

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 29

THURSDAY, 24TH JULY 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. 701—755	
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c. 756, 757	
Part I-A. —Notifications under the Bombay Local Boards and District Municipal Acts.....	85—90
Part II. —Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements...	821—843
Part III. —Miscellaneous Supplements	812—818
Part IV. —Acts passed by Government of India and Government of Bombay.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part V. —Proceedings of the Legislative Council.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part VI. —Government of India Bills	94—98
Part VII. —Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part VIII. —Commissariat Notices....	30
Part IX. —Maráthi Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part X. —Gujaráti Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part XI. —Canarase Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part XII. —Hindustani Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>	

PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1890.

No. 4134.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

“ No. 1318E.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th June 1890.

NOTIFICATION.

The Following Order, which was published at Zanzibar on the 24th day of April 1890, is hereby republished for general information :

Order bringing into operation in Zanzibar the Indian Contract and Limitation Acts.

In pursuance of the Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884, it is hereby ordered that the enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council hereinafter specified as respectively amended or repre-

sented for the time being by any other enactments of the Governor-General of India in Council for the time being in force shall come into operation in Zanzibar on and after the dates hereinafter specified, that is to say :

1. ‘The Indian Contract Act, 1872,’ on and after the 1st January, 1891.
2. ‘The Indian Limitation Act, 1877,’ on and after the 1st January, 1892.

This Order is to be published in Zanzibar in the same manner as Rules of Procedure in force under the said Order in Council, and is to be published in India in *The Gazette of India* at such times as Her Majesty’s Consul General for Zanzibar appoints, and is to have effect for the purposes of publication as from the date hereof.

(Signed) SALISBURY,

One of Her Majesty’s Principal Secretaries of State.

Foreign Office, March 5th, 1890.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 4527.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

“ JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 10th July 1890.

No. 942.—The following Memorandum as to Procedure in Extradition cases and cases under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:

MEMORANDUM.

I. The return of fugitive criminals escaping from the United Kingdom may be obtained—

- (a) from foreign countries with which there are Extradition Treaties;
- (b) from British possessions;
- (c) from foreign countries in which the Queen has jurisdiction, and to which the Fugitive Offenders Act has been applied by Order in Council as if they were British possessions.

The surrender of fugitives taking refuge in the United Kingdom is granted reciprocally in each of these cases.

The procedure is governed in the first case by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 (33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, 36 & 37 Vict. c. 60), and by the terms of the Extradition Treaty in force with each country:

In case (b) by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (44 & 45 Vict. c. 69):

In case (c) by the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, and the Orders in Council applying it. In this case only British subjects and persons subject to the Queen's jurisdiction in the foreign country in question can be dealt with.

There have been a few cases in which a foreign country with which Great Britain has no extradition treaty has surrendered a criminal as an act of international comity: but there can be no reciprocal surrender of criminals by Her Majesty's Government in the absence of an extradition treaty.

Where a fugitive criminal charged with a serious crime has escaped to a country with which there is no treaty, Her Majesty's Government will generally be prepared to inquire whether his surrender can be granted, if they are satisfied that the indemnity and evidence required in extradition cases (para. IV) will be furnished, and that, in the event of his surrender, it is intended to proceed with the prosecution.

Extradition.—Fugitives from the United Kingdom.

Cases in which Extradition can be applied for.

II. When a person charged with crime in the United Kingdom is believed to have fled to a foreign country, the questions to be considered before an application for extradition is made are—

(1) Whether the country to which he has fled is one with which there is an Extradition Treaty.

A list of the Extradition Treaties now in force (31st March 1890) is given in Appendix A.

(2) Whether the crime with which he is charged is an extradition offence, and one included in the particular treaty.

A list of the extradition offences, showing the treaties in which each is included, is given in Appendix C.

(3) Whether the offender is a subject or citizen of the country to which he has fled.

Most Extradition Treaties provide that neither of the contracting parties may surrender its own subjects. The Treaties with the United States, containing no reference to nationality, extend to the subjects of each country equally with other fugitive criminals. The Treaties with Austria, Belgium (as amended by declaration), Russia, Mexico, and Colombia allow each Government the option of surrendering at discretion its own subjects. The Treaties with Spain, Switzerland and Luxemburg exclude the surrender of their own subjects by the Governments of Spain, Switzerland and Luxemburg, but stipulate for the surrender of British subjects by Her Majesty's Government. In the Treaty with Ecuador there is no express exclusion from extradition of the subjects or citizens of either contracting party, though it contains a provision to the effect that naturalization is not to be a bar to extradition. In all the other Treaties the surrender of subjects by either party is expressly excluded.

Application for Extradition addressed to Secretary of State..

III. The application for the surrender of a fugitive criminal from a foreign country must be addressed by the prosecutor or the police to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who will communicate, through the Foreign Office and the proper diplomatic channels, with the authorities of the place where the fugitive is supposed to be.

The chief officers of English police forces may communicate direct with the police of foreign countries for the purpose of giving or obtaining *information*, but under no circumstances should direct application be made to foreign police for the *arrest* of a fugitive. Serious difficulties have arisen in cases where this direction has been overlooked.

Where the apprehension of the fugitive is a matter of urgency, the Secretary of State will apply by telegram for his provisional arrest in anticipation of the formal demand for surrender.

Home Off.
Circulars
20 June 1883
6 Nov. 1883

Particulars and Documents to accompany application.

IV. The application to the Secretary of State should be made by letter, stating briefly the facts of the case, and giving in detail the information as to the fugitive's supposed whereabouts and the means of tracing and identifying him. It must be accompanied by—

- (a) The warrant of arrest or a certified copy of it.
- (b) The other documents to be used in support of the demand for extradition (*see* para. V).
- (c) A description of the accused sufficient for purposes of identification, with, if possible, a photograph. (It is usually advisable that the description should form part of the formal evidence.)
- (d) An indemnity for expenses (*see* para. VIII.)

The letter should also state whether it is desired that the provisional arrest of the fugitive should be asked for by telegram.

In cases of urgency, if the informations or depositions required to support the demand for extradition have not been completed, it will sometimes be sufficient, in order to obtain the provisional arrest of the fugitive, to furnish in the first instance only a warrant of arrest and the indemnity for expenses, provided an explicit undertaking be given to complete the informations and other documents, and forward them with the least possible delay.

Documents.—Warrant, Informations, &c.

V. A warrant for the arrest of the fugitive on the charge for which his extradition is sought, or a certified copy of it, must in every case form part of the documents to be used in support of the demand. As regards the other documents, the requirements of different treaties vary somewhat. In the case of France and some other countries, it suffices if the warrant is accompanied by an information showing exactly the nature of the offence charged, and by sufficient evidence of the identity of the person arrested. In most cases, however, informations or depositions containing *prima facie* evidence of the commission by the fugitive of the offence charged—such as in this country would justify committal for trial—are required.

The requirements of the various Treaties with regard to the documents to be furnished are quoted in Appendix D.

Documents.—Special requirements as to Warrants, Informations, &c.

VI. It is necessary that the utmost care should be taken in extradition cases to secure that the documents—warrant, informations, and depositions—are correct in form, and that the evidence is complete in material points. Several cases have occurred in which, after a fugitive criminal has been apprehended in a foreign country, inaccuracies in the warrant or defects in the evidence have led to his being set at liberty before steps could be taken to remedy the mistakes.

Where the flight of the accused is not known until after the warrant has been issued, and especially where an information is hastily laid in order to obtain his immediate arrest, it is in many cases advisable to issue a fresh warrant, on an amended information, before applying to a foreign country for his surrender.

Home Off.
Circular of
Feb. 1886.

The offence stated in the warrant should be set forth in the terms of the Treaty.

If copies of the informations or depositions are sent instead of the originals (as is usually the more convenient course, fresh copies of these documents being often required when the demand for extradition has to be made to several countries successively), the copies should be authenticated by a magistrate,—if possible by the magistrate by whom the originals were issued or taken.

In the case of extradition from the United States, special care should be taken to have the evidence complete from the first.

Application for Extradition on several charges.

VII. Where there are several charges against the fugitive, there should be evidence in the informations or depositions with regard to every charge on which it is proposed that he should be tried after his surrender. After his surrender he cannot be tried on any other charge than the charge or charges on which he was extradited, unless he is restored, or an opportunity given him of returning, to the country from which he was surrendered.

Indemnity for Expenses.

VIII. The indemnity for expenses, which is required in all cases except those undertaken by the Director of Public Prosecutions, must be in the form given in Appendix E, and must be signed by the prosecutor. It need not be stamped.

In the case of most Extradition Treaties (all those now in force, except the Treaties with the United States, Russia, Mexico and Colombia) the foreign Government bears all the expenses which it incurs within its own territories. All expenses not so defrayed by the foreign Government, and not payable as police expenses under the ordinary regulations, must be borne by the prosecutor.

English Police Officers sent abroad in connexion with Extradition cases.

IX. It is sometimes considered desirable, when an application for extradition is made, that an English police officer should be sent out to assist the foreign police in tracing and identifying the accused.

When this is done, the officer should take with him a letter of introduction, which he may present as occasion requires to British ministers or consuls abroad. He should attend for this purpose at the Home Office with an introduction from the chief officer of his force: or, if it is not convenient that he should attend personally, the chief officer should apply to the Home Office by letter stating the name and rank of the officer about to be sent out. It is also generally advisable that he should be provided with a passport.

He should, where possible, see the warrant and depositions signed, as cases have occurred where his evidence to this effect has removed difficulties.

An officer sent abroad in an extradition case must confine his action strictly to tracing the fugitive, and furnishing the foreign police with information. Under no circumstances may he himself attempt to arrest the fugitive, interfere in any way with his liberty in a foreign country, or endeavour by threats or undue pressure to induce him to return to England without awaiting the formalities of extradition. If a fugitive whose extradition has been demanded should voluntarily consent to return with the officer without formal extradition, the concurrence of the authorities of the foreign country must be obtained before this course is taken.

Further Evidence.

X. After the fugitive has been arrested, further evidence is sometimes required by the courts of the foreign country, which must be supplied by the prosecutors. Occasionally the attendance of a witness is required to prove the identity of the person arrested.

Conveyance of Prisoner to England.

XI. When the decision of the Government of the foreign country to concede the surrender of the fugitive is notified, the conveyance of the prisoner to England is a matter of arrangement between the police of the two countries, and should be carried out with as little delay as possible. The Metropolitan Police have standing arrangements with the police of most continental countries with regard to the conveyance of extradition prisoners.

In United States cases it is necessary to send out an officer to bring the prisoner, if surrendered, to England; and it is usually convenient that he should be sent out as soon as information is received of the arrest of the fugitive, as the presence of an experienced officer who can furnish the United States courts with information they may require is found in some cases to facilitate proceedings.

In the case of extraditions from Spain an officer is usually sent out when the demand for extradition is made.

United States cases.

XII. Information as to the extradition proceedings in the United States, and as to the particulars required by the United States courts when an arrest on a charge of forgery is applied for by telegram, are given in the papers reprinted in Appendix G.

Extradition.—Fugitives from Foreign Countries in the United Kingdom.

XIII. For the arrest of a foreign criminal in the United Kingdom, two alternative procedures are provided in sub-section (1) and sub-section (2) respectively of section 8 of the Extradition Act, 1870.

Arrest after formal requisition.

XIV. The first—that under sub-section (1)—is adopted in cases where the arrest of the fugitive is not urgent.

A requisition for the surrender of the accused, supported by the warrant of arrest and documentary evidence, is addressed by the representative of the foreign Government to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and transmitted by him to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who thereupon makes an order to the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street Police Court, requiring him, if satisfied as to the sufficiency of the evidence, to issue his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive. The Chief Magistrate's warrant is effective without endorsement throughout the United Kingdom (and also in the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), and is usually executed by an officer of the Metropolitan Police, who brings the prisoner direct to Bow Street, where all the subsequent proceedings take place.

Provisional arrest.

XV. The alternative procedure, under sub-section (2), is adopted in cases where the arrest of the fugitive is a matter of urgency. In this case any police magistrate or justice of the peace in the United Kingdom* may issue the warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive 'on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant justify the issue of a warrant, if the crime had been committed in that part of the United Kingdom in which he exercises jurisdiction.'

* In Scotland, any sheriff, sheriff's substitute, or magistrate.

In practice, a sworn information showing a reasonable suspicion of the commission of the crime and of the guilt of the alleged offender is required before the issue of a warrant under sub-section (2). This information may, according to the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown (Sir Richard Baggallay and Sir John Holker, 25th March 1875), and the practice of the Bow Street Police Court,* be based upon a letter or telegram purporting to be from a diplomatic, judicial, or police authority, stating—

- (a) the alleged offence;
- (b) that a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of the alleged criminal;
- (c) that his extradition will be demanded.

The letter or telegram should in every case clearly specify the offence with which the fugitive is charged (which must be one within the Treaty with the country from which he is alleged to have fled), and must state in distinct terms that a formal request for extradition will be preferred.

There is no restriction in the Act as to the person by whom the information is to be laid, and it may, where necessary, be laid by a police officer; but, as a rule, it is desirable that the information should be laid before the magistrate or justice by the consul or other accredited agent of the foreign Government, who should also produce the despatch, letter, or telegram on which the information is founded. A copy of the form of information in use at Bow Street is printed in Appendix F.

On the issue of the warrant of arrest under sub-section (2), the justice forthwith sends to the Secretary of State 'a report of the fact of such issue, together with the evidence and information or complaint, or certified copies thereof.'

On the arrest of a fugitive by a warrant under sub-section (2), if the warrant was issued at Bow Street, the prisoner is at once brought to that court; if the warrant was issued elsewhere, the prisoner is brought before the justice who issued the warrant, or some other justice having power to issue such warrant, who immediately orders him to be brought before a police magistrate at Bow Street.

The evidence of the officer making the arrest is required in the examination at Bow Street. It is therefore usual, when the arrest has been made elsewhere than in London, that the officer who made the arrest should bring up the prisoner to London and attend with him at Bow Street.

XVI. The arrest of an offender with a view to extradition should not take place without a warrant under section 8 of the Extradition Act, save in the most urgent and exceptional cases, and should then be guided by the ordinary law of arrest. If a person has been arrested without warrant, a warrant under section 8 (2) should be obtained as quickly as possible. *Reg. v. Weil*, 15 Cox, C.C., 193.

See the remarks of Brett J. in *ex parte Terraz*, 4 Ex. D. 63, 42 L. J., Ex. 214.

Proceedings at Bow Street Police Court.

XVII. After the prisoner is brought to Bow Street, the subsequent proceedings take place in that Court, in accordance with the requirements of the Extradition Acts and of the several Treaties. If the prisoner is committed for surrender, a period of 15 days is allowed him in which he may apply to the High Court for a writ of Habeas Corpus. If he makes no application, or if the application is made and refused, the Secretary of State issues his warrant for the surrender of the prisoner, and he is handed over by the Metropolitan Police to the officers of the government demanding his surrender, either at an English or at a foreign port according to the arrangement in force with the different countries.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, s. 11.

Extradition of Convicted Offenders.

XVIII. The proceedings for the arrest of an offender convicted in a foreign country and escaping to England are the same as those in the case of an accused person. The only difference is as to the nature of the evidence required in the hearing of the case at Bow Street.

Crimes committed at Sea.

XIX. In cases of crimes committed on foreign vessels on the high seas, when the vessel comes into a British port, and the surrender of the criminal is sought, the stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction in, or in the place nearest to, the port, exercises the powers which in other cases are exercised by the chief magistrate at Bow Street. The Secretary of State directs to him the order made under section 7; the accused, if provisionally arrested, is brought before him. He hears the case with the same powers as the chief magistrate, and commits the prisoner for extradition. His warrant, however, is not effective without endorsement beyond his ordinary jurisdiction.

33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, s. 16.

Expenses.

XX. The Governments of the United States, Russia, Mexico and Colombia, under the terms of the treaties with these countries, defray all expenses incurred in connexion with cases in which they demand the extradition of fugitives. In the case of all other countries, expenses incurred within the United Kingdom are defrayed by the English Government; those incurred outside the British territories are borne by the foreign government.

* See also the remarks of Jessel, M.R., in *Reg. v. Weil*, 15 Cox, C.C. 193. 'All that the Act requires is that the evidence should be sufficient "in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant." That is a matter of judicial discretion. There must be some evidence, but very little will do, for it is merely for the purpose of detaining the man.'

† In Scotland, the sheriff or sheriff-substitute.

The accounts for the expense incurred in each extradition case are submitted by the Metropolitan Police to the Secretary of State, who claims from the Treasury and foreign government the sums payable by each respectively. Where a person whose extradition is claimed is arrested by provincial police, the expenses incurred in connexion with the arrest, including the conveyance of the prisoner to London, and the attendance of the officer at Bow Street, should be reclaimed from the Metropolitan Police, who will include them in the accounts submitted to the Secretary of State.

Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.—Fugitives from the United Kingdom.

XXI. When a person who has committed a crime in the United Kingdom has fled to any British possession (*i.e.*, to any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man), his surrender can be obtained, if the offence he has committed be treason or piracy, or any offence for the time being punishable in the United Kingdom, by imprisonment with hard labour for a term of 12 months or more, or by any greater punishment.

No question of nationality arises in this case.

Application for Surrender.

XXII. The application for the surrender of a fugitive from a British possession should be addressed by the prosecutor or the police to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who will communicate through the Colonial Office with the Governor of the British possession where the fugitive is supposed to be.

The Fugitive Offenders Act does not exclude direct applications by the prosecutor to the authorities of the British possession. The arrest of a fugitive (section 3) may be made on a warrant endorsed by a judge of a Superior Court or by the Governor of the British possession; and, by section 4, in cases of urgency, a magistrate in the place to which the offender is supposed to have fled, may issue a warrant for his apprehension, 'on such information and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which the fugitive is accused had been committed within his jurisdiction.' Direct applications by the prosecutors or the police are, however, found to be attended with difficulties, as the Colonial authorities usually refuse to take proceedings on applications from private persons, especially in the case of telegrams where they have no guarantee as to their genuineness, and no assurance that the expenses they may incur will be repaid. The practice is therefore that all applications are made through the Home Office and Colonial Office, and in cases of urgency a telegram asking for the provisional arrest of the fugitive is sent by the Colonial Office at the request of the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Particulars and Documents to accompany Application.

XXIII. The application to the Secretary of State should be made by letter, stating briefly the facts of the case, and giving in detail the information as to the fugitive's supposed whereabouts, and the means of tracing and identifying him. It must be accompanied by—

- (a) the warrant of arrest in duplicate;
- (b) the documents (depositions, &c.) containing the evidence on which the surrender of the fugitive is claimed, with certified copies of the same (*see para. XXIV*);
- (c) a description of the accused sufficient for purposes of identification, with, if possible, a photograph; (It is usually advisable that the description should form part of the formal evidence.)
- (d) an indemnity for expenses (*see para. XXVII*).

The letter should also state whether it is desired that the provisional arrest of the fugitive should be asked for by telegram.

In cases of urgency, if the depositions, &c., required to support the demand for extradition have not been completed, it will usually be sufficient, in order to obtain the provisional arrest of the fugitive, to furnish in the first instance a warrant of arrest and the indemnity for expenses, an explicit undertaking being given to complete the depositions and other documents and forward them with the least possible delay.

Documents sent in duplicate.

XXIV. The warrant, informations, and depositions are sent to the Home Office in duplicate, in order that two complete sets of documents may be authenticated with the Secretary of State's seal. One set (including the original depositions) is then returned, in order that, if a police officer is sent out in connexion with the application, he may take them with him; the other set (which includes the copies) is despatched to the Governor, through the Colonial Office, to support the official request for the surrender.

Requirements as to Warrant, Informations, and Depositions.

XXV. It is necessary that the utmost care should be taken in cases under the Fugitive Offenders Act to secure that the documents—warrant, informations, and depositions—are correct in form, and that

the evidence is complete in material points. Cases have occurred in which, after a fugitive criminal has been apprehended, inaccuracies in the warrant or defects in the evidence have led to his being set at liberty before steps could be taken to remedy the mistakes.

- (a) The evidence supporting the demand for the surrender of a fugitive must be such as, 'according to law ordinarily administered by the magistrate' before whom he is brought, 'raises a strong or probable presumption that the fugitive committed the offence mentioned in the warrant,' that is, generally speaking, there must be informations or depositions containing such *prima facie* evidence of the commission of the offence charged as in this country would justify committal for trial. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 69, s. 5.
- (b) Evidence necessary for the identification of the fugitive as the person named in the depositions must be furnished.
- (c) There should be a distinct allegation in the evidence, and, if possible, the warrant should also show on the face of it that the offence is one punishable in the United Kingdom, either on indictment or information, by imprisonment with hard labour for a term of 12 months or more, or by some greater punishment. Home Office Circular of 14 Dec. 1886.

Where the flight of the accused is not known until after the warrant has been issued and especially where an information is hastily laid in order to obtain his immediate arrest, it is in many cases advisable to issue a fresh warrant, on an amended information, before applying for his surrender from a British possession. Home Office Circular of 2 Feb. 1886.

Depositions may, for the purpose of the Fugitive Offenders Act, be taken in the absence of the accused. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 69, s. 29.

The copies of informations or depositions should, if possible, be authenticated by the magistrate by whom the originals were taken.

Application for surrender on several charges.

XXVI. Where there are several charges against the fugitive, there should be evidence in the informations or depositions with regard to every charge on which it is proposed that he should be tried after his surrender.

Indemnity for Expenses.

XXVII. The indemnity for expenses which is required in all cases, except those undertaken by the Director of Public Prosecutions, must be in the form in Appendix E, and must be signed by the prosecutor. It need not be stamped.

The whole of the expenses incurred, including the cost of telegrams and the expense of sending out an officer to bring home the prisoner, must be borne by the prosecutor.

English Police Officers sent out to British Possessions.

