties.

The Court, if not satisfied respecting service on every party, shall order that further service be made as the Court directs, and shall adjourn the hearing for that purpose.

The Court, on being satisfied respecting service on every party, may, if it thinks fit, proceed to hear the suit, notwithstanding the absence of the defendant or any of the defendants.

144. If the Court hears the suit and makes an order against the defendant, in his absence, the Court may afterwards, on such terms as the Court thinks fit, rehear the suit on proof that his absence was excusable, and that he has a defence on the merits.

145. The Court shall, at the hearing, order all such amendments as the Court thinks necessary or proper for bringing to a determination in the suit the real questions in controversy between the parties.

146. Where it appears to the Court that the matter in dispute in a suit consists either wholly or in part of matters of mere account, the Court may, according to the amount of public business pending, either decide at once the matters of account, or order that they be referred, either wholly or in part, to some person agreed on by the parties, or, in case of their non-agreement, appointed by the Court.

The referee shall enter into the account and hear evidence and report on it to the Court, according to the order, and the Court, after hearing the parties, may adopt the conclusions of the report, either wholly or in part, or may direct a further report to be made by the referee, and may grant any necessary adjournment for that purpose.

147. In any Court other than that of the Consul-General, any decision or judgment may be given, or verdict taken, subject to a case to be stated for the opinion of the Consul-General.

148. An application made by motion shall not be entertained until the party moving has filed in the Court a written motion-paper stating the terms of the order sought.

There shall be filed with the motion-paper all affidavits on which the person moving intends to rely. No other evidence shall be used in support of the motion except by leave of the Court.

No paper accompanying the motion-paper other than an affidavit shall be received.

A motion may be made without notice in the first instance or on notice of motion.

149. An application for a summons may be made in writing, or in person.

If the Court thinks fit, it may issue a summons ordering the person to whom it is directed, as respondent, to appear at the time and place specified therein, and stating the nature of the application to be made.

On the return-day of the summons, if the respondent attends, or in his absence on proof of service, the Court may, on the application of the person obtaining the summons, consider and deal with the application in a summary way.

150. Where an order is made without service of notice of the application, an office copy of the affidavit or deposition on which the order is made shall be served on the person affected by the order, with the order.

Any person affected by the order may, within seven days after service of it, but not later except by leave of the Court, apply to the Court to vary or discharge it; and the Court, on notice to the person obtaining the order, may make such order as the Court thinks just.

151. An order to show cause shall specify a day when cause is to be shown, called the return-day to the order, which shall ordinarily be not less than four days after service.

A person served with an order to show cause may, before the return-day, file affidavits in order to contradict the evidence used in obtaining the order, or setting forth other facts.

On the return-day, if the persons served do not appear, and service is not proved, the Court may enlarge the time and direct further service, or make such other order as it thinks just.

If the persons served appear, or service is proved, the Court may proceed with the matter, and make such order as it thinks just.

152. Where a person not a party to a suit obtains an order, or has an order made in his favour, he is entitled to enforce obedience thereto by the same process as if he were a party to the suit.

A person not a party to a suit against whom obedience to an order may be enforced is liable to the same process for enforcing obedience thereto as if he was a party to the suit.

153. All money ordered by the Court to be paid by any person shall be paid into Court, unless the Court otherwise directs.

154. An order shall be drawn up in form only on the application of some party to the suit, and shall then be passed and be certified by the seal of the Court, and be entered, and shall then form part of the record.

An order shall not be enforced or appealed from, nor shall an office copy of it be granted, until it is part of the record.

An order shall be dated on the day of the delivery of the decision or judgment on which the order is founded.

Any party to an application or suit is entitled to obtain an office copy of any order made therein.

155. Ordinarily, an order, other than an order of the Consul-General, shall not be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

Where, however, the Court making the order thinks that the urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case so require, the Court (for reasons recorded in the minutes) may order it to be enforced out of the particular jurisdiction.

156. When an order orders a person to pay money, or do any other act, the same or some subsequent order shall state the precise time within which the payment, or other act, is to be made or done, reckoned from the date or service of the order in which the time is stated, or, from some other point of time, as the Court thinks fit.

The time stated may be immediately after service of the order, if the Court thinks fit.

A person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, is bound to obey the order on being served with it, and without any demand for payment or performance.

157. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order that money ordered to be paid, be paid by instalments specified.

158. Where an order orders payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it, a memorandum of the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A. B., neglect to obey this order by the time therein appointed, you will be liable to have a writ of execution issued against your goods, under which they may be seized and sold; and you will also be liable to be summoned by the Court, and to be examined respecting your ability to make the payment directed by this order, and to be imprisoned in case of your not answering satisfactorily on that examination.

159. Where an order orders payment of money, and the person ordered to pay refuses or neglects to do so according to the order, a person entitled to the benefit of the order may apply to the Court for execution against the goods of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, issue an order of execution (in this Order called an execution order), ordering and empowering an officer of the Court, therein named, to levy the money ordered to be paid, by distress and sale of the goods of the disobedient person (in this Order called the "execution debtor"), wheresoever they may be found within the particular jurisdiction.

On the order there shall be indorsed the sum of money and cost adjudged, and the further sum to be levied for costs of the execution.

160. Where an order orders payment of money by instalments, execution shall not issue until after default in payment of some instalment according to the order; and execution, or successive executions, may then issue for the whole money then remaining unpaid, or for such portion thereof as the Court orders, either when making the original order or at any subsequent time.

161. The officer executing the order may, by virtue thereof, seize any of the goods of the execution debtor, except the wearing apparel and bedding of himself and his family, and the tools and implements of his trade, to the value of 5*l.*, all which shall to that extent be exempted from seizure.

162. The sale of the goods seized shall be made by order of the Court, and shall be conducted under the direction of the Court and by a person nominated by the Court.

But no steps shall be taken therein without the demand of the person obtaining the execution order (in this Order called the execution creditor), and the execution creditor shall be liable for any damage ensuing from any proceeding taken at his instance.

The sale shall not be made until after the end of five days at least next following the day of seizure, unless the goods are of a perishable nature, or on the request in writing of the execution debtor.

Until sale, the goods shall be deposited by the officer in some fit place, or they may remain in the custody of a fit person approved by the Court and put in possession by the officer.

163. The Court shall not order the sale of the goods seized unless it is proved that they belong to the execution debtor, and are in a place where the Court has jurisdiction.

Where a claim is made by a third party to the goods or part thereof, the same, if made by a British subject, shall be decided by the Court in a summary way, as between the claimant and the execution creditor.

If the claim is made by a native or foreigner, the Court may, if it thinks fit, either oblige the execution creditor to establish his claim before selling the goods, or sell the goods and require the execution creditor to defend any claim.

164. The officer executing an execution order may, by virtue thereof, seize any money, bank notes, cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes, bonds, or securities for money belonging to the execution debtor.

The Court shall hold the same (other than money and securities immediately convertible into money) as security for the amount directed to be levied, or so much thereof as is not otherwise levied, for the benefit of the execution creditor.

The execution creditor may sue in the name of the execution debtor, or in the name of any person in whose name the execution debtor might have sued, for recovery of the money secured or made payable thereby when the time for suing arrives.

165. If before or after seizure the execution debtor, by payment into Court or to the officer executing the order, satisfies the execution, the order shall be superseded, and the goods and property seized shall be released and delivered up.

166. Where an order ordering payment of money remains wholly or in part unsatisfied (whether an execution order has been made or not), the person prosecuting the order (in this Order called the judgment creditor) may apply to the Court for an order ordering the person by whom payment is to be made (in this Order called the judgment debtor) to appear and be examined respecting his ability to make the payment; and the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order accordingly.

167. On the appearance of the judgment debtor, he may be examined on oath by or on behalf of the judgment creditor, and by the Court, respecting his ability to pay the money directed to be paid, and for discovery of property applicable thereto, and respecting his disposal of any property.

He shall produce, on oath or otherwise, all books, papers, and documents in his possession or power relating to any property applicable to payment.

He may be examined respecting the circumstances under which he contracted or incurred the debt or liability in respect of which the payment of money is ordered to be made, and respecting the means or expectation he then had of paying or discharging the debt or liability.

He shall sign his examination as taken down in writing.

Whether the judgment debtor appears or not, the judgment creditor, and any witness whom the Court thinks requisite, may be examined, on oath, or otherwise, respecting the same matters.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, adjourn the examination from time to time, and require from the judgment debtor such security for his appearance as the Court thinks fit, and in default of his finding security, may, by order, commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, there to remain until the adjourned hearing, unless sooner discharged.

168. If it appears to the Court by the examination of the judgment debtor or other evidence—

(i) that the judgment debtor has then, or has had since the making of the order, sufficient means to pay the money directed to be paid by him, and he refuses or neglects to pay the same according to the order; or

(ii) that, with intent to defraud his creditors, or any of them, he had made or suffered any gift, delivery, or transfer of any property, or charged, removed, or concealed any property; or

(iii) that the debt or liability in question has been contracted or incurred by him by or by reason of fraud, or false pretence, or breach of trust committed by him; or

(iv) that forbearance thereof was obtained by him by fraud or false pretence; or

(v) that the debt or liability was wilfully contracted or incurred by him without his having had at the same time a reasonable expectation of being able to pay or discharge it,

then and in any such case the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, commit him to prison for any time not exceeding forty days.

169. On the examination the Court, if it thinks fit, whether it makes an order for commitment or not, may rescind or alter any order for the payment of money by instalments or otherwise, and may make any further or other order, either for payment of the whole amount forthwith, or by instalments or in any other manner, as the Court thinks just.

170. In places where there is no other place for the detention of a debtor in custody than the prison of the authorities, the Court shall not commit the debtor to prison if it appears that that prison is unfit, regard being had to the requirements of health and decency for the confinement of a British subject under civil process.

171. The expenses of a judgment debtor's maintenance in prison shall be defrayed, in the first instance, by the judgment creditor, and may be recovered by him as the Court directs.

The expenses shall be estimated by the Court, and shall be paid by the judgment creditor at such times and in such manner as the Court directs. In default of payment, the judgment debtor may be discharged if the Court thinks fit.

172. Imprisonment of a judgment debtor under the foregoing provisions shall not operate as a satisfaction or extinguishment of the debt or liability to which the order relates, or protect the debtor from being anew imprisoned for any new fraud or other default making him liable to be imprisoned, or deprive the judgment creditor of any right to have execution against his goods, as if there had not been such imprisonment.

173. The judgment debtor, on paying at any time the amount ordered to be paid, and all costs and expenses, shall be discharged.

174. Where the order is one ordering some act to be done other than payment of money, there shall be indorsed on the copy of it served on the person required to obey it a memorandum in the words, or to the effect following:

If you, the within-named A. B., neglect to obey this order within the time therein appointed, you will be liable to be arrested, and to have your property sequestered.

175. Where the person directed to do the act refuses or neglects to do it according to the order, the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for another order for the arrest of the disobedient person.

Thereupon the Court shall, unless it sees good reason to the contrary, make an order ordering and empowering an officer of the Court therein named to take the body of the disobedient person, and detain him in custody until further order.

He shall be liable to be detained in custody until he has obeyed the order in all things that are to be immediately performed; and given such security as the Court thinks fit to obey the order in other respects (if any) at the future times thereby appointed, or in case of his no longer having the power to obey the order, then until he has been imprisoned for such time, or until he has paid such fine, as the Court thinks just.

176. In case the person against whom an order of arrest issues is not and cannot be found, or is taken and detained in custody without obeying the order, then the person prosecuting the order may apply to the Court for an order of sequestration against his property.

177. The Court may admit a person to sue as a pauper, on his poverty, and his having a case proper for some relief in the Court, being proved; and may admit a person to defend as a pauper on his poverty being proved.

The Court may, if it thinks fit, by order, assign a counsel or attorney to assist a person, admitted to sue or defend as a pauper, and the counsel or attorney so assigned shall not be at liberty to refuse his assistance, unless he satisfies the Court of some good reason for refusing.

If a person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper gives or agrees to give any fee, profit, or reward for the conduct of his business in the Court, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and he shall also be forthwith dispaupered, and shall not be afterwards admitted again in that suit to sue or defend as a pauper.

A person admitted to sue or defend as a pauper may be dispaupered by order of the Court, on it being proved that he was not when admitted, or no longer is, of sufficient poverty, or that he is abusing his privilege by vexatious proceedings.

178. The Court may, if it thinks fit, at any time, on the application of any party, order a re-hearing of a suit.

The provisions of this order respecting a hearing with Assessors shall extend to a re-hearing.

VIII.—PROCEEDINGS ON DEATH.

179. The Court shall endeavour to obtain, as early as may be, notice of the death of every British subject dying within the particular jurisdiction, whether resident or not, and all such information respecting his affairs as may serve to guide the Court with respect to the securing and administration of his property.

On receiving notice of the death, the Court shall put up a notice thereof at the place where its sittings are ordinarily held, and shall keep the same there until probate or administration is granted, or where it appears to the Court that probate or administration will not be applied for or cannot be granted, for such time as the Court thinks fit.

180. Where a British subject resident dies in Persia intestate, then, until administration is granted, his personal property shall be vested in the Consul-General.

181. Where a British subject not resident dies in Persia, the Court within whose particular jurisdiction he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on his death, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the seal of the Court (in either case if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory), and so keep it until it can be dealt with according to law.

182. If any person, other than the person named executor or an administrator or an officer of the Court, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of a British subject dying in Persia, whether resident or not, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding £50, as the Court having jurisdiction over the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose.

183. Where a British subject dies in Persia, whether resident or not, then any person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of the deceased, being or purporting to be

testamentary, shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within whose particular jurisdiction the death happens, and deposit it there.

If any person fails to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to a fine, not exceeding £50, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

184. Where it is shown to the Court that any paper of the deceased, being or purporting to be testamentary, is in the possession or under the control of a British subject, the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding respecting probate or administration is pending or not, order him to produce the paper and bring it into Court.

Where it appears to the Court that there are reasonable grounds for believing that any such person has knowledge of any paper being or purporting to be testamentary (although it is not shown that the paper is in his possession or under his control), the Court may, in a summary way, whether a suit or proceeding for probate or administration is pending or not, order that he be examined respecting it in open Court or on interrogatories, and that he do attend for that purpose, and after examination that he do produce the paper and bring it into Court.

185. Probate or letters of administration with will annexed shall not issue for seven days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Consul-General, or in case of great urgency.

Letters of administration (not with will annexed) shall not issue for fourteen days from the death of the deceased, except under the direction of the Consul-General, or in case of great urgency.

186. If any person, named executor in the will of the deceased, takes possession of and administers or otherwise deals with any part of the personal property of the deceased, and does not obtain probate within one month after the death, or after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration, he shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding £50 as the Court thinks fit to impose.

187. The Court may, of its own motion, or on the application of any person claiming an interest under a will, give notice to the executors (if any) therein named, to come in and prove the will or to renounce probate, and they, or some or one of them, shall, within fourteen days after notice, come in and prove or renounce accordingly.

188. Where probate or administration is, for the first time, applied for after three years from the death of the deceased, a grant shall not be made except under the direction of the Consul-General.

189. Where, in a Court other than that of the Consul-General, a dispute or question arises in relation to the grant or the application for it, or it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the grant should be made, the Court shall communicate with the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall direct the other Court to proceed in the matter according to such instructions as the Consul-General thinks fit, or shall, by order, remove the matter to the Court of the Consul-General.

190. A Court, other than the Consul-General, before proceeding on an application, shall ascertain that the deceased was, at his death, resident in the particular jurisdiction, and shall not for this purpose consider itself bound to rest satisfied with the evidence offered by the applicant.

191. The Court shall require evidence, in addition to that offered by the applicant, of the identity of the deceased, or of the applicant, where additional evidence in that behalf seems to the Court necessary or desirable.

192. The Court shall ascertain the value of the property of the deceased as correctly as circumstances allow.

193. In no case shall the Court issue probate or letters of administration until all inquiries which the Court sees fit to institute have been answered to its satisfaction.

The Court shall, however, afford as great facility for the obtaining of probate or administration as is consistent with due regard to the prevention of error and fraud.

194. In the following cases a grant shall not issue except from the Court of the Consul-General, namely:

Probate or administration with will annexed, where the will was executed before the 1st January 1838, and there is no testamentary paper of a date later than the 31st December 1837;

Probate or administration with will annexed, the will being merely an execution of a special power, or being the will of a married woman made by virtue of a power;

Administration for the use or benefit of a minor or infant, or of a lunatic or person of unsound mind;

Administration (with or without will annexed) of the property of a bastard dying either a bachelor or spinster, or a widower or widow without issue, or of a person dying without known relative;

Limited administration;

Administration to be granted to a person not resident in Persia.

195. Revocation or alteration of a grant of probate or administration shall not be made except by the Consul-General.

196. A notice to prohibit a grant of probate or administration may be filed in any Court.

Immediately on such a notice being filed, a copy thereof shall be sent to the Court of the district (if any) in which it is alleged the deceased was resident at his death, and to any other Court to which it appears to the Consul-General expedient to send a copy.

Immediately on such a notice being filed the Court shall send a copy thereof to the Consul-General, and also to the Court of any other district in which it is known or alleged the deceased had, at his death, a place of abode.

The notice shall remain in force for three months only from the day of filing; but it may be renewed from time to time.

The notice shall not affect a grant made on the day on which the notice is filed, or on which a copy thereof is received, as the case may be.

The person filing the notice shall be warned by a warning in writing, under the seal of the Court delivered at the place mentioned in the notice as his address.

After the notice has been filed, a grant of probate or administration shall be made only by the Consul-General.

197. Notices in the nature of citations shall be given by publication in such newspapers, or in such other manner, as the Court in each case thinks fit.

198. Suits respecting probate or administration shall be instituted by petition; and the provisions of this Order respecting proceedings in other suits instituted by petition shall extend and apply thereto.

199. Every original will, of which probate or administration with will annexed is granted shall be filed and kept in the public office of the Court from which the grant issues, in such manner as to secure at once the due preservation and the convenient inspection of the same.

No original will shall be delivered out for any purpose without the direction in writing of the Consul-General.

An office copy of the whole or any part of a will, or an official certificate of a grant of administration, may be obtained from the Court where the will is proved or the administration granted on payment of the proper fees.

200. On the 1st February and the 1st August in every year, every Provincial Court shall send to the Consul-General—

A list of the grants of probate and administration made by the Court up to the last preceding 1st January and 1st July respectively, not included in any previous list;

And a copy, certified by the Court to be a correct copy, of every will to which each probate or administration relates.

201. On receiving an application for probate or for administration with will annexed, the Court shall inspect the will and see whether it appears to be signed by the testator, or by some other person in his presence and by his direction and to be subscribed by two witnesses, according to the enactments relative thereto, and shall not proceed further if the will does not appear to be so signed and subscribed.

If the will appears to be so signed and subscribed, the Court shall then refer to the attestation clause (if any), and consider whether the wording thereof states the will to have been, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

If there is no attestation clause, or if the attestation clause is insufficient, the Court shall require an affidavit from at least one of the subscribing witnesses, if either of them is living, to prove that the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments.

The affidavit shall be engrossed and form part of the probate, so that the probate may be a complete document on the face of it.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears that the will was not, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court shall refuse probate.

If, on perusal of the affidavit, it appears to the Court doubtful whether or not the will was, in fact, executed in accordance with those enactments, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

If both the subscribing witnesses are dead, or if, from other circumstances, such an affidavit cannot be obtained from either of them, resort for such an affidavit shall be had to other persons (if any) present at the execution of the will; but if no such affidavit can be obtained, proof shall be required of that fact and of the handwritings of the deceased, and of the subscribing witnesses, and also of any circumstances raising a presumption in favour of the due execution of the will.

202. Where the testator was blind or illiterate, the Court shall not grant probate of the will, or administration with the will annexed, unless the Court is first satisfied, by proof or by what appears on the face of the will that the will was read over to the deceased before its execution, or that he had at that time knowledge of its contents.

Where this information is not forthcoming, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

203. The Court, on being satisfied that the will was duly executed shall carefully inspect it to see whether there are any interlineations or alterations or erasures or obliterations appearing in it and requiring to be accounted for.

Interlineations, alterations, erasures, and obliterations are invalid unless they existed in the will at the time of its execution, or unless, if made afterwards they have been executed and attested in the

mode required by the said enactments, or unless they have been made valid by the re-execution of the will, or by the subsequent execution of some codicil thereto.

Where interlineations, alterations erasures, or obliterations appear in the will (unless duly executed or recited in or otherwise identified by the attestation clause), an affidavit in proof of their having existed in the will before its execution shall be filed.

If no satisfactory evidence is adduced respecting the time when an erasure or obliteration was made, and the words erased or obliterated are not entirely effaced, and can, on inspection of the will, be ascertained, they shall form part of the probate.

Where words have been erased which might have been of importance an affidavit shall be required.

If reasonable doubt exists in regard to any interlineation, alteration, erasure, or obliteration, the Court, if other than the Court of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

204. Where a will contains a reference to any document, of such a nature as to raise a question whether it ought not to form a constituent part of the will, the Court shall require the production of the document, with a view to ascertaining whether or not it is entitled to probate; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

A document cannot form part of a will unless it was in existence at the time when the will was executed.

If there are vestiges of sealing-wax or wafers or other marks on the will, leading to the inference that some document has been at some time annexed or attached thereto, a satisfactory account of them shall be proved, or the production of the document shall be required; and if it is not produced, a satisfactory account of its non-production shall be proved.

If doubt exists whether or not a document is entitled to probate as a constituent part of a will, the Court, if other than that of the Consul-General, shall communicate with him for directions.

205. Where a person appointed executor in a will survives the testator, but either dies without having taken probate, or having been called on by the Court to take probate, does not appear, his right in respect of the executorship wholly ceases; and, without further renunciation, the representation to the testator, and the administration of his property shall go and may be committed as if that person had not been appointed executor.

206. Every will or copy of a will to which an executor or an administrator, with will annexed, is sworn, shall be marked by the executor or administrator, and by the person before whom he is sworn.

207. The Court shall take care that the copies of wills to be annexed to probates or letters of administration are fairly and properly written, and shall reject any not so written.

208. The Court in granting letters of administration shall proceed, as far as may be, as in cases of probate.

The Court shall ascertain the time and place of the deceased's death, and the value of the property to be covered by the administration.

The person to whom administration is granted shall give bond with two or more responsible British subjects, as sureties, to the Consul-General, to ensure to the Consul-General for the time being, conditioned for duly collecting, getting in, and administering the personal property of the deceased.

Where, however, the property is under the value of £50, the Court may, if it thinks fit, take one surety only.

The bond shall be in a penalty of double the amount under which the personal estate of the deceased is sworn, unless the Court in any case thinks it expedient to reduce the amount for reasons to be forthwith certified to the Consul-General.

The Court may also in any case direct that more bonds than one shall be given, so as to limit the liability of any surety to such amount as the Court thinks reasonable.

The Consul-General may, on being satisfied that the condition of the bond has been broken, assign the same to some person, and that person may thereupon sue on the bond in his own name, as if it had been originally given to him instead of to the Consul-General, and may recover thereon, as trustee for all persons interested, the full amount recoverable in respect of any breach of the condition of the bond.

209. Where administration is applied for by one or some of the next-of-kin only, there being another or other next-of-kin equally entitled thereto, the Court shall require proof that notice of the application has been given to the other next-of-kin.

210. A person claiming to be a creditor or legatee, or the next-of-kin, or one of the next-of-kin, of a deceased person, may apply for and obtain, without petition filed or other preliminary proceeding, a summons from the Court requiring the executor or administrator (as the case may be) of the deceased to attend before the Court and show cause why an order for the administration of the property of the deceased should not be made.

On proof of service of the summons, or on appearance of the executor or administrator, and on proof of all such other things (if any) as the Court thinks fit, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make an immediate order for the administration of the property of the deceased, and the order so made shall have the force of an order to the like effect made on the hearing of a suit between the same parties.

The Court shall have full discretionary power to make or refuse any such order, or to give any special directions respecting the carriage or execution of it, and in the case of applications for such

an order by two or more different persons, or classes of persons, to grant the same to such one or more of the claimants, or classes of claimants, as the Court thinks fit.

If the Court thinks fit, the carriage of the order may subsequently be given to such person, and on such terms, as the Court thinks fit.

On making such an order, or at any time afterwards, the Court may, if it thinks fit, make any further or other order for compelling the executor or administrator to bring into Court, for safe custody, all or any part of the money, or securities, or other property of the deceased, from time to time coming to his hands, or otherwise for securing the safe keeping of the property of the deceased, or any part thereof.

If the extreme urgency or other peculiar circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require (for reasons recorded in the minutes), the Court may, of its own motion, issue such a summons and make such an order or such orders, and cause proper proceedings to be taken thereon.

211.—(*a*) Where probate, administration, or confirmation is granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and therein or by a memorandum thereon signed by an officer of the Court granting the same, the testator or intestate is stated to have died domiciled in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), and the probate, administration, or confirmation is produced to, and a copy thereof is deposited with the Court, the Court shall write thereon a certificate of that production and deposit; and thereupon the probate, administration, or confirmation shall, with respect to the personal property in Persia of the testator or intestate, have the like effect as if he had been resident in those dominions at his death, and probate or administration to his personal property there had been granted by the Consul-General.

