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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st July 1890.

No. 3905.—The following Circular framed by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 15, and is published for general information:—

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following rule made by the Government of India under Section 22 of Act V of 1876 and published at page 332 of the *Gazette of India* for 1889 and republished at page 544 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1889 be substituted for Circular No. 54 of the High Court's Criminal Circulars:

L.—212

54.—No boy shall be sent to a Reformatory School, if under ten years of age, for a less period than seven years; if over ten years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of eighteen years.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 3960.—The Governor in Council considering that, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the villages of Phondsir, Umbre and Eksai in the Málsiras Taluka, Sholápur District, it is expedient to direct the employment in the said villages of a Police force in excess of the ordinary force quartered in that part of the district, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, hereby to direct that an additional Police

force of the strength and cost mentioned below be employed in each of the said villages of Phondsiras, Umbre and Eksai for a period of one year, and that the cost thereof be defrayed by a local rate charged on the said villages :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable, 4th Class, at Rs. 11-10-0 ...	11	10	0
3 Constables, at Rs. 7-12-0 each ...	23	4	0
	34	14	0
Pension contribution at $\frac{1}{2}$ th of the above amount ...	2	14	6
European supervision, clothing, &c., at 12 per cent. ...	4	3	0
Hutting allowance ...	1	4	0
Total monthly cost ...	43	3	6
	× 12		
Total annual cost ...	518	10	0

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1890.

No. 4006.—Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the talukas of Bulsar, Chikhli and Pardi in the district of Surat are

constituted a sub-division of that district, and under Section 13 of the same Code, Mr. Sayad Nurudin, Magistrate of the First Class, is appointed to be the Magistrate in charge of that sub-division.

Under Section 37 of the same Code Mr. Sayad Nurudin, Magistrate of the First Class, is also invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code :—

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1890.

No. 4060.—Under the provisions of Section I of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, (Bombay Act IV of 1887) as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the following local area or such portions of it as may be more than three miles distant from any railway station-house :—

The town of Barvala, including the “parás” outside the town walls in the Dhandhuka Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1890.

No. 4105.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned convict, who has escaped from Port Blair, is still at large, and that a reward of Rs. 100 will be paid by this Government for information leading to the re-capture of the convict :—

Port Blair No.	Name of Prisoner.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Religion.	NATIVE OF WHAT PLACE.			Trade or Profession.	Personal Description.	Whether able to read and write, and what language.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Imprisonment.	By what Court sentenced.	AGE.		HEIGHT.		Date of Escape.	REMARKS.
					Town or Village.	Pargana or Taluka.	District and Province.								Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.		
8689 B.	Nagarjo.	Jeslo.	Bhil.	Hindu.	Bodham.	Mandvi.	Surat.	Labourer.	Well made, small ears, broad cheek-bones, head small, forehead high, eyes bright hazel, nose rather flat, complexion brown, 2 roundish scars on right shoulder blade, a fine scar 1 inch long and another $\frac{3}{4}$ inch and a round $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter on the nape of neck, a trident brand 5 inches above navel, a brand 2 inches $\times \frac{1}{4}$ inch across belly 2 inches above navel, a scar $\frac{3}{4}$ inch $\times \frac{1}{4}$ inch above right eyebrow, a tattoo mark on forehead between eyebrows, a fine cut $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long on the left part of head 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches above left eyebrow.	Nil.	Theft—Sections 380 and 75, Indian Penal Code.	5th June 1889.	Nine years.	Sessions Court, Surat.	35	11	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	23rd April 1890.	

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 1.—With reference to G. O. No. 442 of 1873, the following Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3510, dated 17th July 1890, is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

(FUNDS, SERVICE AND OTHER.)

No. 3510.

Simla, the 17th July 1890.

In accordance with the terms of G. G. O. No. 1315, dated the 28th December 1872, as republished in G. G. O. No. 560 dated the 23rd May 1873, the Governor-General in Council directs the publication of the following documents regarding the condition of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund as on the 31st March 1888 :

FINANCIAL (FUNDS.)

No. 4.

INDIA OFFICE,

*London, 15th May 1890.**To His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.*

MY LORD MARQUIS,—With reference to the Notification contained in G. G. O. No. 1315, dated 28th

Indian Military Service Family Pensions. Mr. Sutton's Report on Mr. Willis Browne's valuation as at the 31st March 1888.

December 1872, to the effect that valuations relating to the pensions provided under the Indian Service Family Pension Regulations would be made periodically, with a view to ascertain whether the rates of contribution payable by the subscribers are such as will supply the

pensions and no more, I forward herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, and for publication in the *Gazette of India* for the information of the subscribers, reports by Mr. W. Sutton F.I.A., the Actuary of the Registry of Friendly Societies, and by Mr. Willis Browne, of this Office relating to the valuation of these pensions as on the 31st March 1888.

2. The results obtained by Mr. Willis Browne in his valuation are satisfactory, showing, as they do, a surplus as at the 31st March 1888 of 62,345 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., which represents nearly 9 per cent. of the value of the liabilities as against 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. brought out in the previous valuation.

3. Mr. Browne has made a thorough investigation into the rates of mortality existing among the members and their wives and children, and he finds that the rates existing among the members are lower than those adopted in the original tables, and consequently are more favourable, so far as the safety of the Fund is concerned. In respect to the mortality rates existing among the wives and children of members, and to the marriage rates to which the daughters of officers are subject, Mr. Browne considers that, in general, they are somewhat unfavourable. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, Mr. Browne gives the following reasons for retaining the original tables for the purposes of the present valuation :

- (a) That the period over which the experience of the Fund extends, viz., 15 years, is very short when considered relatively to the number of lives exposed to risk, and to the limit of age over which the risk is spread.
- (b) That the low rates obtaining among the wives and children counteract to some extent those obtaining among the officers.
- (c) That General Hannyngrton intentionally based his calculations on rates which he considered would cover any risk that might be incurred by any serious outbreak of war.
- (d) That the fixed contributions for children are insufficient.

4. Mr. Sutton considers that the course adopted by Mr. Browne in retaining the original tables for the purposes of the present valuation is a proper one. In these circumstances the use of the original tables has received my approval in Council.

5. With respect to the charge for expenses of management, the difficulty of arriving at any conclusion as to the actual cost of management is very great, but I am disposed to think that 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total annual receipts and disbursements in India may be taken as the annual charge in India as proposed by Mr. Browne.

6. The question of the mode of distributing the surplus as at the 31st March 1888 has received my careful consideration in Council.