XXVIII. It is sometimes considered desirable when an application is made under the Fugitive Offenders Act that an English police officer should be sent out to assist in tracing and identifying the accused.

When this course is taken the Home Office should be informed of the name of the officer, and of the date of his intended departure, in order that the Colonial authorities may be informed officially through the Colonial Office.

The officer sent out should, if possible, see the warrant and depositions signed, as his evidence to this effect sometimes removes difficulties. In any case he will take with him the warrant and original depositions as mentioned in para. XXIV.

Further Evidence.

XXIX. After the fugitive has been arrested, further evidence is sometimes required by the courts of the British possession, which must be supplied by the prosecutors.

Occasionally the attendance of a witness is required to prove the identity of the person arrested. If the evidence of identity can be given by a police officer, his services will also be available for the purpose of bringing home the prisoner (para. XXX).

Conveyance of Prisoner to England.

XXX. When the decision of the courts of the British possession to concede the surrender of the fugitive is notified the conveyance of the prisoner to England is matter of arrangement between the police of the two countries. In practice the prisoner is almost invariably brought home by an English officer. If an officer has not already been sent out to trace the fugitive, one is usually sent as soon as the arrest is notified by telegram, as his evidence (*see* paras. XXVIII and XXIX) sometimes facilitates the proceedings in the courts, and his presence in the British possession prevents delay in bringing back the prisoner if his surrender is granted. The prisoner can claim his release if not removed from the British possession within one month after his committal, unless sufficient cause can be shown to the contrary. 44 & 45 Vict. c. 69, s. 7.

Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.—Fugitives from British Possessions in the United Kingdom.

XXXI. For the arrest of a fugitive from a British possession in the United Kingdom, two alternative procedures are provided :

- (a) Apprehension under an endorsed warrant (section 3).
- (b) Apprehension under a provisional warrant (section 4).

Apprehension on Endorsed Warrant.

XXXII. The first course, apprehension under an *endorsed warrant*, is adopted in cases where the arrest of the fugitive is not urgent.

The warrant may be endorsed in the United Kingdom, either by the Secretary of State, by a judge of a Superior Court (High Court or Court of Appeal), or by a police magistrate at Bow Street, provided the person endorsing is 'satisfied that the warrant was issued by some person having lawful authority to issue the same.' In ordinary practice applications for arrest under this section are addressed by the Colonial Governments to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and are forwarded by the Colonial Office to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. An endorsed warrant may be executed either by any of the persons named in the endorsement, or by any of the persons to whom it was originally directed, or by any constable in any part of the United Kingdom, in the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man; and the prisoner when arrested may be brought either before a police magistrate at Bow Street Police Court, or before any justice of the peace, who will then order him to be brought before such police magistrate.

Apprehension on Provisional Warrant.

XXXIII. The process of apprehension on *provisional warrant* is intended for cases of urgency, and most cases from the colonies fall under this head. A provisional warrant may be issued (section 4) by any justice of the peace for the apprehension of any fugitive who is or is suspected of being in or on his way to the United Kingdom, 'on such information and under such circumstances as would, in his opinion, justify the issue of the warrant if the offence of which the fugitive is accused had been committed within his jurisdiction.'

In practice a sworn information, showing reasonable suspicion that a crime has been committed and that the alleged offender is the guilty party, is required before the issue of the provisional warrant. This information may be based upon a letter or telegram purporting to be from the government or from any judicial or police authority of a British possession, stating—

- (a) the alleged offence;
- (b) that a warrant has been granted for the apprehension of the alleged criminal;
- (c) that further proceedings in accordance with the Fugitive Offenders Act will be taken.

There is no restriction in the Act as to the persons by whom the information is to be laid, and in practice it is usually made by a police officer.

A provisional warrant may, if necessary, be backed for execution.

The justice issuing a provisional warrant forthwith sends a report of the issue, together with the information, or a certified copy thereof, to a Secretary of State, who may, if he thinks fit, discharge the fugitive.

The magistrate before whom the fugitive offender who has been apprehended under a provisional warrant is brought orders him to be brought before one of the police magistrates of the Bow Street Police Court.

The evidence of the officer making the arrest is required in the examination at Bow Street. It is therefore usual, when the arrest has been made elsewhere than in London, that the officer who made the arrest should bring up the prisoner to London and attend with him at Bow Street.

Remand of Prisoner.

XXXIV. The magistrate at Bow Street, before whom a prisoner arrested on a provisional warrant is brought, remands him for such reasonable time, not exceeding seven days at one time as under the circumstances seems to him requisite for the production of the endorsed warrant.

After the production of the endorsed warrant, the proceedings are the same as if the arrest had been in the first instance on an endorsed warrant.

Proceedings at Bow Street.

XXXV. When the prisoner has been brought before the police magistrate, and the endorsed warrant produced, the magistrate proceeds to hear the case, in accordance with the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, and subject to these provisions in the same manner and with the same jurisdiction and powers as if the prisoner were charged with an offence committed within his jurisdiction. If he is satisfied that the evidence produced raises, according to English law, a strong or probable presumption

that the fugitive committed the offence mentioned in the warrant, he commits him for surrender. A period of 15 days is then allowed him in which he may apply to the High Court for a writ of habeas corpus. If he makes no application, or if the application is made and refused, the Secretary of State issues his warrant for the surrender of the prisoner, and he is either handed over to an officer deputed for that purpose by the Governor of the British possession, or is taken out to the British possession by an English officer, according to the arrangement that may be made in each case.

The prisoner must be removed within one month of his final committal to await his surrender; otherwise a Superior Court, on application by the prisoner, will, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order him to be discharged. 45 & 46 Vict. c. 69, s. 7.

Surrender of convicted Offender.

XXXVI. The proceedings for the arrest of an offender *convicted* in a British possession and escaping to England are the same as those in the case of an accused person. The only difference is as to the nature of the evidence required in the hearing of the case at Bow Street.

Scotland and Ireland.

XXXVII. In Scotland the powers exercised in England by a police magistrate at Bow Street, Id. c. 69, ss. 30, 39. of hearing a case and committing a prisoner to await his return, are exercised by the sheriff or sheriff substitute of the county of Edinburgh; those of a justice of the peace (to issue a provisional warrant, &c.) are exercised by any sheriff or sheriff substitute; and those of a Superior Court by the High Court of Justiciary.

In Ireland the powers of the police magistrate are exercised by one of the police magistrates of the Dublin Metropolitan Police District, and those of a Superior Court by the Court of Appeal and High Court of Justice at Dublin. The power of the Secretary of State may be exercised as regards Ireland not only by the Secretary of State, but also by the Lord Lieutenant, Lords Justices, or Chief Secretary.

Expenses.

XXXVIII. The expenses of arresting and surrendering a fugitive under the Fugitive Offenders Act are to be borne by the Government or the individual applying for his surrender, and cannot be charged either to imperial or police funds.

The police should, therefore, as a rule incur no expenditure, and take no steps,—as by causing an application to be made either for a provisional warrant or for an endorsement of a warrant, or by directing the execution of an endorsed warrant,—unless they are either acting under instructions from the Secretary of State, or have obtained an adequate indemnity or prepayment from the persons seeking the surrender. If, without such indemnity or prepayment, the Metropolitan Police should receive from any private person, or directly from the Colonial police, a request to take any of such steps, they should, wherever time admits, apply for instructions to the Secretary of State, who, where necessary, will cause inquiry to be made at the Colonial Office. Only in the event of emergency, where the loss of a few hours would be irretrievable, will they be justified in taking such action as may be imperatively required; but in that case the matter should, as soon as possible afterwards, be reported to the Secretary of State.

In the case of provincial police forces it is advisable that the same rule should be observed, so far as circumstances admit.

Application of Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881, to Foreign Countries.

XXXIX. By section 36 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the Act shall apply to any place named in the Order *out of Her Majesty's dominions, but in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction*, as if such place were a British possession. The Order may provide for carrying out the application of the Act, which may be made subject to conditions, exceptions and qualifications.

Under this section the Fugitive Offenders Act has been applied to various countries in which Her Majesty's Consular Courts have jurisdiction under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts.

A list of these countries, with the section of the Order in Council applying the Fugitive Offenders Act in each case, is given in Appendix B.

The preliminary steps to obtain the surrender of a fugitive who has fled from England to any of these countries will be the same as in the case of a British possession: as will also the steps for the arrest within the United Kingdom of a fugitive from any of these countries. Only persons subject to the Queen's jurisdiction in the foreign countries can be dealt with under these Orders, and in most of them the application of the Fugitive Offenders Act is expressly restricted to British subjects.

HOME OFFICE, WHITEHALL,

31st March 1890.

APPENDIX A.
LIST OF EXTRADITION TREATIES.

Countries.	DATES.	
	Treaties.	Orders in Council.
Austria	3 December 1873	17 March 1874.
Belgium	20 May 1876	21 July 1876.
Do. Declaration	23 July 1877	13 August 1877.
Do. do.	21 April 1887	13 May 1887.
Brazil	13 November 1872	20 November 1873.
Columbia	27 October 1888	28 November 1889.
Denmark	31 March 1873	26 June 1873.
Ecuador	20 September 1880	26 June 1886.
France	14 August 1876	16 May 1878.
[Do. Declaration as to Tunis	31 December 1889.]	
Germany	14 May 1872	25 June 1872.
Guatemala	4 July 1885	26 November 1886.
Hayti	7 December 1874	5 February 1876.
Italy	5 February 1873	24 March 1873.
Do. Declaration	7 May 1873.	
Luxemburg	24 November 1880	2 March 1881.
Mexico	7 September 1886	6 April 1889.
Netherlands	19 June 1874	6 August 1874.
Russia	24 November 1886	7 March 1887.
Salvador	23 June 1881	16 December 1882.
Spain	4 June 1878	27 November 1878.
Do. Declaration	19 February 1889	28 May 1889.
Sweden and Norway	26 June 1873	30 September 1873.
Switzerland	26 November 1880	18 May 1881.
Tonga	29 November 1879	30 November 1882.
United States	9 August 1842	No Order in Council. See Extradition Act, 1870, sec. 27.
Do. Convention*	12 July 1889	21 March 1890.
Uruguay	26 March 1884	5 March 1885.

Note.—The Orders in Council, which in every case contain the full text of the Treaty, are published in the *London Gazette*.

The English text of all the Treaties to which the Extradition Acts had been applied up to the end of 1888, is given in Sir Edward Clarke's 'Law of Extradition,' Third Edition (Stevens and Haynes). The English text of the Extradition Treaties to 1887 is also given in a collection 'Orders in Council and Treaties,' edited by A. de Mornay Bidoulac (Stevens and Sons).

* This Convention comes into force on 4th April 1890; it does not apply to crimes committed prior to that date.

APPENDIX B.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL APPLYING THE FUGITIVE OFFENDERS ACT, 1881.

Country.	Order in Council.
Cyprus	The Cyprus Extradition Order in Council, 1881, Section 42 : The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1843, 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 Cyprus with the following adaptations, namely: (a) In sections 2 and 6 of the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1843, the High Court of Justice, acting by the Judicial Commissioner, shall be deemed to be substituted for a judge of a superior court in a colony. (b) In sections 3, 5, and 6 of the same Act, the High Commissioner shall be deemed to be substituted for the Governor of a colony. (<i>London Gazette, 26th July 1881.</i>)

Country.	Order in Council.
Turkey ; Egypt	Ottoman Order in Council, 1882, section 10 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' except Part II thereof, or so much thereof, except that part, 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 the Ottoman dominions, with the adaptations following (namely) : (i) Her Majesty's Ambassador is hereby substituted for the Governor of a British possession. (ii) The Supreme Court, or the Court for Egypt [or the Court for Tunis] (as the case requires), is hereby substituted for a Superior Court in a British possession. (iii) Each Court under the Ottoman Order in Council, 1873, according to its jurisdiction, is substituted for a magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions. (London Gazette, 12th May 1882.)
China ; Japan ; Corea	Revoked as regards Tunis by the Order in Council of 31st December 1883. China, Japan, and Corea Order in Council, 1884, section 8 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply, in relation to British subjects, to China, Japan, and Corea respectively, as if such countries were British possessions, and for the purposes of Part II of the said Act and of this article, China, Japan and Corea shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions, and Her Majesty's Minister for China, Japan, or Corea (as the case may be) shall have the powers of a Governor or Superior Court of a British possession. (London Gazette, 1st July 1884.)
Zanzibar	Zanzibar Order in Council, 1884, section 15 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to Zanzibar in the same manner as if it were a British possession, and for the purposes of Part II of the said Act, and of this article, Zanzibar, British India, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope shall be deemed to be one group of British possessions, and the Consul-General shall, as regards any place within his jurisdiction, have the powers of a Governor or Superior Court of a British possession. (London Gazette, 5th December 1884.)
Africa The following 'local jurisdictions' constituted under the Africa Order in Council, 1889 : 1. Oil River Protectorate. 2. Congo Free State. 3. Territory outside Zanzibar under the authority of the British East Africa Company. 4. Nyassa Districts. 5. Madagascar.	The Africa Order in Council, 1889, section 79 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to each local jurisdiction constituted under this Order as if such local jurisdiction were a British possession subject to the conditions, exceptions and qualifications following : (1) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects. (2) The principal British consular officer for the time being in the jurisdiction, or person acting as such by authority of a Secretary of State, 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 the sending a report of the issue of a 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 <i>habeas corpus</i>, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted. (5) The said consular officer 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. (London Gazette, 22nd October 1889.)
Morocco	The Morocco Order in Council, 1889, section 33 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' and 'The Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884,' shall apply to all places to which this order applies, as if such places were British possessions and part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to all persons (but those only) to whom this order applies and the consul-general shall, as regards any place within his jurisdiction, have, for the purposes of either of the said Acts, the powers of a governor or superior court of a British possession. (London Gazette, 13th December 1889.)

Country.	Order in Council.
Siam	The Siam Order in Council, 1889, section 57 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to Siam as if Siam were a British possession, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following : (i) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects. (ii) 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. (iii) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a 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. (iv) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to <i>habeas corpus</i>, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted. (v) The said 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. (<i>London Gazette, 13th December 1889.</i>)
Inland Persia	Persia Order in Council, 1889, section 287 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to Persia as if Persia were a British possession, 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 the sending a report of the issue of a 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 <i>habeas corpus</i>, 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. (<i>London Gazette, 24th December 1889.</i>)
Persian Coast and Islands	Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council, 1889, section 14 : 'The Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881,' shall apply to the Persian Coast and Islands as if the same were a British possession, subject, so far as regards matters to be done in the Persian Coast and Islands, to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications following : (i) The said Act shall apply only in the case of British subjects. (ii) 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. (iii) So much of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act as relates to the sending a report of the issue of a warrant, together with the information, or a copy thereof, or to the sending of a certificate of committal and report of the case, or to the information to be given by a magistrate to a fugitive, shall be excepted. (iv) So much of the 6th section of the said Act as relates to <i>habeas corpus</i>, and as requires the expiration of fifteen days before issue of a warrant, shall be excepted. (v) The said 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. (<i>London Gazette, 24th December 1889.</i>)
Somali	The Persian Coast and Islands Order in Council of 1889 is applied to Somali by the Somali Order in Council, 1889. (<i>London Gazette, 24th December 1889.</i>)

APPENDIX C.

EXTRADITION CRIMES.

Extradition Crimes.	Treaties* in which each Crime is comprised.
Extradition Act, 1870.	
Murder, and attempt and conspiracy to murder.	<i>Murder.</i>—All Treaties. ‘Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning).’ Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. ‘Murder (child murder and poisoning included).’ Sweden. ‘Murder (including infanticide).’ Switzerland. <i>Attempt to murder.</i>—All Treaties. United States.—‘Assault with intent to commit murder.’ <i>Conspiracy to murder.</i>—Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Italy, † Mexico, Russia.
Manslaughter ...	All Treaties. Italy. † United States.—‘Manslaughter when voluntary.’
Counterfeiting and altering money, and uttering counterfeit or altered money.	All Treaties. Some of them add, or substitute for ‘uttering,’ the words ‘bringing into circulation.’
Forgery, counterfeiting, and altering and uttering what is forged or counterfeited, or altered.	All Treaties. United States.—‘Forgery and utterance of forged paper.’ Brazil.—‘Forgery or imitation, counterfeiting or falsification of any document or paper (&c. †), as well as the intentional use or bringing into circulation of any papers imitated, counterfeited, or falsified.’ Netherlands.—‘Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering of public or private documents, including forgery, counterfeiting or altering of paper money, bank notes, or other public securities.’ Austria, † Germany, † Sweden, † Switzerland. †
Embezzlement and larceny.	All Treaties. Brazil.—‘The purloining or embezzlement of monies or effects, public or private, by abuse of confidence.’ Italy.—‘Larceny or unlawful abstraction or appropriation.’ Netherlands.—‘Embezzlement or larceny, comprehending any larceny that by the Netherlands penal law is not considered as ‘vol simple.’
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.	All Treaties, except United States. Brazil.—‘Frauds or false or fraudulent practices to obtain money or effects from another.’ Italy.—‘Obtaining money or goods by false pretences (cheat or fraud).’ Netherlands.—‘Obtaining money or goods by false pretences, including the crimes designated in the Netherlands penal laws as speculation, abstraction, or misapplication by bailies or public accountants.’ Sweden.—‘Obtaining money or goods by false pretences, except, as regards Norway, cases in which the crime is not accompanied by aggravating circumstances according to the law of that country.’ Uruguay.—Add ‘the quantity or value of which shall be greater in amount than 200<i>l.</i> sterling.’
Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.	All Treaties, except United States. ‘Bankruptcies subject to criminal prosecution according to the laws applicable thereunto.’ Brazil. ‘Fraudulent bankruptcy.’ Italy. ‘Crimes against bankruptcy law which by the Netherlands penal law are considered as fraudulent bankruptcy.’ Netherlands. ‘Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law.’ Belgium, Denmark, Germany, † Sweden. ‘Crimes against bankruptcy law.’ Austria, † Colombia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay.

* The Treaty with Tonga is not included in this table. It comprises only the crimes of murder, attempt to murder, embezzlement, larceny, fraudulent bankruptcy, and forgery, and applies only to subjects of Tonga escaped to British territory.

† In Treaties marked thus †, there is in the English text an *inclusive* reference to the definition of the crime in the foreign code.

Extradition Crimes.	Treaties in which each Crime is comprised.
Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any Act (<i>law</i>) for the time being in force.	All Treaties, except Netherlands. Brazil.—'Malversation or fraud committed, &c.' Italy.—'Fraud, abstraction, or unlawful appropriation by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, or member, or officer of any public or private company or house of commerce.' As regards the Netherlands, see the definition of 'obtaining by false pretences' above. United States.—'Made criminal by the laws of both countries.'
Rape ...	All Treaties. Brazil.—'Rape by force or threats.'
Abduction ...	All Treaties, except Netherlands. 'Abduction of <i>minors</i> ' in Guatemala, Luxemburg, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay. In all others.—'Abduction.'
Child-stealing ...	All Treaties, except Netherlands.
Burglary and house-breaking.	All Treaties, except Brazil and Netherlands. Brazil.—'Housebreaking with intent to steal or to commit 'other crimes. Italy.† As regards the Netherlands, see definition of larceny above. United States.—'Burglary, housebreaking, or shopbreaking.'
Arson ...	All Treaties. Brazil.—'Crimes resulting from the act of wilfully setting fire to a house or to buildings connected therewith, to the prejudice of another.'
Robbery with violence ...	All Treaties, except Netherlands. Austria.—'Robbery with violence, or with menaces.' Belgium.—'Robbery with violence (including intimidation).' United States.—'Robbery.' As regards the Netherlands, see the definition of larceny above.
Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.	All Treaties, except Brazil, Netherlands, United States, and Uruguay. Sweden.—'Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort, except, as regards Norway, cases in which this crime is not punishable by the laws of that country.'
Crimes committed at sea :	(a) All Treaties, except Austria, Germany, Luxemburg, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.
(a) Piracy by the law of nations.	France.—'(a) Any act of depredation or violence by the crew of a British or French vessel against another British or French vessel, or by the crew of a foreign vessel, not provided with a regular commission, against British or French vessels, their crews or their cargoes. '(b) The fact by any person, being or not one of the crew of a vessel, of giving her over to pirates. '(c) The fact by any person, being or not one of the crew of a vessel, of taking possession of such vessel by fraud or violence.' Italy.—'Piracy according to international law, when the pirate, a subject of neither of the High Contracting Parties, has committed depredations on the coasts, or on the high seas, to the injury of citizens of the requiring party, or when being a citizen of the requiring party, and having committed acts of piracy to the injury of a third state, he may be within the territory of the other party, without being subjected to trial.'
Piracy.†—United States.	
(b) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.	(b) All Treaties, except Luxemburg, Netherlands and Switzerland. Austria, Brazil, Germany, Italy, and Sweden omit 'or conspiring.' United States.—'Wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.'

† In Treaties marked thus † there is in the English text an *inclusive* reference to the definition of the crime in the foreign code.

† 'Piracy' in the Treaty of 1842 with the United States was held (*In re Tienan*, 9 Cox, C.C. 522) to mean acts of piracy so constituted by municipal law, not piracy by the law of nations. 'Piracy by the law of nations' is included in the new Convention with the United States.