(*b*) Any person who, in reliance on an instrument purporting to be a probate, administration, or confirmation granted in England, Ireland, or Scotland, and to bear such a certificate of the Court as in this Article prescribed, makes or permits any payment or transfer, in good faith, shall be, by virtue of this Order, indemnified and protected in respect thereof, in Persia, notwithstanding anything affecting the validity of the probate, administration, or confirmation.

(*c*) The following shall be the terms of the certificate of the Court in this Article prescribed, (namely):

This probate has [*or* these letters of administration have, *or* this confimation has] been produced to this Court, and a copy thereof has been deposited with this Court.

212.—(1) In a case of apparent intestacy, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, for reasons recorded in the minutes, the Court may, if it thinks fit, of its own motion or otherwise, grant administration to the Judge or an officer of the Court.

(2) Any officer so appointed shall act under the direction of the Court, and shall be indemnified thereby.

(3) A commission of 5 per cent, or such less amount as a Secretary of State directs, may be charged on an estate administered under this Article, and the amount thereof shall be calculated and applied as a Secretary of State directs.

(4) All expenses incurred on behalf of the Court in the execution of this Article, and the said commission, shall be the first charge on the personal property of the deceased in the district of the Court; and the Court shall, by sale of part of that property or otherwise, provide for the discharge of those expenses and the payment of the said commission.

213. Where it appears to the Court that the value of the property or estate of a deceased British subject does not exceed £100, the Court may, without any probate or letters of administration, or other formal proceeding, pay thereout any debts or charges, and pay, remit or deliver any surplus to such persons in such manner as a Secretary of State from time to time directs, and shall not be liable to any action, suit, or proceedings in respect of anything done under this act.

IX.—APPEAL TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

1.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

214. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a decision of a Provincial Court, sitting with or without Assessors—

(i) is given in respect of a sum of £50 or upwards; or

(ii) determines, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter of the amount or value of £50 or upwards,

any party aggrieved by the decision may apply to the Court (in this Order referred to as the Court below) for leave to appeal to the Consul-General.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Court below, to an amount not exceeding £100, for prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by the Consul-General.

He shall also pay into the Court below a sum estimated by that Court to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to the Consul-General of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within fourteen days after application made, then and not otherwise the Court below shall (subject to the provisions of this Order) give leave to appeal.

In any other case the Court below may, if that Court think fit, give leave to appeal on like terms.

In any case the Consul-General may give leave to appeal on such terms as he thinks just.

215. After six months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Court below.

After twelve months from the date of an order, application for leave to appeal against it shall not be entertained by the Consul-General.

216. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Court below shall direct either that the decision to be appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as that Court thinks just.

If the Court directs the decision to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is given shall, before the execution of it, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

If the Court directs the execution of the decision to be suspended, the person against whom it is given shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security to the satisfaction of the Court for performance of such order as shall be made on appeal.

217. An appeal shall not lie from an order made without notice.

If any person thinks himself aggrieved by an order so made, he may apply to the Court below to vary or discharge it, and an appeal lies from the decision on that application.

218. An appeal from an order made at the hearing of a suit shall be made by petition.

Other appeals shall be made by motion.

2.—APPEALS BY PETITION.

219. In case of an appeal by petition, the appellant shall file his petition of appeal in the Court below within fourteen days after leave to appeal is given.

220. The petition shall contain an exposition of the appellant's case as supported by evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands.

It shall set forth the grounds of appeal and the particulars in which the order appealed from is considered by the appellant to be erroneous or defective, and shall pray that the order may be reversed or varied, and that the Consul-General may make the particular order to which, on the record and evidence as it stands, the appellant conceives himself entitled, or such other order as the Court shall think just.

It may contain any matter by way of argument in support of the appeal.

The petition of appeal shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

221. A respondent may, within fourteen days after service, file in the Court below an answer to the petition, including petition of cross appeal.

The answer shall contain an exposition of his case as supported by the evidence already before the Court and by the record as it stands.

It may contain any matter by way of argument against the appeal, or in support of the cross appeal.

Copies of the answer shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Court of Appeal thinks fit.

222. An objection to an appeal as being out of time, or on any ground other than on the merits, shall be substantially raised by the party desiring to rely thereon in and by his answer.

Where an answer is not filed, or such an objection is not raised in the answer, no such objection shall be admitted at the hearing of the appeal.

But the absence of an answer shall not preclude any person interested in supporting the order from supporting it on the merits at the hearing of the appeal.

223. On the expiration of the time for answering, the Court below shall, without receiving any further pleading in appeal, and without the application of any party, make up the record of appeal, which shall consist of the petition, answer, orders, and proceedings, a certified copy of all written and documentary evidence admitted or tendered, and the notes of the oral evidence, the petition of appeal, and the answer.

The several pieces shall be fastened together, consecutively numbered, and the whole shall be secured by the seal of the Court below, and be forthwith forwarded by that Court to the Consul-General.

The Court below shall not, except for some special cause, take on itself the responsibility of the charge or of the transmission to the Consul-General of original letters or documents produced in evidence. They shall be returned to the parties producing them, and they shall produce the originals if required by the Consul-General, at or before the hearing of the appeal.

224. After the record of appeal is transmitted, until the appeal is disposed of, the Consul-General shall be in possession of the whole suit as between the parties to the appeal.

Every application in the suit shall be made to the Consul-General, and not to the Court below, but any application may be made through the Court below.

225. The Consul-General shall, after receiving the record of appeal, fix a day for the hearing thereof, and shall give notice thereof through the Court below to the parties to the appeal, such a day being fixed as will allow of the parties attending in person, or by counsel or attorney, if they so desire.

But if all the several parties to an appeal appear in person, or appoint persons there to represent them as their counsel or attorneys in the appeal, and cause the appearance or appointment to be notified to the Consul-General, the Court shall dispose of the appeal without giving notice through the Court below of the day fixed for the hearing thereof.

226. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, require a party to an appeal to appear personally on the hearing of the appeal, or on any occasion pending the appeal.

227. It is not open, as of right, to a party to an appeal to adduce new evidence in support of his original case, but a party may allege any facts essential to the issue that have come to his knowledge after the decision of the Court below, and may adduce evidence in support of his allegations.

The Consul-General may allow or require new evidence to be adduced.

228. The Consul-General may, from time to time, make any order necessary for determining the real question in controversy in the appeal, and for that purpose may amend any defect or error in the record of appeal.

The Consul-General may direct the Court below to inquire into and certify its finding on any question which he thinks fit to determine before final judgment in the appeal.

Generally, the Consul-General shall have as full jurisdiction over the whole suit as if it had been originally instituted and prosecuted before him, and may re-hear the whole case, or may remit it to the Court below to be re-heard, or to be otherwise dealt with as he directs.

3.—Appeals by Motion.

229. In case of an appeal by motion, the appellant shall file his appeal motion-paper in the Court below within seven days after leave to appeal is given.

He may at the same time file any argument which he desires to submit to the Consul-General in support of the appeal.

The motion-paper and the argument (if any) shall be served on such persons as respondents as the Court below directs.

A respondent may, within seven days after service, file in the Court below such argument as he desires to submit to the Consul-General against the appeal.

Copies thereof shall be furnished by the Court below to such persons as the Consul-General directs.

On the expiration of the time for the respondent filing his argument, the Court below shall make up the record of appeal as nearly as may be as on an appeal by petition.

Where a party to the appeal notifies his desire to attend in person, or by counsel or attorney, when the motion is being disposed of, he shall be at liberty to do so, and the Court shall hear him, or his counsel or attorney, before disposing of the motion.

X.—Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

230. Where in a civil suit or proceeding a final order of the Consul-General, or a rule or order having the effect of a final or definitive judgment, decree or sentence—

(i) is made or given in respect of a sum of £500 or upwards; or

(ii) determines, directly or indirectly, a claim or question respecting money, goods, or other property, or any civil right or other matter at issue, of the amount or value of £500 or upwards,

any party aggrieved thereby may, within fifteen days after the same is made or given, apply by motion to the Consul-General for leave to appeal to Her Majesty the Queen in Council.

The applicant shall give security to the satisfaction of the Consul-General to an amount not exceeding £500 for the prosecution of the appeal, and for payment of all such costs as may be awarded to any respondent by Her Majesty in Council, or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

He shall also pay a sum estimated to be the amount of the expense of the making-up and transmission to England of the transcript of the record.

If security and payment are so given and made within one month from the filing of the motion-paper for leave to appeal, then, and not otherwise, the Consul-General shall give leave to appeal, and the appellant shall be at liberty to prefer and prosecute his appeal to Her Majesty in Council according to the rules for the time being in force respecting appeals to Her Majesty in Council from Her Colonies, or such other rules as Her Majesty in Council from time to time thinks fit to make concerning appeals.

In any case the Consul-General, if he considers it just or expedient to do so, may give leave to appeal on the terms and in the manner aforesaid.

231. Where leave to appeal is applied for by a person ordered to pay money, or do any other act, the Consul-General shall direct either that the order appealed from be carried into execution, or that the execution thereof be suspended pending the appeal, as he thinks just.

If he directs the order to be carried into execution, the person in whose favour it is made shall, before the execution of it, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

If the execution of the order is directed to be suspended, the party against whom it was made shall, before an order for suspension is made, give security for performance of such order as Her Majesty in Council may think fit to make.

232. This Order shall not affect the right of Her Majesty at any time on the humble petition of a person aggrieved by a decision of the Consul-General, to admit his appeal thereon on such terms and in such manner as Her Majesty in Council may think fit, and to deal with the decision appealed from in such manner as may be just.

XI.—Criminal Authority and Procedure.

1.—General Provisions.

233. Except as regards offences against any Treaties between Her Majesty the Queen and Persia, or against any Rules and Regulations for the observance thereof, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects in Persia, made by or under the authority of Her Majesty, or against any of the provisions of this Order—

Any act done by a British subject in Persia that would not by a Court of Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing the act amenable to punishment.

234. If a British subject is guilty—

(i) of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed within Persia; or

(ii) of publicly offering insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Persia, or to any place of worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any religion established or observed there, or belonging to the ministers or professors thereof; or

(iii) of publicly and wilfully committing any act tending to bring any religion established or observed within Persia, or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances, into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace,

he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against this Order, and shall for every such offence be liable, in the discretion of the Court, to imprisonment for not more than two years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 100*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 100*l.* alone.

Notwithstanding anything in this Order, every charge against a British subject of having committed an offence under this provision shall be heard and determined by summary trial; and any Provincial Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

Consular officers shall take such precautionary measures as seem to them proper and expedient for the prevention of such offences.

235. Every Court shall have authority to cause to be apprehended and brought before it any British subject being within the district of the Court and charged with having committed a crime or offence within Persia, and to deal with the accused according to the jurisdiction of the Court and in conformity with the provisions of this Order.

236. Where a British subject charged with a crime or offence escapes or removes from the Consular district within which the crime or offence was committed and is found within another Consular district, the Court within whose district he is found may proceed in the case to examination, trial on indictment, and punishment, or to summary trial (as the case may require), in like manner as if the crime or offence had been committed in its own district; or may, on the requisition or with the consent of the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, send him in custody to that Court, or require him to give security for his surrender to that Court, there to answer the charge and to be dealt with according to law.

Where any person is to be so sent in custody, a warrant shall be issued by the Court within whose district he is found, and that warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to the Court within whose district the crime or offence was committed, according to the warrant.

237. Where a warrant or order of arrest is issued by a competent authority within the limits of the Persian coast for the apprehension of a British subject who is accused of having committed a crime or offence within the jurisdiction of the authority issuing the warrant or order, and who is, or is supposed to be, in Persia, and the warrant or order is produced to the Court, the Court may back the warrant or order, and the same, when so backed, shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it was originally directed, and also to any constable or any other officer of the Court by which it is backed, to apprehend the accused at any place in Persia where the Court backing the warrant or order has jurisdiction, and to carry him to and deliver him up within the limits of the Persian coast, according to the warrant or order.

238. Where a person is charged with the commission of a crime or offence the cognizance whereof appertains to the Court, and it is expedient that the crime or offence be inquired of, tried, determined, and punished within Her Majesty's dominions elsewhere than in England, the accused may (under 'The Foreign Jurisdiction Act,' sec. 4) be sent for trial, as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects, to Bombay; and with respect to other British subjects, to Malta, or in the case of a native of, or person domiciled in, Cyprus, to Cyprus.

The Consul-General may, where it appears so expedient, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the accused to be sent for trial to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus (as the case may require) accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus (as the case may be), according to the warrant.

Where any person is to be so sent to Bombay or to Malta or Cyprus, the Court before which he is charged shall take the preliminary examination, and shall bind over such of the proper witnesses as are British subjects in their own recognizances to appear and give evidence on the trial.

2.—COURT OF THE CONSUL-GENERAL.

239. All crimes which in England are capital shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, be tried by the Consul-General, with an Assessor or Assessors.

The Consul-General shall have an original jurisdiction to try all other crimes and offences. Where penal servitude or imprisonment for more than one year can be inflicted, the Consul-General shall, if practicable, try the case with an Assessor or Assessors.

240. The Consul-General may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than five years, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 500*l*., or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 500*l*.

241. Where an accused person is convicted of murder, the proper officer of the Court shall, in open Court, require the offender to state if he has anything to say why judgment of death should not be recorded against him.

If the offender does not allege anything that would be sufficient in law to prevent judgment of death if the offence and trial had been committed and had in England, the Court may order that judgment of death be entered on record.

Thereupon the proper officer shall enter judgment of death on record against the offender, as if judgment of death had been actually pronounced on him in open Court.

The Court shall forthwith report the case, with the minutes and notes of evidence, to the Secretary of State for his direction respecting the punishment to be actually imposed.

The punishment actually imposed in Persia shall not in any case exceed the measure of imprisonment and fine which the Consul-General is empowerd by this Order to impose.

3.—PROVINCIAL COURTS.

242. Where the crime or offence with which a person is charged before a Provincial Court is any crime or offence other than assault endangering life, cutting, maiming, arson, or housebreaking, and appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would be adequately punished by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for not more than three months, or by a fine of not more than 20*l*., the Court shall hear and determine the case by summary trial and without Assessors.

In other cases the Court shall, subject to the provisions of this Order, hear and determine the case on indictment and with Assessors.

The Court may impose the punishment of imprisonment for not more than twelve months, with or without hard labour and with or without a fine of not more than 50*l*., or the punishment of a fine alone of not more than 50*l*.

243. In any case pending, the Consul-General may, on application of either party, order that the case be sent up to him, to be heard and determined by him, and the case shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

244. Where the crime or offence with which an accused person is charged before a Provincial Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to a British possession, the Court shall reserve the case to be heard and determined by or under the direction of the Consul-General.

The Court shall take the depositions, and forthwith send them, with a minute of other evidence, if any, and a report on the case, to the Consul-General.

The Consul-General shall direct in what mode and where, consistently with the provisions of this Order, the case shall be heard and determined, and the same shall be so heard and determined accordingly.

4.—PRELIMINARY PROCEDURE.

245. In every case, whether the charge is or is not such as must or may be heard and determined by summary trial, the Court shall proceed, if the accused is not already in custody, either by way of summons to him, or by way of warrant for his apprehension in the first instance, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

For the issuing of a summons the charge need not be put in writing or be sworn to unless the Court so directs.

The person effecting service shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons to prove service.

Notwithstanding the issuing of a summons, a warrant may be issued at any time before or after the time appointed in the summons for the appearance of the accused.

A warrant shall not be issued in the first instance unless the charge is in writing on the oath of the person laying the charge or of some witness.

If a person summoned does not obey the summons, the Court may (after proof of service of the summons) issue a warrant for his apprehension.

A warrant need not be made returnable at any particular time, but may remain in force until executed.

It may be executed by the apprehension of the accused at any place within the particular jurisdiction, and in case of fresh pursuit it my be executed at any place in another Consular district, without application to the Court for that district.

246. Where it is proved that in fact or according to reasonable suspicion anything on, by, or in respect of which a crime or offence cognizable by the Court has been committed is in a house or place of a British subject, the Court may, by warrant (called a search-warrant), authorise an officer of the Court therein named to search the house or place (which shall be named or described in the order), and if anything searched for be found, to seize it, and apprehend the occupier of the house or place.

A general search-warrant shall not be granted.

The officer named in the warrant shall alone execute it, but he may be accompanied by any persons necessary to assist him.

If the house or place is closed, and the officer is denied admission, after demanding admission and disclosing his authority and the object of his visit, it may be forced open.

Where there is suspicion only, the warrant shall so state, and then it shall be executed in the day-time; otherwise it may be executed in the night-time.

247. A search-warrant, or a warrant for apprehension or commitment, or other purpose, may be issued and executed on Sunday, where the urgency of the case so requires.

248. The Court may order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of his prosecution, or of his imprisonment or other punishment, or of both.

Where it appears to the Court that a charge is malicious, or frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order the prosecutor to pay all or any specified part of the expenses of the prosecution.

In these respective cases the Court may order that the whole, or such portion as the Court thinks fit, of the expenses so paid be paid over to the prosecutor or to the accused (as the case may be).

In all cases the reasons of the Court for making or refusing any such order shall be recorded in the minutes.

249. The Court may, if it thinks fit, order a person convicted before it, by summary trial or on indictment, of an assault, to pay to the person assaulted, by way of damages, a sum not exceeding £10.

Damages so ordered to be paid may be either in addition to or in lieu of a penalty, and shall be recoverable in like manner as a penalty.

5.—SUMMARY TRIAL.

250. The following provisions, under the head of Summary Trial, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is heard and determined by summary trial.

251. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, either originally or on adjournment, then, if the prosecutor, having had notice of time and place appointed for the hearing or adjourned hearing of the charge, does not appear, the Court shall dismiss the charge, unless for some reason, recorded in the minutes, it thinks fit to adjourn or further adjourn the hearing.

If both parties appear, the Court shall proceed to hear and finally determine the charge.

252. The room or place in which the Court sits to hear and determine the charge is an open and public Court, and the public generally may have access thereto as far as it can conveniently contain them.

253. The substance of the charge shall be stated to the accused, and he shall be asked if he admits or denies the truth of the charge.

If he admits the truth of the charge, the Court may convict him thereof.

If he denies the truth of the charge, the Court shall proceed to hear the prosecutor and his witnesses and other evidence.

At the close of the prosecutor's evidence, if it appears to the Court that the case is made out against the accused sufficiently to require him to make a defence, the Court shall ask him if he wishes to say anything in answer to the charge, or has any witnesses to examine or other evidence to adduce in his defence; and the Court shall then hear the accused and his witnesses and other evidence, if any.

254. The prosecutor shall be at liberty to conduct the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf.

255. The accused shall be at liberty to make his full answer and defence to the charge, and to have witnesses examined and cross-examined by counsel or attorney on his behalf, and if he does not employ counsel or attorney, the Court shall, at the close of the examination of each witness for the prosecution, ask the accused whether he wishes to put any questions to that witness.

If he puts any question to a witness, that witness may be re-examined by or on behalf of the prosecutor.

256. If the accused adduces in his defence any evidence other than evidence to character, the prosecutor may, if the Court thinks fit, adduce evidence in reply.

But the prosecutor shall not in any case be allowed to make any observations by way of reply to the evidence adduced by the accused, nor shall the accused in any case be allowed to make any observations on evidence adduced by the prosecutor in reply.

257. A variance between the charge and the evidence adduced in support of it with respect to the time at which the alleged crime or offence was committed shall not be deemed material, if it is proved that the charge was in fact made within the time (if any) limited dy law for the making thereof.

But if any variance between the charge and the evidence appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may adjourn the hearing.

258. At any time before or during the hearing of the charge the Court may, if it thinks fit, for reasons recorded in the minutes, adjourn the hearing.

An adjournment ordered for any cause shall be made to a certain time and place, appointed and stated at the time of adjournment in the presence and hearing of the parties or their respective counsel or attorneys.

During an adjournment the Court may, in its discretion, according to the nature and circumstances of each case, either suffer the accused to go at large or commit him by warrant to such prison or other place of security, or to such other safe custody, as the Court thinks fit, or may discharge him on his entering into a recognizance, with or without a surety or sureties, at the discretion of the Court for his appearance at the time and place of adjournment.

If at any time and place of adjournment of a trial which has once begun the accused does not appear, the Court may, if it thinks fit, proceed with the further hearing as if he was present.

259. The Court having heard what each party has to say as aforesaid, and the witnesses, and the evidence adduced, shall consider the whole matter and finally determine the same, and shall either convict the accused or dismiss the charge.

In case of conviction, an order of conviction shall be drawn up in form and shall be preserved among the records of the Court.

In case of dismissal, the Court shall, on the application of the accused, make an order of dismissal, an office copy whereof shall, on being produced, without further proof, be a bar to any subsequent charge against him for the same matter.

260. Where the Court orders money to be paid by a person convicted, or by a prosecutor, for penalty, compensation, expenses, or otherwise, the money may be levied on the goods of the person ordered to pay the same, by distress and sale under warrant.

That person may pay or tender to the officer having the execution of the warrant the sum therein mentioned, with the amount of the expenses of the distress up to the time of payment or tender, and thereupon the officer shall cease to execute the same.

261. If the officer having the execution of the warrant returns that he could find no goods, or not sufficient goods, whereon to levy the money mentioned in the warrant, with expenses, the Court may by warrant commit the person ordered to pay to prison for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the distress, commitment, and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

Where it is proved that distress and sale of goods would be ruinous to the person ordered to pay the money and his family, or (by his confession or otherwise) that he has no goods whereon a distress may be levied, then the Court, if it thinks fit, may, instead of issuing a warrant of distress, commit him to prison, with or without hard labour, for a time specified in the warrant, unless the money, and all expenses of the commitment and conveyance to prison, to be specified in the warrant, are sooner paid.

The person committed may pay the sum mentioned in the warrant, with the amount of expenses therein mentioned (if any), to the person in whose custody he is, and that person shall thereupon discharge him, if he is in custody for no other matter.

The commitment in case of a Provincial Court shall not be for more than fourteen days, and in any other case shall not be for more than two months.

262. Where a conviction does not order the payment of money, but orders that the offender be imprisoned, the Court shall issue a warrant of commitment accordingly.

6.—TRIAL ON INDICTMENT.

263. The following provisions, under the head of Trial on Indictment, apply exclusively to cases where the charge is not heard and determined by summary trial.

264. Where the accused comes before the Court on summons, or warrant, or otherwise, the Court shall, in his presence, take the statements on oath of those who know the facts and circumstances of the case, and put them in writing (called the depositions).

The accused may put questions to each witness produced against him, and the witness's answer thereto shall be part of his deposition.

The deposition of each witness shall be read over to the witness, and shall be signed by him.

265. No objection to a charge, summons, or warrant, for defect in substance or in form, or for variance between it and the evidence for the prosecution, shall be allowed; but if a variance appears to the Court to be such that the accused has been thereby deceived or misled, the Court may on his application adjourn the examination.

266. The Court may by warrant, from time to time, if it thinks fit, on account of the absence of witnesses or for any other reason (recorded in the minutes), remand the accused for a reasonable time, not exceeding eight days, to some prison or other place of security.

Or if the remand is for not more than three days, the Court may, by word of mouth, order the officer or person in whose custody the accused is, or any other fit officer or person, to continue or keep the accused in custody and to bring him up at the time appointed for commencement or continuance of the examination.

During remand the Court may, nevertheless, order the accused to be brought before it.

Or the Court may admit the accused to bail on the remand.

267. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, if the Court considers it not sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall forthwith order him, if in custody, to be discharged.

268. Otherwise the Court shall (without requiring the attendance of the witnesses) read over to the accused the depositions, and shall then say to him these words:

Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You need not say anything unless you wish. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat, held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession. Whatever you say will be written down, and may be given in evidence against you.

Whatever the accused then says shall be written down, and shall be read over to him, and shall be kept with the depositions.

269. If the Court considers the evidence sufficient to put the accused on his trial, the Court shall order that he be tried on indictment, and shall until the trial either admit him to bail or send him to prison for safe keeping.

270. Where the accused is charged with—

Felony;

Assault, with intent to commit felony;

Attempt to commit felony;

Obtaining or attempting to obtain property by false pretences;

Receiving stolen property or property obtained by false pretences;

Perjury, or subordination of perjury;

Concealing the birth of a child by secret burying or otherwise;

Indecent exposure of the person;

Riot;

Assault on a constable or officer of the Court in the execution of his duty, or on any person acting in his aid;

Neglect or breach of duty as a constable or officer of the Court,

the Court may, if it thinks fit, admit him to bail.

Where he is charged with an indictable misdemeanour, not before in this provision specified, the Court shall admit him to bail, unless the Court sees good reason to the contrary (recorded in the minutes).

If he is charged with murder or treason, he shall not be admitted to bail except by the Consul-General.

The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, admit any person to bail, although the Court before which the charge is made has not thought fit to do so.

A person may be admitted to bail at any time after he has been ordered to be tried on indictment.

271. The accused who is to be admitted to bail, either on demand or on or after trial ordered shall produce such surety or sureties as in the opinion of the Court will be sufficient to insure his personal appearance as and when required, and shall with him or them enter into a recognizance accordingly.

272. The Court shall bind by recognizance the prosecutor and every witness to appear personally at the trial to prosecute, or to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence (as the case may be.)

If a person refuses to enter into a recognizance, the Court may send him to prison, there to remain until after the trial, unless in the meantime he enters into a recognizance.