The surplus brought out in the last valuation as at the 31st March 1888 was employed in lessening the fall in the value of the rupee on the contributions of the subscribers in India, and with making at adjusted sterling rates have been converted into Indian currency up to the present date at an exchange rate of 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The original sterling rates have remained unaltered, and it follows that, by this

8. The number of retired subscribers has hitherto been comparatively small, but it is clear that in the course of time a large body of members will have retired from the Service, and, as stated by Mr. Sutton, it may reasonably be contended that any appropriation of surplus by way of reduction of subscriptions should apply to all subscriptions, and not merely to that portion payable in India.

9. Whilst admitting the general principle that a surplus should be applied in the reduction of all subscriptions, Mr. Sutton would exclude from participating in a surplus subscribers who retire from the Service before they attain the age of 50, on the ground that, as retired members pay only half rates of subscription, retirements before that age involve a loss to the Fund.

10. It is true, as pointed out by Mr. Sutton, that in the construction of the original scales of contribution it was assumed that the full rate of subscription would be payable up to the age of 50, and that, as a class, officers who retire early may entail some loss on the Fund, but on the other hand such loss may be counterbalanced by the gain arising from the overpayments of subscribers who remain in the Service beyond that age.

11. It must also be borne in mind that the fraternal element formed an important part of this scheme, and having reference to this fact, and to the difficulty of distinguishing between the claims of members to a share of surplus assets in a body of subscribers entering and passing through and out of the Indian Service on similar conditions, whether as regards recent entrants or early retirements, I have decided that all subscribers shall share alike in any reduction in the rate of contributions allowed as the result of a surplus.

12. The question then arises whether it is desirable to continue the practice of disposing of a surplus by allowing the Indian contributions to be determined by the conversion of the sterling rates of contribution at a favourable rate of exchange, or whether the original sterling rates should be reduced, and the subscribers in India required to pay the exact equivalent of the reduced rates at the official rate of exchange.

13. The proposal made by Mr. Sutton in his report dated 18th January 1881, that the Indian contributions should be adjusted year by year, so that they should be always equivalent to the fixed contributions in English currency which are assumed to be sufficient to provide the benefits, was not adopted at the time, on the ground, as stated in paragraph 10 of Financial (Funds) Despatch to the Government of India dated 17th February 1881, No. 2, that it would be inconvenient to the officers of the Pay Department in India.

14. The Government of India likewise stated in their Financial Despatch dated 15th October 1883, that 'to have rates varying every year would be extremely troublesome, both to Government and the subscribers.' It is, however, objectionable in principle that subscribers in India should be contributing to the Fund rates of subscription which are not the equivalent of the sterling sums required to provide the pensions and no more, and I shall therefore be glad if your Excellency's Government will reconsider the subject, with a view if possible to the adoption of Mr. Sutton's proposal in future years.

15. Tables showing the sterling rates of contribution converted into Indian currency at varying rates of exchange have been prepared by Mr. Willis Browne, and are forwarded herewith. Copies of these tables might be supplied to the various pay offices in India and, if necessary, to the subscribers, and the contributions for each year could be ascertained by reference to the tables at the date of the announcement of the rate of exchange fixed each year for the purpose of regulating transactions with the Imperial exchequer.

16. In accordance with the principles proposed by Mr. Sutton in 1881, that the fixed contributions in sterling should be taken as the standard and the rupee contributions so adjusted as to secure the payment by the subscribers in India of the equivalent of the sterling rates, the suggestion of Mr. Willis Browne, in which Mr. Sutton concurs, that the rupee rates should henceforth be expunged from the rules and that the sterling rates of contribution and pension only should be given, has been adopted.

17. Mr. Sutton shows that the surplus as on 31st March 1888 would admit of a reduction of the sterling contributions by $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., assuming the market rate of exchange for the *pro forma* account to be 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and he recommends that the conversion of the original sterling rates into rupees to determine the Indian contributions be continued until the next valuation at 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., which is tantamount to a reduction of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the original rates. Mr. Sutton also recommends that a reduction of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. should be allowed to officers paying their contributions in sterling with effect from the 31st March 1890.

18. The immediate adoption of Mr. Sutton's original proposal, that the rupee contributions should be the equivalent of the sterling rates at the official rate of exchange fixed annually, would be to cause an increase to those contributions in India. Moreover, Mr. Sutton proposes to treat the present reduction as temporary, to be in force until the next valuation only, and not as a permanent alteration in the original sterling rates.

19. In these circumstances I authorise you to notify to the subscribers that the original sterling rates will be converted into Indian currency until further orders at the rate now in force, *viz.*, 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per rupee, so that no alteration will for the present be made in the rupee payments. It must, however, be understood that the effect of allowing the value of the rupee to be taken at 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. is equivalent to a temporary reduction of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the original sterling rates of contribution, which the subscribers may, if not called on at any time to pay in India at the official rate of exchange. A similar reduction of $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the sterling rates of contribution will be allowed to all subscribers whose payment in sterling in this country, with effect from the beginning of the month after the publication of the *ARNER*, in the *Gazette of India*,
 ary to Government.

20. A copy of the Regulations showing the original sterling rates and the temporary reduction of 16½ per cent., and also the several alterations which have received my approval in Council, are herewith annexed, for the information of your Excellency's Government.

I have, &c.,
CROSS.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

Valuation of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.

This being the third quinquennial valuation, I have, in accordance with the suggestion made by Mr. Sutton in his Report on the last valuation, very carefully examined into the rates of mortality existing among the members, and their wives and children, for the past fifteen years, as compared with those adopted by the late General Hannington for the construction of the tables on which that officer founded the scheme. This has been done not so much with a view of accepting the results thereby obtained, as with the object of ascertaining whether they exhibit any radical deviations in an adverse direction from the original rates. On a small body of persons, fifteen years' experience is hardly sufficient to warrant the rejection of the original tables founded on a wider experience, more especially when it is borne in mind that the Fund being mostly composed of members who entered at a comparatively young age, the data cannot be depended upon much beyond the age of forty.

The results obtained, however, in respect of the officers and their wives are the reverse of unsatisfactory so far as the safety of the Fund is concerned. They indicate that the late General Hannington, in the preparation of his Tables, took especial care to guard against all elements of uncertainty, and to give to the Fund the benefit of any doubt that might be found to exist.

Mortality Experience of Officers, 1873—87.

In the fifteen years the total number of officers entered at all ages was 2,235, and the number of subscribers at 31st December 1887, 1,937. The total number under observation was 19,765, and the number exposed to risk 18,611, the number of withdrawals and deaths being respectively 73 and 223.