Extradition Crimes.	Treaties in which each Crime is comprised.
(c) Assault on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.	(c) All Treaties, except France, Luxemburg, Netherlands, and Switzerland. United States.—Omit 'to destroy life or.'
(d) Revolt, or conspiring to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.	(d) All Treaties, except Luxemburg, Netherlands, and Switzerland. Brazil omits 'or conspiring to revolt.' Sweden.—Add 'except, as regards Norway, conspiracy to revolt.'
Extradition Act, 1873.	
Kidnapping and false imprisonment.	Austria, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. Belgium, Switzerland, and United States.— <i>Kidnapping</i> only. Hayti.— <i>False imprisonment</i> only.
Perjury and subornation of perjury, whether under common or statute law.	<i>Perjury and Subornation of Perjury</i> .—Austria, Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, United States. <i>Perjury</i> .—Netherlands.
Indictable offences under the Larceny Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict. c. 96), and amending or substituted Acts.	<i>Obtaining valuable securities by false pretences</i> .—Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. Uruguay.—At 'the quantity or value of which shall not exceed 200l. sterling.'
	<i>Receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same, to have been stolen.*</i> —Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, United States, Uruguay.
	<i>Ditto, embezzled</i> .—Belgium, France, United States.
	<i>Ditto, unlawfully obtained</i> .—Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. Uruguay.—'Receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen or unlawfully obtained, the quantity or value of which shall not exceed 200l. sterling.'
	<i>Ditto, fraudulently obtained</i> .—United States.
Indictable offences under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, and amending or substituted Acts.	<i>Malicious injury to property if such offence be indictable</i> .—Austria, Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Hayti, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Switzerland, Uruguay. Uruguay.—'Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable and punishable with one year's imprisonment or more.'
Indictable offences under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 98, and amending or substituted Acts.	
Indictable offences under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99, and amending or substituted Acts.	<i>Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin of the realm</i> .—Colombia, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay.
Indictable offences under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, and amending or substituted Acts.	<i>Abandoning children; exposing or unlawfully detaining them</i> .—Belgium, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. <i>Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person in a railway train</i> .—Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. Colombia, Mexico.—'Any person travelling or being upon a railway.'

* In most of the Treaties in which 'receiving' is not included in the list of offences, the extradition of persons guilty of this offence might be obtained on the charge of being accessories to larceny, &c., after the fact.

Extradition Crimes.	Treaties in which each Crime is comprised.
Any indictable offence under the laws for the time being in force in relation to bankruptcy.	<i>Wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.</i>—Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. Colombia, Mexico and Russia.—‘<i>Malicious wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.</i>’ Uruguay—Add ‘When such acts cause permanent disease or incapacity for personal labour, or the absolute loss or privation of a member or organ.’ <i>Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.</i>—Colombia, Mexico. <i>Assaulting a magistrate or peace or public officer.</i>—France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Salvador, Spain. <i>Aggravated or indecent assault.</i>—Belgium, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. <i>Indecent assault.</i>—Colombia, Mexico, Russia, Spain. <i>Indecent assault, acts of indecency, even without violence, upon the person of a girl under 12 years of age.</i>—France. <i>Carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years. Carnal knowledge of a girl above the age of 10 years and under the age of 12 years. Indecent assault upon any female, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 12 years.</i>—Belgium, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Salvador, Uruguay. <i>Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under the age of 16.</i>—Colombia, Mexico, Russia, Spain. Mexico and Russia.—Omit ‘unlawful.’ Colombia and Mexico.—Add, ‘If the evidence produced justifies commitment for those crimes according to the laws of both the contracting parties.’ <i>Bigamy.</i>—Belgium, Colombia, France, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. <i>Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.</i>—Belgium, Colombia, Guatemala, Luxemburg, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. <i>Abortion.</i>—France.
36 & 37 Vict. c. 88 s. 27.	Above, under the head ‘Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law,’ it will be seen that 13 of the Treaties extend to all ‘ <i>crimes against bankruptcy law</i> ’ (whether committed by a bankrupt or not).
Offences against the Slave Trade Act, 1873, and enactments with which that Act is construed as one, or otherwise in connexion with the Slave Trade.	<i>Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.</i>—Colombia, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Russia, Salvador, Spain, Uruguay. <i>Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.</i>—United States.

Treaties having a clause including participation in } All Treaties, except Denmark and Ecuador.
any of the crimes in the list, provided such parti- } In Italy it is limited to ‘*accomplices before the*
cipation be punishable by the laws of both parties. } fact.’

Treaties having a clause expressly restricting sur- }
render to crimes punishable by the law of both } Belgium.
parties ; }

or by the laws of the surrendering party. } Austria.
} Denmark.
} Ecuador.

Treaties having a clause providing for optional sur- } Colombia.
render in the case of any other crime for which by } Mexico.
the laws of both parties extradition can be granted. } Russia.

APPENDIX D.

PROVISIONS OF THE EXTRADITION TREATIES AS TO THE DOCUMENTS TO BE SENT IN SUPPORT OF A DEMAND BY THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE EXTRADITION OF AN ACCUSED PERSON.

Austria ...	...	Article IX. To the requisition for the surrender of an accused person there must be attached a warrant issued by the competent authorities of the State which demands extradition, and such proofs as would, according to the laws of the place where the accused was found, justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there. Article XII. The extradition shall take place.....only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State.
Belgium ...	...	Article III. The requisition for the surrender shall be.....accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document issued by a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath or upon solemn affirmation before such judge or magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts and containing a description of the person claimed and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.
Brazil ...	...	Article IX. A requisition for extradition.....must be accompanied by the warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State applying for it, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify the arrest if the crime was there committed. Article XI. The extradition shall.....only be carried out when the evidence has been found sufficient, according to the laws of the country applied to, for subjecting the prisoner to trial if the crime had been there committed.
Colombia ...	...	Articles VIII and IX. Same terms as in German Treaty (below).
Denmark ...	...	Article III. The requisition for the surrender shall be .....accompanied by (1) a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain; (2) duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such judge or magistrate, clearly setting forth the acts on account of which the fugitive is demanded; and (3) a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.
Ecuador ...	...	Article III. The requisition for the surrender shall be.....accompanied by a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such judge or magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.....If the evidence to be produced shall be such as to justify, according to the laws of Ecuador, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in Ecuador, the police magistrate shall commit him, &c.
France ...	...	Article VI. The ambassador.....shall send.....in support of each demand for extradition an authenticated and duly legalised copy.....of a warrant of arrest against a person accused, clearly setting forth the nature of the crime or offence on account of which the fugitive is being proceeded against. The judicial document thus produced shall be accompanied by a description of the person claimed, and by any other information which may serve to identify him.
Germany ...	...	Article VIII. The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence, as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there. Article X. The extradition shall take place.....only if the evidence produced be found sufficient, according to the laws of State applied to, to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State.

Guatemala ...	Articles VIII and XI. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Hayti ...	Articles VIII and X. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Italy ...	Articles IX and XIII. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Luxemburg ...	Article VII. Same terms as in Article VIII of the German Treaty. Article IX. The surrender shall take place.....only if the evidence produced be found sufficient according to the laws of the State applied to.
Mexico ...	Articles VIII and XI. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Netherlands...	Articles VIII and X. Same terms as in Luxemburg Treaty.
Russia ...	Articles VIII and XII. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Salvador ...	Articles VIII and XI. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Spain ...	Article V. The diplomatic representative of Great Britain will send.....with the demand for extradition, an authenticated and legalised copy.....of the warrant of arrest against the person accused, clearly showing the crime or offence for which proceedings are taken against the fugitive. This judicial document shall be accompanied, if possible, by a description of the person claimed, and any other information or particulars that may serve to identify him.
Sweden and Norway ...	Articles VIII and IX. Same terms as in German Treaty.
Switzerland ...	Article VI. The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by an authentic copy of the warrant of arrest issued by a competent official or magistrate, clearly setting forth the crime or offence of which he is accused, together with a properly legalised information setting forth the facts and evidence upon which the warrant was granted. The requisition must also be accompanied by a description of the person claimed, and, if it be possible, by other information and particulars which may serve to identify him.
United States ...	Provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed.
Uruguay ...	Article VI. The diplomatic representative.....shall address.....with the demand for extradition, an authentic and legalised copy..... of the mandate of arrest issued by competent authority, or other documents of the same legal force, against the accused person, setting forth clearly the crime or offence on account of which proceedings are being taken against the fugitive. These judicial documents shall be accompanied, if possible, by a description of the person claimed, and by any other information or intelligence which may serve to identify such person.

APPENDIX E.

FORM OF INDEMNITY.

WHEREAS, on an information laid by me, the undersigned, a Warrant has been granted by _____
a Magistrate of the _____ of _____
for the arrest of _____ on a charge of _____
AND WHEREAS information has been obtained that the said _____
is now in or on the way to _____

AND WHEREAS, at my request, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, has agreed, on the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to take the necessary steps under _____
with a view to obtain the surrender of the said _____

NOW I, the undersigned, do hereby agree and undertake, for myself, my executors, administrators, and assigns, to pay on demand to the said Secretary of State, or to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being, or to any person duly authorised to act on behalf of the said Secretary of State, all expenses incurred by Her Majesty's Government, or any person acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, in taking steps to obtain the surrender of the said _____

"The Ex-
tition Act,
" or "The
tutive Offe-
Act, 1881,"
(where the
give is in a
country
which there
Extradition
sp) "such
as may
to him to
isable."

and in obtaining and carrying out such surrender, and in conveying the said _____ to England and otherwise in pursuance of the said Warrant.

AND I further agree and undertake to indemnify the Secretary of State for the Home Department for the time being against any expenses to which he or any person acting on his behalf may be put, and against any compensation or damages paid by or on behalf of the said Secretary of State in his discretion, or in consequence of any legal proceedings in the event of the unlawful arrest of any person erroneously supposed to be the said _____ if in the opinion of the said Secretary of State such unlawful arrest is caused by imperfect or inaccurate information or description given by me.

Witness my hand this _____ day of _____ 18 _____

Address _____

Signed by the said _____

in the presence of _____

Address _____

APPENDIX F.

FORM OF INFORMATION MADE IN SUPPORT OF APPLICATION FOR ISSUUE OF PROVISIONAL WARRANT.

Metropolitan
Police District.
To wit.

} The information of _____
of _____
taken on oath this _____

day of

_____ in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight
hundred and _____ at the Bow Street Police Court in the Country of London,
and within the Metropolitan Police District before me, the undersigned, one of the Magistrates of the
Police Courts of the Metropolis, sitting at the Police Court aforesaid.

Who saith that _____
late of _____ is suspected and accused [or
convicted] of the commission of the crime of _____
within the jurisdiction of _____
and now suspected of being in the United Kingdom. I make this application on behalf of the _____
Government.

I produce _____

I am informed and verily believe that a Warrant _____
has been issued in _____
for the arrest of the accused; that the said Government will demand h _____
extradition in due course, and that there are reasonable grounds for supposing the accused may escape during
the time necessary to present the diplomatic requisition for h _____ surrender, and I therefore pray
that a provisional Warrant may issue under the provisions of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 52, s. 8.

Sworn before me, the day and year }
first above-mentioned, at the }
Police Court aforesaid.

APPENDIX G.

MEMORANDA AS TO PROCEDURE IN EXTRADITION CASES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(I.)

Foreign Office,
April 19th, 1887.

SIR,

I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Mr. Secretary Matthews, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Washington enclosing a copy of a Minute which he has drawn up of the procedure in extradition cases which now obtains in the United States.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) J. PAUNCEFOTE.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

MINUTE.

Procedure which at present obtains in Extradition cases under Article X of the Treaty of 1842 and Act of Congress of 1882 :

- I. The demand for Extradition is made under Article X of the Treaty of 1842.
- II. The reply thereto states that when the necessary forms of law have been complied with, the usual warrant of surrender will be issued.
- III. No warrant for the preliminary arrest of a fugitive criminal is issued by the Secretary of State.
- IV. The application for arrest is made directly to the Commissioner, or other judicial officer in whom the function of arrest and examination is specifically vested, by the Consular Officer in whose consular jurisdiction the fugitive criminal may be found, at the instigation of Her Majesty's Representative and upon affidavit of the Consul of his identity.
- V. The depositions and warrants duly authenticated are then submitted to the judicial authority or Commissioner, who takes cognisance of the case under the Treaty and Act of Congress.
- VI. If held for Extradition thereunder, the papers and certificates are submitted to the Secretary of State.
- VII. If the Commissioner's decision in favour of Extradition is approved by the Secretary of State, the warrant of surrender is issued.
- VIII. The warrant of surrender is sent to Her Majesty's Representative, who authorises the Consular officer, or such person as he may designate, to receive the fugitive criminal.

OBSERVATIONS.

The demand for Extradition need not necessarily be made before the case is sent to the Secretary of State by the Commissioner, for it is only when he is satisfied that the forms of law have been complied with that the warrant of surrender can be issued.

It is when the case comes before the Commissioner that the defect in the legal procedure is seen to allow of the escape of criminals. To secure the preliminary arrest, it is only necessary for Her Majesty's Representative to instruct the Consular officer to make the demand pending the arrival of the necessary papers, and that the Consul should have means of identifying the criminal. In places where there is no Consular officer, a difficulty would undoubtedly arise in finding some person who could be authorised to act in the case, and it would be advisable therefore that an officer should be sent out who could be authorised by Her Majesty's Representative to make the demand for the arrest, and to identify the fugitive. It is essential therefore for the preliminary arrest, that the Consular officer or person authorised to make the demand should have the means of identifying the fugitive, in order to be enabled to make the necessary affidavit before the Commissioner.

(2.)

Sir Julian Pauncefoot presents his compliments to Sir A. F. O. Liddell, and begs to enclose for his information an extract from a letter from Messrs. Marbury, Counsel to Her Majesty's Consulate-General at New York, concerning the particulars required by the United States Courts when a request for Extradition for the crime of forgery is transmitted by telegraph.

Foreign Office, July 24, 1884.

(Extract.)

It is of prime importance, where a person is apprehended upon a telegraphic despatch, to have as far as possible complete particulars of the character of the offence committed, to secure his detention until the depositions and documentary evidence shall be received. In cases of forgery, the despatch should contain a description of the instrument claimed to be forged, date, amount, if draft or bill, upon whom drawn, name of payee, place of utterance, name forged or character of forgery, and the person defrauded, or as much of these as can be furnished, and more to be supplied as soon as obtained. Where adequate particulars are contained in the despatch, which is the foundation for the complaint, there will be no difficulty in having the accused remanded until the arrival of the papers.

(3.)

AUTHENTICATION OF PAPERS.

Act of Congress "Regulating Fees and Practice in Extradition cases," of August 1882.

Section 5.—That in all cases where any depositions, warrants, or other papers, or copies thereof, shall be offered in evidence upon the hearing of any Extradition case under title sixty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States, such depositions, warrants, and other papers, or the copies thereof, shall be received and admitted as evidence on such hearing for all the purposes of such hearing, if they shall be properly and

legally authenticated, so as to entitle them to be received for similar purposes by the tribunals of the foreign country from which the accused party shall have escaped; and the certificate of the principal diplomatic or Consular officer of the United States resident in such foreign country shall be proof that any deposition, warrant, or other paper, or copies thereof, so offered, are authenticated in the manner required by this Act.

FORM OF HOME OFFICE CERTIFICATE (1889).

In forwarding the annexed papers, to be used in support of an application for the surrender from the United States of charged with the crime of committed in Great Britain, I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the signatures ["A.B."] on the Warrant of Arrest, and on the information and depositions on which the Warrant was granted, are the signatures of ["A.B."], one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the [.], having authority to issue and receive the same, and I further certify that such documents so signed by a magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the same were issued and taken, and authenticated by a Minister of State, and sealed with his official seal, would be received in evidence for similar purposes by the tribunals of Great Britain.



Whitchall,

[.].

(Signed)

[.]

*Under Secretary of State
for the Home Department.*

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 4529.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

"FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 11th July 1890.

No. 1444-E.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette* of the 6th May 1890, is republished for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

The 1st day of May, 1890.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.

Earl of Coventry.

Earl of Limerick.

Whereas by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such Law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and entitled 'An Act respecting the extradition of Fugitive Criminals,' provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council dated the seventeenth day of November one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provision of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six between Her Majesty and The President of the French Republic, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, in the case of which Treaty the above-mentioned Acts of Parliament were applied by an Order in Council of the sixteenth of May one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight :

And whereas an Arrangement was concluded on the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government of the French Republic, acting in the name of the Government of His Highness The Bey of Tunis, for extending the provisions of the said Treaty of August 14, 1876, to Tunis, which Arrangement is in the terms following :

‘The Government of Her Britannic Majesty on the one part, and the Government of the French Republic, acting in the name of the Government of His Highness the Bey of Tunis, on the other part, with a view to insure as far as possible the arrest and delivery to the competent jurisdiction of criminals who seek to escape by flight from the action of justice, have agreed as follows :

‘The provisions of the Anglo-French Convention of the fourteenth August one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six are extended to Tunis, except that the period of fourteen days, stipulated by Article IX of the said Convention, is prolonged to two months.

‘The present Arrangement shall have the same duration as the Convention of Extradition to which it relates.

‘In witness whereof the Undersigned, His Excellency the Earl of Lytton, Her Britannic Majesty’s Ambassador at Paris, and His Excellency M. Spuller, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the French Republic, have prepared the present Arrangement, and have affixed thereto their seals.

‘Done at Paris, the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

“ (L.S.) LYTTON.

“ (L.S.) E. SPULLER.”

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and ninety the said Acts shall apply in the case of Tunis in conformity with the said Arrangement with the French Republic.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to Tunis and to the said Arrangement, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

(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, 21st July 1890.

No. 5095.—With reference to the Government Notifications noted in the margin His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forests in the Jámner Táluka of the Khándesh District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Boundaries as distinguished by Survey Numbers.
Rotwad ...	... Portions of 326 and 341.
Kalmád ...	... Portions of 128, and 128 pót 8.
Garkheda Budruk ...	... 41 and portion of 114.
Jámner ...	... Portion of 502.
Ambilhol ...	... 36, 37, 50, 74.
Páldhi ...	... 22 and portions of 28, 46, 55, 56, 80, 81, 105, 106.
Sámrod ...	... 208, 213, 247, and portions of 226, 206, 211, 212 and 249.
Sonári ...	... Portions of 163, 165.
Títvi ...	... Portion of 42.
Lahásar ...	... 116, 117, and portions of 115, 118, 119 and 120.
Hol ...	... Portion of 5.
Mohádi ...	... Portion of 154.
Gangápuri ...	... 1, 22, 35, 37.
Hivra ...	... Portion of 75.
Dobori ...	... 23, 25, and portions of 24 and 71.
Khatgaon ...	... Portions of 29 and 34.
Gondkhol ...	... 160, 176, 177, 179, 52, 71 to 78, 94 to 98, 105, 106, 107, and portions of 156, 109, 171 and 175.
Gortála ...	... 38, 40, 49 to 54, and portions of 34, 36, 37, 41, 48, 55, 56.
Chincholi ...	... Portions of 22, 23, 25.
Sávarla ...	... Portion of 163.
Nandra Haveli ...	... Portions of 301 and 330.
Kumbhári ...	... Portion of 128.
Talváda ...	... 105, and portion of 104.
Mahukheda ...	... Portions of 49, 74, 90.
Garkheda Khurd ...	... 82 and portion of 76.

Name of Village.	Boundaries as distinguished by Survey Numbers.
Mundkheda ...	... Portion of 35.
Palaskheda (Surnadi) ...	... Portion of 40.
Beldar ...	... Portions of 8 and 11.

No. 5096.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 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, with reference to Government Notification No. 8732 of 18th November 1889, published at page 951 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 21st idem, Part I, to declare the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Nándgaon Táluka of the Násik District from 1st September 1890:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Jámdari ...	151	A. g. 21 39

No. 5097.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 7995 of 22nd October 1889, published at page 885 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I, to declare the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Peint Táluka of the Násik District from 1st September 1890:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Palsan ...	36	A. g. a. 0 7 12

No. 5118.—In modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 67104 published at pages 871 to 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 2nd November 1882, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st of September next the villages of Mhaisgaon and Chinchgaon included in the Village Registration Circle of Mádhá in the táluka of Mádhá in the district of Sholápur shall be transferred from the said circle to the Village Registration Circle of Kurduwádi in the same táluka and district.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 5127.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for a public purpose, viz., for the opening of a new street through the Nowroji Hill to the Elphinstone Overbridge, in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land are required within the aforesaid City of Bombay, viz. :—

Plot No. I.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 133½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. 3172 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3681 and Street Nos. 689 to 691, bounded on the north by the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance, on the south by the house of Sheriff Molloo, on the east by a passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by the Dongri Street.

Plot No. II.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 91½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. 3172 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3676 and Street Nos. 671 to 673, bounded on the north by the house of Sheriff Molloo, on the south by the house of Davekaram Valjee, on the east by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by the Dongri Street.

Plot No. III.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 132½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. 3172 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3665 and Street Nos. 665 to 669, bounded on the north by the house of Khojia Karim Rahimbhoy, on the south by a passage, on the east by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by the Dongri Street.

Plot No. IV.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 202½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ³¹⁸¹ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3669 and Street Nos. 14 to 16, bounded on the north by the property of Alli Saheb bin Balloo Meyakoor, on the south by the house of Molvi Mahomed Ali Saheb bin Abdool Kadir Slafz and Shaik Idrus bin Fakrudin Saliaskar Molvi of the Mosque of Dongri Street, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

Plot No. V.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 176 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ³¹⁸⁴ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3668 and Street Nos. 11 to 13, bounded

on the north by the house of Meher Alli Mahomed Patel, on the south by the house of Abedinbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

Plot No. VI.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 110 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ^A₃₁₈₄ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3667 and Street Nos. 9 and 10, bounded on the north by the house of Molvi Mahomed Ali Saheb bin Abdool Kadir Slafz and Shaik Idrus bin Fakrudin Saliaskar Molvi of the Mosque of Dongri Street, on the south by the house of Borah Abdoolbhoy Fatay Mahomed, on the east by a passage, and on the west by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

Plot No. VII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 158½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ^A₃₁₈₄ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3666 and Street Nos. 2 to 8, bounded on the north by the house of Abedinbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee, on the south and east by the passage, and on the west by the sweeper's passage abutting on the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

Plot No. VIII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 140½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ^A₃₁₈₄ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3675 and Street Nos. 26 and 27, bounded on the north by the passage, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dayal Bhimjee, on the east by the sweeper's passage and the house of Meher Ali Mahomed Patel, and on the west by the sweeper's passage and the Fazindári ground of Maneckjee Merwanjee.