But if afterwards, from want of sufficient evidence or other cause, the accused is discharged, the Court shall order that the person imprisoned for so refusing be also discharged.

273. The room or place in which the preliminary examination is held is not an open or public Court for that purpose, and the Court may, if it thinks that the ends of justice will be best answered by so doing, order that no persons have access to, or be or remain in, that room or place without the express permission of the Court.

274. A person who has been ordered to be tried on indictment shall be entitled to have a copy of the depositions, on payment of a reasonable sum, not exceeding 6*d.* for every 100 words, or, if the Court thinks fit, without payment.

The Court shall, at the time of ordering the trial, inform him of the effect of this provision.

275. The written charge, (if any), the depositions, the statement of the accused, the recognizances of prosecutor and witnesses, and the recognizances (if any), shall be carefully transmitted in proper time to the Court before which the trial is to be held.

276. The Consul-General shall, when required by the Secretary of State, send to him a report of the sentence of the Consul-General in any case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Consul-General thinks fit to make.

The Provincial Court shall forthwith send to the Consul-General a report of the sentence of the Court in every case tried on indictment, with a copy of the minutes and notes of evidence, and with any observations which the Court thinks fit to make.

7.—APPEAL ON LAW TO CONSUL-GENERAL.

277. Where a person is convicted, either by summary trial or on indictment, before a Court other than the Consul-General (in this provision referred to as the Court below)—

(i) if he considers the conviction erroneous in law, then on his application (unless it appears merely frivolous, when it may be refused); or

(ii) if the Court below thinks fit to reserve for consideration of the Consul-General any question of law arising on the trial,

the Court below shall state a case, setting out the facts and the ground of the conviction, and the question of law, and send it to the Consul-General.

Thereupon the Court below shall, as it thinks fit, either postpone judgment on the conviction, or respite execution of the judgment and either commit the person convicted to prison, or take security for him to appear personally and receive judgment or to deliver himself for execution of the judgment (as the case may require) at an appointed time and place.

The Consul-General shall hear and finally determine the matter and thereupon shall reverse, affirm, or amend the judgment given, or set it aside, and order an entry to be made in the minutes that in the judgment of the Consul-General the person ought not to have been convicted, or order judgment to be given at a subsequent sitting of the Court below, or make such other order as the Consul-General thinks just, and shall also give all necessary and proper consequential directions.

The judgment of the Consul-General shall be delivered in open Court, after the public hearing of any argument offered on behalf of the prosecution or of the person convicted.

Before delivering judgment, the Consul-General may, if necessary, cause the case to be amended by the Court below.

8.—PUNISHMENT.

278. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause an offender convicted before any Court, and sentenced to imprisonment, to be sent to and imprisoned at any place in Persia, approved for that purpose by the Secretary of State.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

279. Where an offender convicted before any Court is sentenced to imprisonment, and it appears to the Consul-General expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may (under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, section 5) be sent for imprisonment as follows, namely, with respect to native Indian subjects to Bombay, and with respect to other persons, to Malta or Gibraltar.

The Consul-General may, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause the offender to be sent to Bombay or to Malta or Gibraltar (as the case may require), in order that the sentence may be there carried into effect accordingly.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to any person to whom it is directed to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

280. The Consul-General may, if he thinks fit, report to the Secretary of State recommending a mitigation or remission of any punishment awarded by any Court; and thereupon the punishment may be mitigated or remitted.

But such a recommendation shall not be made with respect to a punishment awarded by a Court other than the Consul-General, except on a recommendation of that other Court, or on the dissent of the Assessors, or Assessor, if any, from the conviction or from the amount of punishment awarded.

9.—DEPORTATION OF OFFENDERS.

281.—(i) Where it is proved that there is reasonable ground to apprehend that a British subject is about to commit a breach of the public peace, or that the acts or conduct of a British subject are or is likely to produce or excite a breach of the public peace, the Court may, if it thinks fit (for reasons recorded in the minutes), cause him to be brought before it and require him to give security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to keep the peace, or for his future good behaviour, as the case may require.

(ii) Where a British subject is convicted of a crime or offence before the Court, or before a Court in the sentence of which one of Her Majesty's Consular officers concurs, the Court for the district in which he is, may, if it thinks fit, require him to give security to the satisfaction of the Court for his future good behaviour, and for that purpose may (if need be) cause him to be brought before the Court.

In either of these cases, if the person required to give security fails to do so, the Court may order that he be deported from Persia to any British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person, or failing such consent, to such place as the Court directs.

The Court shall not, however, without the consent of the person to be deported, direct the deportation of a native Indian subject to any place other than Bombay, or of a native of Malta or of any of its dependences to any other place than Malta, or of a native of Gibraltar to any place other than Gibraltar, or of a person not being a native Indian subject and being a native of any part of Her Majesty's dominions other than Malta, its dependencies, or Gibraltar, to any place other than England, or a British possession the Government of which consents to receive such person.

A Court, other than the Consul-General, shall report to the Consul-General any order of deportation made by it, and the grounds thereof, before the order is executed. The Consul-General may reverse the order, or may confirm it with or without variation, and in case of confirmation shall direct it to be carried into effect.

The person to be deported shall be detained in custody until a fit opportunity for his deportation occurs.

He shall, as soon as is practicable—and in the case of a person convicted, either after execution of the sentence or while it is in course of execution—be embarked in custody, under the warrant of the Consul-General, on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or, if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel bound to the place of deportation.

The warrant shall be sufficient authority to the commander or master of the vessel to receive and detain the person therein named, and to carry him to and deliver him up at the place named, according to the warrant.

Where a warrant of deportation provides for further deportation from the place to which the person is first deported to some other place, the person shall, on his arrival at such first mentioned place, be delivered with the warrant into the custody of the Chief Magistrate or Officer of police at that place, who shall detain him, and shall forthwith report the case to the Governor or person administering the Government at that place, who shall either cause him to be further deported, with and in accordance with the warrant, and in the meantime to be detained in custody for any necessary period not exceeding three months, or, if the circumstances of the case appear to render his discharge expedient, shall discharge him from custody.

The Court may order the person to be deported to pay all or any part of the expenses of his deportation. Subject thereto, the expenses of deportation shall be defrayed in such manner as the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Commissioners of the Treasury, from time to time directs.

The Consul-General shall forthwith report to the Secretary of State any order of deportation made or confirmed by him, and the grounds thereof.

If any person deported under this or any former order returns to Persia without permission in writing of the Secretary of State (which permission the Secretary of State may give), he shall be deemed guilty of a offence against this Order, and shall, for every such offence, be liable to imprisonment for not more than one month, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine of not more than 10*l.*, or to a fine of not more than 20*l.*, alone; and he shall also be liable to be forthwith again deported, and shall not be again entitled to registration under this Order.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

282. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any of the following things, namely—

(1) wilfully by act or threat obstructs any officer of, or person executing any process of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(2) within or close to the room or place where the Court is sitting, wilfully misbehaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner to the disturbance of the Court, or to the intimidation of suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(3) wilfully insults any member of the Court, or any Assessor, or any person acting as a clerk or officer of the Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in his going to or returning from Court; or

(4) does any act in relation to the Court or a Judge thereof, or a matter pending therein, which, if done in relation to a Superior Court in England, would be punishable as a contempt of such Court, or as a libel on such Court, or the Judges thereof, or the administration of justice therein,

such person shall be liable to be apprehended by order of the Court, with or without warrant, and on inquiry and consideration, and after the hearing of any defence which such person may offer, without further process or trial, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 5*l.*, or with imprisonment not exceeding twenty-four hours.

A minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the facts of the offence, and the extent of the punishment, and a copy of the minute shall be forthwith sent to the Secretary of State.

Provided that, if the Court thinks fit, instead of proceeding under the preceding provisions, it may direct or cause the offender to be tried in a separate criminal prosecution or proceeding, in which the offender shall be liable to be tried and punished for his offence as an offence against this Order.

Nothing herein shall interfere with the power of the Court to remove or exclude a person who interrupts or obstructs the business of the Court.

283. If any person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of a Court does any act or makes any publication of such kind, and under such circumstances that, in the opinion of the Court, great danger to public order is thereby occasioned, the Court shall have the same powers as it has in relation to apprehended breaches of the peace.

284. Where any act or omission is, by virtue of this Order, or of any regulation made under this Order, an offence against this Order, and no penalty or punishment is specified in respect thereof, such offence shall be punishable with imprisonment for not exceeding three months, or fine not exceeding 100*l.*, or both.

285. It shall be lawful for a Court, from time to time, by order or warrant under the seal of the Court, to appoint any building or place specified in such order or warrant to be a prison for any purpose of this Order, either generally or in relation to a particular case, or for a limited time, and to appoint such persons as the Court thinks fit to be gaolers, keepers, or officers of any such prison.

286.—(1) In cases of murder or manslaughter, if either the death, or the criminal act which wholly or partly caused the death, happened within the jurisdiction of a Court acting under this Order, such Court shall have the like jurisdiction over any British subject who is charged either as the principal offender, or as accessory before the fact to murder, or as accessory after the fact to murder or manslaughter, as if both such criminal act and the death had happened within such jurisdiction.

(2) In the case of any crime committed on the high seas, or within the Admiralty jurisdiction, by any British subject on board a British ship, or on board a foreign ship to which he did not belong, a Court acting under this Order shall have jurisdiction as if the crime had been committed within the jurisdiction of such Court. In cases tried under this Article no different sentence can be passed from the sentence which could be passed in England if the crime were tried there.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall be deemed to be adaptations, for the purposes of this Order, and of 'the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1878,' of the following enactments described in the Schedule of that Act (that is to say):

'The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1849.'

'The Admiralty Offences (Colonial) Act, 1860.'

'The Merchant Shipping Act, 1867,' section 11.'

And the said enactments shall, so far as they are repeated and adapted by this Article (but not further or otherwise), extend to all places within the limits of every local jurisdiction constituted under this Order.

287. 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possesion subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following:

(1) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects.

(2) The Consul-General is, for the purposes of the said Act, substituted for the Governor of a British possession, and for a Superior Court, or a Judge thereof, in a British possession, and for a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace in a British possession.

(3) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to sending of a report of the issue of the warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of a case, or to the information to be given by a Magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted.

(4) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to *habeas corpus*, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted.

(5) The Consul-General shall not be bound to return a fugitive offender to a British possession unless satisfied that the proceedings to obtain his return are taken with the consent of the Governor of that possession.

288. 'The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884,' shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, and part of Her Majesty's dominions, subject as follows:

The Consul-General shall be substituted for the Governor of a British possession.

289. Nothing in this Order shall be deemed to affect Her Majesty's prerogative of pardon.

XIII.—SUPPLEMENTAL.

290. The Consul-General shall have power to make and alter Regulations (to be called Queen's Regulations) for the following purposes, that is to say:

(1) For securing the observance of any Treaty for the time being in force relating to any place to which this Order applies, or of any native or local law or custom, whether relating to trade, commerce, revenue, or any other matter.

(2) For the peace, order, and good government of British subjects or British-protected persons (so far as subject to this Order), within any such place in relation to matters not provided for by this Order.

(3) For requiring Returns to be made of the nature, quantity, and value of articles exported from or imported into his district, or any part thereof, by or on account of any British subject who is subject to this Order, and for prescribing the times and manner at or in which, and the persons by whom, such Returns are to be made.

(4) For the governance, visitation, care, and superintendence of prisons.

Any Regulations under this Article may provide for forfeiture of any goods, receptacles, or things in relation to which, or to the contents of which, any breach is committed of such Regulations, or of any Treaty, or any native or local law or custom the observance of which is provided for by such Regulations.

Any Regulations made under this Article shall, when allowed by a Secretary of State, and published as he directs, have effect as if contained in this Order.

A breach of any such Regulations shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly in addition to any forfeiture as aforesaid.

291. A Court shall have jurisdiction to make an order requiring a British subject to contribute in such manner as the Court directs to the support of his wife or child, whether legitimate or not, being in the opinion of the Court under the age of 16 years. Any such order may be made in a summary way as if the neglect to provide for the support of such wife or child were an offence against this Order, and a failure to comply with any such order shall be deemed to be an offence against this Order, and shall be punishable accordingly, and the Court may direct any penalty imposed for such offence to be applied for the support of such wife or child in such manner as the Court thinks fit.

292. Any act which, if done in the United Kingdom or in a British possession, would be an offence against any of the following Statutes of the Imperial Parliament, or Orders in Council, that is to say—

'The Merchandize Marks Act, 1887';

'The Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Acts, 1883 to 1888';

Any Act, Statute, or Order in Council for the time being in force relating to copyright or to inventions, designs, or trade-marks;

Any Statute amending or substituted for any of the above-mentioned Statutes,

shall, if done by a British subject within the limits of this Order, be punishable as an offence against this Order, whether such act is done in relation to any property or right of a British subject, or of a foreigner or otherwise:—

Provided—

(1) That a copy of any such Statute or Order in Council shall be published in every Consular Court, and shall be there open for inspection by any person at all reasonable times; and a person shall not be punished under this Article for anything done within the district of a court before the expiration of one month after such publication therein, unless the person offending is proved to have had express notice of the Statute or Order in Council.

(2) That a prosecution by or on behalf of a prosecutor who is not a British subject shall not be entertained without the consent in writing of the Consul-General, who may withhold such consent, unless he is satisfied that effectual provision exists for the punishment in Consular or other Courts of similar acts committed by the subjects of the State or Power of which such prosecutor is a subject, in relation to or affecting the interests of British subjects.

293. Where, by virtue of any Imperial Act, of this Order, or otherwise, any provisions of any Imperial Acts, or of any Law, or of any Orders in Council other than this Order, are applicable under this Order, or any form, Regulation, procedure, prescribed or established under any such Act or Law, are, or is, so applicable, the same shall be deemed applicable so far only as the constitution and jurisdiction of the Courts acting under this Order and the local circumstances permit, and for the purposes of facilitating application may be construed or used, with such alterations and adaptations as may be necessary, and anything required to be done by or to any Court, Judge, officer, or authority may be done by or to a Court, Judge, officer, or authority having the like or analogous functions, or by any officer designated by a Secretary of State, or by the Court (as the case may require) for that purpose, and the seal of the Court may be substituted for any other seal: and in case any difficulty occurs in the application, it shall be lawful for a Secretary of State to direct by, and to whom, and in what manner, anything is to be done, and such Act, Law, order, form, Regulation, or procedure shall be construed accordingly.

294. Judicial notice shall be taken of this Order, and of the commencement thereof, and of the appointment of Consular or other officers, and of the constitution and limits of any jurisdiction, Court, or district, and of Consular seals and signatures, and of any Rules or Regulations made or in force under this Order, and no proof shall be required of any of such matters.

295. Every signature or seal affixed to any instrument purporting to be the signature of any Consular officer or person acting under this Order, or to be the seal of any of Her Majesty's Courts, shall for all purposes under this Order, without any proof thereof, be presumed to be genuine, and shall be taken as genuine until the contrary is proved.

296. A person attending to give evidence before the Court shall not be compelled or allowed to give any evidence or produce any documents if, in the opinion of the principal Consular officer having authority in the district in which the Court is held, signified by him personally or in writing to the Court, the giving or production thereof would be injurious to Her Majesty's service.

297. Whenever an acting Consular officer has commenced the hearing of any cause or matter, civil or criminal, he may, unless the Consular officer otherwise directs, continue and complete the hearing and determination thereof, notwithstanding that his authority to act as such Consular officer has otherwise ceased by reason of the expiration of the time for which he was appointed to act, or by reason of the happening of any event by which his authority is determined.

298. This Order shall commence and have effect as follows:

(1) As to the making of any warrant or appointment under this Order, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(2) As to the framing of Rules of Procedure or Regulations, and the approval thereof by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, immediately from and after the date of this Order.

(3) As to all other matters and provisions comprised and contained in this Order, immediately from and after the expiration of one month after this Order is first exhibited in the public office of the Consul-General; for which purpose he is hereby required forthwith, on receipt by him of a copy

of this Order, to affix and exhibit the same conspicuously in his public office, and he is also hereby required to keep the same so affixed and exhibited during one month from the first exhibition thereof; and notwithstanding anything in this Order, the time of the expiration of the said month shall be deemed to be the time of the commencement of this Order.

(4) Proof shall not in any proceeding or matter be required that the provisions of this Article have been complied with, nor shall any act or proceeding be invalidated by any failure to comply with any of such provisions.

299. A copy of this Order shall be kept exhibited conspicuously in each Consular Court.

Printed copies shall be provided and sold at such reasonable price as a Consular officer, subject to any direction of a Secretary of State, may fix.

And the Most Honourable the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Honourable Lord Knutsford, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. Peel.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

I.—CIVIL.

1.

Issue for Decision on Question of Fact without Suit.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

Between *A. B.*

and

C. D.

The Court has ordered that the above-named *A. B.*, of [*gentleman*], and the above-named *C. D.*, of [*merchant*], may proceed to the trial of the questions of fact to be determined between them without any petition presented or other pleading.

This Court, therefore, now further orders that the following questions be tried:

1. Whether, &c.
2. Whether, &c.

The said *A. B.*, maintaining the affirmative, and the said *C. D.*, the negative thereof respectively.

(Seal.)

2.

Summons on Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,

and

C. D. ... ... Defendant.

To *C. D.*, of , the above-named Defendant.

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court within seven days after service of this summons on you, inclusive of the day of service, and obtain leave from this Court to defend this suit; otherwise *A. B.*, of , the above-named plaintiff, will be entitled, as of course, to an immediate absolute order against you.

(Seal.)

Indorsement on Summons.

The plaintiff claims [ ] pounds sterling principal and interest [*or* balance of principal and interest], due to him as the payee [*or* indorsee] of a bill of exchange or promissory note, of which the following is a copy:

[*Here copy bill or note and all indorsements on it.*]

And if the amount thereof be paid to the plaintiff within [ ] days from the service hereof, further proceedings will be stayed.

NOTICE.

If the defendant does not, within seven days after having been served with this summons, inclusive of the day of service, obtain leave from the Court to defend this suit, the plaintiff will be entitled, as of course, at any time after the expiration of those seven days, to an immediate absolute order for any amount not exceeding the sum above claimed, and such sum as may be fixed by the Court for costs.

Leave to defend the suit may be obtained on application to the Court, supported by evidence on oath, showing that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that the defendant should be allowed to defend the suit; or on payment into Court of the sum hereon indorsed.

3.

Summons on Claim under £20.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .
Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. ... ... Defendant.

[or
In the matter of *E. F.*, an infant].
To *C. D.*, of [*gentleman*] the above-named Defendant.
You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court at [on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at o'clock in the [ ] noon on the hearing of a claim [*or* an application] on the part of *A. B.*, of [*merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff [*state the precise nature and particulars of the claim, and the amount sought to be recovered, or the precise object of the application, as the case may be*].

(Seal.)

The following Note is to be added to the original Summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below:

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above mentioned [*or* at the place above mentioned at the time mentioned in the indorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

4.

Petition.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ]
Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ... }
To *X. Y.*, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at [ ].
The Petition of *A. B.*, of , [*merchant*], the above-named Plaintiff, shows as follows:
1. [On the 1st day of June, 1859, the defendant, &c.]
2. [On the next day the plaintiff wrote and sent a letter to the defendant, the material parts of which were as follows, &c.]
3. .....
4. .....
The plaintiff therefore prays—
1. [That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on, &c.]
2. [That the defendant may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due within one calendar month, &c.]
3. [That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.]
The defendants to this petition are—
C. D., of , [*merchant*],
E. F., of , [*widow*].

A. B.
[*or* *A. B.*, the plaintiff,
by *L. M.*, his attorney].

5.

Answer.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ... }
The answer of *C. D.*, one of the above-named defendants, to the petition of the above-named plaintiff.
In answer to the petition, I, *C. D.*, say as follows:
1. .....
2. .....
3. .....

C. D.
[*or* *C. D.*, the defendant,
by *N. O.*, his attorney].

6.

Notice of Hearing.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Saturday*] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .
Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. and ... } Defendants.
E. F. ... }
To *A. B.*, the above-named Plaintiff.
[*or*
To *C. D.*, one of the above-named Defendants.]
This suit will be set down for hearing on the day of 18 , and will come on to be heard in its turn on that day, if the business of the Court permits.

(Seal.)

7.

Motion Paper.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
Between *A. B.* ... ... Plaintiff,
and
C. D. ... ... Defendant.
The plaintiff [*or as the case may be*] moves that [*here state the terms of the motion*].

II.—PROBATE AND ADMINISTRATION.

8.

Affidavit of Attesting Witness in Proof of the due Execution of a Will or Codicil dated after 31st December, 1837.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.
I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I am one of the subscribing witnesses to the last will [*or* codicil, *as the case may be*] of *A. B.*, late of deceased, the said will [*or* codicil] being now hereto annexed, bearing date , and that the testator executed the said will [*or* codicil] on the day of the date thereof, by signing his name at the foot or end thereof [*or* in the testimonium clause thereof, *or* in the attestation clause thereto, *as the case may be*], as the same now appears thereon (1) in the presence of me and of , the other subscribed witness thereto, both of us being present at the same time, and we thereupon attested and subscribed the said will [*or* codicil] in the presence of the testator.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *X. Y.*

9.

Oath of Executor.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.
I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed and marked by me (2) to contain the true and original last will [*or* last will with codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, and that I am the sole executor [*or* one of the executors] therein named [*or* executor according to the tenor thereof, executor during life, executrix during widowhood, *or as the case may be*], and that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his will [*or* will and codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my executorship, whenever lawfully required; that the

---

1 If the signature is in the testimonium clause or attestation clause, insert "intending the same for his final signature to his will."

2 Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.
Where more executors than one are appointed, and all are not sworn, a memorandum should be made in the margin of the oath that power is to be reserved to the other executors or executor, or that they have or he has renounced.

testator died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court : and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

10.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last will [*or* last will with codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased ; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the case may be*] ; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be*] ; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his will [*or* will and codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law ; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required ; that the testator died at , on the , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court ; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at ; this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

11.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*] ; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law ; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required ; that the deceased died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court ; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *E. F.*

12.

Probate.

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

To be written in margin.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that, on the day of , 18 , the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hitherto annexed) of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court ; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ]

(Seal.)

1 Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

13.

Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*].

And be it further known that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

14.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on or about the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on 18 , at , intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C. D.*, of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

15.

Double Probate.

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on , at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that Administration of his personal property, and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicils], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E. F.*, the other executor named in the said Will.

And be it further known that on the day of 18 (1) the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like Administration was granted by this Court to the said *E. F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

16.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on the day of 18 .

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the relationship or character of Administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court), who, after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, namely, on , died, leaving part thereof unadministered, and that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

(1) Former grant, January 18 , under the same sum.

testator died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court : and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

10.

Oath for Administrator with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that I believe the paper writing [*or* the paper writings] hereto annexed, and marked by me (1) to contain the true and original last will [*or* last will with codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased ; that the executor therein named is dead without having taken probate thereof [*or as the case may be*] ; that I am the residuary legatee in trust named therein [*or as the fact may be*] ; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the testator, by paying his just debts and the legacies given by his will [*or* will and codicils], so far as his personal property shall extend and the law bind me, and distributing the residue of his personal property according to law ; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required ; that the testator died at , on the , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court ; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at ; this day of , 18 , before me, *E. F.*

11.

Oath for Administrator (not with Will annexed).

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

I, *C. D.*, of , make oath and say that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died intestate, a bachelor, without parent, brother or sister, uncle or aunt, nephew or niece, and that I am his lawful cousin german and one of his next of kin [*this must be altered in accordance with the circumstances of the case*] ; that I will faithfully administer the personal property of the deceased, by paying his just debts, and distributing the residue of his property according to law ; that I will exhibit an inventory and render an account of my administration whenever lawfully required ; that the deceased died at , on the day of , 18 ; that at the time of his death he had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court ; and that the whole of his personal property does not amount in value to the sum of pounds, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

C. D.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *E. F.*

12.

Probate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that, on the day of , 18 , the last Will [*or* the last Will with Codicils] (a copy whereof is hitherto annexed) of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court ; and that the administration of the personal property of the said deceased was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, the sole executor [*or as the case may be*] named in the said Will, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,

H. B. M. Consul at [ ]

(Seal.)

* To be written in margin. { *Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18* }

1 Each testamentary paper is to be marked by the persons sworn and the person administering the oath.

13.

Letters of Administration (with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, made and duly executed his last Will [*or* his last Will with Codicils thereto], and did therein name [*according to the facts*].

And be it further known that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration with the said Will [and Codicils] annexed of the personal property of the deceased were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the character in which the grant is taken*], he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

14.

Letters of Administration (not with Will annexed).

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on or about the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on 18 , at , intestate, and who had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, were granted by this Court to *C. D.*, of , the widow [*or as the case may be*] of the said intestate, she having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

15.

Double Probate.

Sworn under £ and that the Testator died on or about the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that on the day of 18 , the last Will [with Codicils] of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on , at , and who at the time of his death had his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, was proved and registered in this Court, and that Administration of his personal property, and any way concerning his Will, was granted by this Court to *C. D.*, one of the executors named in the said Will [*or* Codicils], he having been first duly sworn, power being reserved of making the like grant to *E. F.*, the other executor named in the said Will.

And be it further known that on the day of 18 (1) the said Will of the said deceased was also proved in this Court, and that the like Administration was granted by this Court to the said *E. F.*, he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

16.