A Life Table having been constructed on the above data, I find that the rates of mortality compare very favourably with those assumed in the original tables. On comparing them with the mortality rates based on the experience of Life Assurance Companies collected by the Institute of Actuaries, I find that at the beginning of an officer's service in India, or at the age of twenty-one, he is subject to a mortality rate nearly three times as great as that of assured lives in England, and that this excessive rate gradually decreases until, at the age of thirty-eight, or after seventeen years of service, up to the age of forty-nine, he is subject to a rate even lower than that obtaining in this country. After the age of forty-nine the mortality rapidly increases, but the number exposed to risk after this point is so small that the results cannot be depended upon. The above bears out in some degree the theory that the lives of officers who have survived the first few years of their service are selected lives, the officers with bad or indifferent lives dying in the earlier period of their service.

Mortality Experience of the Wives of Officers, 1873—87.

In the fifteen years the total number entered at all ages was 1,130, and the number living at the 31st December 1887, 1,000. The total number under observation was 9,616 and the number exposed to risk 9,037, the number of withdrawals and deaths being respectively 27 and 98.

A Life Table based on the above data shows that the mortality rates now obtaining are higher than those assumed in the tables up to the age of twenty-six, and considerably lower between the ages of twenty-six and forty-six, after which they again rise above the assumed rates. It may be remarked, however, that the numbers exposed to risk between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two, and from the age of thirty-nine and upwards, are too small to admit of any reliable rate being based upon them. The assumption of higher rates than those actually ruling among the wives of officers has the effect of under-estimating the value of the officer's subscriptions and also of under-estimating the value of the wife's pension. The former may in some degree be considered as a set-off to the latter, and the latter as a set-off to the over-estimate of the value of the wife's contingent pension due to the assumption of a higher rate of mortality ruling among officers than is actually the case.

On the whole the rates of mortality shown to exist among the wives of officers compare somewhat unfavourably with those assumed in the tables.

Mortality Experience, Married Officers only, 1873—87.

It may be contended, and not without some reason, that the calculations in respect to married officers should be based on the mortality rates existing among married men only. This entails the construction of a Life Table on the supposition that an officer first makes his entry at the date of his marriage or at the date of his becoming a subscriber as a married man. It is obvious that such an assumption is perfectly fair when it is borne in mind that an officer brings no liability on the Fund, either present or contingent, until the date of his marriage, from which time he is assessed at rates so adjusted as to fully meet his contingent liabilities, the subscriptions previously paid by him as a bachelor being in no way taken into account in making that adjustment.

The total number entered at all ages was 1,108, and the number of subscribers, at 31st December 1887, 968. The total number under observation was 9,543, and the number exposed to risk 8,975, the number of withdrawals and deaths being respectively 27 and 113.

A Life Table constructed on the above data shows that the rates of mortality obtaining among married members only are in excess of those obtaining among the married and unmarried together, but that they are nevertheless more favourable than those assumed in the original tables, except after the age of fifty-three, when the experience is so small that it may be discarded. I gather nothing very definite from such a comparison, except perhaps that it may incline me to lean rather more towards the original tables.

Mortality Experience of the Daughters of Officers, 1873—87.

The total number entered at all ages was 1,256, and the number living at 31st December 1887, 1,073. The total number under observation was 9,069, and the number exposed to risk 8,963, the number of deaths and withdrawals by marriage and otherwise being respectively 147 and 36.

The results obtained on the experience of the Fund are very extraordinary, and are directly at variance with any other mortality experience which to my knowledge has ever been collected. At every age the rate is less than half that given in the English Life Table, and in most cases less than a third. After the age of twelve, where the mortality rates of the English Table begin to rise, up to the age of twenty-nine, the experience of the Fund shows that death ceases entirely. A continuation of these rates in the future is practically impossible, and there is no doubt that the result is one of those rare instances which can happen only when the period of observation is short, and the number of lives exposed to risk relatively insufficient. Under the circumstances, and considering the favourable results obtained in respect to the rates of mortality ruling among the officers, I think it desirable to retain the tables at present in use for yet a further period.

Marriage Experience of the Daughters of Officers, 1873—87.

Mr. Sutton, in his report, dated 5th February 1884, states: 'I may observe that Mr. Willis Browne has, in this valuation, used a somewhat lower marriage rate in the case of daughters than that upon which the original tables were based. The principle of this alteration is certainly one which I approve, and the investigation I have recommended to be made in 1888 will, in all probability, serve to show the necessity of this and other similar alterations.' The experience of the Fund in this respect is of the most limited character, the total number who became subject to marriage during the fifteen years being only 673. The results, therefore, should certainly not be relied upon, so far as they may be considered as representing the rates which may hereafter rule. They tend to show, however, that Mr. Sutton's remarks were justified, and that the reduction of the marriage rates, which was determined upon in 1883, was a step in the right direction. I give below the results for what they are worth. They are adjusted and are placed side by side with those used in my last valuation:

Age.	Marriage Rates, Fund Experience, 1873—87.	Marriage Rates as in Valuation of 1883.
15	·0069	·0153
16	·0111	·0449
17	·0154	·0655
18	·0199	·0788
19	·0323	·0861
20	·0458	·0887
21	·0610	·0854
22	·0630	·0813
23	·0652	·0776
24	·0674	·0771
25	·0685	·0665
26	·0696	·0610
27	·0660	·0558
28	·0651	·0509
29	·0561	·0463

Mortality Experience of the Sons of Officers, 1873—87.

The total number entered at all ages was 1,327, and the number living and on the books at the 31st December 1887, 1,043. The total number under observation was 9,901, and the number exposed to risk 9,776, the number of deaths and withdrawals being respectively 194 and 25.

As in the other cases the rates deduced from the experience of the past fifteen years are lower than those adopted in the tables.

In respect to fatherless sons the assumption of a higher rate of mortality than actually existing has the effect of undervaluing the pensions. These pensions cease at the age of twenty-one, and, assuming the existing data to hold good in the future, which, however, I am not willing to admit, the extent to which

they are undervalued will be seen from the following comparison between the values of the temporary annuities, constructed respectively on the Life Table at present in use and the one based on the experience of the past fifteen years :

VALUES OF TEMPORARY ANNUITIES.

Age.	On the original Life Table.	On the Life Table based on Experience, 1873—87.
0	9.526	11.120
1	10.901	12.100
2	11.175	11.860
3	11.107	11.570
4	10.891	11.230
5	10.587	10.840
6	10.216	10.420
7	9.792	9.961
8	9.328	9.462
9	8.849	8.929
10	8.280	8.360
11	7.701	7.764
12	7.088	7.133
13	6.443	6.479
14	5.765	5.793
15	5.054	5.076
16	4.308	4.327
17	3.528	3.542
18	2.710	2.720
19	1.851	1.857
20	0.949	0.951

In respect to sons with fathers living, the assumption of a higher rate of mortality than that actually existing has the same effect as in the case of fatherless sons in regard to the valuation of the contingent pensions; but, as a set-off, it has also the effect of undervaluing the joint life annuities on which are regulated the subscriptions payable by officers during the period of joint life between father and son. The extent of the undervaluation on the one side and on the other varies in much the same proportion, as will be seen from the following comparative statements :

VALUES OF TEMPORARY JOINT LIFE ANNUITIES.