Plot No. IX.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 127½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ^A₃₁₈₄ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3211 and Street Nos. 1, 2 to 6, bounded on the north by a passage and the house of Ghamajee Balajee, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the houses of Joseph Samuel Doferker and Khojia Gangjee Nathu, on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road, and on the west by a passage.

Plot No. X.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 112½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. ^A₃₁₈₄ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3672 and Street Nos. 20 and 21, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of the Manager of Durga and Masjid, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house

of Ramibai, widow of Manick Mayajee Sarunkar, on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road, and on the west partly by the house of Khojia Gangjee Nathu and partly by the house of Shaik Ahamed bin Fuckroodin Sabaskar.

Plot No. $\frac{1}{X}$.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 55 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3673 and Street Nos. 22 and 23, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of the Manager of Durga and Masjid, on the south by the house of Shaik Ahamed bin Fuckroodin Sabaskar, on the east by the house of Joseph Samuel Doferkar, and on the west by a passage.

Plot No. $\frac{II}{X}$.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3510 and Street Nos. 156 to 162, bounded on the north by the house of Khojia Gangjee Nathu, on the south partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a passage leading to Nowroji Hill Road, on the east by the house of Joseph Samuel Doferkar, and on the west by a passage.

Plot No. XI.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3809 and Street Nos. 150 to 154, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Joseph Samuel Doferkar, on the south and west by a passage leading to Nowroji Hill Road, and on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 305 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3674 and Street Nos. 24 and 25, bounded on the north by a passage, on the south by the sweeper's passage and the house of Dayal Bhimjee, on the east partly by a passage leading to Nowroji Hill Road and partly by the house of Mehar Ali Mahomed Patel, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the house of Hajee Adum Sedick.

Plot No. $\frac{1}{XII}$.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3808 and Street Nos. 146 to 148, bounded on the north by a passage leading to Nowroji Hill Road, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Dayal Bhimjee, on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road, and on the west by the house of Mehar Ali Mahomed Patel.

I.—203

Plot No. XIII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3766 and Street No. 163, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house of Goolam Hoossain, on the south by the house of Lalljee Hemraz, on the east by the Fazindári land in the occupation of Dr. Allikhan valad Husian Khan, and on the west by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XIV.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 257 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3765 and Street Nos. 159 to 161, bounded on the north by the house of Dr. Allikhan valad Hoossain Khan, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the property of Dawoodjee Essoobjee Kanker, on the east by the property of Kessowjee Lalljee Roomalwalla, and on the west by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XV.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 249 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3764 and Street Nos. 155 to 157, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Lalljee Hemraz, on the east and south by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XVI.—A piece of Pension and Tax land or ground measuring more or less 222 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the buildings standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3763 and Street Nos. 149 to 153 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 44 and New No. 250, bounded on the north by the property of Dawoodjee Essoobjee Kanker, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Ebrahim Ramjee, on the east partly by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and partly by the vacant Fazindári land belonging to Ebrahim Ramjee, and on the west by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XVII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 135 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3762 and Street Nos. 143 to 147, bounded on the north by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the south by the Nowroji Hill and street, on the east by a sweeper's passage and the vacant Fazindári land in the occupation of Ebrahim Ramjee, and on the west by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. $\frac{1}{XVII}$.—A vacant piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ square yards, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$, bounded on the north by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the south by the vacant land in

the occupation of Ebrahim Ramjee abutting on Nowroji Hill and Street, on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the house of Ebrahim Ramjee.

Plot No. XVIII.—A piece of Pension and Tax land or ground measuring more or less 160 square yards, together with the buildings standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3833 and Street Nos. 59 to 63 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 44 and New No. 250, bounded on the north by the property of Dawoodjee Essoobjee Kanker, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Bapujee Ambajee Patel, on the east by a sweeper's passage and partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and partly by the house of Ramabai, widow of Harry Koli, and Dhakoobai, daughter of Dhanabai, and on the west partly by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and partly by the vacant ground of Ebrahim Ramjee.

Plot No. $\frac{1}{XVIII}$.—A vacant piece of Pension and Tax land or ground measuring more or less 93½ square yards, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 44 and New No. 250, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Ramabai, widow of Harry Koli, and Dhakoobai, daughter of Dhanabai, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Bapoojee Ambajee Patel, on the east by a sweeper's passage and the houses of Ramibai, widow of Possajee Gowrojee Maistry and Joseph Samuel Pogaokar, Semon Samuel Pogaokar and Rebicabai, wife of Samuel Reobin, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the house of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett.

Plot No. XIX.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 120½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3991 and Street No. 46, bounded on the north partly by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and partly by the property of Dawoodjee Essoobjee Kanker, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the vacant land of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east partly by the house of Ramibai, widow of Possajee Gowrojee Maistry and partly by a passage, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett.

Plot No. XX.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 220½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3993 and Street Nos. 54 to 58, bounded on the north by the sweeper's passage and the house of Balcrustna Bhewa Nackwa, on the south by the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property of Laljee Hemraz.

Plot No. XXI.—A piece of Pension and Tax land or ground measuring more or less 190½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3992 and Street Nos. 48 to 52, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 44 and New No. 250, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Kessowjee Laljee Roomalwalla, on the south by a passage, on the east by a public passage, and on the west by the property of Dawoodjee Essoobjee Kanker.

Plot No. XXII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 138½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3990 and Street Nos. 40 to 44, bounded on the north by a passage, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Joseph Samuel Pogaokar, Semon Samuel Pogaokar and Rebicabai, wife of Samuel Reobin, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the house of Ramabai, widow of Harry Koli, and Dhakoobai, daughter of Dhanabai, and partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett.

Plot No. XXIII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 158½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3989 and Street Nos. 34 to 38, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Ramibai, widow of Possajee Gowrojee Maistry, on the south by a passage, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the vacant piece of land belonging to Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and partly by the house of Bapoojee Ambajee Patel.

Plot No. XXIV.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 101½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3881 and Street No. 55, bounded on the north by the sweeper's passage and the property of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the south partly by the Nowroji Hill and Street and partly by a passage, on the east by the house of Joseph Samuel Pogaokar, Semon Samuel Pogaokar and Rebicabai, wife of Samuel Reobin, and on the west by the vacant land belonging to Bapoojee Ambajee Patel.

Plot No. XXV.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 106½ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3947 and Street Nos. 19 to 21, bounded on the north by the slope and cuttings of the quarry land belonging to Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the south by the private passage and the house of Ramjee Kessowjee Patel, on the east by the ground of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by a public passage.

Plot No. XXVI.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less $61\frac{3}{4}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3181}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3945 and Street Nos. 15 to 17, bounded on the north by a private passage and the house of Krushnajeet Raghoojee Koli, on the south by the Fazindári ground of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east by the house of Mahadu Kumbhajeet, and on the west by a public passage.

Plot No. XXVII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less $291\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3181}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3946 and Street Nos. 1 to 11, bounded on the north, east and south by the ground of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west partly by a private passage and partly by the Fazindári ground of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett and the house of Ramjee Kessowjee Patel.

Plot No. XXVIII.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less $477\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3806 and 3807 and Street Nos. 136 to 144 and A 144, bounded on the north and west by a sweeper's passage and the house of Meheralli Mahomed Patel, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Nagowjee Seetal Patel, and on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road.

Plot No. XXIX.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less $315\frac{1}{4}$ square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3184}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3804 and Street Nos. 130 to 134, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of Dayal Bhimjee, on the south by a sweeper's passage and the house of Pithajee Kumbhajeet and Ramjee Mahadjee Matrai, managers of Agris' Dharmshala, on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the Fazindári ground of Maneckjee Merwanjee.

Plot No. XXX.—A piece of Fazindári land or ground measuring more or less 179 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, in

Survey No. $\frac{A}{3181}$ and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3803 and Street No. 128, bounded on the north by a sweeper's passage and the house of Nagowjee Seetal Patel, on the south by the Fazindári ground of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east by the Nowroji Hill Road, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the Fazindári ground of Maneckjee Merwanjee.

All that right, title and interest possessed in the pieces or parcels of Fazindári land or ground measuring an aggregate area of $357\frac{3}{4}$ square yards belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance in Survey No. 3172 and hereinabove 1st, 2nd and 3rd described, bounded on the north by the Fazindári ground belonging to the Church of the said N. S. De Esperance, on the south by a passage, on the east by a sweeper's passage and the Fazindári land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by the Dongri Street.

All that right, title and interest possessed in the piece or parcel of Fazindári land or ground measuring an aggregate area $5,985\frac{1}{4}$ square yards belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, in Survey No. $\frac{A}{3181}$, and hereinabove 4thly to 30thly described, bounded on the north and south by the Fazindári land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east by the slope and cuttings of the quarry land belonging to Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, and on the west by a sweeper's passage and the Fazindári land belonging to the Church of N. S. De Esperance.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground measuring more or less $286\frac{1}{4}$ square yards in Survey No. $\frac{B}{3181}$, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 44 and New No. 250, bounded on the north and south by the ground of Mr. Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, on the east by the Chinch Bandar Road, and on the west by the slope and cuttings of the Nowroji Hill and the Fazindári land of Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett.

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.

A plan of the abovementioned plots can be seen at the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

No. 5128.—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 excavating murum required for the construction of the Dhupdal Storage Reservoir, in the village of Konnur in the Gokák Taluka of the Belgaum District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required temporarily, that is, for a period of two years, within the aforesaid village of Konnur:—

Serial No.	Name of Holder.	Details of Survey No.				Land required.							
		Name of the village.	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Boundaries.				Survey No.	Survey No.
								North.	South.	East.	West.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
				A. G.	Rs. a. p.	A. G.	Rs. a. p.						
1	A'ppa Shidgauda Patil	Konnur	Part of 32	14 9	8 0 0	2 7	1 3 7	Survey No. 32.	Survey No. 32.	Survey No. 29.	Survey No. 32.		

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.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 5150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to make the following rules in addition to Rule 1 and in modification of Rule 10 and Rule 17 of, and note (3) of Form A attached to, the rules made under the said section, and published at pages 200 to 202 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1886, Part I:—

Insert the following as Rule 1A:

"1A. For the purposes of these rules, in the districts where the Gujarāt Tālukdārs' Act, 1888, is in force, the Tālukdāri Settlement Officer shall, with reference to all immoveable property under his management, be deemed to be an Assistant Collector in charge of a tāluks."

For Rule 10 of the said rules the following shall be substituted:

"10 (1). Interest shall ordinarily be charged on all loans granted under the Act at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. But the Government may, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, in any case, sanction the grant of a loan at a reduced rate of interest or without interest.

"(2). Interest shall begin to run from a date which shall be fixed in this behalf by the authority who grants or sanctions the loan, but which shall not precede by more than six months the date fixed for the repayment of the first instalment of principal.

"(3). If any sum due on account of a loan, whether in payment of the principal or of an instalment except in cases where the payment may be suspended as hereinafter provided in Rule 19, or of any interest chargeable thereon, or of the costs, if any, incurred in making the loan, be not paid when the same becomes due, compound interest shall be chargeable on such sum from the date when such sum became due to the date of payment, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or at such higher rate as in any special case may, under the directions of the Governor in Council, have been fixed in the conditions on which the loan has been granted."

For Rule 17 of the aforesaid rules there shall be substituted the following:—

"17 (1). The period within which the loan shall be repaid by instalments, shall be fixed in such way that a reasonable portion of the profits accruing during such period shall be left with the borrower.

"(2). Such period shall not in any case, without the previous sanction of Government,

exceed 20 years from the date of the advance of the loan, or when the loan is advanced in instalments, from the date of the advance of the last instalment thereof. Such sanction will be accorded only in very special circumstances, and will in no case extend such period beyond 30 years."

For note 3 of Form A attached to the aforesaid rules, there shall be substituted the following:—

"The rate of interest will be 5 per cent. per annum, and instalments will be distributed over a number of years."

No. 5150 A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of Act XII of 1884 the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules in addition to Rule 1 and in modification of Rule 8 of the rules made under the said section, and published at page 81 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1886, Part I:—

Insert the following as Rule 1A:—

"1 A.—For the purposes of these rules, in the districts where the Gujarāt Tālukdārs' Act, 1888, is in force, the Tālukdāri Settlement Officer shall, with reference to all immoveable property under his management, be deemed to be an Assistant Collector in charge of a sub-division."

For Rule 8 of the rules there shall be substituted the following:—

"8 (1)—The rate of interest on loans granted under this Act shall be such, not less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum and not exceeding $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum, as Government may direct either by special order in any particular case, or by general orders in respect of any tāluks, district or division. But Government may, at its discretion, for special reasons, direct that no interest at all shall be charged, or may remit any part of the interest due.

"(2) If any sum due on account of a loan, whether in payment of the principal or of an instalment except in cases where the payment may be suspended under the proviso to Rule 7, or of any interest chargeable thereon or of the costs, if any, incurred in making the loan, be not paid, when the same becomes due, compound interest shall be chargeable on such sum from the date when such sum became due to the date of payment, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, or at such higher rate as in any special case may, under the directions of the Governor in Council, have been fixed in the conditions on which the loan has been granted."

No. 5151.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DÉPARTEMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 3122.

Simla, the 26th June 1890.

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

Read—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 3, Financial (Funds), dated the 15th May 1890, and enclosures.

ORDERED, that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, with the remark that, in accordance with the Regulations, the payment of donations on birth of children will cease with effect from the 1st July 1890.

FINANCIAL (FUNDS).

No. 3.

INDIA OFFICE,

London, 15th May 1890.

To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD MARQUIS,—I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, a Report and Abstract of Valuation by Mr. Willis Browne, F.I.A., of the Assets and Liabilities under Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations as at 30th September 1888.

2. Bearing in mind the limited period which has elapsed since the regulations came into force, and the small number of subscribers contributing for pensions for their families at the date of the valuation, it is impossible to form any trustworthy conclusions as to the financial prospects in connection with the regulations in the future.

3. Mr. Browne is of opinion that the surplus of 3,945*l.* brought out at the date of the valuation may be attributed to the fact that the annual income derived from the contributions of bachelor members has in a great measure exceeded the sum required as a rate in aid to provide pensions for children. This fact, he states, does not of itself prove that the unmarried rates of subscription are too high, but arises from the circumstance that, whilst the number of unmarried officers is abnormally large, the number of children is at present abnormally small. The contributions of married officers are, it appears, no more than adequate, and there is, therefore, no reason for making any alteration in the general rates of contribution at the present time.

4. Mr. Browne states his reasons for believing that the rate of subscription for unmarried men after retirement must have been inadvertently inserted in the rules, and that so high a rate as 35*l.* per annum is not necessary. I have consequently sanctioned a reduction in the rate of subscription payable by bachelors from 35*l.* to 25*l.* per annum.

5. Mr. Browne further proposes that the payment of donations on birth should be abolished. These donations were strongly objected to by the Government of India in their letter dated 15th October 1883, No. 295; and as the rates of subscription in force are in themselves sufficient to meet the liability incurred on account of the prospective pensions of children, I sanction their abolition.

6. The sum charged for expenses of management for the year ended 30th September 1888 was 34*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*, representing the value of Rs. 5,000 at the average rate of exchange obtained for bills on India. The charge was fixed at Rs. 5,000 in Financial (Funds) Despatch dated 11th March 1886, and there seems to be no reason for increasing the amount (which now represents about 10 per cent. on the total receipts) for some time to come. I have however decided, with a view to facilitate the valuation of this charge, that it shall in future be entered in the *pro forma* account in sterling, and be taken for the present at 350*l.* per annum. This will render any further entry in rupees in the account in India unnecessary.

7. The rate of exchange at which the sterling contributions are now converted into rupees is 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee; and Mr. Browne states that, in view of the abnormally large influx of unmarried subscriptions that may be expected for some years to come, 'the Fund will still be in a position to maintain its present financial equilibrium,' should it be determined to continue the rate now in force. I therefore authorize your Excellency's Government to notify to the subscribers that for the present the rate of exchange fixed to determine the contributions in India will be taken at 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee.

8. I am not however satisfied that the principle of using a surplus to lessen the effect on the payments in India of a fall in the value of silver is a sound one, and the question of adopting the principle originally advocated by Mr. Sutton, *viz.*, that the rupee payments in India should vary annually according to the value of the rupee, in order that the equivalent of the fixed contributions in sterling may be paid by the subscribers in India, will be considered in connection with the reports of the Actuaries on the Military Service Family Pensions, which are now under my consideration in Council.

9. A copy of the regulations, revised in accordance with the terms of this Despatch, is forwarded herewith. You will observe that the contributions and payments are given throughout in sterling, and although for the present the sterling contributions are to be recovered in India at an exchange of 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee, the pensions, when paid in that country to annuitants residing there, must be issued at the official rate of exchange. The option of receiving the pensions in sterling in England may however be granted to annuitants residing in India, but this option having once been exercised, any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

I have, &c.,

CROSS.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Valuation as at 30th September 1888.

This Fund was opened in the year 1881, and it cannot therefore be considered to have passed through the period of its infancy. Having regard to this circumstance, and to the principles upon which the scheme is based, it is unnecessary to remark that the abstract of valuation discloses but very little information of material value. The results therein shown will, in consequence, be accepted as not more than a faint indication of the Fund's future prospects.

It may be convenient to refer to one or two of the chief features of the scheme.

The first, and perhaps the most important, is that the obligation of the Fund in respect to any individual officer may be said to commence at the date of the officer's marriage. There is of course a potential liability at the date when he becomes a subscriber, but the construction of the scheme is such that all potential liabilities have a corresponding potential asset in the form of equivalent contributions. It follows that if on the one side of a valuation account there appear an item for potential liabilities, there would necessarily appear on the other side a corresponding potential asset of exactly equivalent estimated value. At the time of an officer's marriage he at once pays a donation and commences to pay subscription, which together are estimated to be equivalent to the value of his wife's contingent pension.

Then there is the principle, as in the Military Fund, of the contributions of bachelor members forming a rate in diminution of the subscriptions of married officers for the purpose of providing pensions for their children.

Again, there is the principle, for which I am responsible, by which promotion from class to class takes place after certain specified periods of service, irrespective of the officer's rank.

Unlike the Military Fund, which at its inception embraced a large body of officers, married and unmarried, this Fund was opened in 1881 with the 23 members who entered the Service in that year. It is no matter of surprise therefore that the number of married members now subscribing represents but a small proportion of the total number of subscribers.

The following statement shows the number of subscribers, together with their ages :

		MARRIED OFFICERS.		BACHELORS.	
		Age.	No.	Age.	No.
Class IV ...	{	28	6	27	2
				28	7
				29	3
				12	
Class V ...	{	23	2	21	2
		25	6	22	20
		26	5	23	35
		27	3	24	42
		28	1	25	25
				26	18
				27	12
				28	4
				29	1
				17	159
Total married ...		23	Total unmarried ...	171	

Thus it is seen that the number of married officers represents somewhat under 12 per cent. of the total number of subscribers. In Class V the married members represent between 9 and 10 per cent. of the officers in that class, whilst in Class IV the percentage of married subscribers is about 33.

Of the 23 married officers,—

3 contracted marriage at an age between 21 and 22 years.

3	"	"	"	"	22	"	23	"
6	"	"	"	"	23	"	24	"
6	"	"	"	"	24	"	25	"
2	"	"	"	"	25	"	26	"
1	"	"	"	"	26	"	27	"
2	"	"	"	"	27	"	28	"

From the age of 25 upwards there are at the present time 21 married and 72 unmarried members, the former representing not far short of 23 per cent. of the total number, *viz.*, 93.

I am inclined to think that the above facts, when considered in connection with the scale of pay obtaining in India, indicate in some measure that the marriage rate among Indian Civil servants will not fall short of that hitherto ruling. In estimating therefore the aid to be derived hereafter from bachelors, I have not adopted the proportion of married to unmarried members shown above, but one based on a full service, thereby avoiding the possibility of over-estimating its value. Were I to base my calculations on the numbers as they now obtain, no subscriptions whatever would be shown to be required from married officers on account of their children. The present numbers however will not be relatively maintained; and as the proportion of married to unmarried increases so will the rate in aid decrease, until, eventually, it will have reached a point at which it may be expected to remain. In the meanwhile, until that point

is reached, the yearly amount received over and above the rate assigned will help to form a fund to meet the charges of management.

General Hannington, in his report on the scheme, wrote: 'In the early years of the new arrangement the proportion derivable from unmarried members will be larger than that herein assigned. This will have a favourable effect on assets for some time to come.'

The number of married members as shown above = 23, and the number of unmarried members = 171, making together 194. For a full service it is estimated that the proportion of married to single will be 848 : 537.

At the present time the subscriptions of bachelors are derived from members of the junior classes only. As the proportion of married to unmarried members, and also the average number of children to each married member, have been estimated on a full service, it follows that a full service must be taken for the purpose of estimating the amount of annual subscriptions to be received from unmarried members, that is, at a time when their members shall be distributed throughout the several classes. To ascertain this I have taken the combined services of the three Presidencies as they existed in 1875. For that year only do we possess accurate data. These data were furnished in connection with the transfer to Government of the three Presidency Funds, the service being then in a condition as near normal as we may expect it to be at any future date.

The number of married members at the time referred to was 848, and the number of unmarried members, including widowers, who subscribe at bachelor rates was 537. These figures give the proportion shown above. Applying the present rates of subscription to the 537 unmarried officers, and assuming that the present rules governing promotion from class to class were then in force, I find that the numbers subscribing in the several classes and the amount of annual subscription would have been as follows :—

Class.					Numbers.	Yearly Subscription.	Amount.
						£	£
V	...	...	...	...	147	15	2,205
IV	...	...	...	...	112	21	2,352
III	...	...	...	...	57	31·2	1,778
II	...	...	...	...	39	43·2	1,685
Ic	...	...	...	...	28	57	1,596
Ib	...	...	...	...	11	69	759
Ia	...	...	...	...	8	87	696
Retired members					402	25	£11,071
					135		3,375
					537		£14,446

It will be observed that I have taken the subscription of an unmarried retired officer at 25% instead of 33% per annum as laid down in the rules. The reason for this I have explained hereinafter.