Letters of Administration de Bonis non.

Sworn under £ and that the Intestate died on the day of 18

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Be it known that *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on 18 , at , intestate, and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, and that since his death, namely, on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of his personal property were granted by this Court to *C. D.* [*insert the relationship or character of Administrator*] (which Letters of Administration now remain on record in this Court), who, after taking such Administration upon him, partly administered the personal property of the deceased, and afterwards, namely, on , died, leaving part thereof unadministered, and that on the day of 18 , Letters of Administration of the personal property so left unadministered were granted by this Court to , he having been first duly sworn.

X. Y.,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].
(Seal.)

(1) Former grant, January 18 , under the same sum.

17.

Administration Bond.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.*, of , *C. D.*, of , and *E. F.*, of , are jointly and severally bound unto *G. H.*, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General for Persia, in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G. H.*, or the Consul-General for the time being; for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18 .

A. B. (L.S.)
C. D. (L.S.)
E. F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that, if the above named *A. B.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *I. J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of [left unadministered by], do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [so left unadministered] which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit unto Her Majesty's Consul-General, whenever required by law so to do; and the same personal property, and all other the personal property of the deceased, which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory, come into the possession of the said *A. B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer according to law; (that is to say), do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay to such person or persons as shall be entitled thereto under the Act of Parliament intituled *An Act for the better settling of Intestates' Estates*; and further do make a true and just account of [his] administration whenever lawfully required; and in case it shall hereafter appear that any will was made by the deceased, and the executor or executors therein named do exhibit the same for probate, then if the said *A. B.*, being thereunto required, do duly render and deliver up the Letters of Administration granted to him, then this obligation shall be void and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal.)

18.

Administration Bond for Administrator with Will annexed.

Know all men by these presents, that we, *A. B.*, of , *C. D.*, of , and *E. F.*, of , are jointly and severally bound unto *G. H.*, Her Majesty's Consul-General, in the sum of pounds sterling, to be paid to the said *G. H.*, or the Judge of the said Court for the time being, for which payment we bind ourselves and each of us, for the whole, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents.

Sealed with our seals. Dated the day of 18 .

A. B. (L.S.)
C. D. (L.S.)
E. F. (L.S.)

The condition of the above-written obligation is such that if the above named *A. B.*, the intended administrator, with Will annexed, of the personal property of *I. J.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , do make a true and perfect inventory of the personal property of the deceased [left unadministered by] which has or shall come into [his] possession, or into the possession of any person for [him], and the same so made do exhibit under Her Majesty's Consul-General, whenever required by law so to do, and the same personal property [so left unadministered] and all other the personal property of the deceased which shall at any time after the making and exhibition of such inventory come into the possession of the said *A. B.*, or of any person for [him], do well and truly administer; (that is to say), do pay the debts which the deceased owed at [his] death, and then the legacies given by the said Will annexed to the said Letters of Administration as far as such personal property will extend, and the law bind [him], and all the residue of the said personal property do deliver and pay unto such person or persons as shall be by law entitled thereto, and further, do make a true and just account of [his] said administration whenever lawfully required, then this obligation shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

Signed, sealed, and delivered before this Court.

(Seal.)

19.

Declaration of the Personal Property of a Testator or an Intestate.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

A true declaration of all the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, which have at any time since his death come to the possession or knowledge of *C. D.*, the administrator with the Will annexed of the said *A. B.* [or administrator, *as the case may be*], made and exhibited upon and by virtue of the oath [*or* solemn affirmation] of the said *C. D.*, as follows:

£ s. d.

First, I declare that the deceased was at the time of his death possessed of or entitled to ... ...

[*The details of the deceased's property must be here inserted and the value inserted opposite to each particular.*]

Lastly, I say that no personal property of the deceased has at any time since his death come to my possession or knowledge, save as is hereinbefore set forth.

C. D.

On the day of 18 , the said *C. D.* was duly sworn to [*or* solemnly affirmed] the truth of the above-written inventory.

Before me,

[*Person authorised to administer oaths.*]

20.

Justification of Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

We, *C. D.*, of , and *E. F.*, of , severally make oath and say, that we are the proposed sureties in the penal sum of pounds on behalf of *G. H.*, the intended administrator of the personal property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, for his faithful administration thereof; and I, the said *C. D.*, for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of ; and I, the said *E. F.*, for myself, make oath and say, that I am, after payment of all my just debts, well and truly worth in money and effects the sum of pounds.

C. D.
E. F.

Sworn by the Deponents, *C. D.* and *E. F.*, at , this day of 18 .

Before me, *X. Y.*

21.

Renunciation of Probate and Administration with Will annexed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

Whereas *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of , at , having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas he made and duly executed his last Will, dated the day of 18 (1), and thereof appointed *C. D.* executor and residuary legatee in trust [*or as the case may be*]:

Now I, the said *C. D.*, do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and will not hereafter intermeddle therein, with intent to defraud creditors, or any person interested in the administration or distribution of the property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to probate of the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], and to administration with the said Will [and Codicils, *if any*], annexed, of the personal property of the deceased.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of 18 .

C. D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above-named *C. D.* in the presence of

G. H.

22.

Renunciation of Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

Whereas *A. B.*, late of , deceased, died on the day of 18 , at , intestate, a widower, having had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court; and whereas I, *C. D.*, of , am his lawful child, and his only next of kin [*or as the case may be*]:

Now I, the said *C. D.*, do hereby declare that I have not intermeddled in the personal property of the deceased, and further do hereby expressly renounce all right to administration thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this day of 18 .

C. D. (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said *C. D.* in the presence of

G. H.

23.

Order to a Person to bring in a Paper purporting to be testamentary.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

(1) If there are Codicils, their dates should be also inserted.

The day of 18 .

To *C. D.*, of .

Whereas it appears by a certain affidavit filed in this Court on the day of 18 , and made by , of , that a certain original paper being, or purporting to be, testamentary, namely [*here describe the paper*], bearing date the day of 18 , is now in your possession or under your control :

Now this is to command you, in Her Majesty's name, that within eight days after service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do bring into and leave in this Court the said original paper, or in case the said original paper be not in your possession or under your control, that you within eight days after the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, do file in this Court an affidavit to that effect, and therein set forth what knowledge you have of and respecting the said paper.

(Seal.)

24.

Affidavit of Handwriting.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *C. D.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, I knew and was well acquainted with *C. D.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , for many years before and down to his death, and that during that time I have frequently seen him write and sign his name, whereby I have become well acquainted with his handwriting and signature, and having now with care and attention inspected the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of the said *C. D.*, beginning thus , ending thus , dated the day of , and signed thus, *C. D.*, I say that I believe [the whole body and contents of the said Will, together with] the signature *C. D.* thereto, to be of the handwriting of the said *C. D.*, deceased.

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *E. F.*

25.

Affidavit of Finding and Condition of Will.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *E. F.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *E. F.*, late of , deceased (who died on the day of and had at his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will bearing date the day of beginning thus , ending thus , and being signed thus, *E. F.*, and that [*here describe the finding of the Will and the various obliterations, interlineations, erasures, and alterations (if any), and the general condition of the Will, and state any other matters requiring to be accounted for, and clearly trace the Will from the possession of the deceased in his life-time up to the time of the making of this affidavit*] ; and I lastly say that the same paper writing is now in all respects in the same condition as when found [*or as the case may be*].

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of , 18 before me, *I. J.*

26.

Affidavit of Search. (1)

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *C. D.*, deceased.

I, *A. B.*, of , make oath and say, that I am the sole executor named in the paper writing hereto annexed, purporting to be the last Will of *C. D.*, late of , deceased (who died on the day of 18 , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court), the said Will beginning thus , ending thus , and being signed thus, *C. D.* And referring particularly to the fact that the blank spaces originally left in the said Will for the insertion of the day and the month of the date thereof have never been supplied [*or* that the said Will is without date, *or as the case may be*], I further say that I have made inquiry of [*E. F.*, the attorney of the said deceased], and that I have also made diligent and careful search in all places where the said deceased usually kept his papers of moment, in order to ascertain whether he had or had not left any other Will, but that I have been unable to discover any other Will. And I lastly say that I believe the deceased died without having left any Will, Codicil, or testamentary paper whatever other than the said Will by me hereinbefore deposed to.

A. B.

Sworn at , this day of 18 , before me, *G. H.*

(1) This form of affidavit is to be used when it is shown by affidavit that neither the subscribing witnesses nor any other person can depose to the precise time of the execution of the Will.

27

Notice to Prohibit Grant of Probate or Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, deceased.

Let nothing be done in the matter of *A. B.*, late of , deceased, who died on the day of , at , and had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode at , within the jurisdiction of this Court, without warning being given to *C. D.*, of , [*or* to *E. F.*, of , the attorney of *G. H.*, of].

Dated this day of , 18 .

(Signed) *C. D.*, of ,
[*or E. F.*, of , the attorney of *G. H.*, of].

28.

Warning to Persons filing Notice to Prohibit Grant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

In the matter of *A. B.*, late of , deceased.

To *C. D.*, of , [*or* to *E. F.*, of , attorney of *G. H.*, of].

You are hereby warned, within six days after the service of this warning upon you, inclusive of the day of such service, to come to this Court, and to file therein an affidavit setting forth your [*or* your client's] interest in this matter ; and in default of your so doing this Court will proceed to all such acts and things as shall be needful to be done in this matter.

NOTE.—This warning is issued at the instance of *R. S.* of , [*here state what interest R. S. has, and if under a Will or Codicil, state its date*].

(Seal.)

29.

List of Probates and Administrations.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

The [1st] day of [August], 18 [ ].

List of Probates and Administrations granted by this Court up to the 1st day of July, 18 , and not included in any previous List.

Date of Grant.	Name in full of Deceased.	His or her business, Profession, or other Description.	Place of his or her Death.	Time of his or her Death.	Name and description of each Executor or Administrator taking Probate or Administration.	Value of the Personal Property.

(Signed) *X.Y.*,
H. B. M. Consul at [ ].

(Seal.)

30.

Summons to Administrator or Executor for Summary Administration.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Saturday*], the [ ] day of [ ], 18 .

In the matter of property of *A. B.*, late of , deceased.

Between *C. D.* ... ... Plaintiff.

and

E. F. ... ... Defendant.

To *E. F.*, of , the above-named defendant, executor of the above-named *A. B.*

On the application of *C. D.*, of , Esq., the above-named plaintiff, who claims to be a creditor of the said *A. B.*:

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to attend this Court , on [ ] the [ ] day of [ ] at [ ] o'clock in the [ ] noon, and show cause, if you can, why an order for the administration of the property of the said *A. B.*, under the direction of this Court, should not be granted.

(Seal.)

The following note is to be added to the original Summons, and when the time is altered by indorsement, the indorsement is to be referred to as below:—

NOTE.—If you do not attend either in person or by counsel or attorney at the time and place above mentioned [*or* at the place above mentioned at the time mentioned in the endorsement hereon], such order will be made and such proceedings taken as the Court may think just and expedient.

III.—CRIMINAL.

31.

Information to ground Search Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D., of , labourer, being first duly sworn, complains that on the day of , the following goods and chattels of the value of namely:—

[*Here describe the goods and chattels.*]

were stolen and unlawfully carried away from and out of at , by some person or persons unknown, and that he has reasonable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that those goods and chattels, or some of them, are concealed in ; for he, the said *C. D.*, on his oath, deposes and says that

Taken and sworn before me this day of 18 , at .

32.

Search Warrant for Stolen Goods.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of ,18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.

C. D., of , has this day made information on oath before this Court that [*copy from Information down to "for he"*].

You are therefore hereby authorized and commanded, in Her Majesty's name, with proper assistance, to enter the of the said *A. B.*, and there diligently search, for the said goods and chattels, and if the same, or any thereof, are found on search, to bring the goods and chattels so found, and also the said *A. B.*, before this Court, to be dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

33.

Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D., of [labourer), [being first duly sworn], charges that [*&c., state the offence*].

(Seal.)

34.

Summons to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *A.B.*, of , [labourer].

You have this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that you [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [*Saturday next*] the day of , at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ], to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

35.

Warrant in first instance for Apprehension of Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
A. B., of , [labourer], has this day been charged [on oath] before this Court for that he [*&c., stating shortly the offence charged*].
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said *A. B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

36.

Warrant for Apprehension of Accused where Summons is Disobeyed.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of 18 , charged [on oath] before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].
And the said *A. B.*, was, by summons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ] to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.
And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons. But he has not appeared according to the said Summons.
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, forthwith to apprehend the said *A. B.*, and to bring him before this Court to answer to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

[Seal.]

37.

Summons of a Witness.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *E. F.*, of , [labourer].
A. B., of , [labourer] has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in the Summons or Warrant against the accused*].
And it appears to this Court that you are likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge.
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to appear before this Court on [Saturday next] the [ ] day of [ ], 18 [ ], at [10 o'clock in the forenoon], at [ ], to testify what you shall know concerning the said charge.

[Seal.]

38.

Warrant where Witness has not obeyed Summons.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].
And it appearing to the said Court that *E. F.*, of , [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, the said *E. F.*, was, by summons of this Court, commanded to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ] at [ ], to testify what he should know concerning the said charge.
And (as it has now been proved to this Court) he was duly served with the said Summons.
But he has not appeared according to the said Summons, and has not excused his failure to do so to the satisfaction of this Court.
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E. F.*, before this Court on [ ], at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ], to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

39.

Warrant for Witness in first Instance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer, and other officers of this Court.
A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].
And it appears to this Court that *E. F.*, of , [labourer], is likely to give material evidence concerning the said charge, and that it is probable he will not attend to give evidence unless compelled to do so.
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to bring and have the said *E. F.*, before this Court on [Saturday next] the day of , 18 , at [10 o'clock in the forenoon] at [ ] to testify what he shall know concerning the said charge.

(Seal.)

40.

Warrant for Commitment of Witness for refusing to be sworn or to give Evidence.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].
A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].
And *E. F.*, of , [labourer], now being before this Court to testify what he knows concerning the said charge in pursuance of a Summons [*or* Warrant] issued by this Court, and being required refuses to take an oath [*or* having taken an oath, refuses to answer a certain question now put to him concerning the said charge], and does not excuse his refusal to the satisfaction of this Court.
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named, *X. Y.*, to take the said *E. F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the Keeper thereof, together with this Warrant.
And you, the Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E. F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely for [seven] days, unless he in the meantime consents to answer duly on oath.

(Seal.)

41.

Warrant Committing the Accused for safe Custody during an Adjournment of the Hearing, or where the Hearing is not at once proceeded with, or remanding him.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
To *X. Y.*, Police officer], of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].
A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].
* And the hearing of the said charge is adjourned [*or* cannot be at once proceeded with], and it is necessary that the said *A. B.* should in the meantime be kept in safe custody.*
Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, forthwith to convey the said *A. B.*, to the above-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the Keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And you, the Keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him until the day of instant, and then to have him before this Court at 10 o'clock in the forenoon] of the same day at [ ] to answer further to the said charge, and to be further dealt with according to law.

(Seal.)

[In cases for indictment substitute for the words between asterisks * * the following :—And it appears to this Court necessary to remand the said *A. B.*]

42.

Recognizance of Bail on Adjournment of Hearing, or where Hearing is not at once proceeded with, or instead of Remand on an Adjournment of Preliminary Examination, or for Surrender for Trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].
[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .
We *A. B.*, of , [labourer], *L. M.*, of , [grocer], and *N. O.* of [butcher], come personally before this Court, and severally acknowledge ourselves to owe to our Sovereign Lady the Queen the several sums following, namely, the said *A. B.*, the sum of £

sterling, and the said *L. M.* and *N. O.* the sum of £ sterling each, to be levied on our several goods, if the said *A. B.* fails in the condition hereon indorsed.

A. B.
L. M.
N. O.

(Seal.)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:

The within-bounden *A. B.* has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in summons*].

If, therefore, the said *A. B.* appears* before this Court on [ ], at [o'clock], at [ ], to answer [further] to the said charge, and to be [further] dealt with according to law,* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks* *, the following:—] before [ ], on [ ], at [o'clock], at [ ], and then and there surrender himself into the custody of the keeper of the [ ] prison there, and plead to such indictment as may be preferred against him for the offence aforesaid, and take his trial thereon, and not depart from the Court without leave.

43.

Notice of recognizance to be given to Accused and each of his Sureties.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of ; 18 .

To *A. B.*, [labourer], *L. M.*, of , [grocer], and *N. O.*, of , [butcher].

You, *A. B.*, are bound in the sum of £ sterling, and your sureties, *L. M.* and *N. O.* in the sum of £ sterling each, that you, *A. B.*, appear before* this Court, on the day of , at [o'clock], at [ ], to answer [further] to the charge made against you by *C. D.*, and to be further dealt with according to law;* and unless you, *A. B.*, do so, the recognizance entered into by you, *A. B.*, *L. M.*, and *N. O.*, will be forthwith levied on your respective goods.

(Seal.)

[Where the recognizance is for surrender for trial, substitute for the words between asterisks * *, words corresponding to the terms of the condition.]

44.

Summary Conviction for a Penalty to be levied by Distress, and in default of a sufficient Distress, Imprisonment; or for a Penalty, and in default of Payment, Imprisonment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court for that [*&c., state the offence and time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* for his said offence to forfeit and pay the sum of £ sterling [state the penalty and also the compensation, if any], to be paid and applied according to , and also to pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the said sums be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next], then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And in default of sufficient distress,* this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ], there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ], unless the said sums and all costs and charges† of the said distress [and† of the commitment and conveyance of the said *A. B.*, to the said prison] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress-warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following:—] inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress would be ruinous to the said *A. B.* and his family [*or* that the said *A. B.* has no goods whereon the said sums can be levied by distress].

[Where the conviction is for a penalty, and in default of payment, imprisonment, omit the words between the asterisks * *, and also the words between the marks † †.]

45.

Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, as that last mentioned, or where the Person convicted is to pay Costs but no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* should,* for his said offence, forfeit and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also * pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the same should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And the said *A. B.*, although required to pay the same according to the said conviction, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, that you forthwith make distress of the goods of the said *A. B.*, and if within the space of days next after the making of such distress, the said sums, together with the reasonable charges of the making and keeping of the said distress, be not paid, then that you sell the said goods by you distrained, and pay the money arising thereby into this Court, in order that it may be applied according to law, and that the overplus, if any may be rendered on demand to the said *A. B.*, and that if no such distress can be found, then you certify the same to this Court in order that further proceedings may be had according to law.

(Seal).

[Where the person convicted is to pay costs, but no penalty, omit the words between asterisks * * and for the word "sums" marked †, read "sum."]

46.

Warrant (on a Conviction for a Penalty) for Commitment of a Person convicted in the first instance without previous Warrant of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ],

A. B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* should, * for his said offence, forfeit, and pay [*&c., as in conviction*], and should also* pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf.

And that if the said sums should not be paid forthwith [*or* on or before the day of], the said *A. B.* should be imprisoned in the above-mentioned prison [and be there kept to hard labour], unless the same [and the costs and charges of the conveying of the said *A. B.* to the said prison] should be sooner paid.

And the said *A. B.*, being required to pay the said sums according to the said conviction, has not done so.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.* and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ], unless the said several sums [and the costs and charges of the conveying of him to the said prison, amounting to the further sum of £] be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

47.

Officer's Return, if no sufficient Distress, to be endorsed on Warrant.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

I, *X. Y.*, of , Police officer of this Court, do hereby certify to this Court that, by virtue of the within-written warrant, I have made diligent search for the goods of the within-named *A. B.*, and that I can find no sufficient goods of the said *A. B.* whereon the sums within mentioned can be levied.

X. Y.

48.

Warrant of Commitment for Want of Distress.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

[Proceed as in warrant of distress (Form 45) down to the commencement of the commanding part and then thus :—]

And on the day of , 18 , this Court, issued a warrant to you, the above-named *X. Y.*, commanding you to levy the said sum of £ and £ [*or* the said sum of £ for costs] by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*,

And it now appears to this Court, as well by the return of you, the said *X. Y.*, to the said warrant, as otherwise, that you have made diligent search for the goods of the said *A. B.*, but that no sufficient distress whereon the said sums could be levied could be found.

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the said *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.*, and convey him safely to the aboved-mentioned prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ], unless the said sums [*or* sum] and all the costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *A. B.*]., amounting to the further sum of £ be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

49.

Summary Conviction where the Punishment is Imprisonment and no Penalty.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .

A. B., , [labourer], is this day convicted before this Court, for that [*&c., state the offence and the time and place when and where committed*].

And this Court adjudges the said *A. B.*, for his said offence, to be imprisoned in [Her Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ], there to be kept to hard labour for the space of [ ].

And this Court also adjudges the said *A. B.* to pay to the said *C. D.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf.

And if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before next] then* this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *A. B.*

And in default of sufficient distress * this Court adjudges the said *A. B.* to be imprisoned in the said prison [to be there kept to hard labour] for the space of [ ], to commence at and from the termination of his imprisonment aforesaid, unless the said sum for costs be sooner paid.

(Seal.)

[Where the issuing of a distress-warrant would be ruinous to the person convicted and his family, or it appears that he has no goods whereon a distress could be levied, then substitute for the words between the asterisks * * the following :—]

Inasmuch as it has now been made to appear to this Court that the issuing of a warrant of distress in this behalf would be ruinous to the said *A. B.*, and his family [*or* that the said *A. B.* has no goods whereon the said sum could be levied by distress].

50.

Warrant of Commitment on a Conviction as that last mentioned.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18.

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], stands convicted before this Court by a conviction dated the day of , for that [*&c., as in conviction*].

And it is in and by the said conviction adjudged that the said *A. B.* for his said offence should be imprisoned in the [ ] prison at [ ], and there be kept to hard labour for the space of .

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *A. B.*, and convey him to the said prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant; and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and to imprison him [and keep him to hard labour] for the space of [ ].

(Seal.)

51.

Order of Dismissal of Charge

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*].

And now both the said parties appear before this Court in order that it may hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A. B.*, appears before this Court, but the said *C. D.*, although duly called, does not appear].

Whereupon, the matter of the said charge being by this Court duly considered,* it manifestly appears to this Court that the said charge is not proved, and* this Court dismisses the same.

And adjudges that the said *C. D.* do pay to the said *A. B.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in this behalf, and if the same be not paid forthwith [*or* on or before], this Court orders that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C. D.*, and in default of sufficient distress, this Court adjudges the said *C. D.*, to be imprisoned in [ ]

prison at [ ], [and there kept to hard labour], unless the same sum and all costs and charges of the said distress [and of the commitment and conveying to the said prison of the said *C. D.*] be sooner paid.

[Where the person making the charge does not appear at the hearing, the words between asterisks * * may be omitted.]

52.

Certificate of Dismissal of Charge to be given to Accused.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

This is to certify that a charge made on the [ ] day of [ ], by *C. D.*, of , [labourer], against *A. B.*, of , [labourer], for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*] is now considered by this Court, and is by this Court dismissed [with costs].

(Seal.)

53.

Warrant of Distress for Costs to be paid by the Person making the Charge, on an Order for Dismissal of the Charge.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court.

A. B., of , [labourer], was on the day of , 18 , charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons or Warrant*].

And afterwards, namely on the day of 18 , both parties appeared before this Court in order that it should hear and determine the said charge [*or* the said *A. B.* appeared before this Court, but the said *C. D.*, although duly called, did not appear], and thereupon the matter of the said charge being duly considered by this Court,* and it manifestly appearing to this Court that the said charge was not proved,* this Court did dismiss the same, and adjudged that the said *C. D.* should pay to the said *A. B.* the sum of £ sterling for his costs in that behalf, and that if the said sum should not be paid forthwith, [*or* on or before], then the same should be levied by distress and sale of the goods of the said *C. D.*

And the said *C. D.*, although required to pay the same according to the said order, has not paid the same.

Therefore you are hereby commanded—

[Proceed as in the commanding part of the Form of Warrant of Distress upon Conviction, where the person convicted is to pay costs but not penalty, only substituting the name of *C. D.*, the prosecutor, for the name of *A. B.*, the accused, and for the word "sums," at the mark †, read "sum."]

(Seal.)

54

Warrant of Commitment for want of Distress in the last Case.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [ ] Prison at [ ].

[Proceed as in the last Form down to the commencement of the commanding part, and then thus :—]

And on the day of 18 , this Court issued a warrant to you, the abovenamed *X. Y.* [proceed as in Form 48, only substituting the name of C. *D.*, the prosecutor, for the name of *A. B.*, the accused.]

(Seal.)

55.

Depositions of Witnesses on Preliminary Examination before Indictment.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that he [*&c., as in Summons*].

And in the presence and hearing of the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* of , [labourer] and *E. F.* of , [labourer], depose on oath as follows:

First, the said C. *D.* says as follows :

[State the deposition of the witness as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. When his deposition is complete let him sign it.]

Secondly, the said *E. F.* says as follows :

[State his deposition in same manner.]

(Seal.)

56.

Statement of the Accused on Preliminary Examination.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

A. B., of , [labourer], stands charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And the said charge having been read to the said *A. B.*, *C. D.* and *E. F.*, witnesses for the prosecution, having been severally examined in his presence and hearing and their respective depositions having been read over to the said *A. B.*, these words are now said to the said *A. B.* by this Court, namely:

Having heard the evidence, do you wish to say anything in answer to the charge? You need not say anything unless you wish. You have nothing to hope from any promise of favour, and nothing to fear from any threat held out to you to induce you to make any admission or confession. Whatever you say will be written down, and may be given in evidence against you.