Age.	On the original Data.	On Experience, 1873—87.
0	7.579	8.802
1	8.720	9.652
2	8.997	9.526
3	9.010	9.365
4	8.904	9.164
5	8.728	8.931
6	8.498	8.664
7	8.221	8.356
8	7.906	8.014
9	7.575	7.640
10	7.162	7.229
11	6.733	6.787
12	6.267	6.307
13	5.764	5.796
14	5.221	5.246
15	4.634	4.654
16	4.000	4.018
17	3.317	3.330
18	2.578	2.588
19	1.783	1.789
20	0.925	0.928

VALUES OF REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES (TEMPORARY).

Age.	On the original Data.	On Experience, 1873-87.
0	1.947	2.318
1	2.181	2.448
2	2.178	2.334
3	2.097	2.205
4	1.987	2.066
5	1.859	1.909
6	1.718	1.756
7	1.571	1.605
8	1.422	1.448
9	1.274	1.289
10	1.118	1.131
11	0.968	0.977
12	0.821	0.826
13	0.679	0.683
14	0.544	0.547
15	0.420	0.422
16	0.308	0.309
17	0.211	0.212
18	0.132	0.132
19	0.068	0.068
20	0.024	0.023

UNDER VALUATION, PER CENT.

Age of Son.	Subscription.	Contingent Pension.
0	13.9	16.0
1	9.7	10.9
2	5.6	6.7
3	3.8	4.9
4	2.8	3.8
5	2.3	2.6
6	1.9	2.2
7	1.6	2.1
8	1.3	1.8
9	0.9	1.2
10	0.9	1.1
11	0.8	0.9
12	0.6	0.6
13	0.6	0.6
14	0.5	0.5
15	0.4	0.5
16	0.4	0.3
17	0.4	0.5
18	0.4	0.0
19	0.3	0.0
20	0.3	-4.3

It must not, however, be forgotten that these pensions are only in part provided by the parents, the remainder being made good by the subscriptions of unmarried officers. It becomes necessary, therefore, in order to fully meet the increased value of the pensions, that the latter subscriptions, which are termed the 'rate in aid,' should in like manner increase in value. But this 'rate in aid' is not represented by a present value. It is a varying sum from year to year, dependent upon the proportion of unmarried officers to the number of children, and not upon life contingencies. Its subject is fully discussed hereinafter. Hence it follows that, if the results of the experience of the Fund for the past fifteen years, in respect to sons, were to hold good in the future, the retention of the original tables would have the effect in the valuation of underestimating the value of the pensions, and also of the subscriptions, but, in respect to the latter, in a slightly less degree. I do not think these circumstances warrant any alteration in the original tables at the present time.

Reviewing generally the foregoing, I think it desirable, under all the circumstances, to retain the original tables for the purposes of the valuation now in hand.

My reasons are—

Firstly.—That the period over which the experience of the Fund extends, viz., 15 years, is too short, when considered relatively to the number of lives exposed to risk and to the limit of age over which the risk is spread.

Secondly.—That the low rates obtaining among the wives and children counteract to some extent those obtaining among the officers.

Thirdly.—That, although the results show that the rates of mortality among the officers are lower than those adopted in the tables, that fact was foreseen by General Hannington, and he so intended it, in order that provision might be fully made against any serious outbreak of war.

Lastly.—That the fixed contributions for children, including the aid afforded by the subscriptions of bachelors, are not sufficient to provide for their pensions. In respect to daughters, but 82 per cent. of the liabilities are provided, and but 78½ per cent. in respect to sons.

Before proceeding with the valuation, I would desire to make one or two observations in reference to the printed rules of the Fund, upon which, of course, is based the *modus operandi* of the valuation itself.

In the rules in question the contributions are stated in sterling and in rupees. This, I understand, has been done more for the sake of convenience than for any other reason. The specification of the rates in the two currencies would seem to me to imply that the sterling and the rupee rates are equivalent, whereas, in fact, the latter are merely conversions of the former at a favourable rate of exchange, fixed for a temporary period only. In the year 1881 all contributions were fixed in sterling. The reason for so doing was explained in the Financial (Funds) Despatch to India, No. 2 of 1881, which was based on Mr. Sutton's report dated 18th January of the same year. In that report Mr. Sutton remarked upon the fact that the contributions were originally fixed in rupees at a given rate of exchange to meet certain fixed sterling benefits, and he proceeded to point out that, as the marketable value of the rupee was variable, the intentions of the originator of the scheme in this respect would consequently be frustrated. He therefore proposed that the rupee contributions should be reconverted into sterling at the original rates, thereby ensuring an equation between the value of the benefits and that of the contributions; and he further proposed that all payments in India should be made at the marketable value of the rupee, or at such rates as might from time to time be determined upon so as to ensure the Fund Account against any loss by exchange. These proposals were sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and the full sterling rates of contribution were furnished to the Government of India in the Despatch above alluded to. I am not unaware that the Government of India, in publishing the regulations of the Fund, mentioned the fact that the contributions were liable to alteration in respect to exchange or otherwise, and that, in the regulations themselves, there is a proviso to the effect that the contributions, &c., are prescribed 'for the present;' but, as every item has been paid in sterling, I would suggest that the rupee rates be expunged, and that the sterling rates only, as given in the Despatch No. 2 of 1881, be retained, but with fractions cleared in respect to donations. I do not think that the adoption of this proposal would entail any very serious inconvenience in India, as, at each quinquennial valuation, when the temporary rate of exchange is fixed, the conversion of the sterling contributions at that rate might be forwarded to India as an accompaniment to the Actuary's report.

I would also observe that the pensions, as well as the contributions, are stated in rupees at an exchange of 1s. 11½., and a note is inserted to the effect that annuitants in India must draw their pensions in Indian currency. The application of this rule would result in a gain to the Fund at the cost of the pensioner. When the constitution of the Fund is considered, it seems rather hard to force annuitants to accept their pensions in Indian currency, which, at the present value of the rupee, viz., 1s. 4½., would be less than three-fourths of the prescribed sterling rates, and which are met in full by the contributions of the officers. I would therefore suggest that the pensions also should be stated in sterling only, and that annuitants residing in India should be allowed to receive the same either in this country in sterling, or in India at the official rate for the year. It is argued, I am well aware, that it is very undesirable that the amount of the pension of a widow should vary from year to year, and that this is the reason for its being fixed in rupees. The soundness of this argument must be admitted, but it is to be presumed that a widow would rather that her pension should vary slightly from year to year than that it should be fixed at a rate which, in all probability, would always be short of the minimum amount to which she would be entitled were she allowed to receive her pension at the official rate. The contributions of the officers are such as to provide for the full amount of the pension in sterling. It seems rather hard, therefore, that a widow, who may find it convenient to reside in India, should not be allowed to draw her pension in full, as provided by her late husband.