Thus the annual subscription derived from 537 bachelors, had the present rates been in force, would have amounted to 14,446%.

I am not certain however that a greater proportion of bachelors than hitherto will not, under the present regulations, withdraw from the Fund on retirement, and I have considered it advisable therefore to assume that the proportion of retired bachelor subscribers will, in future, be only half that shown above. By this assumption the amount will be reduced from 14,446*l.* to 12,759*l.*

For the purpose of estimating the number of children, widowers must be included among the married members, thus increasing their number from 848 to 935.

It has been generally assumed that, after excluding sons who have attained their majority, and daughters who have contracted marriage, the number of children, with fathers living, gives an average of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ to each married member, and statistics confirm the correctness of this assumption in respect to some of the Services. According, however, to the records of the three Presidency Funds for 1875, I find that the number of children with fathers living was 2,450, and the number of married members, including widowers, 935. The average obtained from these figures is $2\cdot62$. It would seem desirable however to leave a small margin for safety, and I have consequently assumed an average of $2\frac{3}{4}$ to each family, or 11 children to four families.

Taking the proportion of married members as above, *viz.*, 935, the number of children would be $935 \times 2\frac{1}{2} = 2,571$. The proportion hitherto existing between the number of daughters and the number of sons was found to be 562 : 438. This proportion applied to the number of children shown above, *viz.*, 2,571, would give—

Daughters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,445
Sons ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120
							<u>2,571</u>

Taking into account the amount of annual subscription payable by married members for daughters and sons respectively, and the relative proportions of the values of the joint life annuities of father and daughter and father and son, also the relative values of the contingent pensions, I find that the amount of rate in aid to daughters and sons should be in the following proportion :

Daughters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6029
Sons...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3971
										1'0000

So that, of the annual sum shown above, *viz.*, 12,759 $\frac{1}{2}$., the amount to be appropriated towards the subscriptions on account of 1,445 daughters = 12,759 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\times$ 6029 = £ 7,692

And on account of 1,126 sons = 12,759 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\times$ 3971 = „ 5,067

£12,759

This gives for each daughter 5'323 $\frac{1}{2}$., and for each son 4'5 $\frac{1}{2}$.

These rates I have adopted in the valuation.

In respect to the charges for management no special provision was made in the scheme, but in estimating the contributions, the exact amounts calculated as necessary to meet the liabilities were slightly increased, but only in a degree sufficient to avoid fractions. This, together with the aid derivable in the earlier years of the Fund's existence from the subscriptions of bachelors over and above the amount assigned for children, was considered at the time to be sufficient, and there is now every indication of the opinion then formed proving to be correct. The value which I have placed upon these charges appears of course very great as compared with the value of the assets, or of the contingent liabilities, representing, as it does, between 20 and 21 per cent. of the latter; but as marriages occur, thereby increasing the value of the assets and liabilities, so will the value of the charges represent a decreasing proportion. Had the Fund been valued at the date of its establishment, the only item that would have appeared in the abstract of valuation would have been a debit on account of management charges. For the first few years the charges in India varied, but in March 1886 the Government of India were informed that the Secretary of State was of opinion that a sum of Rs. 5,000 per annum would prove sufficient for the first quinquennial period. For the years 1881 and 1882 no charge whatever was made. The charges for 1883 and subsequent years are given below, together with the percentages that they represent upon the total annual receipts :

				Charges for Management.	Percentage on Total Receipts.
Year ending—				£	
31st March 1883	...	...	...	410'6	106'9
„ „ 1884	...	...	...	406'8	42'9
„ „ 1885	...	...	...	403'3	28'9
Half year ending—					
30th September 1885	...	...	...	195'4	25'5
31st March 1886	...	...	...	188	19'3
30th September 1886	...	...	...	177	15'7
31st March 1887	...	...	...	184'4	13'7
30th September 1887	...	...	...	176'4	13'6
31st March 1888	...	...	...	175'7	10'9
30th September 1888	...	...	...	168'9	9'9

The percentage will of course continue to diminish year by year so long as the annual charge is not increased.

The following statement is interesting, as showing the amount debited to the Fund account for management charges in each of the years from 1882-83 to 1887-88, as compared with the amount of interest allowed by the Secretary of State on the accumulated capital :

Year.				Interest at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Accumulated Capital.	Management charges.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882-83	...	...	...	1 3 9	410 12 1
1883-84*	...	...	...	Nil.	406 16 3
1884-85	...	...	...	22 14 6	403 5 7
1885-86	...	...	...	80 3 6	383 7 5
1886-87	...	...	...	149 14 5	361 8 3
1887-88	...	...	...	248 8 0	352 0 9
Half year to 30th September 1888	...	...	...	169 1 1	168 18 1

* No capital.

It will be seen that there was no credit for interest in the year 1883-84. The reason for this is apparent. In the previous year, 1882-83, the amount charged on account of expenses of management not only exhausted the whole of the capital, but actually left the Fund in debt to the extent of 36*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* On the 31st March 1888 the capital had accumulated to an amount such that the interest allowed thereon was just sufficient in the succeeding half year to meet the charge made for office expenses.

The total amount debited to the Fund on account of these charges up to 30th September 1888 was 2,486*l.*, and the total amount of interest credited thereto was 67*l.*

The sum debited to the Fund account for the year ended 30th September 1888 was 344*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* representing the value of Rs. 5,000 at the average rate of exchange obtained for bills on India. In estimating the value of the management charges, the calculation is based on life annuities for the periods intervening between the date of valuation and the dates at which the officers at present in the Service may be expected to retire. On the average, these intervening periods may each be taken at 25 years. Thus the impossibility of correctly estimating in sterling the value of the charge is manifest, for it would entail an assumption of an annual average rate of exchange for 25 years following the date of valuation. But the motive for fixing the charge in Indian currency is not apparent. All the contributions and benefits are specified in sterling money, and I am not aware of any reason why this charge should form the one exception. It is, I think, improbable that any objection would be raised to the charge of management being specified in the same currency as are all the other charges appertaining to the Fund; and in anticipation of an instruction to this effect, I have for the purposes of valuation assumed an annual charge of 350*l.* In due time, perhaps at the date of the next valuation, when the present charge may be expected to represent a fair percentage on the receipts and disbursements, the question of increasing the charge will have to be considered. But the prospect of an increase in no way affects the value which I have arrived at. The present valuation appertains only to existing members in *their present state*, and any increase that may hereafter be determined upon should be proportionate to the additional receipts arising from the altered position of the present members, and from the contributions of new entrants. It follows that the value of any additional charge would appertain to assets and liabilities, which, as affecting the valuation, are at present non-existent.

In the earlier years of a Fund's existence the charges of management must of necessity appear exorbitant, but after a term, say of from 12 to 15 years, when a considerable income may be anticipated, the charges should, I think, be so fixed as to represent a fair percentage on the receipts and disbursements.

In these circumstances I estimate the value of the office charges at 4,208*l.*

The value of future subscriptions for existing wives is estimated at 17,008*l.*, being 1,359*l.* less than the value of their contingent pensions, which is estimated at 18,367*l.*

The value of the future subscriptions for existing children is estimated at 2,502*l.*, being in excess by 455*l.*, of the value of their contingent pensions.

The capital in hand amounts to 9,057*l.*, which, added to the value of the contingent assets, brings the total up to 23,567*l.* On the other side of the account the total value of the liabilities, including 4,208*l.* for management charges, amounts to 24,622*l.*, leaving a balance in favour of the Fund of no less than 3,945*l.* which represents about 16 per cent. of the value of the liabilities.

There are at present no incumbent pensioners. The death of but one married officer might reduce the surplus by about 2,500*l.*

In dealing with the question of the 'rate-in-aid,' I mentioned the fact that I had assumed the rate of unmarried retired subscription to be 25*l.*, instead of 35*l.* per annum as laid down in the rules.

A reduction in this respect is, I think, worthy of consideration; and I would venture to express a hope that it may receive the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council. There are two reasons which may be urged in favour of this reduction. Firstly, in the scheme devised by the late General Hannington, that officer fixed the subscriptions at such rates as to represent on the average about 2½ per cent. on salaries, but in the rules the rate of retired subscription is stated at 35*l.* per annum, representing 3½ per cent. on the full annuity of 1,000*l.* There are many officers who retire on smaller annuities, and it would press very heavily upon that class. In General Hannington's scheme there is no mention of a retired subscription for bachelors, and I think that the rate, as laid down in the rules, must have been inserted inadvertently. Secondly, so high a rate of subscription is not required. In fact, the calculations upon which the scheme was based were made irrespective of any subscription whatever from retired unmarried members.

There is another question that I would desire to bring prominently to notice, *viz.*, that relating to the payment of birth donations for children. Their abolition would, I think, be in very respect desirable. It happens that these donations are payable just at a time when their burden is most felt, and moreover, in individual cases, they become not only a hardship to the officer, but also an unnecessary gain to the Fund. As an illustration I will refer to a case that has but recently occurred and compare the amount that was paid by the officer with the amount that he would have been called upon to pay had no donation been required, but in lieu thereof an increased subscription of exactly equivalent estimated value. For the first few months after birth the life of a child is very uncertain. It is laid down in the rules that the donation will not be required should the child die *before* attaining the age of thirty days; but this period of grace is really quite inadequate in its effect as a safeguard against loss arising from the abnormally high rate of mortality that obtains during the first year of a child's existence. A donation is in reality the commuted

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provisions for the widows and orphans of members of the Covenanted Indian Civil Service not being subscribers to the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Civil Funds.

The Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from Civil Servants under these regulations, and to make any alterations in the regulations themselves that may appear to him equitable: provided always, that the scale of pensions fixed thereby shall not be reduced in the case of actual incumbents. The Secretary of State in Council will endeavour to adjust the contributions to be levied from officers exactly, so that they shall neither be too large nor too small to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations. But if it should appear on experience that they have been fixed too low, the Government will not require any supplementary retrospective payments; and if they are found to have been fixed too high, no claim to refund will be admitted.

No insurance fund is established by these regulations. The contributions will be credited and the pensions charged directly to the Indian revenues as civil receipts and charges. But in order to adjust the rates of contribution from time to time to what is necessary to supply the pensions provided for by these regulations and no more, a separate *pro forma* account will be kept of all contributions levied and all payments made under these regulations, and of the interest which would have been allowed upon such contributions if a mutual insurance fund had actually been established.

In accordance with the principle announced in this notification, that the Government does not intend that the pensions provided by these regulations shall bring any charge on the Indian revenues in excess of the amount specially sanctioned for the purpose, the rates of interest and of exchange with England, to be allowed in this *pro forma* account, will be the rates which may be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of State in Council, upon a consideration of the market rates of the day.

All needful statistics of ages, births, deaths, and marriages will be carefully registered, and these statistics, with the *pro forma* accounts, will be submitted at such periods as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council to such actuary or actuaries as he may select, with instructions to investigate and ascertain whether the rates of contribution are such as will, at the rate of interest and exchange then to be reconsidered and refixed, supply the pensions payable under these regulations, and no more. The expense of such actuarial inquiries and reports shall be debited in the *pro forma* accounts reported upon.

Upon the report of the actuary or actuaries, the Secretary of State in Council will order any necessary alterations in the rates of contribution.

The report of the actuary or actuaries, with the orders of the Secretary of State in Council thereupon, shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and no alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect before the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

The benefits provided at the cost of the State are shown in the regulations; but should it at any time appear from a valuation that the aggregate liabilities on account of those benefits, when the pension list shall have reached a normal state, will exceed 35,000*l.* per annum, they will be subject to such reduction as may be necessary to restrict the annual assistance to 35,000*l.* per annum, but the reduction shall in no case affect the benefits payable to incumbent annuitants.

Regulations for the Provision of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Covenanted Civilians in the Service of the Government of India.

1. Every covenanted civil servant, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Civil Funds, must, as a condition of his appointment, make the contributions and payments prescribed by these regulations according to his class, whether he is married or unmarried, and with or without children. Subscriptions will commence from the date of arrival in India.

2. For the purposes of these regulations civil servants are classed as follows:

- | | |
|-------|--|
| Class | I.—From 18 years' completed service. |
| " | II.—From 15 to 18 years' completed service. |
| " | III.—From 12 to 15 years' completed service. |
| " | IV.—From 7 to 12 years' completed service. |
| " | V.—Up to 7 years' completed service. |

3. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable quarterly in advance, on or after 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, and 1st October.

4. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follows:

TABLE I.—Annual pension to a Widow during Widowhood, according to the Class of her Husband at the time of his death.

	CLASS OF HUSBAND AT DEATH.				
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	£	£	£	£	£
Provided by Subscriber ...	300	240	180	140	100
„ „ Government ...	...	60	120	110	150
TOTAL ...	300	300	300	250	250

Widows retain half pension on re-marriage and revert to full rate on second widowhood.

TABLE II.—Annual pensions to the Orphan Children of all Classes alike.

	From Birth till Age of 6 years.			From Age of 6 till Age of 12 years.			From Age of 12 till Age of 21 years for boys, and for girls till Marriage.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Provided by Subscriber ...	18	15	0	37	10	0	75	0	0
„ „ Government ...	6	5	0	12	10	0	25	0	0
TOTAL ...	25	0	0	50	0	0	100	0	0

The pensions of motherless orphans at all ages will be made up by the Government to 100%.

On marriage, daughters will be granted a donation of 250%, to be provided by the Government.

Annuitants residing in India may either receive their pensions in Indian currency at the official rate of exchange, or in England in sterling, but having once exercised the option any subsequent change can only be permitted at the commencement of the official year.

5. The pension of a minor orphan will be paid to his or her mother, or other duly appointed or recognized guardian.

Contributions.

6. The contributions for pensions under these regulations, and the pensions of widows, will be regulated by the class of the contributing member. A subscriber cannot secure a higher pension for his widow by contributing as if he belonged to a higher class.

7. Contributions will be deducted from salaries at the time of issue.

8. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

9. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in twelve equal monthly instalments. If a donation be paid in instalments, interest on the unpaid portion will be levied at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The balance of any contribution due at an officer's death will be recovered rateably, without interest, from the pensions of his widow and orphans in four quarterly instalments.

10. Contributions which become due from subscribers when in Europe must be paid in England in sterling. If a subscriber, previous to quitting India, has commenced the payment of any donation by instalments, he may either complete the payment of the donation in India before leaving or pay the remaining instalments in England at English rates.

11. The following are the rates of donations, disparity fines, and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:—

TABLE III.—Donations on entering the service married, on marriage or re-marriage, according to the age of Members.

Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.	Member's Age on Marriage.	Donation.
	£		£		£
21	60	33	105	45	385
22	62	34	110	46	410
23	64	35	115	47	435
24	68	36	125	48	450
25	72	37	140	49	470
26	76	38	160	50	490
27	80	39	190	51	505
28	84	40	220	52	520
29	88	41	260	53	535
30	92	42	300	54	560
31	96	43	330	55	580
32	100	44	360	56	600

Disparity of Age.

TABULARY IV.—If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by six years or more, then the marriage donation shall be increased according to the following scale:—

DIFFERENCE OF AGE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND WIFE.																																					
Member's Age	Up to	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35						
21	0	1	2																																		
22	0	1	2	4																																	
23	0	1	2	4	6																																
24	0	1	3	5	7	9																															
25	0	1	3	5	8	10	12																														
26	0	2	4	6	9	11	14	16																													
27	0	2	4	7	10	13	16	19	21																												
28	0	2	5	8	11	15	18	22	25	28																											
29	0	3	6	9	13	17	21	25	29	32	35																										
30	0	3	7	11	16	19	26	31	36	40	40	47																									
31	0	4	8	13	19	22	31	37	42	47	46	57	61																								
32	0	5	10	16	22	26	36	42	49	55	53	66	71	76																							
33	0	6	12	19	26	31	41	48	55	62	63	76	82	87	92																						
34	0	7	14	22	30	38	46	54	62	70	78	86	93	99	104	108																					
35	0	8	17	27	37	47	57	69	80	89	97	105	111	116	120	123	126																				
36	0	9	21	32	44	58	68	83	98	109	122	124	128	132	136	139	142	146																			
37	0	11	24	37	50	67	80	98	115	128	142	142	146	149	152	155	159	163	169																		
38	0	13	28	42	57	76	91	112	133	148	161	161	163	165	168	171	175	180	187	192																	
39	0	15	31	47	64	82	102	127	151	167	175	180	181	182	184	187	191	197	205	211	215																
40	0	16	34	51	69	88	108	133	156	173	186	191	195	197	200	203	210	219	230	236	238	243															
41	0	17	37	55	74	94	115	138	161	179	194	202	209	212	215	219	229	242	255	261	262	268	271														
42	0	19	40	60	80	100	121	144	166	185	200	214	222	228	231	235	249	264	280	285	286	292	295	298													
43	0	21	43	64	85	106	128	149	171	191	208	225	236	243	246	253	268	287	305	310	312	317	320	323	326												
44	0	23	46	68	90	112	134	155	176	197	218	236	250	258	262	272	287	309	325	335	339	342	345	348	351	354											
45	0	24	48	72	95	119	142	165	187	209	230	249	264	274	281	292	309	331	349	360	366	371	375	379	384	388	392										
46	0	25	51	76	100	126	151	175	199	222	243	262	278	290	300	313	331	354	372	385	393	399	405	411	416	422	427	432									
47	0	26	53	79	103	133	159	185	210	234	256	275	292	307	320	335	353	376	396	411	420	423	435	442	449	455	462	469	475								
48	0	27	56	83	111	140	168	195	222	247	270	288	306	323	339	356	375	399	419	436	447	456	465	474	481	489	497	505	513	520							
49	0	29	58	87	116	146	176	205	233	259	282	301	320	339	358	377	397	421	443	461	474	485	495	505	514	523	532	541	550	558	569						
50	0	30	60	91	121	152	183	213	242	269	294	318	340	360	380	398	418	442	467	487	501	513	525	536	547	557	568	578	588	598	608						
51	0	31	62	94	126	158	190	221	251	280	308	335	359	381	401	419	439	463	491	512	528	541	554	567	579	591	603	615	626	637	647						
52	0	32	64	97	130	163	197	232	264	294	322	351	375	397	418	440	464	491	518	539	556	571	585	599	612	625	638	650	662	674	686						
53	0	33	66	100	134	168	204	242	276	308	338	366	390	412	436	461	489	518	544	566	584	600	615	630	644	658	672	685	691	711	724						
54	0	34	68	103	138	173	211	253	288	322	352	382	406	428	454	482	514	546	561	583	612	630	645	661	676	691	706	720	734	748	762						
55	0	35	70	106	142	178	218	262	301	336	366	397	421	443	471	503	539	574	577	600	640	660	675	692	708	724	740	755	770	785	800						
56	0	36	72	109	146	183	225	273	314	350	380	413	437	459	489	524	564	602	594	617	668	690	705	723	740	767	774	790	806	822	840						

The amounts in this table are in pounds sterling, and are convertible into rupees at the rate of exchange fixed from time to time, the present rate being 1s. 8d. the rupee.

TABLE V.—Monthly Contribution by every Subscriber according to his Class.

Class.						Years' Service.	By each married Subscriber.	By each Subscriber who is unmarried or a Widower.
							£ s. d.	£ s. d.
V	...	...	...	...	...	0 to 7	1 13 4	1 5 0
IV	...	...	...	...	...	7 to 12	2 16 8	1 15 0
III	...	...	...	...	...	12 to 15	4 6 8	2 12 0
II	...	...	...	...	...	15 to 18	6 16 8	3 12 0
I	...	...	...	...	...	18 and over	9 13 4	.....
						18 to 23	.....	4 15 0
						23 to 28	.....	5 15 0
						28 till retirement	.....	7 5 0
After retirement, irrespective of Class						...	4 3 4	2 1 8

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and on entering the Service for each Child then living.

	£	s.	d.
For a son	...	...	0 11 5
For a daughter...	...	...	1 1 3

The monthly contribution continues in the case of sons until 21 years of age, and for daughters until marriage.

Arrears.

12. Interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations become due from the date of marriage; but interest will not be charged on sums paid within one month from the date on which they become due.

Reports of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

13. A Civil Servant who is married at the date of his admission into the service must report the fact of his marriage* at the time, and the names and dates of birth of his children, if any have been born to him. A member in the service must report his marriage,* or the birth of a child born in wedlock, or the death of a wife or child, within one month of the occurrence, to the Accountant General in the Presidency to which he belongs, or the Director of Funds, India Office, when an officer is out of India.

14. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is thirty days old, no payment in respect to it will be required. If the report of birth be not made within one month of the occurrence a fine of 12s. will be imposed, and an additional 2s. will be charged for each succeeding month's delay.

15. If the report of a marriage be not made within one month of the occurrence, the donation payable will be increased $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and interest thereon charged from the date of marriage. After six months' delay the donation will be increased 5 per cent., and interest charged as above.

16. In the event of the report of a marriage or the birth of a child not being made by a subscriber during his lifetime, in accordance with the rules, the widow or child will not be entitled to any benefits.

Posthumous Child.

17. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child without any payment, provided the birth be reported within one month of the occurrence.

Duration of Pensions.

18. If a widow re-marry she will retain half her pension during coverture, but if she again become a widow she will be entitled to revert to full pension as widow of her first husband, or, if her last husband have been a contributor, to receive a pension at her option as his widow. A widow can only receive one pension.

19. The pension of a male orphan is payable until he attains the age of 21 years.

20. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any time thereafter, have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due applicationⁿ of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible.