Whereupon the said *A. B.* says as follows:

[State whatever the accused says, and as nearly as possible in the very words he uses. Get him to sign the statement if he will.]

[*A. B.*]
(Seal.)

57.

Recognizance to Prosecute or give Evidence.

In her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

C. D., of , [labourer], comes personally before this Court, and acknowledges himself to owe to Our Sovereign Lady the Queen the sum of £ sterling, to be levied on his goods if he fails in the condition herein indorsed.

(Signed) *C. D.*
(Seal.)

Condition indorsed.

The condition of the within-written recognizance is as follows:

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

If, therefore, the within-named *C. D.* appears before this Court on [ ] at [ ],* and then and there prefers an indictment against the said *A. B.* for the said offence, and duly prosecutes the same [and gives evidence thereon],* then the said recognizance shall be void, and otherwise shall remain in full force.

[Where the recognizance is only to give evidence, substitute for the words between the asterisks* * the following:—] and then and there gives evidence on an indictment, to be then and there preferred against the said *A. B.* for the said offence.

58.

Notice of Recognizance to be given to Prosecutor and each of his Witnesses.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *C. D.*, of , [labourer].

You are bound in the sum of £ sterling to appear before this Court on [ ] at [ ], and then and there to prosecute and give evidence against [*or* to prosecute *or* to give evidence against] *A. B.*, of , [labourer], and unless you do so, the recognizance entered into by you will be forthwith levied on your goods.

(Seal.)

59.

Commitment of witness for refusing to enter into Recognizance.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*] the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the Keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].

A. B., of , [labourer], has been charged before this Court for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

And *E. F.*, of , [labourer], having been now examined before this Court concerning the said charge, and being required, refuses to enter into a recognizance to give evidence against the said *A. B.*

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-named *X. Y.*, to take the said *E. F.*, and convey him safely to the above-named prison, and there deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant.

And you, the keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *E. F.* into your custody in the said prison, and to keep him there safely until after the trial of the said *A. B.* for the said offence, unless the said *E. F.* in the meantime consents to enter into such recognizance as aforesaid.

(Seal.)

60.

Warrant of Commitment of Accused for Trial.

In Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at [ ].

[*Thursday*], the day of , 18 .

To *X. Y.*, Police officer of this Court, and to the keeper of [Her Britannic Majesty's Consular] Prison at [ ].

A. B. stands charged before this Court on the oath of *C. D.*, of [labourer], and others for that [*&c., as in Summons*].

Therefore you are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, you, the above-mentioned *X. Y.*, to convey the said *A. B.* to the above-mentioned prison, and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant, and you, the said keeper of the said prison, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody in the said prison, and there safely keep him till he shall be thence delivered by due course of law.

(Seal.)

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FEES.

	£	s.	d.
Service.			
For service of summons, answer, motion-paper, notice, warrant, decree, order, or other document on a party, witness, juror, assessor, or other person under any branch whatever of the civil jurisdiction—			
Within one mile (English) of Court	0	2	6
Beyond, for every further complete mile	0	1	0
Decision of Questions without formal Suit.			
On summons for issue or special case	1	0	0
On issue or special case	0	10	0
On hearing	1	0	0
Summary Procedure for Administration of Property of Deceased Persons.			
On summons...	1	0	0
On order	1	0	0
Summary Orders before Suit.			
On application for order	0	10	0
On recognizance	0	10	0
On order	0	5	0
Bankruptcy and Liquidation by arrangement or Composition.			
On declaration by a debtor of inability to pay his debts	0	5	0
On debtor's summons	0	5	0
On bankruptcy petition	5	0	0
On petition for arrangement or composition	1	0	0
On order for adjudication	1	0	0
On meeting or adjournment of meeting	1	0	0
On special resolution presented to the Registrar for registration.	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of the assets, not exceeding a total fee of £200.		
On extraordinary resolution presented to the Registrar for registration.	¼ per cent. on the gross amount of composition, not exceeding a total fee of £200.		
On order of discharge	2	0	0
On notice to creditors, each	0	0	3
On preparing advertisement	0	5	0
On execution of warrant	1	0	0
On keeping possession, per diem	0	10	0
On eventory, per diem	1	0	0
Probate and Administration.			
On application for probate or administration	1	0	0
On oath for every executor, and administrator, and surety	0	10	0
On every security	1	0	0
On probate or letters of administration with will annexed.	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £100.		

	£ s. d.
On letters of administration without will annexed.	The like sum as is for the time being payable in England for stamp duty in like cases, not exceeding a total fee of £ 150.
Where the Court appoints as administrator an officer of the Court.	In addition to the foregoing, 1 per cent. on the value of the estate and effects, not exceeding (with the foregoing) a total fee of £200.
On filing account	0 10 0
On passing account	1 0 0

Ordinary Suits.

In every suit of any kind whatever, other than such as are before specified :—

	On Summons or Petition.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Where amount involved is—		
Under 10*l.*	0 2 6	0 2 6
10*l.* and under 20*l.*	0 2 6	0 5 0
20*l.* and under 50*l.*	0 7 6	0 10 0
50*l.* or upwards	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*
Where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	1 0 0	1 0 0

	£ s. d.
On every summons, motion, application, or demand, taken out, made, or filed (not particularly charged)	0 5 0
On every rule	0 10 0
On every decree or order (not particularly charged)	0 2 6
On motion for new trial after trial with a jury	1 0 0
On order for adjournment of hearing rendered necessary by default of either party (to be paid by that party)	0 7 6
On every warrant of execution against goods—	
For less than £50	0 5 0
For £50 or upwards	1 0 0
For keeping possession, per diem	0 10 0

Appeal to Supreme Consular Court.

On motion for leave to appeal	0 10 0
On every security	0 10 0
On order for leave to appeal	1 0 0

	On Petition or Motion.	On Hearing.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On appeal against adjudication of bankruptcy ...	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal against allowance, suspension, or refusal of order of discharge in bankruptcy	5 0 0	2 0 0
On appeal where judicial relief or assistance is sought, but not the recovery of money	2 0 0	2 0 0
On any appeal other than such as are before specified	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*	½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 25*l.*

Appeal to Her Majesty in Council.

	£ s. d.
On motion for leave to appeal	2 0 0
On every security	2 0 0
On order for leave to appeal	5 0 0
On record of appeal (including expense of transmission).	Such sum as the Court directs.

	£	s.	d.
Miscellaneous.			
On taxation of any bill of costs, for every ten folios from each party to the taxation	0	5	0
On every deposition taken before trial	0	10	0
On balances of estates of deceased persons paid into Court otherwise than in a suit. } 2½ per cent. on amount.			
On deposit or registration of bill of sale, will, deed of partnership, or other document	1	0	0
On notice of bill of sale filed	1	0	0
For taking inventory, per diem	1	0	0
For protest of a bill of exchange, and copy	1	0	0
For noting a bill of exchange	0	5	0
For copy of such notation	0	2	6
Fe taking an affidavit	0	5	0
For every exhibit	0	2	6
For drawing a will—			
If not exceeding 200 words	1	0	0
If exceeding that number, for every subsequent 100 words or fraction thereof	0	5	0
For filing any document whatever	0	5	0
For certifying signature or sale	0	5	0
For attendance at a sale—			
At request of parties interested or of local authorities, if absent less than two hours	2	0	0
At request of parties interested, for each additional hour or fraction thereof 10*s.* with a maximum per day of	4	0	0
On reference to the archives	0	2	6
For certified copy of document in the archives—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For preparing contracts between travellers and Dragomans and other persons	0	10	0
For certified copy of such documents—			
For first 100 words	0	2	6
For every further 100 words	0	1	0
For an official certified translation of any document—			
For first 100 words	0	10	0
For every further 100 words	0	5	0
For communication between two Consular Courts	0	10	0
For communication in writing to a foreign Consulate, or through Dragoman, to local authority	0	10	0
For application for Vizirial letter	0	10	0
For despatch to accompany same	0	10	0
For attendance of Dragoman or other Consular officer at local office or Tribunal—			
Where amount involved is—			
Under 250*l.*	0	10	0
250*l.* and under 500*l.*	1	0	0
500*l.* and under 1,000*l.*	2	0	0
1,000*l.* and upwards ... { ½ per cent. on amount involved, not exceeding a total fee of 50*l.*			
For attendance of Dragoman or Interpreter at Consular Court if required by a party in a suit. { Such sum as the Court directs, not exceeding 3*l.* per diem.			
Criminal Matters.			
On every summons or warrant, unless specially directed by the Court to be issued	0	2	6
On hearing in summary case	0	2	6
On warrant of commitment	0	1	6
On recognizance	0	1	0
For service of notice on each juror or assessor	0	2	6
On trial with a jury	0	10	0
On record of sentence on trial with a jury	0	10	0

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1890.

No. 3167.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Revenue, dated 20th March 1890, and the reports received therewith on certain specimens of the leaves of the plant yielding the "Bombay aloe fibre" of commerce sent from Bombay in December 1889 are published for general information :—

"Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Revenue, dated 20th March 1890 :—

'I forward herewith for your information a copy of an interesting report by the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew, on the specimens of the leaves of the plant yielding the "Bombay Aloe Fibre" of commerce, received with your Excellency's letter of the 13th December last. I would draw particular attention to the advanced quotations which, in the opinion of Messrs. Ide and Christie, would be obtainable for this fibre if prepared by "Death's process".'

* Dated 14th February 1890, and enclosure.

Letter from D. Morris, Esq., to J. A. Godley, Esq., C.B., India Office, S. W., dated Royal Gardens, Kew, 14th February 1890.

With reference to my letter of the 21st February 1887 and subsequent correspondence on the subject of Bombay aloe fibre I am desired by Mr. Thiselton Dyer to inform you that the specimens of plants from India, advised in your letter of the 21st ultimo, have been duly received at Kew.

2. These specimens confirm the fact that the Bombay aloe fibre of commerce is prepared from the leaves of Agave vivipara, L., an American species of Agave now widely distributed throughout sub-tropical and tropical parts of the Old World and some parts of India. From the interesting report of the Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture (Bombay) we gather that the fibre is extracted by certain depressed castes of natives by very crude and destructive methods, and that so far no attempt has been made to cultivate the plants. They are chiefly used as hedge plants and are 'nowhere at present in abundance.'

3. It is evident, however, that the plants exist in Bombay in sufficient quantity to supply several hundred tons of fibre received in this country. After a consideration of the facts noted below it might be found advisable to cultivate this species of Agave on waste lands in Bombay entirely for the sake of its fibre; or the Sisal hemp plant Agave rigida var. Sisalana might be introduced on a large scale. This latter yields the most valuable fibre of any derived from species of Agave and there is little doubt it would thrive equally well in India. The important fibre industry of Yucatan, created entirely within the last twenty years, is now of the annual value of about three-quarters of a million sterling. India has therefore good grounds for devoting attention to an industry which so far has established itself on a moderate scale in spite of adverse circumstances.

4. In order to test the quality of the fibre produced by Agave vivipara when cleaned by machines similar to those in use for the preparation of Sisal hemp in Yucatan and the West Indies a few of the broken leaves, about a foot to two feet long, taken from the larger plant received at Kew, were forwarded to the Death's Fibre Machine Company, 147, Leadenhall Street, E. C. A sample of the fibre obtained by passing the leaves through the Death machine is forwarded herewith (marked A); while for purposes of comparison a sample of the ordinary Bombay aloe fibre as it comes into the London market direct from India is also enclosed (marked B).

5. The great difference in quality and value between these two samples is well given in a report prepared by Messrs. Ide and Christie, a copy of which is herewith attached. The value of the machine-cleaned fibre ranges, according to length, from £25 to £30 per ton. The ordinary Bombay aloe fibre, cleaned by hand, is worth only from £5 to £12 per ton. These figures fully bear out the opinion offered in my letter on the 21st February 1887 that the Bombay aloe fibre industry was capable of being greatly improved. At the present time there are in stock in this country a thousand tons of Bombay aloe fibre, which prepared roughly by hand will only realize about £8,000, a price that will probably hardly pay expenses. If this fibre had been cleaned by machinery and presented in the condition of the sample marked A it would realize about £27,000, or more than three times its present value. It appears possible, therefore, without any extension of the present Agave plants in Bombay, to increase to a very appreciable extent the returns on the shipment of aloe fibre from that Presidency.

6. Mr. Thiselton Dyer has little doubt that the facts herein stated will prove of considerable interest to the Government of India and they deserve to be widely known amongst those concerned in the aloe fibre industry.

Letter from Ide and Christie, to D. Morris, Esq., M.A., F.L.S., dated 72, Mark Lane, London, E. C., 6th February 1890.

We have your favour of the 4th instant with sample of fibre extracted by Death's process from the leaves of Agave vivipara. This is an excellent fibre, of fair strength, fine colour (which however may change somewhat under continued exposure to the air) and were it three times as long would be worth £30 per ton to-day in London, if twice as long £27, and as it is it may be valued at £25.

The ordinary 'Bombay Aloe' of commerce presents a very different appearance to your specimen, as perhaps samples in your museum may show. Its value to-day is, good £12, common £5 per ton."

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 3297.—Government Notification No. 8884, dated 25th November 1889, published at pages 962 to 976 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I, declaring certain lands in the Belgaum Collectorate to be proposed Reserved Forest under Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3297*A*.—In exercise of the powers 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 in the Belgaum, Chikodi, Gokák and Parasgad tálukas of the Belgaum Collectorate those lands Reserved Forests to which as Protected Forests the provisions of Chapter IV of the said Act have by Notifications noted in the margin been declared applicable.

Government Notification No. 7*F*, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 187 to 195 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6301, dated 30th November 1880, published at pages 1040 to 1048 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd December 1880, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6301*D*, dated 30th November 1880, published at pages 1058 and 1059 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd December 1880, Part I.

Government Notification No. 7030*B*, dated 23rd November 1881, published at pages 716 to 718 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6979, dated 21st November 1881, published at page 712 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6290, dated 4th August 1885, published at pages 962 to 965 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6290*A*, dated 4th August 1885, published at page 965 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 6887*A*, dated 26th August 1885, published at page 1062 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, Part I.

The limits of the said lands are those of the Protected Forests of the said tálukas and the numbers within which, previous to the last survey thereof, they were respectively comprised are specified in the schedule hereto annexed.

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Belgaum Táluka.		
Naháweli	75	160 29
Adure	36	14 30
	37	7 35
	39	13 18
	40	13 0
	53	14 24
	59	9 27
Suliye	45	20 14
	47	18 15
	49	18 35
	50	23 38
	51	19 35
Kolindre	56	17 38
	57	16 21
	58	18 3
	60	15 4
	61	11 12
	62	17 8
	65	15 28
	66	13 2
Sipur	8	12 7
	10	23 3
	15	13 15
	16	9 23
	17	19 0
	19	21 7
Sáwarde	45	20 39
	46	19 38
	50	15 4
	51	18 25
	52	18 28
Kowlgi	35	157 32
	71	166 28
Halkerni	159	109 26
Sundi	190	459 25
Mandedurg	44	88 9
Báknur	2	14 4
	56	10 37
	63	88 38
	64	20 36
	94	8 15
Ghotgewádi	8 (part)	36 36
	83	1 27
	92	73 0
	105	14 0
	106	14 12
	107	239 1
Morli	14	444 0
	37	72 37
Jangamhatti	38	222 32
	69	24 9
	99	19 36
	106	21 18
	157	17 1
Mánagaum	172	54 26
Chandgad	105	372 5
Ganebail	4	43 21
	31	43 17
Kitawade	64 (part)	162 0
	105 (part)	198 34
	106	0 37
	116 (part)	44 36
	133 (part)	11 30
	134 (part)	109 26
	142	282 34
Muchandi	231	428 32
	234	9 13
	235	14 28
	237	19 33
Ashtagi	117	246 7
	118	272 7
	125	3 36
Kabalapur	2	10 18
	3	1 34
	14	290 6
	33	527 20

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Mirwel	14	391 39
	15	0 5
Gutti	17	108 13
	25	24 18
	33	310 7
Nandihál	172	159 30
Desur	163	93 14
	172	54 1
	187	13 14
	194	234 28
Gunjagi	205	217 1
	211	24 27
	212	20 30
	213	20 31
Ranakunde	60	129 0
	62	18 0
	94	7 31
Kowád	222	121 0
Chinchani	78 (part)	197 2
	79 (part)	101 26
	80 (part)	220 12
	81 (part)	200 6
	167 (part)	148 30
Budruk Rájgoli ...	144	6 9
	148	76 13
	151	48 21
	154	7 33
	155	11 2
	159	17 8
	161	130 12
Idalhond	66	142 11
	67	0 29
	68	1 18
Asgaum	56	22 10
	62	9 0
	65	15 21
	69	18 19
	70	22 8
	71	11 25
	72	15 5
	73	15 15
	74	14 35
	75	21 2
	76	19 18
	81	12 18
	99	10 37
Nágawe	26	10 12
	57	56 14
	58	14 2
	60	20 12
	66	14 26
	68	19 18
	69	7 16
	70	14 1
	83	12 8
	71	11 21
	97	15 21
Kanabargi	340	430 21

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Karguppi	59	200 8
	81	287 29
Nittur	7	10 15
	13	11 20
	16	41 17
	17	6 3
	37	106 2
	51	14 23
	62	12 25
	63	7 37
	100	13 35
	101	32 14
Panagutti	3	17 23
	4	153 39
	5	33 4
	26	10 39
	27	22 1
	35	20 5
	36	15 28
Kinir	92	21 10
	93	11 6
	94	10 5
	95 (part)	120 12
	96	11 8
	103	10 37
	163	9 26
	170	13 19
	172	9 25
	201	210 37
Kárle	14	119 28
	15	13 8
	16	9 27
	17	12 4
	18	11 1
	19	17 37
	20	18 18
	24	6 27
	25	3 9
	36	5 37
Kokati	18	18 23
	21	17 30
	22	10 29
	26	12 30
	27	19 38
	28	15 8
	29	24 6
	57	16 29
	58	22 35
	59	18 9
	60	23 22
	61	18 8
	62	14 6
	63	10 25
	64	28 36
	66	4 28
	67	18 16
A'mbewádi	17	15 1
	18	14 22
	21	11 3
	105	11 29
	106	13 2
	109	12 23
	110	14 25
	111	14 1
	112	12 21
	113	18 16
	114	17 3
	115	17 35
	116	13 33

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
A'mbewádi—*continued* ...	117	23 35
	118	10 11
	119	6 6
	120	17 17
	121	5 33
	122	57 1
Bharmanhatti	13	543 26
	14	8 26
	15	6 22
	16	421 9
	17	10 9
	18	412 9
	19	15 0
	20	13 13
	21	9 26
	26	549 11
	29	8 22
	36	416 30
	37	160 24
	57	502 8
	65	1 24
	66	1 16
	67	1 33
Mádwale	46	16 28
	47	18 32
	49	19 12
	50	28 1
	54	15 29
	80	17 18
	81	13 1
	82	18 15
	83	18 4
	84	109 5
	85	20 25
	86	28 32
	87	19 11
	88	19 30
Nandi	14 (part)	63 13
	26 (part)	27 0
	29 (part)	26 10
	38	378 31
	42 (part)	53 30
	43 (part)	95 38
	51 (part)	36 2
	55 (part)	15 3
Betgeri	6	23 37
	7	12 34
	37	17 2
	38	10 25
	39	12 26
	53	20 20
	54	15 14
	55	13 25
	56	13 9
	57	13 26
	58	13 30
	60	25 27
	61	11 2
	62	20 24
	63	10 37
	64	21 21
	65	14 39
	66	17 8
	67	9 16
Dhámane	5	12 5
	6 (part)	84 19
	8	15 30
	9	19 32
	10	18 37
	11	10 4
	13	15 2
	14	17 36

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Dhámane—*continued* ...	33 (part)	51 7
	35	14 11
	45	352 7
	47	14 4
	48	20 3
Chandagad	319	18 34
	320	13 31
	321	11 35
	322	20 4
	323	18 33
	324	7 27
	326	13 4
	327	18 12
	336	18 5
	339	18 21
	340	21 21
	343	19 34
	344	19 37
	345	18 28
	347	16 8
	348	18 31
	349	14 14
	350	17 27
	351	18 14
	352	20 33
	353	16 25
	354	17 17
	357	18 13
	356	22 21
	361	14 21
	362	16 15
	363	11 3
	364	16 36
	365	13 6
	368	18 27
Pilni	4	9 4
	7	20 15
	8	16 3
	9	10 39
	10	15 16
	14	11 35
	25	9 25
	26	232 23
	62	15 29
	66	5 25
	67	6 30
	68	4 6
	69	6 30
	70	4 0
	71	9 13
	72	11 14
	73	13 31
	90	15 38
	102	12 19
	105	14 29
	106	9 29
	109	2 24
	114	8 9
	116	8 4
	117	14 30
	120	22 3
	122	20 19
	123	13 9
	124	14 18
	125	14 27
	126	8 18
	128	13 3
	129	8 21
	130	23 31
	138	11 13
	139	18 24
	142	47 20
	143	9 24
	144	9 28
	148	17 39
	149	11 23
	150	11 19
	151	12 12

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Pilni—*continued* ...	152	8	20
	154	13	4
	155	13	33
	157	10	24
	158	8	7
	159	8	39
	160	14	18
	162	16	5
	163	8	11
	166	15	16
	188	19	20
	189	8	32
	190	11	23
	191	9	18
	194	7	25
Bhogoli	44	13	22
	45	17	5
	47	25	5
	62	18	18
	63	11	4
	66	21	37
	68	17	28
	69	11	39
	70	13	15
	71	12	0
	74	15	13
	76	21	7
	79	15	15
	80	11	20
	107	13	4
	152	13	0
	161	15	31
	162	21	37
	166	15	0
	171	7	39
	185	12	39
	187	21	0
	214	13	15
	216	18	26
	217	5	36
	219	9	21
	220	15	12
	221	19	21
	222	13	19
	223	14	0
	226	15	39
	228	11	8
	233	17	20
	234	17	32
	236	14	10
	237	15	15
	238	22	24
	239	17	18
	240	7	32
	241	11	24
	242	16	37
	243	14	30
	244	7	28
	245	15	15
	246	11	25
	247	12	17
	248	16	30
	249	9	39
	250	20	22
	251	22	4
	252	14	30
	253	14	31
	254	13	23
	258	69	21
Kokre	65	9	20
	66	10	12
	84	8	19
	85	11	30
	88	8	29
	89	14	3
	90	14	14
	92	17	26
	96	10	20

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Kokre—*continued* ...	97	12	9
	98	17	39
	99	23	35
	100	15	29
	101	10	0
	111	20	15
	112	17	2
	113	10	13
	114	9	36
	115	16	14
	120	8	12
Umgaon	7 (part)	23	5
	45	105	39
	55	18	35
	58	16	15
	109	18	4
	111	6	36
	117	14	19
	118	7	39
	120	13	22
	121	425	3
	126 (part)	14	4
	135 (part)	19	8
	146	25	23
	149	18	13
	151	14	6
	152	16	0
	153	13	33
	162	13	9
	166	15	27
	168	16	11
	169	13	2
	172	21	0
	173	14	37
Morab	34	21	17
	41	11	4
	50	9	35
	51	8	11
	52	14	19
	53	10	9
	54	10	15
	55	9	23
	56	13	6
	58	6	29
	59	11	7
	60	7	16
	61	9	39
	62	8	38
	63	11	29
	64	11	13
Uchwade	16	10	8
	27	6	20
	28	9	26
	29	14	30
	37	15	11
	39	10	26
	40	12	14
	41	16	11
	42	13	19
	46	10	39
	47	9	1
	48	12	12
	50	12	23
	51	20	29
	52	15	16
	54	12	25
	55	10	3
	56	18	2
	63	9	9
	66	16	20
	67	19	7
	68	21	1
	69	14	13
	70	19	30
	71	10	4
	72	15	34
	74	10	32
	75	19	27

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	Area. g.
Jelugade	23	12	32
	24	20	1
	25	12	1
	26	19	32
	27	20	3
	28	2	32
	30 (part)	52	36
	31	19	34
	32	13	1
	36	19	19
	40	13	11
	41	24	21
	42	19	37
	44	12	37
	45	10	2
	46	17	27
	47	19	31
	48	10	20
	57	5	13
	58	224	13
	116	6	0
	117	122	39
	138	19	30
	139	16	4
	143	17	26
Kolik	8	6	33
	9	14	10
	16	10	20
	18	11	17
	19	20	27
	21	16	0
	22	19	2
	26	18	17
	32	712	12
	34 (part)	138	17
	60	15	0
	149	13	14
	150	16	17
	152	44	14
	153	15	39
	155	21	13
	156	20	37
	158	11	5
	159	13	34
	160	11	36
	161	16	33
	162	18	16
	163	11	25
	200	13	10
	201	116	35
	202	17	11
	203	9	12
	206	0	34
	207	183	33
	213	14	33
	214	8	16
	215	10	34
	216	19	0
	217	13	34
	218	9	1
	219	9	19
	220	14	38
	221	9	39
	222	11	3
	226	16	27
Jámbre	17	0	29
	23	9	1
	44	14	39
	45	14	17
	46	12	20
	53	14	14
	75	6	27
	76	7	2
	77	9	18
	78	10	28
	79	7	0
	80	14	22
	81	10	14