In Table VI of the Rules there is a note, which reads as under:

'The Europe rates of subscription are payable after retirement and during furlough, and whenever full Indian pay is not received.'

The latter portion of this note seems a contradiction to Article 27, under which an officer on half pay must subscribe at full rates for full benefits, and can only subscribe at lower rates conditionally on the benefits being reduced. I would therefore suggest the elimination of the words 'and whenever full Indian pay is not received.'

Under Article 17 officers are permitted to exempt themselves from contributions after retirement by subscribing during service at increased rates to be determined by the tables appended to General Hannyngton's Report. I may state that, for the purposes of valuation, these tables are adjusted on the assumption of an average age at retirement. This assumption holds good for valuation purposes, and is on the safe side when dealing with the members as a body, but, when applied to an individual, it must invariably prove incorrect. By way of explanation let me assume a case. Take an officer of the age of thirty, who elects to pay an additional subscription during service in order to be exempt from retired subscription. Suppose that officer be retired in a year's time at the age of thirty-one. What happens then? It will at once be perceived that, as the additional subscription is calculated under the assumption that it will continue until the age of forty-nine, and that the loss of retired subscription will not commence until that age be attained, the addition must indeed be very small. This small additional subscription, then, would be paid for one year only, and the loss of retired subscription would commence immediately afterwards. Consequently the Fund would sustain a considerable loss, as will be seen from the following figures:

The total value at age thirty of retired subscriptions in Class IV to commence at average age (49) = 21.247l. £ s. d.

This value (21.247l.) is equivalent to an annual payment during active service (according to the tables) of 2l. 6s. 4d.

Consequently at the age of thirty-one the Fund would have received one payment, viz. 2 6 4

When the officer would retire and become exempt from all further payments. Had he not commuted, the value at age thirty-one of his retired subscriptions would have been 131 1 3

Consequently the Fund loses a sum of 128 14 11

It may be said that the Actuary is not bound to accept the age of forty-nine, and that he might adjust the tables so as to assume any age he might consider applicable to the particular case. This is quite true, but what better could an Actuary do, in assuming an age, than to assume an average?

I used the expression 'when applied to an individual,' and I may justify that expression by explaining that but one officer has availed himself of Article 17 since the constitution of the Fund, fifteen years ago. In addition to the above reasons against the Article, its retention, if availed of by many subscribers, would not only cause a loss to the Fund, but would be the means of bringing into future valuations intricacies of the utmost difficulty to surmount, thereby considerably depreciating their value; and I may add that, in a Fund of such magnitude, simplicity is an element not only desirable but essential. I accordingly suggest that Article 17 be rescinded.

Under Article 18 an officer 'may at any time commute his future payments into a single payment.' Here again it is almost a certainty that the calculations for finding the value of the further payments of an individual officer will prove incorrect. We cannot possibly tell when the officer will retire, nor in what class he will be subscribing at the date of retirement. For this reason, and as only one officer has availed himself of the Article, I would suggest that it be altered so as to read as under:—'An officer may, at the date of retirement or at any subsequent period, commute his future payments into a single payment, the amount of such payment being regulated by the tables appended to General Hannyngton's Report, dated London, 7th June 1870, or by any other tables that may be hereafter substituted by the Secretary of State for India in Council.'

Under Article 27 married officers placed on half pay may withdraw from the Fund, receiving back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership; but, on their return to full pay, they must rejoin and pay the subscription of their rank, and also such donation as the circumstances of the case may demand. It seems to me that the object of the Fund is temporarily frustrated by this Article. The object being to provide pensions for the widows and children of officers, I cannot understand why, during the period of half pay, that is, during the time an officer is ill, and consequently subject to a greater risk of death, the widow and children should be deprived of the privileges of the Fund. There is good reason for allowing an officer to subscribe at reduced rates, but it is difficult to understand why an officer on half pay and in ill health, any more than an officer on full pay and in good health, should be allowed to risk his wife's contingent pension and those of his children. Then, under the same Article, unmarried officers on half pay may withdraw from the Fund, but, on reverting to full pay, they are required to rejoin.

To force officers to belong to a Fund, and then, when on half pay, to give them the option of withdrawing, and again, on reverting to full pay, to force them to rejoin, appears to me to be a proceeding of doubtful expediency. I would, therefore, suggest that Article 27 should be revised so as to read as follows:

'A married officer on half pay may continue to subscribe at Indian rates for benefits or at half the rates appertaining to his class for half benefits in respect to his wife's contingent pension, but full rates for children must be continued throughout, and full benefits thereby secured. In the event of his return to full pay he will revert to full rates and benefits. An unmarried officer must continue to subscribe at the Europe rate of subscription.'

In respect to Articles 9 and 12, I have suggested certain alterations at a more advanced stage of this Report in connection with the subject of promotion. A copy of the rules and regulations with proposed alterations is attached herewith.

I have made bold to anticipate the Secretary of State's sanction to the various proposals contained in the foregoing paragraphs, both in respect to the Life Tables and to the suggested alterations in the rules and regulations of the Fund. I have consequently made the valuation in accordance therewith. It has proved a long and tedious work, fraught with many difficulties, but the results obtained are matter for much congratulation.

PROMOTIONS.

Staff Corps Officers.