21. The pension of a female orphan continues until her marriage, and then ceases absolutely. It does not revive on widowhood.

Good Conduct.

22. The pensions provided under these regulations shall in all cases be held during good behaviour only, and will be withheld if any pensioner is found to be leading an immoral life, or on proof of any gross misconduct. The order of the Secretary of State for India in Council in any such case shall be final and conclusive.

* Reports of marriage must be accompanied by a certified copy of the registry, together with the dates of birth of the member and his wife.

Alienation of Pension.

23. A pension paid under these regulations may not be transferred or assigned, or in any way alienated from the pensioner to whom or for whose benefit it is payable.

Retired Members.

24. All members who retire from the service on annuities may continue to subscribe at the monthly rates laid down in these regulations.

25. Married annuitants may commute their monthly contribution by a single payment representing the value thereof during the joint lives of husband and wife, and father and child.

26. In the event of the wife dying after the date of commutation, contribution at the unmarried rate must be resumed, or, as an alternative, it may be commuted.

27. An annuitant who has commuted will on re-marrying become liable for marriage donation and the difference between the married and unmarried rates of contribution, or the commuted value on the joint lives.

28. Widowers and bachelors may also commute their monthly contribution for life. On each subsequent marriage they will become liable for the donation and difference of contribution laid down in the previous article.

29. Contribution or its commuted value must be paid for all children born to a subscriber after his retirement from the service.

30. An annuitant withdrawing his name from the list of subscribers will forfeit all claim to pension in respect of his widow and children, and will not be entitled to any refund of his payments under these regulations.

Dismissed Members.

31. A subscriber who is dismissed the service by competent authority will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor. He will have no claim to any refund, and his family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

32. Declarations as to continued widowhood and the survival of children must be furnished quarterly to the Accountant General, India Office, by whom pensions in Europe are paid under the authority of the Director of Funds, or to the proper officer in India.

Note.—In England all reports and applications for pensions must be made to the Director of Funds, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 5156.—Gradation List of Senior and Junior Collectors and of First and Second Assistant Collectors as it stood on the 1st June 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 ...	On privilege leave for 3 months from 30th May 1890.	Mr. Muir ...	18th July 1888.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 4th April 1890.
	2	Mr. East ...	.....	Mr. Loch ...	15th Mar. 1890.	
	3	Mr. Blathwayt ...	On furlough for 16 months from 25th April 1890.	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 ...	.....	Mr. Crawley-Boevey.	16th April 1890.	
	5	Mr. Keyser ...	Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.	Mr. Allen ...	6th May 1890.	
	6	Mr. James ...	Acting Commissioner, Northern Division.	Mr. Sinclair ...	30th May 1890.	Without acting allowance.
	7	Mr. Candy ...	.....	.....	.....	
	8	Mr. Spence ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> Commissioner of Customs.	.....	.....	
	9	Mr. Reid ...	.....	.....	.....	
	10	Mr. Fleet ...	.....	.....	.....	
	11	Mr. Vidal ...	.....	.....	.....	
	12	Mr. Porteous ...	On leave on private affairs for 6 months from 16th May 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. Muir ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> Senior Collector.	Mr. Lely ...	23rd May 1890.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i>	
	2	Mr. Elden...	On furlough for 1 year from 1st October 1889.	Mr. Campbell.	22nd Dec. 1889.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 14th May 1890.	
	3	Mr. Loch ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Cooke ...	8th July 1889.		
	4	Mr. Winter ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Todd ...	21st Mar. 1889.		
	5	Mr. Crawley-Boevey	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Monteath.	12th April 1890.		
	6	Mr. Allen ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Woodward.	1st June 1890.		
	7	Mr. Sinclair ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Woodburn.	19th May 1890.		
	8	Mr. Charles ...	On furlough for 2 years from 5th April 1889.	Mr. Silcock ...	30th May 1890.	On this acting allowance.	
Junior: 8 appointments on Rs. 1,800, including the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue.	1	Mr. Lely ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> Collector of Surat.	Mr. Snow ...	11th June 1888.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i>	
	2	Mr. Campbell ...	Acting Collector, Thána.	Mr. Kennedy .	16th July 1889.	Was not sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> in this grade from 6th to 21st and for the 30th and 31st May 1890; acted as Junior Collector from 6th to 21st May 1890.	
	3	Mr. Cooke...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Cappel ...	23rd May 1889.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 22nd May 1890.	
	4	Mr. Todd ...	Acting Collector, Ratnágiri.	Mr. Gray ...	23rd May 1889.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 19th May 1890.	
	5	Mr. Wiltshire ...	.....	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	28th Mar. 1888.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> in this grade from 6th to 13th May 1890.	
	6	Mr. Baines ...	Serving under the Government of India as Census Commissioner from 12th August 1889.	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	31st Mar. 1888.		
	7	Mr. McCollum ...	On privilege leave for 3 months from 31st May 1890.	Mr. Doderet...	14th May 1889.		
	8	Mr. Frost ...	On furlough for 17 months and 15 days from 17th May 1889.	Mr. Gibb ...	12th Mar. 1890.		
	9	Mr. Ommanney ...	Acting Inspector-General of Police.	Mr. G. D. Pánse.	31st Mar. 1890.	With acting allowance up to 29th May and from 1st June, and without acting allowance for the 30th and 31st May 1890; is entitled to salary as Second Assistant Collector for the latter period.	
	10	Mr. H. Woodward	Acting Collector of Kánara.	.....	.....		
	11	Mr. Ozanne. Mr. Woodburn ...	Acting Collector of Panch Maháls.	Mr. Bagnell ...	24th May 1890.	Without acting allowance from 24th to 31st May and with acting allowance from 1st June 1890; also acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 21st May 1890; is entitled to salary as Second Assistant Collector from 22nd to 31st May 1890.	
	12	Mr. Davidson ...	On furlough for one year from 16th May 1890.	Mr. Rand ...	31st May 1890	Without acting allowance; also acted in this grade with acting allowance from 6th to 21st May 1890.	
	13	Mr. Jopp ...	Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.	Mr. Dodgson...	1st June 1890.	Without acting allowance; also acted in this grade without acting allowance from 6th to 21st May 1890.	
	14	Mr. Winchester ...	.....	Mr. Harvey ...	1st June 1890.	Without acting allowance.	
	15	Mr. Silcock ...	Acting Collector, Ahmednagar.	.....	.....		
First Assistant Collectors: 15 appointments on Rs. 900, including the appointment of First Assistant Collector of Bombay.	No. on the general List.						
	1	83	Mr. Cumine ...	On furlough for 16 months and 15 days from 5th June 1890.	Mr. K. R. Bamanji.	1st Dec. 1888.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> On privilege leave for 2 months from 29th April 1890.
	2	85	Mr. Snow ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> First Assistant Collector, Sátára.	Mr. Rand ...	22nd May 1890.	Was not sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> in this grade from 6th to 21st and for the 30th and 31st May 1890.
	3	89	Mr. Kennedy ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Dodgson...	17th Feb. 1888.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 22nd May 1890.
	4	92	Mr. Drew ...	Under Secretary to Government, General Department (Census).	Mr. Harvey ...	1st Mar. 1888.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 19th May 1890.
	5	94	Mr. Cappel ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Lucas ...	16th Mar. 1888.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> in this grade from 6th to 13th May 1890.

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
Second Assistant Collectors: 13 appointments on Rs. 700.	6	95 Mr. Gray ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Weir ...	23rd Mar. 1889.	
	7	99 Mr. Jenkins ...	Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.	Mr. N. B. Di-vatia.	29th Mar. 1889.	On privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days from 6th May 1890.
		101 Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Urquhart.	18th April 1890.	
		103 Mr. J. DeC. Atkins.	Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, &c., Departments.	Mr. Quin ...	28th Feb. 1890.	
	10	104 Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Barrow ...	12th Mar. 1890.	
	11	105 Mr. Logan...	Acting Under Secretary to Government, Political, &c., Departments.	Mr. Stewart...	15th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 29th March and with acting allowance from 30th March 1890.
	12	110 Mr. Doderet ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan.	28th Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 30th March and with acting allowance from 31st March 1890.
	13	Vacant * ...	.....	Mr. Sheppard.	31st Mar. 1890.	Without acting allowance for 31st March and with acting allowance from 1st April 1890.
				Mr. Pratt ...	1st April 1890.	Without acting allowance from 1st to 3rd April, and for the 27th and 28th and 30th and 31st May and with acting allowance from 4th April to 2nd May, for the 29th May and from 1st June 1890.
				Mr. Hervey ...	1st June 1890.	Acted in this grade without acting allowance from 4th to 1st April and with acting allowance for the 11th April and from 15th April to 6th May 1890; acted as Junior Collector from 7th to 31st May 1890.
				Mr. M. B. Tyabji	29th April 1890.	Without acting allowance up to 5th May and from 22nd May 1890, and with acting allowance from 6th to 21st May 1890; also acted in this grade with acting allowance from 16th to 21st April 1890.
				Mr. Hill ...	6th May 1890.	Without acting allowance for the 6th and from 22nd May 1890 and with acting allowance from 7th to 21st May 1890; also acted in this grade with acting allowance from 16th to 21st April 1890.
				Mr. Hudson ...	31st May 1890.	Without allowance; also acted in this grade without acting allowance from 6th to 21st May 1890 and from 24th to 26th May 1890.
				Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.	1st June 1890.	Without acting allowance; also acted in this grade without acting allowance from 7th to 21st May 1890.

* 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. Davidson ceased to act as Junior Collector from 7th May 1890.

Mr. Younghusband ceased to act as Junior Collector from 31st May 1890.

Mr. Cumine was not substantive but sub. *pro-tem*. First Assistant Collector from 14th to 31st May 1890.

Mr. Gibb ceased to be substantive Second Assistant Collector from 14th May 1890.

Mr. Maconochie ceased to act as First Assistant Collector from 24th May 1890.

Mr. Walker acted as Second Assistant Collector without acting allowance from 12th to 27th March 1890 only.

No. 5184.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Exemptions, &c.

Simla, the 18th July 1890.

No. 3517.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the duty chargeable under the said Act on the memorandum and articles of association of any Association registered under section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of death of the undermentioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department during the month of June 1890:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
5th Field Battery, R. A.	Lieutenant W. S. Lindsay.	2. th June 1890	Kamptee.

*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 July 1890.

No. 52.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

PERSIAN GULF.

Shoal on Bu-Athamah Bank.

Information has been received through the Deputy Director of Indian Marine, Calcutta, that Captain J. Skinner of the B. I. S. N. Company's *Kilwa*, on his passage from Bahrein to Bushire, discovered a shoal with 3 fathoms of water on Bu-Athamah pearl bank; it bears N. 24° E. from Bahrein Outer Buoy, distant 30 miles and from a small 5 fathoms patch S.S.W., distant 17 miles.

The shoal appeared to be small, not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. and W. by the tide rips that showed round

it. As the shoal is on the usual track of steamers plying between Bahrein and Bushire, it should be avoided.

(The bearings are Magnetic.)

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 54.—The following Pilotage Bye-laws made by the Trustees of the Port of Aden under the provisions of Section 52, sub-section 2 (b), of the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Act V of 1888), have received the approval of Government as required by Section 54 of that Act:—

1. The Pilots are under the immediate orders of the Port Officer for all executive and other duties.
2. The European Pilots shall live in the quarters provided for them by the Board. The Native Pilot shall live in Pilot Bay.
3. Any vessel arriving off the Port, and flying a Pilot Jack at the fore, shall be boarded by the Pilot stationed in Pilot Bay except in the case of vessels for which special Pilots are told off, or unless special orders are given to the contrary by the Port Officer.
4. No Pilot shall absent himself from his station, or from his duty, without permission, except in case of sickness, which shall be immediately reported with a certificate from the Port Surgeon.
5. Pilots shall conduct themselves at all times in a sober, orderly and civil manner; when in charge of vessels they should meet the wishes of Commanders, so far as can be done without endangering the vessel and without infringement of orders from the Port Officer or of these Bye-laws.
6. Pilots should invariably appear respectably dressed.
7. Each Pilot shall provide himself with a Tide Table, the Port and Pilotage Regulations, and a serviceable watch.
8. The senior Pilot will, under the orders of the Port Officer, regulate the supply of Pilots to vessels requiring their services, and shall from time to time give directions as to which Pilots are to board inward bound vessels.
9. In the event of any vessel having caused, or received, any damage, or touched the ground, or grounded while in charge of a Pilot, he shall immediately furnish a clear and explicit written report of the same to the Port Officer, without awaiting an order to do so; and any accident to boats, or vessels, which may come to a Pilot's knowledge shall also be immediately reported by him to the Port Officer.
10. It shall be the duty of every Pilot in charge of an inward bound vessel to see, before he leaves her, that the arrival report of such vessel is duly filled in.
11. Every Pilot shall furnish a report without delay to the Port Officer of the arrival of any vessel having on board, to his knowledge, any dangerous cargo such as gunpowder or other combustibles, petroleum, cartridges or explosives of any description: this rule does not apply in the case of Men-of-War, or ships of

- Her Majesty's Indian Marine, having explosives in their magazines.
12. It shall be the duty of every Pilot, before boarding a vessel, to ascertain if there is, or has been, any infectious disease on board during the voyage, and to see that the provisions of all rules having the force of law applying to such cases are observed.
 13. No Pilot shall board a Pilgrim vessel until the Port Surgeon has declared the same to be free from infectious disease, and has given permission for it to enter the Inner Harbour.
 14. The Pilot in charge of a vessel shall satisfy himself that the channel is clear before entering the Inner Harbour.
 15. Pilots shall send their report books, duly filled in, to the Port Office daily at 10 A.M. with the names of vessels they have boarded: the principal entries to be made are—date, ships' names, draught of water, piloted in or out, time Pilot was ordered, time slipped from moorings, number of buoy moored at, also any other information that may be of use in the office.
 16. Pilots in charge of vessels manœuvring in the Outer Harbour shall observe the International Rules and Regulations for preventing collisions at sea.
 17. When a Pilot boards a vessel whose Agent or Master has applied for his services to pilot her in or out of the harbour at a certain hour, he will inquire whether the vessel is ready to proceed; if not, he shall not remain on board for a longer period than one hour, when, if the vessel is not then ready, he will intimate to the Captain his intention of leaving, and inform him that it will be necessary to apply again for a Pilot. The pendant D at the fore will bring a pilot boat alongside.
 18. Pilots proceeding to board inward bound vessels requiring their services shall fly the Pilot Jack from a staff fixed in the bow of their boat.
 19. In case of fire or other accident afloat the Pilots off duty shall assemble at the Post Office Pier for instructions.
 20. During the time that a Pilot is in charge of any vessel under weigh, he shall keep the flag B flying at the fore.
 21. In unmooring vessels it will be the duty of the Pilot in charge to personally assure himself that one anchor is clear for letting go before he trips the other.
 22. A Pilot shall not take charge of a vessel unless the Master is on board, and in actual command. The word "Master" includes any officer, duly authorised to act for the Master, owing to the latter's death or illness.
 23. In the event of a Pilot having boarded a vessel which requires to be placed in quarantine, he will remain on board till the vessel obtains pratique, or proceed to the quarantine flat "Hyderabad" in such boat as may be sent for him.
 24. The senior Pilot shall see that all vessels are properly berthed and moored in the harbour; he shall have charge of all vessels, boats and buoys of the Port Department, also of all stores, and see that a proper supply is kept up. He will be responsible that the boats are kept clean, and the crews properly dressed.
 25. Every Pilot shall report to the Port Officer without delay, on the facts coming to his knowledge, whenever any of the harbour, shoal, or mooring buoys are missing, injured, or out of their proper place, and whenever any of the Port Rules are being, or have been, infringed, and whenever any circumstance out of the ordinary course occurs.
 26. Pilots are forbidden to receive any gratification from Masters of vessels or others with whom they are brought in contact in the execution of their duty; any infringement of this rule will render the Pilot liable to dismissal.
 27. A Pilot in charge of a vessel shall not quit her in the Inner Harbour, unless she is properly moored.
 28. If a vessel loses an anchor within the precincts of the Inner or Outer Harbour, the Pilot in charge will take such bearings as will facilitate its recovery, and shall immediately report the matter, stating the anchor's weight, to the senior Pilot, who will take immediate steps to remove it.
 29. Pilots are expected at all times to interest themselves in what is occurring in the port, and shall report any neglect of duty on the part of the lascars on watch at the Pilot, or signal, stations, that may come under their notice.
 30. Every verbal order or instruction given by the Port Officer shall be promptly attended to, and carried into effect by the Pilots, who will be careful to conform to, and make themselves acquainted with, all circulars and orders issued from time to time for guidance in connection with their duties.
 31. It shall be the duty of all Pilots to see that all rules and bye-laws having the force of law under the Indian Ports Act, the Aden Port Trust Act, or under any other enactment in force in Aden and having reference to the requirements of the Port, the regulation of the control of the shipping and signal stations, light houses, and light vessel, are duly observed and carried out and, to the best of their ability, to enforce the due observance of the same when necessary.
- Bombay Castle, 21st July 1890.*
- No. 55.—The following additional charge levied by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under Section 43 of the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 (Bombay Act VI of 1886), has been approved by Government and is published for general information:—
- For the storage of Kerosine Oil in the Port Trust Kerosine Oil godowns, Keamari— $\frac{1}{2}$ pie per case per month, or part of a month.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 57.—The following new edition of the Pilotage Bye-laws made from time to time by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and sanctioned by Government, is published for general information:

PREFATORY NOTES.

1. The direction and management of the Port, Pilotage and Docks under the control of the Trustees of the Port are vested in the Port Officer.

2. The Assistant shall be the Deputy to the Port Officer for the performance of all the duties appertaining to his office.

3. There shall also be one or more Dock Masters, who shall be under the control of the Port Officer and his Assistant, and who shall have control over the Master Pilots and Pilots when employed on duty in connection with vessels using the Docks.

4. A Harbour Master shall be permanently attached to the Port Office.

There shall be two permanent Master Pilots, who shall do duty alternately at the Wet Docks, to be called No. 2, or the Dock Station, and on board the Pilot Schooner, to be called No. 3, or the Outer Station.

One additional Master Pilot shall be appointed to officiate during the S.-W. Monsoon from 1st June to 30th September, and during that period the three Master Pilots shall do duty in periodical rotation at the Port, Dock and Outer Station.

The Port Office shall be called No. 1 Station.

BYE-LAWS.

Regarding the Duties of the Harbour Master and the Master Pilots.

1. *At the Port Station.*—The Harbour Master's duties shall be to see that all vessels are properly berthed and moored in the Harbour, for which purpose he shall frequently visit and inspect the Shipping and Port generally; to keep the Outer Station informed of berths vacated and available for the several classes of inward-bound vessels; to exercise supervision over the Light Ship, the Anchor Hoy and all launches, boats, buoys, moorings (including those at the Anchor ground); and to perform the measuring duties. In the event of a fire or an accident to the shipping in the Harbour, he shall attend at the spot, and shall give directions and advice and render assistance. He shall have supervision of the Pilot Schooners which are not in use, and shall assist generally in the management of the Pilot establishment ashore.

The duties of the Master Pilot at the Port Station during the S.-W. Monsoon shall be to convey Pilots to or from the Outer Station when it is necessary to employ the second Schooner for that purpose, and (when his services may be available) to transport in Harbour such vessels as require to be piloted to or from the different Dry Docks, or from one berth to another.

During the N.-E. Monsoon the general transporting duties in the Harbour shall be performed by the running Pilots.

2. *At the Dock Station.*—The Master Pilot shall, under the orders of the Dock Masters, arrange the position in which vessels intending to enter a Wet Dock are to be anchored off the Dock Channel, and shall transport vessels to and from the Docks as required and assist in docking and undocking vessels.

3. *At the Outer Station.*—The Master Pilot shall have charge of the schooner and the control of the Tender Vessel and Pilots at the Outer Station and be responsible and use his utmost endeavours to supply Pilots to in-bound and to receive Pilots from out-bound vessels. He shall keep such complement of Pilots on board the schooner as may be ordered from time to time, and arrange for the return to the Harbour of others not required. He shall remain on his station for such periods as may be ordered, leaving it (unless under exceptional circumstances) only when relieved by another Master Pilot in the fair season, or during the S.-W. Monsoon when relieved by another vessel.

4. The Master Pilots shall undertake the duties at each of the stations in rotation for such periods as may from time to time be ordered by the Port Officer.

5. The Pilot Schooner, which shall be painted a black colour outside, except a ribbon or band, 2 inches wide, close above the covering board, and the number in large figures on each bow, which shall be painted white, shall cruise between the Outer Floating Light Ship bearing S.-E. 2 miles and the Island of Kundaree bearing S.-E. 5 miles, and the position between these bearings shall be known as the Outer Station.

6. A log or journal, supervised and countersigned daily by the Master Pilot in charge, shall be kept on board each Pilot Schooner when working; the following entries are to be carefully made therein every four hours when at the Outer Station, and shall be verified by the signature of each Pilot at the end of his watch, *viz.*—

The state of the weather.

The direction and force of the wind and currents.

The readings of the Barometer and Thermometer.

The bearings and estimated distance of the Outer Light Ship.

The depth of water the schooner is in, and whether she is under weigh, or at anchor.

The time of sighting a vessel and the bearing; when and where the Pilot was placed on board.

The time and position when a Pilot leaves an out-bound vessel, and when received on board.

The time of receiving on board Pilots from the Inner Station, or the despatch of excess Pilots to the shore, and all signals to shipping or signal station.

This log shall be forwarded to the Port Officer for inspection immediately after each cruise in the S.-W. Monsoon, and at such intervals during the fair season as may be ordered.

7. Master Pilots and Pilots will be provided with a distinguishing flag, which is to be dis-

played, hoisted under the national flags of vessels of which they are in charge.