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	Area. g.
Jámbre—*continued* ...	82	11	22
	83	13	8
	87	16	31
	88	16	6
	89	11	0
	90	12	25
	93	16	31
	94	61	38
	103	19	14
	104	15	4
	105	18	27
	106	15	24
	108	13	4
	118	11	31
	119	109	31
	120	21	28
	124	9	10
	127	21	0
	128	10	27
	130	13	35
	131	8	32
	132	13	16
	133	8	6
	135	16	28
	136	18	12
	137	13	20
	138	12	31
Párle	1	6	30
	70	6	30
	71	3	2
	75	6	6
	76	10	39
	78	4	7
	79	79	9
	80	12	0
	81	10	14
	82	7	37
	97	7	37
	98	14	14
	99	12	6
	100	15	23
	101	8	12
	102	15	22
	104	38	17
	109	3	30
	110	17	37
	119	4	7
	120	8	7
	121	16	30
	122	16	8
	123	19	32
	124	13	4
	125	14	25
	143	10	33
	144	13	0
	145	10	4
	146	13	2
	147	19	8
	148	12	16
	149	13	24
	150	7	3
	159	16	0
	160	10	14
Kátagáli	50	21	37
	53	25	18
	64	13	15
	65	2	30
	66	13	8
	69	5	22
	70	18	33
	81	20	4
	82	52	7
	87	13	22
	89	10	19
	106	2	37
	107	8	32
	150	14	21
	152	13	18

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	Area. g.
Kátagáli—*continued* ...	153	12	5
	162	7	2
	163	74	38
Isápur	23	320	8
	46	17	21
	47	31	1
	48	315	21
	51	522	36
	72	5	27
	73	9	6
	74	13	29
	76	199	15
	77	5	14
	79	15	35
	80	13	24
	89	353	38
	90	420	18
	91	7	7
	92	7	12
	93	7	38
	95	4	27
	96	4	33
Wághotre	3	396	15
	5	0	20
	6	3	3
	8	324	11
	21	109	29
	22	10	28
	23	12	28
	25	13	11
	26	19	38
	27	15	7
	31	14	22
	32	15	0
	33	15	22
	34	16	0
	36	8	14
	37	8	35
	38	11	11
	39	14	39
	41	12	3
	42	8	26
	43	289	26
	44	11	22
	45	13	1
	46	14	2
	47	8	18
	48	12	19
	49	15	23
	50	12	23
	53	328	18
	58	11	18
Hajgoli	33	15	25
	41	19	17
	48	33	22
	55	16	39
	57	32	17
	58	10	14
	68	11	2
	69	10	27
	70	17	25
	71	15	3
	72	17	19
	74	9	36
	76	8	22
	97	12	11
	103	16	2
	118	18	25
	119	20	9
	120	16	10
	127	20	0
	128	11	13
	138	9	34
	139	20	16
	147	21	7
	148	16	12
Hajgoli—*continued* ...	149	19	7
	150	10	4
	153	16	15
	156	9	36
	158	23	27
	160	14	30
	171	12	34
	172	17	11
	173	18	23
	174	22	11
	175	23	2
	176	18	8
Tudiye	261	15	38
	262	135	27
	263	20	2
	264	14	37
	265	14	24
	319	16	39
	320	15	11
	327	13	26
	328	14	33
	329	21	29
	330	21	5
	331	17	22
	332	20	21
	347	13	35
	348	17	37
	350	8	7
	351	11	24
	369	12	20
	370	12	22
	372	11	9
	385	17	16
	394	18	22
	395	15	31
	349	13	18
	401	19	23
Sonárwádi	23	17	3
	24	11	36
	25	13	0
	26	17	5
	31	13	22
	32	10	23
	33	15	23
	41	13	16
	42	13	13
	68	16	32
	71	11	11
	72	5	29
	73	13	18
	79	15	16
	80	13	35
	81	14	22
	82	9	25
	84	10	14
	85	17	21
	86	9	0
	87	12	35
	88	3	39
	89	12	12
	94	0	31
	95	15	24
	98	8	21
	99	6	0
	106	14	24
	109	8	1
	110	8	25
	120	10	30
	121	12	30
	122	14	32
	123	9	12
Wághwade	163	19	1
	165	20	14
	166	209	32
	252	13	16
	253	17	29

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Wághwade—*continued* ...	254	18	12
	255	15	1
	256	12	37
	260	15	3
	261	19	11
	274	17	3
	275	11	24
	276	5	20
	277	14	38
	282	18	27
	283	11	9
	284	12	37
	298	5	30
	299	5	12
Gulwádi	5	16	12
	6	15	7
	7	19	21
	8	14	12
	16	13	22
	17	22	1
	18	22	7
	20	14	25
	21	20	18
	22	18	36
	87	8	26
	89	12	31
	90	16	32
	91	18	38
	92	18	14
	93	13	35
	100	16	36
	101	17	14
	102	11	10
	103	15	28
	106	19	1
	109	9	10
	110	38	22
	112	21	18
	113	13	34
	114	22	33
	115	16	8
	126	12	10
	127	12	33
	128	10	32
	136	33	7
	137	8	0
	138	10	34
	139	16	1
	163	16	22
	164	14	28
	169	18	38
	183	114	33
	194	20	35
Máhulunge	12	18	36
	13	11	8
	14	18	4
	15	15	19
	18	20	24
	20	18	16
	21	18	16
	22	13	19
	30	16	2
	35	12	36
	36	13	5
	39	13	11
	40	17	34
	41	18	31
	42	20	11
	43	12	19
	44	14	19
	45	69	16
	46	76	9
	47	17	27
	48	11	29
	49	13	22
	50	10	4
	51	13	14
	52	19	24

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Máhulunge—*continued* ...	53	18	22
	54	19	9
	55	20	5
	56	20	19
	57	9	4
	58	14	32
	59	21	0
	60	12	34
	61	9	30
	62	19	4
	63	20	1
	64	17	23
	65	16	24
	66	14	11
	67	15	29
	68	16	1
	69	15	13
	73	16	4
	74	17	19
	75	19	5
	76	18	34
	77	19	7
	78	22	5
	79	23	29
	94	26	33
	99	21	14
	124	14	38
	125	6	39
	186	10	38
	190	21	38
	191	13	11
	216	14	14
	217	22	4
	219	16	32
	223	18	32
	224	23	5
	285	18	20
	290	19	14
	292	11	22
Bailur	31	19	34
	33	13	4
	34	18	18
	189	49	28
	190	10	32
	196	14	30
	197	9	27
	198	20	22
	205	11	3
	206	13	5
	211	21	27
	212	19	2
	243	12	38
	244	10	8
	245	14	30
	246	6	37
	250	8	22
	298	8	10
	311	12	16
	312	13	14
	314	10	36
	315	16	2
	322	11	19
	325	9	39
	326	14	5
	327	9	32
	329	10	7
	330	22	19
	336	9	3
	337	10	19
	338	12	7
	339	9	17
	340	16	18
	341	12	25
	344	15	38
	345	15	23
	347	13	19
	350	10	32
	358	1	37
	359	3	25
	360	14	15

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	Area. g.
Bailur—*continued* ...	361	11	39
	362	15	27
	363	17	32
	374	10	24
	380	17	29
	410	2	36
	411	90	19
	412	10	0
	413	14	18
	422	8	37
	436	10	30
	437	12	23
	439	13	8
	440	12	4
	441	120	6
Kaliwade	9	11	32
	13	5	21
	23	0	36
	24	26	12
	27	9	0
	28	9	11
	29	10	34
	30	21	30
	31	13	4
	32	13	16
	33	15	7
	35	10	0
	38	13	22
	39	17	17
	42	12	39
	43	11	22
	46	5	11
	49	9	36
	54	10	4
	55	10	13
	56	8	2
	57	7	13
	58	12	24
	59	12	18
	60	8	5
	61	14	14
	62	9	1
	63	10	27
	64	15	21
	66	15	10
	67	10	20
	80	9	24
	81	13	10
	82	13	16
	84	13	35
	85	11	3
	87	4	35
	88	13	34
	89	12	21
	106	10	31
	109	4	37
	107	10	15
	110	4	34
	111	7	19
	112	6	27
	118	13	34
	119	9	12
	120	10	29
	126	13	22
	127	10	18
	128	9	4
	129	4	6
	130	8	34
	131	8	23
	132	9	5
	133	8	18
	134	8	12
	135	12	24
	136	11	31
	137	10	18
	138	13	4
	181	6	1
	182	13	4
	183	8	11
	184	2	16

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	Area. g.
Kaliwade—*continued* ...	185	1	27
	186	2	5
	187	9	31
	188	11	37
	189	11	19
	191	106	21
	192	3	27
	193	6	1
	194	5	3
	195	5	37
Pátane	94	10	3
	95	18	38
	96	21	6
	97	10	32
	99	17	0
	101	22	14
	102	2	0
	103	19	29
	105	8	1
	119	7	37
	120	11	17
	121	22	31
	122	21	20
	144	73	12
Kodáli	5 (part)	488	16
	9 (part)	279	20
	21	20	16
	22 (part)	322	16
	26 (part)	97	32
	31	12	24
	32	10	37
	33	439	21
	34	560	25
	41	9	33
	42	9	22
	44	11	26
	45	11	9
	54 (part)	3	23
	77	22	24
	78	15	8
	79	12	4
	80	10	33
	81	21	16
	82	15	15
	83	14	6
	84	13	38
	180	17	5
	181	10	0
	182	19	1
	183	18	12
	184	24	29
	185	16	19
	186	9	36
	188	10	22
	191	20	23
	193	20	2
	196	16	13
	197	6	12
	198	21	2
	217	9	9
	218	7	30
	219	12	3
	220	13	6
	221	7	33
	222	5	35
	223	20	7
	224	10	24
	225	12	36
	226	10	24
	249	10	28
	250	10	10
	253	12	0
	254	19	15
	255	4	3
	256	16	18
	261	17	17
	262	13	36
	263	9	39

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Kodáli—*continued.* ...	299	9 8
	301	17 27
	302	10 5
	303	17 16
	304	14 0
	305	16 36
	306	13 37
	307	18 33
	308	21 28
	309	15 17
	311	10 18
	313	7 10
	314	8 0
	315	14 29
	316	8 32
	317	18 3
	318	14 20
	328	13 18
	329	8 22
	330	13 35
	332	13 26
	334	16 29
	335	19 34
	336	21 13
	337	19 18
	338	16 26
	339	17 10
	340	20 14
	341	12 14
	342	20 20
	343	18 30
	344	18 35
	345	16 29
	346	13 29
	347	16 7
	348	76 0
	349	8 0
	350	12 25
	355	122 32
	358	8 35
	363	14 26
Kenchanhatti	6	25 1
	26	29 30

Chikodi Táluka.

Shetihalli	37 (part)	308 2
	38	16 15
	59	11 5
	60	9 3
Salámwádi	100	62 29
Modage	7	100 18
Bidrewádi	59	17 9
	60	59 39
	61	20 36
	73	19 22
	78 (part)	79 28
A'ladhál	12	16 13
	13	55 39
	14	16 35
	15	20 16
	19	21 21
	63 (part)	211 33
	64 (part)	156 5
	77	15 7
	80	23 26
	81	133 31
Mangutti	71	289 6
	102	599 15
	119 (part)	296 19

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Nágnur—Tarf Máste ...	93 (part)	122 24
	104 (part)	83 11
	105 (part)	35 4
Thánehatargi	391	210 26
	392	16 36
	395	323 20
Mástiholi	20	751 8
	116	19 24
	181	170 8
Rámankatti	44 (part)	214 36
Hunur	16	91 16
Yermál	90	93 25
Hidkal	75	287 10
Mánagaon	53	222 20
Rustumpur	31 (part)	189 5
	56 (part)	209 11
Bagarnál	57	102 8
Baunibág	1 (part)	78 25
	28	83 38
Yellápur	61	181 30
Hattiálur	61	69 27
Máwanur	153	427 32
	161 (part)	300 5
	162 (part)	2 7
	165 (part)	26 25
	166 (part)	632 11
Shendurasing	32	127 3
	71 (part)	44 29
Rasingkhurd	48	68 4
Sirguppi	67	48 6
Gondikoppi	95	188 29
	100	6 28
Gudagenkate	18	12 29
Biranholi	1	66 24
	125	9 13
	126 (part)	39 33
	129 (part)	125 19
	134 (part)	387 21
	145 (part)	116 26
	154 (part)	36 5
	169 (part)	33 6

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Rámewádi	45	21 20
	46	23 5
	47	17 8
	48	18 34
	52	26 33
	58	371 11
	62	412 26
	70	4 37
Nágnur—Tarf Dhaddi ...	33	96 35
	43 (part)	196 39
	45 (part)	5 12
	74 (part)	5 38
Hosapátti	3	13 33
	7	98 14
	8	4 6
	11	4 29
	19	438 27
	23	4 35
	27	29 14
	35	61 19
Gawán	75	23 38
	86	86 9
Rangadholi	2	5 13
	3	12 19
	4 (part)	57 34
	5	12 15
	31	141 38
Gokák Táluka.		
Suldhál	72	444 20
	73	13 22
	74	9 5
	75	5 8
	76	18 19
	77	17 34
	78	9 37
	79	16 10
	80	17 8
	87	407 31
	91	12 39
	93	308 7
	95	511 3
	115	1 24
Benchinmardi	23	434 10
	59	83 4
Kundargi	14	367 26
Godchinmalki	1	93 39
	28	356 10
	58	62 25
	73	7 29
Sigiholi	6	490 10
	88	116 28
Godhalkundargi ...	43	193 22
	44	139 25
Madwál	67	409 17
	91	367 4
	92	441 34
Musalmári	3	106 21

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Dowlhatti	22	168 11
Rájankatti	1	554 18
Aktangerhál	142	109 37
	147	24 5
	148	25 15
	149	37 32
	150	759 10
	152	203 20
Ankalgi	36	240 2
	90	465 2
	91	8 14
Tawang	12	367 23
	21	27 28
	22	22 26
	25	26 17
	26	347 1
	37	20 30
	69	62 24
	116 (part)	329 0
	135 (part)	155 24
Jamnál	56	495 4
	57	12 26
	58	89 16
Ajankatti	65	64 23
	66	17 37
	67	137 39
	72	6 4
Kaitmál	1	10 11
	12 (part)	150 10
	17	186 22
	63	89 11
	67 (part)	278 35
	68 (part)	223 20
	69 (part)	190 2
	74	13 9
	96	185 31
Sultibhávi	1 (part)	156 14
	19 (part)	73 30
	39	56 1
	77 (part)	62 4
	79 (part)	112 26
Yádwád	488	22 31
	489	25 3
	490	21 36
	531	21 0
Makalgeri	6	91 4
	8	53 38
	13	30 27
	15	42 37
	17	34 2
	55	143 32
	64	71 7
	115	304 25
	150	191 3
	157	42 23
	161	31 0
	196	76 6
	266	108 10
	269	15 11
	271	34 18

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
A'rbhávi	1	151	3
	3	7	3
	153	128	38
	157	27	3
	166	277	3
	168	492	18
Pudkalkatti	1	81	9
	3	51	29
	7	77	32
	23	5	7
	24	176	35
	30	15	13
	35	8	21
	36	8	23
	38	20	12
	62	9	16
	79	13	1
	82	6	21
	84	59	16
	85	15	28
	86	13	37
	87	15	4
	88	22	26
Kolvi	117	1	33
	121	226	28
	126	84	31
	128	69	18
	133	144	15
	135	94	24
	137	33	11
	140	74	20
	142	152	14
	143	23	24
	145	19	36
	149	26	34
	150	1	29
	151	36	21
	167	17	7
	168	41	36
	169	67	24
	179	59	16
	181	4	37
	182 (part)	48	0
	186	4	37
	187	26	19
	188	1	8
	189	1	32
	190 (part)	5	0
	195	134	7
	197	56	25
Chiknandi	8	54	22
	10	19	34
	15	49	14
	16	18	10
	18	36	21
	26	10	25
	204	20	16
	206	13	3
	208	21	1
	210	9	22
Khángaum	126	11	22
	170	474	32
	181	494	34
	183	341	1
	188	5	37
	194	121	24
	195	160	25
	197	58	37
	200	68	4
	202	18	25
	233	45	8
	242	20	5
	246	10	16
	253	7	8

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Khángaum—*continued* ...	254	61	19
	257	77	39
	260	68	35
	263	94	2
	266	191	11
	273	3	29
	275	30	21
	286	23	23
	292	17	24
	293	55	16
	295	38	2
	297	264	22
	306	15	27
	308	4	19
	310	227	27
	312	12	39
	314	40	10
	317	22	1
	319	19	16
	321	28	32
	323	17	19
	336	172	27
	338	140	10
	491	255	17
	566	170	35
	567	185	1
	568	187	12
	593	173	21
	597	280	8
	601	49	9
Gokák	20	227	6
	35	9	18
	36	10	30
	37	9	16
	38	334	24
	44	401	0
	251	489	20
	255	227	5
	303	322	3
	319	999	28
	344	584	14
Gajamnál	36	406	32
	37	587	14
	38	548	16
	40	15	1
Panchnáikanhatti ...	4	14	17
	9	21	33
	10	13	3
	32	29	28
	33	14	0
	34	14	9
	35	13	38
	36	20	19
	39	12	10
	40	12	0
	67	38	4
	73	50	11
	75	19	9
	76	15	24
	77	32	24
	79	18	11
	80	12	19
	81	8	11
	106	24	37
	117	21	34
	118	39	7
	136	18	9
	138	25	24
Mamdápur	68	87	8
	70	230	17
	132	28	13
	152	18	25
	153	16	16
	156	16	14

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Mamdápur—*continued* ...	157	10 18
	158	14 29
	176	88 28
	187	57 21
	189	36 18
	190	17 31
	191	18 7
	194	63 21
	197	220 30
	203	9 8
	218	66 20
	345	23 32
Konnur	222	341 9
	246	370 14
	285	569 7
	357	65 5
	359	43 16
	362	48 38
	368	107 16
	371	98 17
	374	4 15
	375	25 20
	376	4 35
	378	16 16
	379	172 18
	392	43 18
	422	211 16
	516	120 27
Tigdi	66	23 29
	67	16 11
Yedalgud	8	248 28
	37	87 2
Panjanhatti	26	235 22
	36	422 35
	38	677 4
	39	255 24
Parasgad Táluka.		
Mánikatti	126	305 2
Katamalli	54	360 30
	55	291 7
	56	325 20
Kadabgatti	27	17 8
	28	14 34
	53	12 8
	60	15 36
	66	14 15
	67	1 6
	68	6 9
	69	4 18
	70	19 5
	71	13 14
	72	14 33
	74	20 33
	75	18 23
	76	13 14
	77	17 6
	78	13 33
	79	10 22
	80	16 4
	81	18 25
	82	18 16
	83	0 7
	84	0 28
	85	2 20
	86	12 16

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Kadabgatti—*continued* ...	87	4 3
	88	12 24
	89	1 0
	90	14 13
	92	8 2
	93	19 25
	94	13 21
	95	9 12
	96	12 34
	97	17 15
	98	17 11
	103	14 11
	104	13 15
Táredkop	10	16 13
	11	10 36
	12	268 33
	13	18 31
	14	14 22
	15	21 21
	16	19 38
	17	22 13
	18	20 6
Gorbál	171	5 30
	172	5 27
	173	5 5
	175 (part)	60 1
	176	3 3
	177	3 21
	178	8 1
	179	14 8
	180	2,705 10
Yedrávi	11	158 13
	309	230 17
Chikummi	12	176 21
Chulki	343	26 13
Badli	66	266 15
Betsur	414	346 10
	415	321 10
Gunjlarkop	59	100 10
A'ladkatti	151	19 22
	156	10 13
	157	15 36
	158	16 23
	159	15 36
	160	239 20
Bassidoni	309	288 20
	313	364 6
	314	5 2
	315	13 10
	316	6 9
Hirekummi	278	36 8
	296	319 10
Ganiyál	54	394 30
	55	380 33
Harlápur	68	91 14

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Dugbál	11	91	12
Nugyánhatti	48	95	10
	81	8	28
	82	373	22
	83	439	15
	84	12	29
	85	22	4
	51	18	38
Hirur	42	165	3
	43	280	7
Chakrageri	89	161	30
	90	9	15
	91	21	38
Yerganavi	147	13	24
	165	56	30
	170	9	1
	172	98	10
	174	25	7
	176	11	26
	182	22	5
	206	364	30
	293	24	0
	294	19	12
	295	25	20
	296	13	18
	297	4	18
	298	64	20
	318	7	30
	319	26	17
Kotur	20	11	17
	21	15	4
	22	4	23
	23	9	37
	24	204	3
Kágibál	4	393	17
	53	550	10
	51	24	10
	52	21	34
	54	17	7
	55	21	36
	56	24	3
	58	19	3
Sogal	141	15	24
	142	13	1
	143	21	3
	146	273	33
	147	6	20
	148	7	14
	149	11	11
	150	9	34
	152	8	38
	153	10	31
	159	10	28
	160	279	33
	161	343	10
	168	285	0
A'ladkatti	42	443	30
	43	450	33
Kátrál	50	188	16
Kalloli	18	27	16
	19	48	19
	20	439	29
	21	18	1

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Kadabi	85	14	6
	87	442	4
	88	468	20
	157	8	0
	158	17	11
	159	20	34
	175	30	6
	176	13	33
	177	20	37
	178	19	0
	179	10	33
	180	13	27
	181	9	29
	182	9	23
	183	15	34
Madalur	245	448	30
	255	481	20
Vatnál	3	131	36
	5	313	33
	6	94	20
	7	11	6
	9	86	20
Karimani	12	247	3
Káralkatti	40	79	13
	41	431	3
	42	503	10
	43	447	5
Somangundi	7	168	16
Jálikatti	278	226	20
	279	254	20
	280	236	20
	281	237	20
	282	255	20
Sindogi	102	503	27
	205	221	3
	206	190	27
	233	293	27
Manawalli	183	372	5
	184	258	0
	186	8	21
	187	363	27
	192	588	39
Budikop	23	9	16
	26	10	36
	27	10	0
	28	18	37
	29	3	12
	30	8	25
	31	8	7
	32	11	32
	33	16	10
	34	15	6
	35	14	21
	36	13	37
	37	16	13
	38	15	11
	39	13	32
	40	10	30
	41	16	35
	42	16	3
	44	16	39
	45	474	0

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Budikop—*continued* ...	46	16	4
	123	1	29
	124	7	0
Chunchnur	15	16	29
	19	18	37
	21	10	36
	23	16	32
	25	13	22
	27	5	39
	41	468	26
	53	5	27
	54	7	7
	58	8	24
	59	6	4
	67	5	9
	83	10	10
	86	148	18
	87	2	10
	88	1	12
	290	15	19
	291	17	29
	292	10	27
	300	17	19
	301	16	25
	303	11	27
	302	18	15
Padamandi	12	17	7
	14	17	34
	15	14	18
	18	10	2
	19	462	15
	20	7	34
	21	9	28
	22	16	23
	23	18	31
Malagali	19	255	15
	20	184	25
	96	117	15
Shrirangápur	176	2	22
	177	18	0
	179	24	33
	181	181	30
	182	300	20
	183	324	20
Yerzarvi	63	9	12
	73	16	9
	74	20	28
	75	20	36
	80	15	9
	81	13	4
	82	12	5
	83	11	32
	90	17	15
	91	34	36
	92	15	28
	200	476	37
	202	261	13
Teggihál	87	13	4
	88	25	8
	102	10	5
	117	20	26
	118	15	35
	120	18	28
	121	19	6
	122	16	35

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A.	g.
Teggihál—*continued* ...	123	18	22
	124	19	10
	125	19	21
	126	17	21
	127	19	1
	128	15	23
	129	17	4
	130	18	20
	131	18	22
	133	17	33
	134	17	35
	137	22	16
	138	18	5
	139	19	9
	140	21	6
	141	21	10
	142	19	22
	143	14	33
	144	19	1
	145	16	11
	146	17	29
	147	18	10
	148	13	21
	149	14	38
	150	8	39
Jangam-Budgatti ...	38	8	30
	39	16	16
	40	11	29
	41	10	37
	42	12	25
	43	19	31
	44	10	21
	45	16	25
	46	6	30
	47	17	33
	56	9	16
	57	7	26
	58	14	28
	60	8	10
	61	12	13
	62	11	10
	63	11	0
	64	15	3
	65	19	23
	66	11	15
	67	10	1
	68	0	12
	69	17	13
	70	15	4
	71	19	34
	72	8	24
	82	38	22
	85	9	32
	90	7	35
	91	15	4
	96	91	24
	97	0	24
Hire-Budnur	48	485	10
	49	322	35
	50	307	10
	51	13	29
	52	13	5
	190	193	30
	283	19	19
	287	22	8
	288	11	28
	290	117	0
	291	15	35
	292	18	20
	293	20	6
	294	19	3
	295	12	17
	296	14	19
	297	10	21
	298	454	25

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area. A. g.
Chik-Budnur	3	4 18
	4	60 15
Madamgeri	57	113 30
	63	12 25
	67	17 36
	68	13 11
	69	19 12
	71	929 0
	72	10 13
	73	8 24
	74	18 26
	75	20 2
	76	12 6
	77	19 6
	175	13 36
	176	19 12
	177	16 39
	178	18 30
	193	12 37
	197	14 12
	198	16 18
	200	15 6
	201	47 20
	202	5 22
	203	18 6
	204	11 27
	206	1 22
	207	9 13
	208	6 3
	210	4 8
	211	13 1
	212	18 12
	213	9 35
	215	17 23
	216	17 29
	217	9 8
	218	13 7
	219	18 21
	220	19 24
	221	21 12
	222	14 13
	223	418 16
Mabnur	43	29 26
	44	23 13
	45	20 29
	46	6 29
	50	14 11
	52	10 38
	54	10 12
	55	19 21
	56	7 26
	57	4 25
	58	17 5
	60	7 6
	59	2 13
	62	16 32
	63	2 1
	98	79 0
Halki	13	16 6
	14	20 6
	15	13 36
	16	13 13
	21	198 13
	22	11 32
	23	11 34
	26	54 22
	109	9 37
	135	2 32
	137	10 0
	138	15 1
	139	11 30
	147	58 13
Halki—*continued* ...	175	486 24
	176	4 9
	177	14 31
	180	1 0
	188	18 1
Murgod	381	111 13
	384	13 10
	403	1 33
	405	8 9
	414	422 25
	470	13 31
	471	15 16
	482	175 25
	485	6 6
	506	4 14
	507	11 6
	508	18 0
	513	0 30
	517	145 0
	519	14 36
	520	14 31
	521	495 5
	530	53 7
	533	7 17
	534	11 27
	581	19 22
	583	15 0
	584	22 36
	585	0 18
	586	2 26
	587	33 23
	589	32 0
	590	2 17
	591	74 10
	592	8 19
	593	68 10
	535	12 37
	538	92 30
	539	23 3
	540	15 29
	541	17 3
	542	17 11
	543	17 20
	544	10 35
	545	13 18
Saundatti	9	384 22
	10	468 15
	11	382 30
Ugargol	68	605 13
	69	310 5
	70	681 10
	125	72 16
Huli...	9	403 23
	10	485 27
	11	1,165 32
	368	71 39
	688 (part)	432 16

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

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1890.