A very important subject to be considered in connection with the valuation is that of promotions. Certain average ages on promotion from class to class were assumed in the construction of the scheme, and the additional contributions were fixed for those ages at rates calculated to meet the additional contingent liabilities thereby brought on to the Fund. If, therefore, it has been found by experience that the assumed averages are incorrect, it becomes necessary to examine into the rates of contribution with a view of ascertaining whether they are such as to answer their proper purpose under the altered circumstances. Of course we cannot expect a constant average, and it would seem that the late General Hannington, in fixing the contributions, very wisely left a slight margin, evidently with the intention of providing against the effect of this varying element. That officer assumed the following ages on promotion:

					Age.
To Class IV...	...	...	...	...	30
" III...	...	...	...	...	38
" II...	...	...	...	...	44
" I...	...	...	...	...	49

The experience of the Fund, however, in respect to the Staff Corps shows that the ages on promotion during the last fifteen years have averaged as under:

					Age.
To Class IV...	...	...	...	...	31
" III...	...	...	...	...	39
" II...	...	...	...	...	45
" I...	...	...	...	...	54

I find, on investigation, that the financial effect of these differences between the actual and assumed ages is very immaterial, but, as regards Class I, there are special circumstances to be noted. The average age, viz., 54, which was taken from the experience of the Fund, is hardly to be depended upon, as there were only 9 officers in Class I, and it would appear that the average in future will be considerably in excess of 54. There are three classes of Staff Corps officers who pass into Class I, viz., officers who attain to Colonel's allowances after 38 years' service, officers who may attain to Colonel's allowances by vacancy on a fixed establishment, and officers who can never attain to them. But all officers have the option of subscribing in Class I after five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. In the case of officers who attain to Colonel's allowances after 38 years' service, we may anticipate that the completion of that period of service will be reached between the ages of 55 and 63. In respect to those officers who attain to Colonel's allowances by vacancy, *i. e.*, officers who entered the Staff Corps between 12th September 1866 and 1st July 1881, it is uncertain at what age they may attain to those allowances.

The Military Secretary states that there is really no limit, and he furnishes me with an example, from which it appears that the particular officers referred to therein cannot succeed to Colonel's allowances before the age of 72. Then, in respect to officers who entered the Staff Corps after 1st July 1881, the only way by which they can become subscribers in Class I is by availing themselves of Article 9, which gives them the option of doing so on completing five years as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel. This Article, however, as it reads at present, is open to objection. The words 'an officer who has completed five years, &c., &c.' would seem to imply that he has the option of transfer at any subsequent period. Consequently an officer might elect to subscribe in Class I on his death bed, the Fund thereby losing all subscriptions to meet the additional pension. I think, therefore, the words 'who has completed' should be struck out, and the words 'at the time of completing' substituted. At the end of the Article might be added these words, 'Also at any subsequent period during active service on production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.'

Now in every case where an officer is transferred to Class I after the age of 56, a loss to the Fund is incurred, as will be seen from the following statement :

Age on Promotion to Class I.	Value of additional Contributions.	Value of additional Pensions.	Loss to the Fund.
	£	£	£
57	120.3	123.5	3
58	119.0	125.2	6
59	117.7	126.9	9
60	115.2	128.7	13½
61	115.0	130.4	15½
62	113.7	132.0	19½
63	112.4	133.5	21
64	111.1	134.7	23½
65	109.7	135.8	26
66	108.4	136.6	28
67	107.1	137.2	30
68	105.8	137.5	31½
69	104.5	137.6	33
70	103.2	137.3	34

and so on.

I would, therefore, suggest that for every year of age after 56, 3½. be added to the promotion donation of 72½., and that Table III of the Rules and Regulations be altered accordingly.

Medical Officers (European).

On the experience of the Fund, I find that the average age of European medical officers, on entering the Service, is 24 years, that is, one year less than the age assumed in the original scheme. At the age of 24 the values of the contributions and benefits in Class V are such as to leave a small margin in favour of the Fund.

The average age on promotion to Class IV I find to be the same as that assumed in the calculations.

The average age on promotion to Class III is 36, or two years less than that assumed. In this case also a margin is left in favour of the Fund.

The average age on promotion to Class II is the same as that assumed in the original calculations.

Medical officers are not promoted to Class I, except in the case of Surgeons-General. At present there are no officers holding that rank on the books of the Fund. There may hereafter be three such officers.

Medical Officers (Native).

The average age of Native medical officers on entering the Service I find to be 25, which is the age assumed in the original calculations.

The average age on promotion to Class IV is 31, or one year over over the assumed age. The values at age 31 of the additional contributions and benefits on promotion to Class IV are such as to leave a margin in favour of the fund.

The average age on promotion to Class III is 37, or one year under the assumed age. In this case also there is a small margin in favour of the Fund.

At present there are no Native officers in Class II, but the above results are indicative of future promotions being made to that class at a somewhat earlier age than that assumed in the calculations. A margin in favour of the Fund will be thereby effected.

Clerical Officers.

Officers of the Ecclesiastical Department join the Fund in Class IV, and the average age at the time of joining I find to be 30, which is the same as that assumed in the calculations for promotion to that class.

The average age on promotion to Class III is 39, or one year in advance of the assumed age. The values of the additional contributions and benefits at age 39 on promotion to Class III are such as to leave a small margin in favour of the Fund.

Clerical officers are not promoted to Class II except in the case of Archdeacons. At present there are only two officers holding that rank on the books of the Fund. There may hereafter be four when vacancies occur.

The results of this investigation, in respect to the various age averages, are, on the whole, very satisfactory. The object I had in view in making the investigation was to ascertain whether the averages

assumed in the original scheme were sufficiently correct to answer the purposes for which they were intended. All the donations and subscriptions were calculated upon these average ages, and fixed at such rates as would equal in value the value of the pensions calculated upon the same ages. But it must not be supposed that, in my quinquennial valuations, I assume any average age on promotion from class to class. On the contrary, in respect to each individual subscriber, I estimate the exact age at which he will be transferred to the several classes, and this depends of course upon the age at which he may have entered the Service, or upon the period of leave taken on half pay. I will take as a sample case Register No. 1013. This officer is in Class IV. The ages assumed in the tables for promotion to Classes III and II are respectively 38 and 44, but the officer in question will, in the ordinary course of events, be promoted to those classes at the respective ages of 45 and 51. In the valuation the values of the additional contributions and benefits have been calculated on these ages, and not on those assumed for the purpose of fixing the rates, and the same method has been pursued in all other cases. It follows therefore that in this respect, whatever be the result of the valuation, surplus or deficit, it is real, and not one founded on assumptions.

RATE IN AID.

The term 'rate in aid' is intended to signify the annual allotted share to each existing child out of the amount subscribed by bachelor members, so that, in fixing the subscription of a married member for each of his children, a reduction is made to the extent of that share. With a view to ascertain the 'rate in aid' for the purposes of a valuation, it is desirable for the moment to put aside the question of exchange. All subscriptions, including those of bachelors, are fixed in sterling money. The amount received in any half year from unmarried members, if divided among the existing children, gives of course the 'rate in aid' for that half year. But as the 'rate in aid' is fixed with a view of its continuance for a period of five years, due allowance must be made for the varying proportion of married men to bachelors, and for the varying number of existing children. With respect to the proportion of married and single members, there were in—

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Married	685	739	779
Single	733	799	841
Excess single ...	48 or 7 per cent.	60 or 8 per cent.	62 or 8 per cent.
	1886.	1887.	1888.
Married	835	900	949
Single	888	983	1,115
Excess single ...	53 or 6 per cent.	83 or 9 per cent.	166 or 17 per cent.