The same flag hoisted under the Pilot Jack at any of the signal stations, or at the Prince's Dock, will be used in communicating with the vessel.

The flags and pennants of the International Code will be used for this purpose :—

Master Pilots	...	...	...	1 Flag	B.
				2 Pennant	C.
				3 Do.	D.
				1 Pennant	F.
				2 Do.	G.
1st Grade Pilots	...	...	...	3 Flag	H.
				4 Do.	I.
				5 Do.	K.
				1 Flag	L.
				2 Do.	M.
2nd Grade Pilots	...	...	...	3 Do.	N.
				4 Do.	P.
				5 Do.	Q.
				1 Flag	R.
				2 Do.	S.
3rd Grade Pilots	...	...	...	3 Do.	T.
				4 Do.	V.
				5 Do.	W.

In the Bye-laws providing for the Master being on board vessels entering, leaving or moving in the Harbour, the word 'Master' will be held to include the first or other officer duly authorised to act for the Master, owing to his death or illness incapacitating him from performing the duties of his office.

Regarding the Pilot Service.

8. The Pilot Service shall consist of 15 licensed Pilots, viz. :—

- 5 First Grade Pilots.
- 5 Second do. do.
- 5 Third do. do.

9. All Pilots shall hold licenses to perform the duties of Pilot for the Port of Bombay for the grade they may be serving in, which shall be issued under the signature and seal and be revocable at the order of the Trustees of the Port.

10. No license shall be renewed, nor another issued to any Pilot, until after the former one has been returned and cancelled, or its loss has been satisfactorily explained.

General Rules for the Guidance of Pilots.

11. Every verbal order or instruction given by the Port Officer and the Officers of his Department shall be promptly attended to and carried into effect by the Pilots, who will be careful to conform to and to make themselves acquainted with all circulars and orders issued from time to time for guidance in connection with their duties.

12. No Pilot shall absent himself from his station or from his duty without permission, except in case of sickness, which shall be reported without delay, accompanied by a certificate from a qualified Medical Officer approved by the Trustees.

13. When Pilots are on board the Schooners they shall be under the authority of the Master Pilot in charge, and they must pay strict attention to any lawful order he may give, whether as

to taking their turn at working the Schooner, at which they must assist, or as to boarding vessels.

14. Pilots returning from the performance of any duty will, if between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., report themselves personally to the Assistant Port Officer, and enter their names and the time of landing in a book kept for that purpose; all unemployed Pilots will attend at the Office from 10 to 11 A.M. and from 4 to 5 P.M. daily for any orders.

15. Pilots shall conduct themselves on all occasions in an orderly and civil manner; when in charge of vessels they should meet the wishes of Commanders so far as can be done without endangering the vessel or without leading to inconvenience or to the infringement of orders received from the Department.

16. When on duty Pilots shall wear a uniform dress, consisting of a round double-breasted white or blue cloth or serge coat, to button, if required close up to the throat, by two rows of Bombay Port Trust pattern buttons of four in each row; with blue cloth or serge or white trousers. If a cap be worn, it shall be of the round crown Navy pattern, with drooping peak, surrounded by a mohair band and the Bombay Port Trust badge in front.

17. Pilots should invariably appear respectfully and neatly dressed.

18. Each Pilot shall provide himself, have with him, and produce when necessary or demanded, an efficient watch and pair of binoculars; also his license, a tide table, the Port, Pilotage, and the Wet Dock Regulations.

19. Pilots are forbidden to receive any gratification from Masters of vessels or others with whom they are brought in contact in the execution of their duty; any gratuity given to a Pilot will, if brought to the notice of the Trustees of the Port, lead to his instant dismissal.

20. Pilots shall not hold any interest in steam tugs, nor shall they be allowed to keep a tavern or lodging house, or in any way retail wines or spirits.

21. No Pilot shall claim salvage without the consent of the Trustees.

Regarding the Duties of Pilots.

22. It is the duty of Pilots to take steamers to sea from clear berths, or to bring them into Harbour on ordinary nights when the lights are visible, and reasonably distant objects discernible; but they shall on no account run unnecessary risks by venturing within the leading marks, or keeping vessels under weigh when the lights cannot be seen, and whilst under weigh the lead shall be kept going, and the soundings be carefully observed. And all signals made at signal stations on shore, at Light vessels, and on board the Pilot Schooners are to be observed and attended to. Pilots are forbidden to bring sailing ships among the shipping at night.

23. Immediately after any vessel may have caused or sustained damage, touched the ground, or got on shore while in their charge, Pilots shall furnish a clear and explicit report of the same to the Port Officer; such report should state the

cause, in the Pilot's opinion, of such accident, damage or grounding; time of occurrence thereof, bearings of known objects; means used to get the vessel afloat, or clear; state of wind, weather and tide; length of time the vessel lay on the ground or in collision, and nature of the ground; such report should be submitted to the Commander or Officer in charge for his remarks and countersignature, or his refusal to do so should be noted thereon by the Pilot; unless prevented by circumstances the Pilot will present the report personally, and he shall not, after an accident has occurred and damage been caused or sustained, take the vessel to sea (Mail Steamers excepted) until ordered to do so by the Port Officer.

24. It will be the duty of Pilots to see that the Arrival or Departure Report is duly and correctly filled up before he leaves a vessel, and that it is forwarded without delay. An Arrival Report containing intelligence of exceptional importance, and the Arrival Reports of Mail Steamers or vessels with passengers of considerable official or of high rank, or vessels with dangerous cargo on board, should be forwarded direct to the Port Officer; in all other cases the report should be left at the Office.

25. Departure Reports are on no account to be detained on board the Schooner at the Outer Station (where they are immediately on arrival to be handed to the Master Pilot in charge), but are to be sent in to the Office by the first opportunity.

26. In cases of fire or other accidents afloat, the Pilots off duty shall immediately attend at the Port Office to receive orders.

27. Whenever any of the Harbour, shoal or mooring buoys are missing, injured, or out of their proper places; or if any vessel is placed improperly as to her draught of water, or too near the moorings of other vessels or shoals; or if it comes to the knowledge of any Pilot that any of the Port Rules are being or have been infringed; or in the event of any circumstance out of the ordinary course, or any casualty occurring on board vessels whilst they may be in Pilotage charge, or have a Pilot on board, the same should be reported to the Port Officer without delay.

28. When passing any vessel of war, it is the Pilot's duty to request the Master to dip the colours; and on the approach of any Man-of-War or other Government boat to board, to 'heave the vessel to,' or to cause the speed thereof to be sufficiently checked (when it can be done with safety) to enable the boat to get alongside without loss of time.

Regarding Unmooring and Transporting.

29. In unmooring vessels it will be the duty of the Pilot to see and personally assure himself that one anchor is clear for being let go; that the cable is ranged, bitted, and clear for running, and on a 'non-self-fleeting windlass,' that the chain is fleeted close over when the anchor is 'short a-peak' (so as to bring it well up clear of the ground) before weighing the last anchor.

30. On no account shall any vessel be moved to another part of the Harbour without there being a sufficient number of seamen on board

(European or Native) to perform any duty which may be required, and no vessel should be moved under weight unless the Master thereof is on board. In the event of the Master leaving the actual command of the vessel before the operation of moving is complete, the Pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the Master to his command before going on with the moving.

Regarding Outward Pilotage.

31. On taking charge of an outward-bound vessel the Pilot should not get the vessel under weigh unless the Master is on board in actual command. In the event of the Master leaving the actual command of the vessel before reaching such a position that the Pilot's services would be no longer necessary, the Pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the Master to his command before proceeding to sea. The Pilot will see that the vessel's National Ensign is kept hoisted between sunrise and sunset, or until the vessel is beyond the Harbour limits. He shall see that the lead line is correctly marked, and that the steering gear is in good order; he shall also ascertain the draught of water and free board, the time, bearing and estimated distance of the Outer Light Vessel on his leaving the vessel, and shall enter the same in Departure Report.

32. In working out of the Harbour during the South-West Monsoon, or whenever the vessel has a head wind, the Pilot must be careful not to leave the vessel in his charge until she is well clear of all danger, and every endeavour should be made to leave outward-bound vessels when within the limits of the Outer Station.

33. When an outward-bound vessel anchors below the Middle Ground in the South-West Monsoon, or during unsettled weather, the Pilot shall not quit the vessel (unless specially ordered to do so) if she is going to sea on the next day.

Regarding Inward Pilotage.

34. Before boarding a vessel the Pilot will ascertain whether there is, or has been during the voyage, any infectious disease on board. If there is, or has been, and the disease be of a severe nature such as plague, yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or measles, he will, except as hereinafter provided, direct the vessel to be anchored at the Quarantine anchorage, and to hoist the Quarantine flag; provided that if the cases of cholera, small-pox or measles do not exceed, or have not during the voyage exceeded, two, he will board and (after obtaining a certificate from the Commander to that effect) berth the vessel in the Harbour, hoisting the letter R flag, the signal for the Health Officer of the Port to inspect. The Pilot will not take charge of a vessel unless the Master is on board and in actual command. In the event of the Master leaving the actual command of the vessel before she is moored, the Pilot should anchor the vessel in the safe position most easily reached and wait for the return of the Master to his command before proceeding.

35. In the event of the Pilot having boarded a vessel which requires to be placed in Quarantine

tine, he will remain on board till the vessel obtains Pratique.

36. The Pilot will, on boarding, note the time, the bearing, and estimated distance from the Outer Light Vessel, entering the same in the Arrival Report. He will also ascertain the vessel's present and deep load draught of water, entering the same in the Arrival Report; see that the anchors are clear, and cable ranged to the required length; that the National Ensign is hoisted in its proper place, and the flags denoting the name of the vessel in the Commercial Code (and the port from which she sailed, if demanded), and will take care that the flags are placed in such a manner as to be clearly seen from the Outer Signal Station.

37. When there are despatches on board for Government, or Post Office packets, the Pilot will request the Commander to send such on shore with as little delay as possible.

38. No Pilot after he has once taken charge of an in-bound vessel shall quit it until it has been received into Dock or properly berthed in the harbour, unless he has received from an Officer of the Board an order to leave the vessel in charge of the Commander.

Regarding Pay.

39. The gross receipts for Pilotage shall be divided as follows:—

54½ per cent. to be distributed amongst the Master Pilots and Pilots according to the following scale:—

(a) 2 per cent. on the gross amount of 'Inward' Pilotage fees of vessels supplied with Pilots by the Outer Station schooner shall be paid to the Master Pilot according to the time that he may have been in command, *e. g.*, if one had command for 8 days, another for 10 days, and the third for 12 days in a month of 30 days, they would be paid $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$, respectively, of 2 per cent. of the 'Inward' Pilotage fees of vessels supplied with Pilots from the Outer Station Schooner for the month.

(b) In the event of a Pilot being unable for any reason to take a vessel into Dock after arriving off the Channel, and if a Master Pilot shall afterwards pilot the vessel through the Channel into Dock, then such Master Pilot shall receive 10 per cent. of the Pilot's share of the Pilotage of such vessel.

(c) A Master Pilot transporting a vessel from or to a berth in the harbour into or from any Dock, or from one part of the harbour to any other part, shall receive 50 per cent. of the 'transporting fee.' In the event of a Master Pilot's services not being available, the Pilot who shall be employed on this duty shall receive the said sum.

(d) Such allowances as may be due under the rules shall be paid to the Pilots on leave.

(e) After the above payments have been made, the remainder shall be distributed amongst the Pilots in the following proportions:—

5 First Grade Pilots shall receive	$\frac{2}{3}$ shares.
5 Second Grade do. do.	$\frac{2}{3}$ „
5 Third Grade do. do.	$\frac{2}{3}$ „

40. In calculating the pay accruing to Pilots regard shall be had not only to the rank or class of the Pilot, but also to the value of the work which he shall have performed, and the calculation shall be made according to the following examples:—Take the receipts from Pilotage for one month to be Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 5,000 is for Inward and Rs. 5,000 for Outward Pilotage, and the Pilot establishment being kept up at its full strength, take it that that amount was earned as follows:—

By 5 First Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 5,500 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot A.	800
„ B.	900
„ C.	600
„ D.	500
„ E.	700
	—3,500

By 5 Second Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 3,300 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot F.	700
„ G.	600
„ H.	500
„ I.	600
„ J.	900
	—3,300

By 5 Third Grade Pilots from vessels on which the Pilotage amounted to Rs. 3,200 in the following proportions:—

	Rs.
Pilot K.	800
„ L.	600
„ M.	500
„ N.	700
„ O.	600
	—3,200

Rs. 10,000

The amount divisible amongst the whole of the Pilots would, under Rule 39, be 54½ per cent. of the gross earnings, which is Rs. 5,450, which would be divided as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
2 per cent. of gross Inward Pilotage to Master Pilots	100	0	0
$\frac{2}{3}$ of balance, <i>e. g.</i> , Rs. 5,450—Rs. 100 = Rs. 5,350, to 5 First Grade Pilots	2,140	0	0
$\frac{1}{3}$ do. do. 5 Second Grade Pilots	1,783	5	4
$\frac{1}{3}$ do. do. 5 Third Grade Pilots	1,426	10	8
	5,450	0	0

The $\frac{2}{3}$ shares accruing to the First Grade Pilots would be divisible according to the following proportions:—

If their gross earnings, Rs. 3,500, give net earnings amounting to Rs. 2,140, what will A's share of gross earnings, i.e., Rs. 800, give?

			Rs.	a.	p.
		Answer,	489	2	3
B's	do.	900	550	4	7
C's	do.	600	366	13	9
D's	do.	500	305	11	5
E's	do.	700	428	0	0
		Rs. 3,500	2,140	0	0

According to the same method of calculation the $\frac{1}{5}$ shares divisible amongst the Second Grade Pilots would give—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Pilot F	on his Rs. 700 of earnings,		378	4	6
" G.	" " 600 "		324	3	11
" H.	" " 500 "		270	3	3
" I.	" " 600 "		324	3	11
" J.	" " 900 "		486	5	9
		Rs. 3,300	1,783	5	4

And the $\frac{1}{5}$ shares divisible amongst Third Grade Pilots would give—

Pilot K.	on his Rs. 800	of earnings,	356	10	8
" L.	" " 600	"	267	8	0
" M.	" " 500	"	222	14	8
" N.	" " 700	"	312	1	4
" O.	" " 600	"	267	8	0
	Rs. 3,200		1,426	10	8

But these sums would, as has already been stated, be subject to the deduction of transporting fees and leave allowances payable under Clauses b, c and d of Rule 39.

The remainder of the Pilotage earnings to accrue to the Trustees for their expenses in connection with the Pilot Service.

In the event of there being one or more vacancies in any grade or grades, the average share of the earnings accruing on account of such vacancy or vacancies should be added to the sum divisible amongst the running Pilots proportionally according to the scale given in the next para:

For the purposes of this Bye-law the pay of the several grades of running Pilots shall be taken to be as follows:—

1st Grade Pilot.	Rs. 400 per mensem.
2nd "	" 330 "
3rd "	" 265 "

41. Any personal servants required by Master Pilots or Pilots, on board Schooners or other vessels employed in the conveyance of Pilots, shall be provided by the Master Pilots or Pilots themselves, with the exception of a topaz on board each Schooner, who shall be paid by the Trustees.

42. Any sums retained from the Pilots under Bye-laws 43 and 44, also the amount of all fines recovered from Pilots, shall be credited to the trustee's share of Pilotage earnings.

43. When the Schooner at the Outer Station shall fail to supply an inward-bound vessel with a Pilot outside the limits of the port, and such inward-bound vessel shall be supplied from the shore or elsewhere before reaching the Sunk Rock Inner Light, then the Pilots shall only receive (for division into shares) one-half of the sum they would have been entitled to, had such vessel been piloted in from beyond Port limits.

44. When an inward-bound vessel shall not be supplied with a Pilot until inside the Sunk Rock Light, only one-third of the money they would have been entitled to had the vessel been boarded outside Port limits shall be given to the Pilots.

45. Should the Schooner be within moderate distance of inward-bound vessel and offer a Pilot, then the Pilots shall receive the same share as they would have received had a Pilot been put on board in that position.

46. When probationers are appointed to be acting Pilots, they shall receive the pay of the class of the Pilots in which they may be acting, and shall otherwise be amenable to the rules laid down for observance by Pilots.

47. The amount to be distributed to the Pilots shall be payable after a statement of the Pilots' receipts has been made up by the Port Officer in the month succeeding that during which such statement has been received by the Trustees.

Regarding the Pilotage of Steamers under 1000 tons register, the Masters of which have a Pilot's License for the Outer Harbour, i.e., outside the Sunk Rock Light.

48. If the Master of a steamer of the above description is in charge of the same as a Pilot for the Outer Harbour, under a Pilot's license granted by the Board, he shall indicate that fact on such steamer arriving within signal distance by hoisting signals as follows:—

By day, a blue flag at her fore: by night, two lights at the fore, six feet apart, red uppermost and white below.

On the day signal required by this Bye-law being hoisted, a Pilot will be immediately ordered to board such steamer abreast of the Sunk Rock Light and will take her to her berth or elsewhere in the harbour as may be required.

On the night signal required by this Bye-law being hoisted, notice shall be sent from the Signal station, Colaba, to Bankshall for a Pilot, who will board her near the Sunk Rock Light and take her to her berth or elsewhere in the harbour as may be required.

49. On the Pilot belonging to the ordinary Pilot service leaving such vessel outward-bound at the Sunk Rock Light, the Master in charge of the vessel as a Pilot for the Outer Harbour, under a Pilot's license granted by the Board, shall indicate that fact by hoisting signals as follows:—

By day, a blue flag at the fore: at night, two lights, one above the other, at the fore.

Such signals on a vessel outward-bound will indicate that the vessel on which they are hoisted is in charge of a licensed Pilot who is also the Master of the vessel, and that it is therefore unnecessary to send a boat to bring him back.

50. The Master of such a steamer is bound to produce his Pilot's license when demanded.

Pilots for Special Dock Duties.

51. A special Dock Pilot means a person lawfully appointed and licensed by the Trustees to pilot vessels belonging to any private Com-

pany who own or who are the lessees of Graving Docks at Mazagon or at Hog Island in that part of the harbour which lies to the north of Cross Island between the fixed moorings belonging to any such private Company (duly laid and maintained under the written special permission of the Trustees) and from and to such moorings, to and from the Graving Docks belonging to any such Company, and also to pilot any vessels requiring to use or which may have just previously used the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island in that part of the harbour which lies to the north of Cross Island to or from the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island.

52. Every such Special Dock Pilot shall hold a license to pilot vessels belonging to the Company mentioned in such license, only in that part of the harbour which lies north of Cross Island between the fixed moorings of such Company and from and to the moorings to and from the Graving Docks belonging to or leased by such Company, and also to pilot any vessel requiring to use or which may have just previously used the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island in that part of the harbour which lies to the north of Cross Island to or from the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island, and which license shall be issued under the signature and seal and be revocable at the order of the Trustees of the Port.

53. Every such Special Dock Pilot, before he allows any vessel to be moved, shall give at least four hours' notice in writing to the Port Officer at the Port Office between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., on week days, of the intended movements of such vessel, specifying the time of such intended movements, and in the event of the Port Officer, or his Assistant or the Harbour Master not signifying their dissent before the time stated in such notice for the movement of such vessel, such Special Dock Pilot may proceed with such removal, but not otherwise.

54. Every Special Dock Pilot so to be appointed and licensed as aforesaid shall be under the authority and direction of the Port Officer and his Assistant, and of the Harbour Master in all respects relating to his said duties as such Special Dock Pilot, and every verbal order or instruction given by the Port Officer or his Assistant or by the Harbour Master or any of the Master Pilots or other officers of the Department must be promptly attended to and carried into effect by such Special Dock Pilot, who will be careful to conform to, and to make himself acquainted with, all circulars and orders issued from time to time for guidance in connection with his duties.

55. No Special Dock Pilot so to be licensed and appointed shall in any case pilot any vessel except:—

- (1) vessels belonging to the Company mentioned in the license in that part of the harbour only which lies to the north of Cross Island, and only between the fixed moorings to or from the Graving Docks belonging to or leased by such Company at Mazagon or at Hog Island; or
- (2) vessels requiring to use, or which may have just previously used, the Hydraulic Lift Dock to or from the Hydraulic Lift Dock at

Hog Island in that part of the harbour only which lies to the north of Cross Island.

56. No Special Dock Pilot shall on any account run unnecessary risks by venturing within the leading marks or by keeping vessels under weigh when the lights cannot be seen, and whilst under weigh the lead shall be kept going and the soundings be carefully observed.

57. Each Special Dock Pilot shall be provided with such distinguishing flag as may be ordered by the Port Officer, which is to be displayed hoisted under the national flag of vessels of which he is in charge.

58. The following Bye-laws made under Section 72 of the Port Trust Act shall apply to Special Dock Pilots, and be regarded by them, viz., Bye-law 23 from the commencement down to the word 'personally'; Bye-laws 21 and 29; Bye-law 30 from the commencement down to the words 'before going on with the moving'; and save as aforesaid none of the said Bye-laws shall apply to Special Dock Pilots to be licensed as aforesaid.

59. No Special Dock Pilot so to be licensed shall be entitled to receive any remuneration from the Trustees of the Port, and no pilotage fees or transporting fees shall be charged by the Trustees or by any other person, or be received by any Special Dock Pilot or other person, for rendering his services as such Special Dock Pilot, and no Special Dock Pilot shall be entitled to the benefit of any of the Pension and Provident Fund Rules of the Port Trustees; and the grant of any special license shall in no way whatever prevent or prohibit any licensed general Pilot of the Port from performing any or all the duties for which such special license may have been granted.

60. Any Special Dock Pilot disobeying or infringing any of the aforesaid bye-laws shall be punished for every such offence with a fine which may extend to Rs. 200, or with suspension, or with deprivation of license, or with any combination of such penalties.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 58.—The following Notices to Mariners, issued by Her Majesty's Government, Ceylon, are published for general information:—

"His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) E. NOEL WALKER,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, June 26, 1890.