No. 3307.—Gradation List of Senior and Junior Collectors and of First and Second Assistant Collectors as it stood on the 4th April 1890:—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Collectors—	1	Mr. Waddington ...	.....	Mr. Muir ...	18th July 1888.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 4th April 1890.
	2	Mr. East	.....	Mr. Loch ...	15th Mar. 1890.	
	3	Mr. Blathwayt ...	.....	Mr. Winter ...	26th Mar. 1890.	
Senior: 12 appointments on Rs. 2,325, including the appointment of Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay.	4	Mr. Middleton ...	.....	.....	.....	
	5	Mr. Keyser ...	Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.	.....	.....	
	6	Mr. James... ...	Acting Commissioner, Northern Division.	.....	.....	
	7	Mr. Candy... ...	.....	.....	.....	
	8	Mr. Spence ...	Sub. *pro-tem.* Commissioner of Customs.	.....	.....	
	9	Mr. Reid	.....	.....	.....	
	10	Mr. Fleet	.....	.....	.....	
	11	Mr. Vidal... ...	.....	.....	.....	
	12	Mr. Porteous ...	.....	.....	.....	
Junior: 8 appointments on Rs. 1,800, including the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue.	1	Mr. Muir	Sub. *pro-tem.* Senior Collector.	Mr. Campbell.	22nd Dec. 1889.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 19th March 1890.
	2	*Mr. Ebden*... ...	On furlough for 1 year from 1st October 1889.	Mr. Cooke ...	8th July 1889.	
	3	Mr. Loch	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Todd ...	21st Mar. 1889.	
	4	Mr. Winter ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Younghusband.	26th Mar. 1890.	
	5	Mr. Crawley-Boevey	.....	Mr. Bagnell ...	15th Mar. 1890.	
	6	Mr. Allen	.....	.....	.....	
	7	Mr. Sinclair ...	.....	.....	.....	
	8	*Mr. Charles* ...	On furlough for 2 years from 5th April 1890.	.....	.....	
First Assistant Collectors: 15 appointments on Rs. 900, including the appointment of First Assistant Collector of Bombay.		*Mr. Lely, sub. pro-tem. Political Agent, Káthiáwár.*	.....	Mr. Snow ...	11th June 1888.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 28th January 1890.
	1	Mr. Campbell ...	Sub. *pro-tem.* Collector, Panch Maháls.	Mr. Kennedy .	16th July 1889.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 1st March 1890.
	2	Mr. Cooke... ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Cappel ...	23rd May 1889.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 19th March 1890.
	3	Mr. Todd	Acting Collector, Ratnágiri.	Mr. Gray ...	23rd May 1889.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 4th April 1890.
	4	Mr. Wiltshire ...	.....	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	28th Mar. 1888.	
	5	Mr. Baines ...	Serving under the Government of India as Census Commissioner from 12th August 1889.	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	31st Mar. 1888.	
	6	Mr. McCallum ...	.....	Mr. Doderet...	14th May 1889.	
	7	*Mr. Frost*	On furlough for 17 months and 15 days from 17th May 1889.	Mr. Gibb ...	12th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 30th March 1890 and with acting allowance from 31st March 1890.
	8	Mr. Ommanney ...	Acting Inspector-General of Police.	Mr. G. D. Pánse.	31st Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance for the 31st March, and with acting allowance from 1st April 1890.
	9	*Mr. H. Woodward.*	On privilege leave for 2½ months from 12th March 1890.	Mr. Maconochie.	1st April 1890.	Without acting allowance.
	10	Mr. Woodburn ...	On special duty, Baroda, from 28th January 1890.	.....	.....	
	11	Mr. Davidson ...	.....	.....	.....	
	12	Mr. Jopp	Acting Assistant Judge, Sholápur-Bijápur.	.....	.....	
	13	Mr. Winchester ...	.....	.....	.....	
	14	Mr. Silcock ...	On special duty in the Nizám's Territory.	.....	.....	
	15	Mr. Cumine ...	.....	.....	.....	

Appointment.	No. on the General List.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	87	Mr. Snow	Sub. *pro-tem.* First Assistant Collector, Sátára.	Mr. Maconochie.	1st Nov. 1889 .	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 28th January 1890.
2	90	Mr. Kennedy ...	Sub. *pro-tem.* First Assistant Collector.	Mr. K. R. Bamanji.	1st Dec. 1888.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 19th March 1890.
3	93	Mr. Drew	Under Secretary to Government, General Department (Census).	*Mr. Rand* ...	27th Jan. 1888.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 30th March 1890. On privilege leave for three months from 28th February 1890.
4	95	Mr. Cappel ...	Sub. *pro-tem.* First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Dodgson...	17th Feb. 1888.	Sub. *pro-tem.* from 1st April 1890.
5	96	Mr. Gray	Sub. *pro-tem.* First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Harvey ..	1st Mar. 1888.	
6	100	Mr. Jenkins ...	Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.	Mr. Lucas ...	16th Mar. 1888.	
7	102	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Weir ..	23rd Mar. 1889.	
Second Assistant Collectors: 13 appointments on Rs. 700.	104	Mr. J. DeC. Atkins.	Acting Deputy Accountant General, Bombay .	Mr. N. B. Divatia.	29th Mar. 1889.	
	105	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Quin ...	28th Feb. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 14th and with acting allowance from 15th March 1890.
10	106	Mr. Logan... ...	Acting Under Secretary to Government.	Mr. Barrow ...	12th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 29th March and with acting allowance from 30th March 1890.
11	111	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	*Mr. Walker* ..	12th Mar. 1890	Without acting allowance up to 29th March and with acting allowance from 30th March 1890. On privilege leave for three months from 28th March 1890.
12	109	Mr. Gibb	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Stewart...	15th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 30th March and with acting allowance from 31st March 1890.
13		*Vacant* *	.....	Mr. Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan.	28th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 31st March and with acting allowance from 1st April 1890.
				Mr. Sheppard .	31st Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance.
				Mr. Pratt ...	1st April 1890.	Without acting allowance.

* This is an appointment deferred until an officer serving in Sind is entitled to substantive or acting promotion in the grade of Second Assistant Collector.

Mr. Porteous was sub. *pro-tem.* Senior Collector from 19th March to 3rd April 1890.

Mr. Robertson acted as Second Assistant Collector without acting allowance from 12th to 29th March and with acting allowance from 30th March to 3rd April 1890.

No. 3313.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a bridge on the Bágevádi Bail-Hongal road, in the village of Bágevádi, táluka Belgaum, district Belgaum, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified in the following schedule is required within the aforesaid village of Bágevádi:—

Schedule referred to above.

Survey No.	Name of Owner of Field.	Táluka.	Village.	Measurement.		Area.	
				Length—Feet.	Breadth—Feet.	Square Yards.	Acres.
64	Gopal Balaji Angal	Belgaum ...	Bágevádi ...	160	$\frac{85+45}{2}$	1,155·56	0·24
				Deduct 45	$\frac{45}{2}$	112·50	0·02
			Total ...	...	...	1,043·06	0·22

The above 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. 3314.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of detached "mories" opposite the rooms of the Treasury Guard Police Lines at Akola, táluka Akola, district Ahmednagar; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Akola:—

Name of Occupant.	Area and Assessment of the Survey No.			Area and Assessment of the Land required.	
	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment
		A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.
Dáji Sadáshiv Patel Dhumal.	145	11 32 0	21 0 0	0 5 1	0 3 7

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. 3315.—Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that from 1st June 1890 the lands specified in the following schedule shall cease to be Reserved Forests in the Nandgaon Táluka of the Násik District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Nándgaon	178	25 gunthas.
	179	6 do.

No. 3318.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, and to insert them as clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) to Rule 7 in the general body of rules framed under the said section and published in Government Notification No. 7368 at pages 795—816 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, namely:

(*A*) The occupancy of salt lands, or of lands occasionally overflowed by salt water, should not ordinarily be disposed of, without first ascertaining by reference to the Salt Department, whether they are wanted or likely to be wanted for salt manufacture.

(*B*) On receiving an intimation from the Collector of Salt Revenue that any unoccupied land at the disposal of the Collector of the district is wanted or likely to be wanted for salt manufacture, the Collector of the district may, if he sees no objection to its appropriation for that purpose, dispose of such land to the Salt Department, and shall, in such case, cause a note to that effect to be made in the Village Register, and shall also cause to be cancelled any entry in that Register as to any assessment fixed on it as land appropriated for purposes of agriculture.

Such land shall thenceforth be at the disposal of the Collector of Salt Revenue, subject to the general orders of Government, to let for the manufacture of salt or to make other arrangements as to its use for that purpose, on such conditions and for such period as, subject to the said orders, he may deem fit.

(*C*) If an occupant of unalienated land wishes to appropriate the same or any part thereof to the manufacture of salt or the construction of salt pans, he shall apply to the Collector of the district for permission to do so. The Collector of the district, if he sees no objection to such appropriation, shall consult the Collector of Salt Revenue as to the terms on which such appropriation should be allowed, and may then either—

(*a*) require the applicant to relinquish his occupancy rights and to enter into an agreement that such land shall be placed at the disposal of the Salt Department, subject to a lease in favour of the applicant, on such terms and for such period as the Collector of Salt Revenue, under the general orders of Government, may require, *or* may

(*b*) permit the appropriation applied for, without requiring the occupant to relinquish his occupancy rights either—

(1) on payment of the fine leviable under Section 65 and the new assessment, which may be leviable under Section 48, *or*

(2) on such terms as may be specially agreed on under Section 67 of the Land Revenue Code.

No. 3318A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to alter Rule 21 in the general body of rules framed under the said section and published in Government Notification No. 7368 at pages 795—816 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, by directing that after the words "overflowed by salt water" the following words shall be inserted:—

"provided it is not required or likely to be required for salt manufacture."

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 1916.—The following Rules should be substituted for Rules 5 and 6 of the Revised Rules for regulating the bestowal and continuance of Government grants-in-aid to charitable dispensaries and the administration of dispensaries to which such grants are made, which were published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th April 1889, Part I, pages 267 to 272 :—

5.—Every such application shall be forwarded to Government through the Sanitary Commissioner who shall report upon it.

There will be three standard plans for dispensaries and the application should state which one of the three standards it is desired to construct.

The standard plans are classed A., B. and C., and the requirements for each will be as follows :—

Class A.

Main building with verandah on one side, containing :—

1. A dispensary-room.
2. A prescribing-room.
3. A store-room.
4. Medical officer's quarters consisting of—
   - A room 16′×12′.
   - A bath-room.
   - A zenana compound.
   - Detached buildings.
5. Latrine, one.
6. Dead-house.
7. Temporary shed for servants.

Class B.

Main building with verandah, containing :—

1. A waiting-room.
2. A surgery and dispensary-room.
3. A male ward for 4 beds.
4. A female ward for 1 bed.
5. An examination-room.
6. A store-room.
7. Medical officer's quarters consisting of—
   - A bed-room.
   - A living-room.
   - A bath-room.
   - A cook-room.
   - Detached buildings.
8. Latrines, three.
9. Dead-house.
10. Quarters for servants including cooking place.
11. Bathing plinth.

Class C.

Main building with verandah all round, containing :—

1. A surgery and dispensary-room.
2. An examination-room.
3. A store-room.
4. A male ward for 4 beds.
5. A female ward for 4 beds.
   Detached buildings.
6. Medical officer's quarters with verandah on two sides, consisting of—
   - A sitting-room.
   - A bed-room.
   - A cook-room.
   - A bath-room.
   - Privy.
7. Dead-house.
8. Bathing plinth.
9. Cooking shed for patients.
10. Latrines, three.
11. Servants' quarters with cooking places, three.
12. Halalcore's quarters, one.

6. No such application will be sanctioned by Government unless Government are satisfied that the dispensary building will be adequately furnished.

The minimum supply of furniture that will be considered requisite will be as follows, except that cots will not be required in dispensaries of the A Standard and only 5 cots in the B Standard :—

2 presses for medicines,
2 tables for compounding, writing, &c.,
1 table for operations,
8 cots,
6 benches,
6 chairs,
2 lamps,
1 table and 1 bucket for dead-house,

Shelves, fittings, water and cooking vessels in reasonable number.

No. 1926.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Simla, the 9th May 1890.

No. 137.—The following translation of the Special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1890, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information.

Special Regulations applicable to Mecca Pilgrimage of 1890.

ARTICLE 1.—From the beginning of the month of Redjeb until the end of the month of Zilhidjé (20th February to 16th August), the Lazaretto of Camaran will be open to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

ARTICLE 2.—During the period of six months above mentioned (Redjeb, Shabhan, Ramazan, Shawwál, Zilcadé, Zilhidjé) pilgrim-ships arriving from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, whether their Bill of Health is clean or foul, must go direct to the Island of Camaran without touching at any other port on the Red Sea Coast.

ARTICLE 3.—The expression 'pilgrim-ships' means ships expressly chartered for the conveyance of pilgrims going to Mecca.

ARTICLE 4.—Vessels bound to the Red Sea having on board not more than one pilgrim for every 100 tons of registered tonnage are not

included in the definition of pilgrim-ships. Such vessels will be dealt with according to the character of their Bills of Health, conformably to the provisions of the General Regulation of 1867 applicable to vessels coming from cholera-infected places.

ARTICLE 5.—Mail-boats and vessels carrying not more than five pilgrims for every 100 tons register can proceed to Abu-Saad, where they will discharge, subject to quarantine, their pilgrims and merchandise destined for the Hedjaz.

For this purpose, a Lazaretto is established at Abu-Saad as a branch of the Camaran Lazaretto, which will be open to arrivals specified in Articles 4 and 5 of the present Regulation throughout the year.

Merchandise destined for Yemen, not susceptible of infection, can be landed at Hodeida under the supervision of the Sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 6.—Arrivals from Egyptian ports, *sambouks* and other coasters subject to quarantine, proceeding from one port to another of the Red Sea Coast, will also perform quarantine at Abu-Saad.

ARTICLE 7.—Indian or Malayan pilgrims who take the indirect route *viâ* Suez to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine unless they can prove, on their arrival at Jedda, by their passports or other official documents, that they have come from beyond the Suez Canal, or that they have spent at least ten days in Egypt in free pratique and in good health.

ARTICLE 8.—Captains of ships carrying pilgrims are bound to conform strictly to the instructions mentioned below regarding the measurement of pilgrim-ships.

ARTICLE 9.—The embarkation on pilgrim-ships of living animals as well as hides, animal remains, rags of all kinds, coal, petroleum and all other inflammable or explosive material, except such coal and animals as are necessary for the service and provisioning of the ship during the voyage is strictly prohibited.

ARTICLE 10.—On the arrival of a pilgrim-ship in Camaran Harbour or Abu-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the health of the ship is good and no suspicious case has occurred on the voyage, the ship and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine, clothes and effects will be disinfected, the ship will be washed and purified, but the cargo will not be landed nor purified nor taxed.

ARTICLE 11.—Pilgrim-ships which arrive from infected ports, but have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, will undergo (ships and pilgrims) a quarantine of ten days. Merchandise coming from a cholera-infected port will remain on board the ship, if there have been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, but will be exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees, except in the case of old personal effects and stuffs already used, unwashed wool, old cottons, hair and feathers, raw hides and other raw animal remains, and rags of all kinds.

ARTICLE 12.—Ships upon which cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred during the voyage, or after arrival, will be subjected (ships and pilgrims) to a quarantine of at least fifteen days. This quarantine will be renewed each time a cholera case occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival in the Lazaretto and will date from the day of the last case of sickness. In such cases the provisions of the Regulation of 1867 for Cholera will be strictly applied.

ARTICLE 13.—No pilgrim-ship shall leave finally Camaran without having re-shipped, at the expiration of the quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her. Vessels which have completed their quarantine without cholera cases or suspected cases among the persons on board will be entitled to free pratique.

ARTICLE 14.—*Sambouks* coming from beyond Cape Bab-el-Mandeb with pilgrims will be subject to the same rules as vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must go direct to the Camaran anchorage, and will be refused admission at all other Arabian ports of the Red Sea.

Vessels coming from Bassora with pilgrims on board, bound for the Hedjaz, will also have to go direct to Camaran, but will be treated according to the tenor of their Bill of Health and the General Regulations of 1867 for Cholera.

The same exceptional treatment is applicable to arrivals from Muscat, Zanzibar, and Bushire, provided such vessels are furnished with a regular Bill of Health indicating a good sanitary condition of the port of departure, and also if they have not touched at any intermediate port in the course of the voyage.

ARTICLE 15.—Every pilgrim-ship which does not conform to the provisions of the present Regulation will be held to have contravened sanitary rules and be liable to extreme measures regarding quarantine.

Read at the Board of Health and approved at the Sitting of the 14th January 1890.

Rules regarding the measurement of Pilgrim-ships, referred to above in Article 8.

1. Only steamers and ships propelled partly by steam and partly by sail are authorised to carry pilgrims on voyages beyond Bab-el-Mandeb or the Suez Canal.

2. The space to be given to each pilgrim, irrespective of age or sex, shall be at least 9 superficial feet and 54 cubic feet between-decks. No passenger shall be accommodated in the ship's hold, and the deck, free of all goods, shall be reserved for the use of the crew and the passengers travelling between-decks.

3. Any ship which can produce an official certificate, furnished by the authority on which it is dependent, proving its capacity with regard to the number of passengers that can be embarked, shall not be liable to a second measurement, except in the event of the size, capacity and arrangements of the ship being found by the Sanitary authority not to be in accord with the number of passengers shown in the certificate.

4. Any ship sailing under the Turkish flag which is unable to produce an official certificate of measurement shall be measured by a competent officer of the Imperial Marine, to be appointed by the local authority, with the assistance of the Sanitary and Medical authority of the port where the ship happens to be : the service rendered by the Sanitary authority in such a case is gratuitous.

As regards ships belonging to a foreign marine and not possessing official certificates of measurement, the Sanitary authority shall give them the opportunity of producing the documents required in communication with their respective Consuls. The Consul can, if he so desires, cause the measurement in question to be made by the competent local authority, in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 above.

5. The Sanitary authority shall refuse to give a Bill of Health to any ship which has embarked pilgrims without the necessary certificate.

Read at the Board of Health and approved at the Sitting of the 30th April 1889.

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1890.

No. 1551.—The following abstract statement showing the sanctioned Budget Estimate for 1890-91 of the Bombay Provincial Services is published for general information :—

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimate 1890-91.	Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimate 1890-91.
	Rs.		Rs.
I Land Revenue	2,45,19,000	1 Refunds and Drawbacks	1,67,000
III Salt	37,000	2 Assignments and Compensation ...	91,20,000
IV Stamps	39,00,000	3 Land Revenue	65,49,000
V Excise	24,75,000	6 Stamps	1,63,000
VII Customs	42,000	7 Excise	87,000
VIII Assessed Taxes	16,22,000	10 Assessed Taxes	26,000
IX Forest	17,20,000	11 Forest	10,15,000
X Registration	2,37,000	12 Registration	1,44,000
XII Interest	2,32,000	13 Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	1,55,000
XIII Post Office	2,000	15 Post Office	1,06,000
XIV Telegraph	3,000	16 Telegraph	4,000
XVIA Law and Justice, Courts of Law...	3,80,000	18 General Administration	13,43,000
XVIB Jails	2,09,000	19A Law and Justice, Courts of Law ...	43,95,000
XVII Police	3,16,000	19B Do. Jails	6,45,000
XVIII Marine	56,000	20 Police	53,13,000
XIX Education...	2,74,000	21 Marine	42,000
XX Medical	1,14,000	22 Education	17,45,000
XXI Scientific and other Minor Departments	37,000	24 Medical	13,31,000
XXII Receipts in aid of Superannuation	2,17,000	25 Political	3,99,000
XXIII Stationery and Printing ...	55,000	26 Scientific & other Minor Departments	1,71,000
XXV Miscellaneous	57,000	29 Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	14,92,000
XXXII Civil Works	7,85,000	30 Stationery and Printing	6,03,000
Contribution from Local ...	1,29,000	32 Miscellaneous	2,27,000
Total Revenue and Receipts ...	3,74,18,000	45 Civil Works	42,93,000
Opening Balance	56,84,000	Contribution to Local	6,30,000
		Total Expenditure ...	4,01,65,000
		Closing Balance ...	29,37,000
Grand Total ...	4,31,02,000	Grand Total ...	4,31,02,000
		Provincial Deficit	—27,47,000

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

No. 2505.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 34 of Bombay Act VI of 1863 (an Act for the Regulation of Public Conveyances, &c.), as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the town of Karmála and the roads named in the margin, in the Sholápur District, with effect from 1st July 1890, and to direct (*a*) that the duties assigned by the Act to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, shall be performed by the District Magistrate of Sholápur; (*b*) that all Magistrates having jurisdiction within the limits of the said town and over the said roads shall exercise the power conferred by the said Act on Magistrates of Police, Bombay, and (*c*) that the balances of fees and fines, after all necessary contingent expenses shall have been defrayed therefrom, shall, from time to time, be paid by the District Magistrate into the municipal treasury in respect of the town of Karmála and into the treasury to the credit of Government in respect of the said roads.

Leading from Pandharpur to Kurdoowádi (Bársi Road) Railway Station, Bársi to Kurdoowádi (Bársi Road) Railway Station, and Karmála to Jeur Railway Station.

No. 2506.—With reference to Government Notification No. 2505, dated 9th instant, extending the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, to the town of Karmála and the roads noted in the margin * in the Sholápur District, it is hereby notified for general information that the District Magistrate of Sholápur, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, has fixed the following rates for the hire of land conveyances on the said roads:—

* Leading from—
Pandharpur to Kurduvádi (Bársi Road) Railway Station,
Bársi to Kurduvádi (Bársi Road) Railway Station, and
Karmála to Jeur Railway Station.

	From what place to what place.	Distance in miles.	Vehicles with two Ponies.			Shigram with a pair of bullocks.
			Tonga.	Horse Shigram.	Four-wheeled carriages such as Dhanmies, &c.	
			2 annas per mile.	3 annas per mile.	4 annas per mile.	2 annas per mile.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Pandharpur to Kurduvádi and *vice versâ* ...	31	3 14 0	5 13 0	7 12 0	3 14 0
2	Kurduvádi to Bársi and *vice versâ* ...	21	2 10 0	3 15 0	5 4 0	2 10 0
3	Jeur to Karmála and *vice versâ*	11	1 6 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	1 6 0

No. 2507—With reference to the foregoing Notifications the following subsidiary Rules made by the District Magistrate of Sholápur, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under Section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, are published for general information:—

I. It shall not be obligatory on any carriage owner or attendant to carry one or more persons in his conveyance for any fare less than that fixed for the whole conveyance in the absence of a special agreement to that effect at the time of hiring.

II. In reckoning the maximum number of passengers, children in arms shall not be counted. Two children not being children in arms but being each under the age of 12 years, shall count as one passenger.

III. The ponies and bullocks should be relieved at distances of 10 miles on the Pandharpur-Kurduvádi road.

The changing station on the Bársi-Kurduvádi road should be at Papnus, which is 8 miles distant from Kurduvádi and 13 miles from Bársi.

The journey between Jeur and Karmála, 11 miles, may be done with one set of ponies only, but an interval of at least 4 hours must elapse before the same pair can be used again.