With a view to safety, it is assumed that in future the number of married and single members will be equal.

In 1883 the number of married subscribers was 685, and the number of children 1,416, *i.e.*, an average of about two children to each father.

In 1884 the number of married subscribers was 739, and the number of children 1,541, which gives an average of slightly over two.

In 1885 there were 799 married members and 1,678 children, which gives an average of slightly over two.

In 1886 there were 835 married members and 1,797 children, which gives an average of slightly over two.

In 1887 there were 900 married members and 1,925 children, which gives an average of slightly over two.

In 1888 there were 949 married members and 2,037 children, which gives an average of slightly over two.

It is considered prudent, however, to assume an average of two and a half children to each father.

The conclusions arrived at, therefore, are—

That the unmarried members as a body will remain in much the same position in respect to rank and age for five years from the date of investigation, *i.e.*, the period intervening between the valuations, and that their number will not fall below that of the married officers.

That the number of existing children to each father will not exceed two and a half.

These conclusions are not unreasonable, and are on the safe side. Founding the calculation, therefore, on the above, and assuming always the subscriptions payable in sterling, the amount received from unmarried members during the year preceding the date of investigation is not relied upon as representing the annual receipts from that source in respect to subsequent years, but is reduced proportionately to the reduction in the number of bachelors to one half of the total number of members. For instance, if there were 100 married and 200 unmarried officers, and if the unmarried subscription for the year amounted to 1,000%, it would be assumed that, reckoned on the total number of 300, there would be only 150 bachelors, and consequently the annual sum to be received would be—

$$\frac{1,000\% \times 150}{200} = 750\%,$$

and this 750% would be distributed among, not the actual number of children existing, but the larger number arrived at by assuming two and a half to each father. Male and female children are supposed to be numerically equal, and allowing that the claims of daughters will always exceed those of sons, because the latter go off at age 21, while the former remain till marriage or death, the distribution between daughters and sons is calculated to be in the proportion of 2 to 1. The proportion of 7 to 5 was originally adopted, but I find the former to be more correct.

Now with respect to the question of exchange. As before stated, the subscriptions are fixed in sterling, and they are supposed to be payable in India at the market rate. If this were so, the amount credited to the Fund would be the same as though the subscriptions had been paid in sterling, for all subscriptions are credited each half year at the average rate obtained for bills on India. Consequently the method for calculating the 'rate in aid' would not in any way be affected.

At the date of valuation, however, a rate is fixed for the following five years, and in so doing a possible fall in the value of the rupee should be provided for, either by retaining any surplus that may be found to exist, or by fixing the rate of exchange sufficiently low to meet all possible falls.

At the date of the last valuation, when the market value of the rupee averaged about 1s. 7½d., a sufficient surplus was found to exist so as to allow of the favourable rate previously sanctioned being continued. The very heavy fall, however, which has since occurred was certainly not anticipated. At the same time the surplus brought out was ample to provide for any loss, from this cause, that might occur during a period of five years. The loss by exchange, therefore, should not properly enter into the calculations for ascertaining the 'rate in aid' any more than it should into the valuation of all other subscriptions which, in fact, are identical with those which constitute the 'rate in aid', and which are supposed to be received in sterling.

In these circumstances I estimate the 'rate in aid' to be 68'952 shillings for a girl and 34'476 shillings for a boy.

REDUCTION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF FURLOUGH.

In the valuation of 1883 I introduced a new item on the debit side of the account, viz., the estimated loss of half subscriptions of officers on furlough. Married officers on furlough pay half rates of subscription for wives, but full rates for children. Bachelor members also pay half rates, but no debit in this respect should be made on their account for the following reason. The subscriptions of bachelors are not valued separately, but, as previously explained under the head of 'rate in aid,' the annual receipts have been divided among the children, and each allotted share has been valued in conjunction with the subscription payable by the child's father. It is conceivable, therefore, that the value of the bachelor subscriptions should be entered in the Abstract of Valuation as 'Subscriptions for Sons and Daughters;' and, as only the actual amounts received from bachelors in England have been taken into account and added to their Indian subscriptions for the purpose of allotting the annual share to each child, it will be seen at once that due effect has already been given to the loss of half subscriptions of bachelors. But, in respect to married officers, the tables of the Fund have been so constructed as not to take into account the loss sustained by half rates being payable in England for wives. In fact, I do not see that such tables could possibly be constructed with any degree of accuracy. The loss, however, is considerable, and it is therefore an element which should on no account be lost sight of. At the date of the last valuation the data at my disposal were not of such a character as to enable me to make any very reliable estimate. They comprised the whole Staff Corps as a body, including both married and bachelor members, and the estimate formed thereon showed that, roughly, about 18 per cent. of the total number of officers remained in this country on furlough. I have now a more complete set of data which gives me the number of married officers on furlough at various dates, such officers being subscribers to the Fund, and from which I can ascertain, nearly enough, the total number of married subscribers at those dates. By this method I find the number of married officers on furlough, which is a varying number, to be generally about 10½ per cent. of the total number of married subscribers on the active list. Consequently the reduction for loss of half subscriptions would be 5½ per cent. on the total value of the subscriptions of active service married members. There is, however, another method which I think more trustworthy. The records which are kept in the Funds Department of this office are so complete that I am able to distinguish between the active service subscriptions of married members payable on account of the wives and those payable on account of their children, alike in India and in this country. The results obtained therefrom show that the total subscriptions paid in India for wives during the five years preceding the date at which these calculations are made amount to Rs. 10,14,239. This sum must be converted into sterling at the rate of 1s. 9½d.; for although, as I have

previously remarked, the subscriptions are credited to the Fund at the ruling market rate for the time being, the difference is made good out of existing surplus. That is, the subscriptions are practically paid at full sterling rates, a portion by the officers and the rest out of surplus. At this rate Rs. 10,14,239 = 89,802 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. The half subscriptions paid for wives by officers on furlough during the same period amount to 6,405 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. Had no officer taken furlough these subscriptions would have been paid in full, and would therefore have amounted to 6,405 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. $\times 2 = 12,811$ l. This sum added to 89,802 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., as above, gives the total amount which would have been received, viz., 102,612 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., had all active service subscriptions been paid in full as assumed in the tables; and the loss, viz., 6,405 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., represents about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on this sum.