On and after August 1 next, the following signals will be made at night from the Pilots' look-out tower at the Flagstaff in answer to signals for a Pilot made by vessels inward bound:

1. One blue light, to signify that the Pilot on night duty is disengaged, and will proceed at once to the vessel making the signal.
2. Two blue lights in succession with a short interval between, to signify that the Pilot is engaged

with another vessel, and may be delayed some time in getting out to the vessel making the signal.

3. Three blue lights in succession with a short interval between, to signify that a Pilot will not go out, the weather being too bad for safely boarding a vessel at night, an event, however, which seldom happens. Under such circumstances the vessel should either anchor well out, or keep underweigh till daylight.

(Signed) J. DONNAN,

Master Attendant's Office, Master Attendant.
Colombo, June 20, 1890.

[From the Government of Hongkong.]

HONGKONG ROADS.

On and after June next the light-vessel hitherto moored on Kellett's bank will be removed.

The depth of water on the bank has not appreciably changed from what is given on the Admiralty Chart No. 1466.

(Sigd) R. MURRAY RUMSEY, Ret. Comdr., R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

Harbour Department,
Hongkong, May 9, 1890."

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 2463.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

No. 3365.

Simla, the 11th July 1890.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Post Office Act, XIV of 1866, and

in supersession of the Notification in this Department, No. 2982* dated the 14th November 1873,

the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the redelivery to the sender of letters and other articles delivered into a Post Office :

Inland letters, postcards, book and pattern packets and parcels, and foreign registered letters and parcels which have not been despatched from India, may be recalled, after having been posted, subject to the following rules :

I.—No letter or other article posted in any Post Office or letter box shall be returned, except under the orders of—

(a) the Chief Postal Authority in a Postal Circle ;

- (b) the Director General of the Post Office ;
- (c) the Local Government or Administration ; or
- (d) the Governor-General in Council.

II.—A fee of one rupee shall be paid in respect of each letter or other article for the return of which an application is made.

III.—An application for the return of any such letter or article may be presented in writing to the said Officers, Governments, or Administrations directly, or through any officer, in charge of a Post Office.

IV.—Such application shall be received only from the writer of the letter or the sender of the article, or from some person duly authorised in this behalf by such writer or sender.

V.—The application shall be accompanied by a statement (which may be enclosed in a sealed cover) of the reasons why return of the letter or article is sought. Such sealed cover shall be opened only by the officer or by a Secretary to the Government or Administration to whom or to which the application is presented.

VI.—Upon receipt of such application and statement, together with the prescribed fee as aforesaid, by a Postmaster or other officer in charge of a Post Office, he shall immediately send the application and statement to the Chief Postal Authority in the Postal Circle in which he is serving.

VII.—If the letter or article of which return is sought is in his possession, the said Postmaster or other officer, instead of forwarding it to its address, shall keep it in deposit, and send the application to the said authority.

VIII.—If the letter or article is not in the possession of the said Postmaster or other officer, he shall require the Postmaster or other officer in charge of the Post Office of address in the case of an inland article, and of the office of foreign exchange in the case of a foreign registered letter or parcel, to abstain from delivering it to the addressee or from sending it to its address, and to keep it in deposit. The requisition to such other officer may be sent by telegraph, but all expenses attending its transmission must be borne by the applicant.

IX.—When the application reaches the officer or authority named in Rule I, he or it may order return of the letter or article upon being satisfied that the applicant is the writer or sender, as the case may be, and that sufficient reasons have been given for the redelivery ; otherwise he shall order it to be sent at once to its address.

X.—No letter or postcard posted in any Post Office or letter box shall be returned in any case to any one but the writer, or some person authorised by the writer in writing to receive it ; and no article, other than a letter or postcard, delivered into the post shall be returned to any one but the sender, or some person authorised by the sender in writing to receive it.

XI.—In the foregoing rules, the word 'writer' does not include a person who writes a letter which another dictates or directs to be written, or who copies a letter which has been written by another; but in each of such cases the author of the letter shall, for the purposes of these rules, be held to be the 'writer.'

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1890.

No. 3751.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the operation of Section 31 of Act VII of 1867 (The Bombay District Police Act) to the town of Agáshi in the Bassein Taluka of the Thána District.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1890.

No. 3817.—*Erratum.*—From the list published by Government under Notification No. 3211 dated the 19th June 1890, of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition omit the following names of persons belonging to the district of Ahmednagar in the Central Division, who are dead :—

1. Krishnarao Shivaji Nagarkar, Inámdár of Kankur.
2. Shivram Ramchandra, Márwádi, of Ráháta.
3. Ramji Sakharan.
4. Jethmal Motiram, Márwádi, of Puntámba.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1890.

No. 391.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 638 dated 11th July 1890, is republished :—

"JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 638.—The following appointments are made in the Judge Advocate General's Department :

Colonel H. B. Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General and officiating Judge Advocate General in India, to be Judge Advocate General in India, vice Colonel M. Clementi, Bengal Staff Corps, retired ;

Colonel E. Swinton-Skinner, Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Judge Advocate General, to be Deputy Judge Advocate General, vice Colonel Sanderson ;

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Sheppard, Madras Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Judge Advocate General, to be Assistant Judge Advocate General, vice Colonel Swinton-Skinner,—with effect from the 11th June 1890."

No. 392.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 639 dated 11th July 1890, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 639.—Lieutenant C. F. Almon, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class, with effect from the 3rd July 1890, to fill an existing vacancy."

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 393.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 29th June 1890 :—

No. 5 (Bombay) Native Mountain Battery.

Haváldár-Major Dalel Khan to be Jamádar vice Ghoni, dismissed the Service.

No. 394.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant H. Welman, S. C.

No. 395.—The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary W. H. Reed, Subordinate Medical Department, six months, medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 396.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the 15th July 1890 :—

5th Bombay Infantry.

Jamádar Ramcharan Singh to be Subhedár and Haváldár Tatia Pawse to be Jamádar (provisionally) vice Subhedár Hernak Shiunak, pensioned.

No. 397.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 1st July 1890, page 3635, is republished :—

"Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :

* * * *

Patrick Wilson Bannerman, Bombay. Dated 13th June 1890.

* * * "

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 398.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 659 dated 18th July 1890, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 659.—Captain A. L. Carroll, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class ;

Captain C. Wood, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class,—
with effect from the 7th July 1890 vice Captain C. E. Jervois, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, whose tenure of appointment has expired."

No. 399.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 674 dated 18th July 1890, is republished :—

"ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 674.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Color-Haváldár Jaimal Sing, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry on the 30th January 1890, at the defence of the Husain Zariba, Somaliland, on which occasion he displayed great bravery, and though severely wounded, remained at his post until obliged to quit it from loss of blood."

No. 400.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps*.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission :—

Lieutenant J. L. Lushington.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 56.—Under the provisions of Section 11 (2) of the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Bombay Act V of 1888), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Percy Seymour Vesey FitzGerald, acting Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Aden vice Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S.

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 4560.—Colonel C. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 31st July 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 4572.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant R. P. Colomb, Bombay Staff Corps, to act as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, until further orders.

No. 4597.—Lieutenant H. D. Merewether and Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident, Perim, on the 22nd June 1890, after office hours.

No. 4598.—Lieutenant C. Whyte, 17th Bombay Native Infantry, and Lieutenant H. D. Merewether respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident, Zaila, on the 24th June 1890, after office hours.

No. 4599.—Khán Bahádur Mancherji Rustamji Dholu, Registrar of the Court of the Political Resident, Aden, received charge of the office of Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, on the 21st June 1890, before office hours.

No. 4602.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 3214 dated the 21st May 1890, Mr. L. P. Walsh, C.I.E., was substantive *pro tem*. First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 1st to the 13th May 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 4603.—Khán Bahádur Mancherji Rastamji Dholu, Registrar of the Court of the Political Resident, Aden, acted as Sixth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 1st May to the 12th June 1890, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

No. 4604.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 3214 dated the 21st May 1890, Captain H. M. Abud acted as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, from the 1st to the 13th May 1890, both days inclusive, and from the 15th May to the 12th June 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 4605.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 3652 dated the 10th June 1890, Lieutenant C. Whyte, 17th Bombay Native Infantry, was in charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident, Zaila, with effect from the 15th May 1890.

No. 4606.—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald received charge of the office of Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden, on the 13th June 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, 18th July 1890.

No. 3862.—Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is allowed an extension for nine days of the privilege leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 2144, dated the 22nd April 1890.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 3878.—Lallu Chhagun, Kárkún in the Police Accounts Office at Ahmedabad, having been convicted of an offence under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and having been consequently dismissed from office, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1890.

No. 3912.—Under the provisions of Section 432 of the Civil Procedure Code His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Balwantrao Nagesh to prosecute or defend on behalf of His Highness the Mahārāja of Indore any suits that may arise concerning the estates in the districts of Poona and Sholapur, alleged to belong to His Highness the Mahārāja or his mother, or the Indore State.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 3939.—Messrs. Baburao Yeshwant Nerurkar and Vishwanath Narayan Chitre having ceased to act as Head Karkūns of tālukas Roha and Mahād respectively in the Kolāba District, the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred upon

Mr. Baburao Yeshwant Nerurkar, Government Notification No. 1795 dated the 1st April 1890.

Mr. Vishwanath Narayan Chitre, Government Notification No. 2320 dated the 30th April 1890.

them by the Government Notifications noted in the margin are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

1882, hereby withdrawn.

No. 3940.—Rāo Sāheb Dinanath Atmaram Dalvi assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Courts at Kāda and Karjat in the Ahmednagar District on the 9th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 3941.—A'zam Gangadhar Madhao, acting Head Karkūn of tāluka Chāndor in the district of Nāsik, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 3942.—Rāo Sāheb Ganesh Dadaji Deshmukh relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur in the Sholapur-Bijapur District on the 14th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 3943.—Messrs. J. D. S. FitzMaurice and M. B. Baker respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Nāsik on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 3944.—Rāo Sāheb Moreshwar Narayan Ovalekar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pen in the Thāna District on the 10th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 3945.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Māmlatdār's Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Balkrishna Pandurang, Mahālkari of petha Jhālod in the Panch Mahāls District, to exercise, within that petha, the powers of a Māmlatdār under the Māmlatdār's Courts Act.

No. 3947.—Mr. Krishnaji Abaji Karandikar is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Dāpoli in the Ratnāgiri District vice Mr. Waman Bapuji Kane, resigned.

No. 3948.—Under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following transfers have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Khāndesh District, with effect from the 1st instant:—

Mr. Narayan Pandurang, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon.

Mr. Yeshwant Balkrishna Deshmukh, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhadgaon, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1890.

No. 4984.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. McCallum, C. S., on his return from privilege leave, to be First Assistant Collector, Ratnāgiri.

Bombay Castle, 19th July 1890.

No. 5056.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfer and appointments are made in the Registration Department:—

(1) Mr. A'tmārām Vishvasrao, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Māhim in the Thāna District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Bassein in the same district.

(2) Mr. Vāsudev Govind, Karkūn in the Registry Office, Thāna, to act as Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Māhim in the same district.

(3) Mr. Wāman Vishnu, Karkūn in the Sub-Registry Office, Sālsētte, in the Thāna District, to act as Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Vāda in the Thāna District vice Mr. Rāmchandra A'tmārām appointed to act as Karkūn in the Registry Office, Thāna.

No. 5090.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. F. Silcock, C. S., on being relieved by Mr. G. Waddington, C. S., to do duty as First Assistant Collector, Nāsik.

No. 5092.—Mr. W. Doderet, C. S., First Assistant Collector, Nāsik, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st September 1890, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1890.

No. 5098.—Kāl Pātil Kond Pātil, Revenue and Police Pātil of mauze Lakshmapura, tāluka Vāda in the Thāna Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 43 of Act V of 1878, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 5099.—Sakin valad Baban, late Beat Guard in the Navāpur Range of the West Khāndesh Forest Division, having been convicted under Section 164 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 5114.—Mr. Ichharam Bhagwandas was appointed substantive *pro tem*. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector from 3rd March to 10th June 1890, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 5130.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Achyut Bháskár Desái, Rudragauda Chinvirgauda and Káshináth Náráyan Bhangaonkar to do duty respectively as Assistant to the Commissioner, S. D., Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S. D., and District Deputy Collector, Kolába, with effect from the 1st August 1890.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Achyut Bháskár Desái, on ceasing to hold the substantive appointment of Deputy Collector, to be substantive *pro tem*. Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, vice Mr. Phirozsha Pestonji.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 5154.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mámlatdár of Borsad, to act as Assistant to the Commissioner, N. D., during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. F. Carvalho or until further orders.

No. 5168.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registration Department:—

A'zam Dherumal valad Toláram, Special Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad in the Upper Sind Frontier District, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Kukar in the Shikárpur District.

A'zam Abdul Rahim Panjal, Special Sub-Registrar of Kukar in the Shikárpur District, to be Special Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

No. 5170.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Somnáth Bháji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sánand, on 15th and 16th June 1890.

Broach District.

Mr. Nandkisor Bhukhandás, officiating Sub-Registrar of A'mod, from 9th to 14th June 1890.

Panch Maháls District.

Mr. Motilál Chunilál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kátol, from 28th May to 2nd June 1890.

Mr. Hirálál Santokráam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Godhra, on 8th and 9th June 1890.

Kolába District.

Mr. Pándurang Náráyan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Alibág, from 5th to 7th June 1890.

Mr. Moreshtar Dinkar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Pen, from 14th April to 12th June 1890.

Khándesh District.

Mr. Pándurang Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Párola, from 1st May to 15th June 1890.

Násik District.

Mr. Rámchandra Amrit, officiating Sub-Registrar of Yeola, on 12th and 13th June 1890.

Belgaum District.

Mr. Achut Báláji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Gokák, on 18th and 19th June 1890.

Dhárwad District.

Mr. Rango Bhimráo, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ron, from 22nd to 26th May 1890.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatesh Bhimáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi, from 19th to 25th May 1890.

Hyderabad District.

Mr. Nebráji valad Vasunmal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Badin, from 23rd May to 1st June 1890.

Mr. Rijhumal valad Mulráam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Tando Alahyar, from 5th to 10th June 1890.

No. 5171.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following promotions, transfers and appointment are made in the Registration Department:—

(1) Mr. Dámodar Ganesh, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Jámner in the Khándesh District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

(2) Mr. Eknáth Krishna, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Yával in the Khándesh District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

(3) Mr. A'tmáram A'nant, Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Murbád in the Thána District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Dindori in the Násik District.

(4) Mr. Náráyan Manjunáth, Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Bádámi in the Bijápúr District, to be Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing to be in charge of the same office.

(5) Mr. Krishnáji Trimbak, Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Dindori in the Násik District, to be Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Nandurbár in the Khándesh District.

(6) Mr. Trimbak Sakháram, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Nandurbár in the Khándesh District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Murbád in the Thána District.

(7) Mr. Rámkrishna Balvant, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Vengurla in the Ratnágiri District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Devgad in the same district.

(8) Mr. Rámchandra Ramákánt, Kárkún in the Sub-Registry Office at Roha in the Kolába District, to be Probationary Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Vengurla in the Ratnágiri District.

No. 5175.—Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Deccan Revenue Survey, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

No. 5181.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Mules, Assistant Collector, Shikárpur, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Shikárpur, and District Registrar, Shikárpur, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Mayhew, or until further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1890.

No. 2837.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Rand, C. S., to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1889-90.

Bombay Castle, 18th July 1890.

No. 2851.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel William Henry Wilson to be a Member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vice Mr. Harold R. King, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 2890.—Assistant Surgeon T. H. Aquino is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons with effect from 9th July 1890.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 2915.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Sections II and III of the Lunatic Asylums Act XXXVI of 1858 Ráo Sáheb Narso Rámehandra Godbole to be a Visitor of the Lunatic Asylum, Poona.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 54.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Military Works Department is republished :—

"Simla, the 11th July 1890.

No. 658.—Captain J. Dallas, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Military Works Department."

No. 55.—The following promotions are made :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
<i>Khán Sáheb Manojkji Cowasji.</i>	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	30th December 1889.
<i>Ráo Sáheb Dadoba Suenaram.</i>	Do.	Do.	6th January 1890.
<i>Ráo Sáheb Nilkanth Govind.</i>	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	14th January 1890.

No. 56.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished :—

"Simla, the 18th July 1890.

No. 314.—Mr. W. A. Crisp, Accountant, 1st Grade, and temporary Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade."

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*
W. C. HUGHES,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to order the substitution of the following for Rule III, clause (b) on page 123 of the High Court's Civil Circulars :—

(b) that he can speak, read and write, with ease and correctness, one of the vernacular languages which are used in the District Courts of the Bombay Presidency, viz., Maráthi, Gujaráti and Kánarese, and also that he has passed the Matriculation or School Final Examination of the University of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th July 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and at Nadiád and of the Courts of Small Causes of Surat and Broach from the 20th October to the 9th November 1890, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 17th July 1890.

C. H. JOPP,
Acting Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

A'zam Madhuram Kavalram, Head Kárkún of táluks Mándvi in the Surat District, acted as Mámlatdár of that táluks from the 11th to 17th February 1890, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Ahmedabad, 18th July 1890.

The following promotions and appointments of Mámlatdars are made during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Gopalshankar Venishankar on Agency Audit duty, with effect from the 13th instant :—

Ráo Sáheb Wasudev Shivaji Nabar to be substantive *pro tem*. Third Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Ajubhai to be substantive *pro tem*. Fourth Grade Mámlatdár and to continue doing duty at Párdi.

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Gokaldas to be acting Mámlatdár and to do duty at A'mod.

Ahmedabad, 21st July 1890.

H. E. M. JAMES,
Commissioner, N. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Laxman Baji Pradhan, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Ratnágiri, is confirmed in his appointment.

Ráo Sáheb Keshav Narayan Joshi, Head Accountant, Dhárwár, was granted sick leave from 9th June to 9th July 1890, both days inclusive.

Mr. Balkrishna Balaji Sane, Deputy Accountant, acted as Head Accountant, Kolába, from 24th March to 23rd April 1890 (both days inclusive) during the absence on privilege leave for one month of Ráo Sáheb Dinkar Govind Kale.

Belgaum, 15th July 1890.

Chief Constable Mangesh Annaji is appointed to act as Inspector of Police in the Belgaum District vice Ráo Sáheb Alsingrao Narsing granted leave on medical certificate for two months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Belgaum, 20th July 1890.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 3744.—The appointment of Mr. K. A. Moos to be Distillery Inspector, Ratnágiri District, on Rs. 60, notified under this Office No. 3073 of the 23rd ultimo (*vide* page 627 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 3rd instant), is cancelled, and Mr. Narayenrao Vithal, Clerk in the office of the Collector of Surat and lately officiating as Distillery Inspector, Sankheda Mehvas, is appointed instead.

Poona, 17th July 1890.

No. 3774.—Mr. Phirozsha Pallonji, appointed under this Office Notification* No. 3073 of the 23rd June 1890 to be A'b'kári Inspector on Rs. 60 on probation for six months and to do duty in the Sátara District, is to be considered as holding that appointment substantive *pro tem.* only.

Poona, 18th July 1890.

No. 3818.—Mr. Vishnu Hari Kale, A'b'kári Inspector on Rs. 60, in charge of the Roha, Mángaon and Mahad Tálukas of the Kolába District, was granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days from 21st December 1889 to 19th January 1890, both days inclusive, and Mr. Ráoji Waman Thakre, Sub-Inspector on Rs. 30, in charge Roha Táluka, was appointed to act for him.

Poona, 19th July 1890.

J. K. SPENCE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'b'kári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 227.—Surgeon-Major J. W. Clarkson and Surgeon Milne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Registration District, on 17th July 1890, after office hours.

L.—211.

No. 228.—Mr. Rahmankhan Isabkhan, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Karáchi Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 12th to 26th June 1890 inclusive, and Mr. Jawharsing Lakhasing, Head Clerk of the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, was appointed to act for him.

No. 229.—Mr. Naro Janardan, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, N. D., was granted sick leave with effect from 10th June 1889 to 6th July 1890 inclusive, and Ramchandra Trimbuck, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chandvad Táluka, was appointed to perform the Inspector's *daftar* duties in addition to his own from 27th June to 22nd August 1889 inclusive.

No. 230.—Ramchandra Trimbuck, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chandvad Táluka, Násik Zilla, was appointed Acting Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, N. D., with effect from 23rd August 1889 to 6th July 1890 inclusive vice Mr. Naro Janardan on leave.

No. 231.—Wasudev Gangadhar was appointed Acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator from 23rd August to 16th October 1889, and Laxuman Balaji from 18th October 1889 to 9th July 1890 inclusive, vice Ramchandra Trimbuck, promoted.

No. 232.—The sick leave granted to Lalchand Vasanmal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notification No. 97, dated 7th May 1890, is extended to 23rd June 1890 inclusive.

No. 233.—Mahomed Yakub Haji Saleh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Párkar District, was granted privilege leave from 20th May to 6th July 1890 inclusive, and Thanwardas Kishenchand, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 234.—Laxumon Krishna, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karjat Táluka, Thána Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 26th May to 9th July 1890 inclusive, and Jairam Mahadev Ghag was appointed to act for him.

C. W. MACRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.
Bombay, 23rd July 1890.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector Alsingrao Narsing, of the Belgaum District Police, is granted leave for two months on medical certificate from such date as he may avail himself of it.

H. SCANNELL,
Acting Inspector-General of Police.
Poona, 16th July 1890.

BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Mr. Madhavlal Harilal Desai, acting Head Master, High School, Broach, has passed an examination in Maráthi according to the Higher Standard.

K. M. CHATFIELD,
Director of Public Instruction.
*Poona, Office of the Director of Public
Instruction, 16th July 1890.*