IV. All vehicles travelling at night must be supplied with sufficient light.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 2574.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to alter the limits of the Shikárpur District in the Shikárpur Sessions Division by ordering that, from the 1st August 1890, the village of Belo Gublo shall cease to be part of the Shikárpur District, and shall be included in the Upper Sind Frontier District in the same Sessions Division.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased, under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to alter the limits of the Rohri Sub-Division of the Shikárpur District by ordering that, from the 1st August 1890, the said village of Belo Gublo shall not be included in the said Sub-Division.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned, Non-commissioned and Warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of April 1890:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
Bombay Staff Corps.	Lieutenant C. M. H. Merriman.	2nd April 1890.	Bombay.
Ordnance Department.	Store Serjeant T. R. Parker.	18th do.	Mhow.
Subordinate Medical Department.	Second Grade Assistant Apothecary G. A. Pollock.	18th do.	Devlâli.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1890.

No. 32.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

West Coast of India.

Information has been received from the Acting Commissioner of Customs that the annual removal of buoys on the coast between Alibág and Vengurla for the south-west monsoon will take place after the 15th instant.

No. 33.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Aden, dated 22nd April 1890, is published for general information:—

Aden.

From 1st of June to the 15th of September the triangle of 3 white lights exhibited from the foremast and single white light from the mizzen mast of the wreck of the S. S. "Anadye" will be temporarily replaced by a triangle of 3 white lights exhibited from a boat anchored 100 yards south of the wreck.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 34.—Under the provisions of Section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following addition has been made by the Trustees of the Port to the Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Trustees' Wet Docks:—

No. 53A.—Turpentine must not be landed on the dock wharves but must be discharged overside into boats.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 35.—Under the provisions of Section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following addition has been made by the Trustees of the Port to the Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Trustees' Wet Docks:—

No. 21A.—If the Dock Superintendent considers that there is good reason why a vessel should not be admitted into the dock, he may refer the question to the Chairman, and pending the Chairman's decision he may refuse to allot a berth.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

No. 267.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant W. S. Delamain, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 17th Bombay Infantry, for six months. Pension service eighth year, commenced 25th January 1890.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1890.

No. 268.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Willoughby, General List, Infantry, one month, urgent private affairs.

Colonel S. B. Miles, Staff Corps, six months, private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1890.

No. 269.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Major G. F. W. MacMahon, Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

No. 270.—The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor, with effect from the 1st May 1890:—

Lieutenant E. H. Cox, Royal Fusiliers, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp.

No. 271.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 19th April 1890:—

Captain G. A. Gott, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, to be Commandant, His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, vice Major R. H. Daniell.

No. 272.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant J. O. Mennie, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 6th February 1890.

No. 273.—*2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The following appointment is made :—

To be Second Lieutenant.

John Harkness, Gent., to fill an existing vacancy.

No. 274.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 18th April 1890, pages 2274 and 2275, is republished :—

"INDIA OFFICE, *18th April 1890.*

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India.

* * * *

"BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major John Thomas Carruthers. Dated 2nd February 1890.

Major Frederick Hardy Blanshard. Dated 16th February 1890.

To be Majors.

Captain Henry Snelson Ahmuty Fuller. Dated 8th February 1890.

Captain Willoughby Pitcairn Kennedy. Dated 8th February 1890.

Captain Francis Stevenson. Dated 8th February 1890.

Captain and Brevet-Major Alfred Astley Pearson. Dated 8th February 1890.

Captain George Francis William MacMahon. Dated 19th February 1890.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Charles Fulford Grantham. Dated 6th January 1890.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Herbert John Edward Purvis, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 9th August 1888, but to rank from 30th January 1886.

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Livingston Waller, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 4th July 1888, but to rank from 25th August 1886.

Second Lieutenant Edmund Saulez, from the Suffolk Regiment. Dated 13th July 1888.

* * * *

The Queen has also approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers from the Service :—

* * * *

Colonel George Bruce Simpson, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 11th April 1890.

Colonel William Henry James Stopford, Bombay Cavalry. Dated 15th March 1890.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Laing, Bombay Infantry. Dated 2nd March 1890.

Major Henry Snelson Ahmuty Fuller, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 26th February 1890."

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 275.—Conductor John Thompson, Ordnance Department, is permitted to retire from the Service.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant G. H. Hancock, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 28th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service fourth year, commenced 5th February 1890.

No. 277.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Lieutenant R. M. Betham, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 8th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service eighth year, commenced 10th March 1890.

No. 278.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 30th March 1890 :—

29th Bombay Infantry.

Jamádár Gheba Khan to be Subhedár and Haváldár, 'Abdur Rahman to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Subhedár Syfalli Khan, pensioned.

No. 279.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 20th January 1890 :—

Aden Troop.

Pay Dafedár Bishna Parshad to be Ressaidár (provisionally) vice Ganga Parshad, killed.

No. 280.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 3rd April 1890 :—

Sappers and Miners.

Jamádár Lachhman Mallappa to be Subhedár and Quarter Master Haváldár Krishnāji-rao Moray to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Subhedár Tukārām Wadekar, pensioned.

No. 281.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for six months under Article 689, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I :—

Captain H. D. Rosseter, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 282.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 414, dated 9th May 1890, is republished :—

"No. 414.—The undermentioned officers are appointed Deputy Assistant Commissaries General,

2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the date specified :

Lieutenant R. W. Nicholson, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Lancers,—2nd October 1889. (That portion of G. G. O. No. 1008 of 1889, which refers to this officer, is cancelled).

Lieutenant D. Baker, Bombay Staff Corps, 2nd Bombay Infantry,—4th October 1889.

* * * * "

No. 283.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 427, dated 9th May 1890, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 427.—Sub-Conductor Frederick Clarke, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor William Smith to be Conductor, and

Store Sergeant John Holborn to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 14th February 1890, vice Conductor W. Hume, deceased."

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 36.—Under Section 13 of Act VI of 1879 (The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain A. Campbell, I. M., D.S.O., Officiating Director of the Indian Marine, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R. N., A.D.C., C.I.E.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1890.

No. 22.—The Reverend W. W. Baillie, B.A., Chaplain of Devláli, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 23.—The following appointment is made :—

The Reverend W. E. Scott, B.A., Chaplain of Byculla, to officiate as Chaplain of Devláli, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of the Reverend W. W. Baillie.

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

B. H. POTTINGER,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1890.

No. 2171.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act XXIV and XXV Victoria, Chapter 104, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. T. Candy, C. S., Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine, or pending further orders.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th May 1890.

No. 2841.—Captain J. W. Wray, Second-in-Command, Kolhápur Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhápur, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 11th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1890.

No. 2877.—Mr. A. Shewan, C. S., Administrator of the Rájpipla State, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days from the 28th instant.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

No. 2909.—Ráo Bahádur Dyashanker Jivanlal, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhálávád Prant, Káthiáwár, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

No. 2910. — A'zam Wamonrao Balkrishna, Thánadár of Lodhika, has been appointed to act as Second Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, during the absence of Ráo Bahádur Dyashanker Jivanlal on leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1890.

No. 2928.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, during the absence of Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 2957.—Captain J. W. Wray and Major W. P. Kennedy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Marátha Country States on the 26th April 1890 before office hours.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd May 1890.

No. 2356.—Mr. F. C. Constable, District Government Pleader, Karáchi, and Government Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, is allowed leave of absence on half pay for seven months from 13th May 1890.

Bombay Castle, 5th May 1890.

No. 2392.—A'zam Vishnu Narayan Marathe, Head Kárkún of táluka Junnar in the Poona District, 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, 7th May 1890.

No. 2464.—Captain A. Wapshare, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is allowed privilege leave for three months from 10th May 1890.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1890.

No. 2522.—The leave on medical certificate for one month and fifteen days granted to Khán Saheb Hoshangji Barjorji Vania, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dohad, under Government Notification No. 2077 dated 17th April 1890, has been extended by seven days.

2. Khán Sáheb Hoshangji Barjorji Vania delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dohad in the Ahmedabad District on 9th February 1890, in the forenoon, and resumed it on 31st March 1890, in the forenoon.

No. 2530.—Ráo Sáheb Dinkar Dhonddeo Datar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbád in the Thána District on 12th April 1890, in the forenoon.

No. 2532*A*.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. Leggett to act as District Government Pleader, Karáchi, Government Pleader in the Sadar Court and Public Prosecutor for the Province of Sind, during the absence of Mr. F. C. Constable, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1890.

No. 2560.—Ráo Bahádur Narhar Gadadhar Phadke, First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for Ahmednagar and Sholápur, has been allowed privilege leave for two months from 23rd April 1890 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 2565.—Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Narotamdas and Ráo Sáheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Dhandhuka and Gogha in the Ahmedabad District on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Narotamdas assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ahmedabad on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 2566.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Chintamon Krishna Hardikar, Mahálkari of petha Bárámati, táluka Bhimthadi in the Poona District, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the Mámlatdárs' Courts Act.

No. 2568.—A'zam Krishnaji Ballal Chaphekar, substantive *pro tem.* Head Kárkún of táluka Málsiras in the district of Sholápur, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 2570.—Ráo Sáheb Siddheshwar Bhaskar Gole assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vita in the Sátára District on the 3rd instant, in the afternoon.

No. 2571.—Mr. Hanmant Pandurang Kotnis, Agent to the Chief of Mudhol, having ceased to be Vahivatdár of Kumtha, the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred upon him by Government Notification No. 61, dated 7th January 1889, are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, hereby withdrawn.

No. 2572.—Messrs. E. T. Candy and C. E. G. Crawford respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thána on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 2573.—Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Narayen Patankar relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Khed in the Poona District on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 2584.—Mr. A. R. Maidment, acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thána, passed on the 15th April 1890 the examination in Law prescribed in Rule IV, Clause (7) of the Rules for the examination of Police Probationers.

No. 2585.—Messrs. E. C. Cox and A. R. Maidment respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 2587.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. R. Maidment to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Thána District, till further orders.

No. 2597.—Ráo Sáheb Govind Balkrishna Koparkar and Ráo Sáheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the Khándesh District on the 24th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 2598.—Khán Bahádur Cursedji Maneckji Cursedji resumed charge of the office of Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 2599.—Khán Bahádur Hormusji Dadabhoy resumed charge of the office of Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 2600.—Ráo Sáheb Mahadev Ramchandra Soman relinquished charge of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Alíbág in the Thána District on 25th April 1890, in the forenoon.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1890.

No. 1042.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon T. D. C. Barry as substantive *pro tem.* Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Grant Medical College, with effect from 30th May 1889.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 1052A.—Chandulal Lalchand and Keshavlal Harilal of Devgad-Báriya in the Rewa Kántha, late students in the Ahmedabad Training College and the Nadiád High School, respectively, having been convicted of the offences of cheating by personation and forgery under Sections 419 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code, and of the abetment of the offences at the Public Service Certificate Examination held at Nadiád in September last, are hereby declared ineligible for the public service in any capacity in future.

No. 1065.—Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., Professor of English and History, Elphinstone College, and Director of Records, is granted privilege leave on full pay for two months and twenty-eight days commencing from the 10th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1067.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. V. Subnis, B.A., to be substantive *pro tem.* Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thána, from 20th March to 14th April 1890 inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 1078.—Messrs. N. D. Yogi and N. P. Tilak respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Násik Sub-division, on the 28th ultimo, before office hours.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

No. 3212.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Shivshankar Girjáshankar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Paránti, from 27th March to 6th April 1890.

Mr. Bhogilal Bálmukund, officiating Sub-Registrar of Viramgám, from 16th to 19th March 1890.

Broach District.

Mr. Durgárám Ganpatrám, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jambusar, from 9th to 11th March 1890.

Mr. Nandkisor Bhukandás, officiating Sub-Registrar of A'mod, from 26th to 29th March 1890.

Panch Maháls District.

Mr. Motilál Chunilál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kálol, on 15th and 16th February 1890.

Kolába District.

Mr. Moreshvar Dinkar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 31st March to 6th April 1890.

Thána District.

Mr. Váman Vishnu, substantive *pro tem.* Sub-Registrar of Sálsette, from 1st January to 17th February 1890.

Mr. Shridhar Sadáshiv, substantive *pro tem.* Sub-Registrar of Sálsette, from 18th February to 2nd March 1890.

Mr. Váman Dattátraya, substantive *pro tem.* Sub-Registrar of Kalyán, from 1st January to 12th March 1890.

Khándesh District.

Mr. Shitárám Shridhar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jalgaon, from 13th to 19th March 1890.

Sholápur District.

Mr. Náráyan Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Málsiras, from 1st February to 31st March 1890.

Bijápur District.

Mr. Krishnáji Narshinv, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sindgi, from 11th to 18th March 1890.

Mr. Rango Bápuji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Muddebihál, from 29th March to 3rd April 1890.

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Dharmáji Dáso, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karajgi, from 13th February to 24th March 1890.

Kánara District.

Mr. Sheshgiri Manjaya, officiating Sub-Registrar of Honávar, from 4th to 7th April 1890.

Karáchi District.

Mr. Vensimal Kushirám, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kotri, from 16th October 1889 to 3rd March 1890.

Mr. Tolárám Kanvalsing, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sháhbandar, from 22nd October 1889 to 17th March 1890.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

Mr. Jethánand Kalandás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Shahdádpur, from 13th to 22nd March 1890.

No. 3213.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Kolába District.

Mr. Vásudev Bálkrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Uran, on 10th April 1890.

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Vithal Wáman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Shrigonda, from 17th to 20th April 1890.

Sátára District.

Mr. Rámchandra A'nant, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sátára, from 24th March to 7th April 1890.

Mr. Bháskár Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Pátan, from 17th to 22nd March 1890.

Belgaum District.

Mr. Bhimáji Báláji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sampgaon, from 17th March to 16th April 1890.

Mr. Rámchandra A'ppáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hukeri, from 1st to 16th April 1890.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 3285.—The undermentioned officers passed the Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 18th April 1890 :—

Mr. H. W. Hayward, C. S.
Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, C. S.
Mr. S. L. Batchelor, C. S.
Mr. J. P. Orr, C. S.

The names are arranged in the order of merit.

2. Messrs. Hayward and Orr also passed an examination in the Maráthi language, and Messrs. DuBoulay and Batchelor an examination in the Kánarese and Gujaráti languages respectively on the 18th April 1890.

No. 3285*A*.—Mr. H. W. Hayward, C. S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1890.

No. 3333.—Mr. J. Monteath, C. S., acting Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 6th June 1890.

No. 3334.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C. S., to act as Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Registrar of Bombay and Commissioner for the purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, during the absence of Mr. J. Monteath, C. S., on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 3347.—Mr. G. A. Hight, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár, is allowed an extension by fourteen days of the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to him in Government Notification No. 2586 dated 15th April 1890.

No. 3349.—The undermentioned officer passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 17th April 1890 :—

Khán Sáheb Kalichbeg Fredunbeg, Mukhtyárkar of Ghotki, Sind.

No. 3350.—The undermentioned gentlemen passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 17th ultimo :—

Passed with Credit.

(1) Mr. Vishwanáth Náráyan Sáthaye, B.A., Head Clerk to the Collector of Thána.

Passed.

(2) Mr. Vishnu Vináyak Bakre, B.A., Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Ratnágiri.
(3) Mr. Krishnáji Vásudev Joshi of Ahmednagar.
(4) Mr. Govind Jagannáth Pádhye, Local Fund Clerk, Collector's Office, Ahmednagar.
(5) Mr. Shivrám Gangádhar Mandlik, B.A., Second Kárkún, Mámlatdár's Kacheri, táluka Bassein, Thána.
(6) Mr. Vásudev Keshav Kunte, L.C.E., Head Kárkún, táluka Chopda, Khándesh.

2. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

No. 3351.—The undermentioned officer passed with credit the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 17th April 1890 :—

Mr. Bhágchand Vasanmal, Clerk, Shikárpur Treasury Office.

No. 3355.—Mr. E. McCallum, C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 22nd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 1911.—Assistant Surgeon Kaikhasru Sorábji Engineer is appointed to the medical charge of the Khán Bahádur Pestanji Sorábji Charitable Dispensary, Poona, with effect from 25th April 1890, forenoon, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Dádáji Náthúji Shilke on privilege leave.

No. 1912.—Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Sorábji Postvála is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikárpur, with effect from the date of being relieved of his duties at the Shikárpur Dispensary, during the absence of Surgeon J. Crimmin, V.C., acting Presidency Surgeon, Third District.

No. 1913.—Assistant Surgeon Manilál Gangádás Desái is allowed privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 1920.—Surgeon-Major Dhunjishah Navroji Párakh, Surgeon, Gokaldás Tejpál Hospital, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 1605*A*.—Mr. Kharshedji Nasarvanji Sirvai, Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, is granted an extension of privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1890.

No. 44.—*Khán Sáheb* P. H. Patuck, B.A., L.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Poona District, during Mr. Reinold's absence on privilege leave, or until further orders.

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

W. C. HUGHES,
Secretary to Government.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1890.

No. 18.—Mr. Howard W. Warden, M.I.C.E., Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations from 13th May 1890, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. Major H. O. Selby, R. E., is appointed Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), from date of Mr. Warden's departure.

Bombay Castle, 12th May 1890.

No. 19.—Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche, Engineer-in-Chief, Bellary-Kistna Railway, is granted twelve months' furlough with effect from 23rd May 1890.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1890.

No. 20.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

"*No. 215, dated 8th May 1890.*—Mr. G. F Thompson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bombay to that under the Government of Bengal for employment on Railways.

"*No. 219, dated 9th May 1890.*—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from furlough, posted to the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment on Railways.

"*No. 221, dated 9th May 1890.*—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, attached to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Marátha Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. S. Partridge on privilege leave, or until further orders."

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

K. A. JOPP, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting 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 issue to Messrs. Vinayak Vasudeo Sahasrabudhe and Ganesh Krishna Antrolikar Sanads authorizing them to practise as Pleaders in the Courts of the Khándesh and Sholápur-Bijápur Districts respectively.

KRISHNAMUKHRAM A. MEHTA,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

Bombay, 8th May 1890.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Dinsha delivered over and Mr. J. W. S. Dracup received charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Kaira, on the 28th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Thána Districts, Camp Murbad, 5th May 1890.

Mr. A. R. Maidment delivered over and Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhai received charge of the offices of the Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thána, on the 30th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, C. S., delivered over and Mr. T. G. Foard received charge of the offices of the Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahál and Rewa Kántha, and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahál, on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Mr. C. F. G. Lester delivered over and Mr. C. A. B. Beatty received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 2nd instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. W. Porteous delivered over and Mr. R. M. Kennedy received charge of the offices of the Collector and District Magistrate and Political Agent, Thána, on the 5th instant, in the afternoon.

Mr. L. G. Deshmukh delivered over and Mr. J. W. A. Weir received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Kaira, on the 25th ultimo, in the afternoon.

A'zam Balkrishna Malhár, Head Kárkún, acted as Mámlatdár of Karjat in the Thána District from the 14th September 1889 to 14th October following, both days inclusive, in consequence of the absence of Ráo Sáheb Narayan Gopal Raje on sick leave, and pending the arrival of Ráo Sáheb Amrit Wamnaji, acting Mámlatdár.

Camp Kalyán, 10th May 1890.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

A'zam Venkatesh Damodhar Puntambekar, B.A., Head Kárkún, táluka Ráhuri in the Ahmednagar District, acted as Mámlatdár of táluka Kopargaon from 20th March to 19th April 1890, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Waman Rasal.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 7th May 1890.

Khán Sáheb Shalom Bapuji, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of the Haveli Táluka in the Poona District, is confirmed in that grade.

Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Narsinh, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of táluka Chálisgaon in the Khándesh District, is confirmed in that grade.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 9th May 1890.

Messrs. M. Kennedy and R. B. Stewart respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on the 26th ultimo, in the afternoon.

The transfer of Ráo Bahádur Moro Gopal, Fourth Grade Police Inspector, from Ahmednagar to Dhárwár District, notified at page 338 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 17th ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Camp Mahábaleshvar, 12th May 1890.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Vithal Raghunath Dange, Mámlatdár of Devgad in the Ratnágiri District, having been granted an extension of 1½ months to the privilege leave for 1½ months notified at page 816 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, for 1889, A'zam Vinayak Appaji Dabke, Head Kárkún, continued to act as Mámlatdár during the period of the extension.

Belgaum, 5th May 1890.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are made on public grounds:—

Ráo Sáheb Govind Balaji Gokhale, Second Grade Mámlatdár of Muddebihál, is transferred to the Central Division.

Ráo Sáheb Shripad Govind Joshi, Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, doing duty at Yelláp ur, is transferred to Kod in Dhárwár, but to do duty at Ron until Mr. Kalghatgi is relieved from the Agricultural Department.

Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Subrao, B.A., Mámlatdár of Khed in Ratnágiri, is transferred to Yelláp ur.

Ráo Sáheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar is appointed Second Grade Mámlatdár of Khed in the Ratnágiri District.

The transfer of Ráo Sáheb Govind Vyankatesh Datar to Kod, made in this Office Notification dated 15th ultimo, is cancelled, and he is posted to Muddebihál in the place of Ráo Sáheb Govind Balaji Gokhale, transferred to the Central Division.

Messrs. Bapu Purshotam Joshi and Anant Raghunath Chitre respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzúr Deputy Collector, Ratnágiri, on the 18th ultimo, in the afternoon.

A'zam Bhimaji Krishna, Head Kárkún of Athni, acted as Mámlatdár of that táluka from 21st January 1890 to 14th March 1890, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Shriniwas Swamirao Kamlapurkar.

Mr. Annaji Balaji, Deputy Accountant, is appointed to act as Head Accountant at Bijápur during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Annaji Krishna Sindgikar on privilege leave of absence for two months commencing from 1st instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, or until further orders.

Ráo Sáheb Hanmant Tamaji Sondur, Mámlatdár of Rájápur in the Ratnágiri District, having been granted an extension of one month to the two months' privilege leave notified at page 793 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, for 1889, A'zam Laxman Bapuji Patankar, Head Kárkún, continued to act as Mámlatdár during the period of the extension.

A'zam Raghunath Ramchandra Joglekar, substantive *pro tem.* Mahálkari of Mandangad, is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Dápoli in the Ratnágiri District during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Hanmant Beur on leave without pay for one month commencing from the 8th ultimo, or until further orders.

Belgaum, 6th May 1890.

Ráo Sáheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, substantive *pro tem.* Mámlatdár, is temporarily transferred from Kod to Ron in the Dhárwár District.

Ráo Sáheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare is appointed *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Kod in the Dhárwár District, instead of *acting*, as notified in this Office Notification dated 28th January 1890, published at page 95 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, for 1890.

Belgaum, 9th May 1890.

Messrs. J. Davidson and H. L. Hervey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Kánara, on the 7th instant, in the forenoon.

Consequent on the retirement of Ráo Sáheb Vithal Mahadev Kondvikar, First Grade Mámlatdár of Yelláp ur, the following promotions and appointments are ordered with effect from the date of this notification:—

Ráo Sáheb Shamrao Vithal, Second Grade Mámlatdár, to be First Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Shriniwas Swamirao Kamlapurkar, Third Grade Mámlatdár, to be Second Grade.
Ráo Sáheb Manjunath Shesgiri, Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to be Third Grade.
A'zam Krishnaji Balwant Moghe to be probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of *Siddápur*.

Camp Belgaum, 10th May 1890.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

A'zam Vishnu Kesheo Deshmukh, acting Head Kárkún of táluka Válva and Magistrate of the Third Class in the Sátára District, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882:—

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).
(2) Power to make orders under Section 144.
(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

R. E. CANDY,
District Magistrate, Sátára.

Camp Medha, 9th May 1890.

A'zam Dalpatram Bapuram, Magistrate, Third Class, in Vágra in Broach District, is hereby invested with the additional powers under Sections 143, 144, 174 and 191 (*a*) and (*b*) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
District Magistrate, Broach.

Camp Trálsa, 9th May 1890.

Ráo Bahádur Ramchandra Bapuji, Huzúr Deputy Collector, and Magistrate First Class, at Dhárwár, is empowered under Section 192 of the Criminal Procedure Code to transfer cases to the Second and Third Class Magistrates of the Dhárwár Táluka.

The following Magistrates of the Dhárwár District are hereby authorized under Section 192 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to transfer Third Class cases to their Head Kárkúns holding Third Class Magisterial powers:—

1. Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval, First Class Magistrate of Ránebennur Táluka.
2. Ráo Sáheb Hari Ramchandra Takle, First Class Magistrate of Gadag Táluka.
3. Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, First Class Magistrate of Bankápur Táluka.

A. W. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY,
District Magistrate, Dhárwár.

Dhárwár, 10th May 1890.

Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad District, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882:—

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).
(2) Power to make orders under Section 144.
(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Section 191).
(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 191).

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,
District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Camp Ránpur, 8th May 1890.

Ráo Sáheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik, B.A., Mámlatdár and Second Class Magistrate of Mádha in the Sholápur District, is invested with the following additional powers under Act X of 1882:—

(1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances (Section 143).
(2) Power to make orders under Section 144.
(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
(4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (Section 191).
(5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports (Section 191).

H. E. WINTER,
District Magistrate, Sholápur.

Mardi, 13th May 1890.

Notice.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday the 14th July 1890, at 11 A.M. (Madras time), and Junior Civil Servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the Vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 30th proximo, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

By order of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations,

Y. M. KELKAR,
Secretary to the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations.

Bombay, 14th May 1890.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.