In the Annuity Tables the value of the subscriptions is inclusive of half rates after retirement. I have therefore been under the necessity of making a special valuation of the active service subscriptions for wives. The results are as follows:

				£
Value of active service subscriptions of Staff Corps officers				118,537
Ditto	ditto	ditto	medical officers	50,953
Ditto	ditto	ditto	clerical officers	22,939
Ditto	ditto	ditto	Native officers	5,984
				<u>£ 198,413</u>

Six and one-fifth per cent. on 198,413 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. = 12,302 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The various subjects with which I have had to deal in this Report have, in a more or less degree, proved satisfactory from a professional point of view, but I am much concerned in respect to the charges which have been, and more especially which are proposed to be, debited to the Fund Account for expenses of management. There has lately been some correspondence with the Government of India on the subject, and I notice that the charges proposed to be made in India will represent no less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 13s. 6d. per cent. on the gross receipts and disbursements in that country. I base my estimate on the half year ended 31st March 1888, the charges for that half year being made under the new method, which, I believe, is that of assessing the charge upon the proportion of letters despatched in connection with work appertaining to this Fund as compared with the total number despatched from the Office, and of also adding 20 per cent. for pensions, this latter item in itself being most extraordinary.

The gross Indian receipts credited to the Fund for the half			£
year ended 31st March 1888 were	...	...	15,951
The gross Indian payments debited to the Fund were			422
			<u>£ 16,373</u>

The charge for expenses of management was for the same period 766 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent.

For the half year ended 30th September 1887, the Office charges in Madras alone amounted to Rs. 2,892, which is equivalent to about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 8s. per cent. on the gross receipts and payments in that Presidency.

For the same half year the Fund was debited with Rs. 2,969 on account of Bombay, this sum representing about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 4s. per cent. of the gross receipts and payments.

But taking the three Presidencies together, the percentage above found, viz., 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 13s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., would seem to be what, under the new system, would be debited to the Fund account, that is to say, a sum considerably exceeding the interest allowed for the first year's use of its annual receipts. It is of course a book account, but the amount is nevertheless debited to the Fund, and, it will be easily understood, has a very prejudicial effect on the valuation. If it is admitted, as I believe it is, that a sum of 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per annum, which is equivalent to about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 8s. per cent. on the receipts and payments, is sufficient for the charges in this country, it seems to me that 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the gross receipts and disbursements is an ample charge to make in India. This rate, then, I have adopted for the purposes of the present valuation. The next proceeding is to find the value of this annual charge. It is evident that, if it were valued as a perpetuity, it would be equivalent to charging the present body of members with sums properly due from future subscribers. When members retire, they give no further trouble in respect to their subscriptions in India, but the work appertaining thereto is transferred to this Office. It follows, therefore, that in finding the value of the annual charge as having reference to the existing body of members, it should be calculated only for the period of their active service. Then, in respect to the annual charge of 200 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. for this Office, I think it should be valued as a perpetuity. For, as it will be payable not only during the lives of the members, both active and retired, but also during the lives of the pensioners, the value of an annuity for such a long period amounts practically to a perpetuity. The value of the Actuary's fee should, I think, be also taken on the basis of a perpetuity. In these circumstances, I value the Office charges at 12,572 $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and I have accordingly entered the same as a debit in the abstract.

ASSURANCES.

The Insurance Branch of the Fund was established with a view of enabling officers to provide, by special contributions, passage money from India for their widows and orphans. The passage money is payable in India in rupees, and it was ruled that in no case should the amount exceed Rs. 1,500. In the event of an officer's family being in England at the date of his death, the amount secured belongs to his estate.

Of 949 married officers who are now subscribers to the Fund, but 36 have availed themselves of this concession, and the amount assured in each case is the maximum. The balance sheet shows a surplus of Rs. 2,490 which is slightly in excess of ten per cent. on the value of the liabilities. It is thus seen that the financial condition of this branch of the Fund is satisfactory, and no remarks from me are called for.

SURPLUS.

Attached is an abstract of the valuation of the assets and liabilities as at 31st March 1888. The results, it will be observed, are very satisfactory. The total liabilities are valued at 712,464*l.* and the total assets at 774,809*l.* Thus there remains a surplus in favour of the Fund of 62,345*l.* In order to ascertain the percentage which this surplus represents on the value of the liabilities, the latter should be reduced by the sum of 12,302*l.*, the estimated value of the loss sustained by reduced subscriptions for wives on account of officers on furlough. For this sum, although placed on the debit side of the account, should properly be treated as an item in reduction of the value of the assets. In these circumstances the surplus represents nearly nine per cent. of the value of the liabilities as against 3½ per cent. brought out in the last valuation.

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

I will not attempt to prognosticate the average rate of exchange for the ensuing five years, but, for the purposes of the valuation, it is incumbent upon me to assume an average. Of course, an average might be assumed which would effectually provide against all unforeseen contingencies in the one direction; but I am very unwilling, in adopting a rate below that which I may consider will be the marketable value of the rupee, to assume a more depreciated value than is consistent with a due regard to the maintenance of the Fund's financial prosperity. If I based my calculations on the assumption of a rate below that that might hereafter be found to obtain, an unnecessary gain to the Fund would be effected at the cost of the subscribers, and, on the other hand, if I based them on the assumption of a rate in excess of the rupee's marketable value, the Fund would sustain a loss. It would, however, require a very appreciable decline to affect the financial prosperity of a Fund constructed on so

* With more trustworthy data, the value of the loss of half subscriptions would have been diminished by 4,610*l.*, and the value of Office charges increased by 4,239*l.* The surplus would, therefore, have been 17,706*l.*

sure a foundation as this Fund is. In substantiation of this statement, I may note the fact that, notwithstanding the rapid decline in the value of the rupee since 31st March 1883, the surplus of the Fund, which was then 17,333*l.*,* has already risen until, at the present time it amounts to over 62,000*l.*

The rate of exchange at the present time is about 1*s.* 4½*d.* The assumption I feel disposed to make is that the average for the next five years will not materially differ from this rate in an adverse direction. It may probably touch a lower figure, but, on the other hand, its improvement is not impossible.

The favourable rate of exchange which it was the pleasure of the Secretary of State to concede at the date of the last valuation was 1*s.* 9½*d.* the rupee. Were this rate continued for the ensuing five years, the Fund would, for every 1*s.* 9½*d.* that it should receive, be credited with but 1*s.* 4½*d.* It would consequently sustain a loss of 5*d.* in every 1*s.* 9½*d.*, or about 23½ per cent., which would have to be provided for out of surplus.

I have already shown that the value of active service subscriptions for wives amounts to 198,413*l.* This sum, however, is arrived at under the assumption that full rates are payable during the whole term of active service. I have also shown that the value of half subscriptions of officers on furlough amounts to 12,302*l.* Consequently twice that amount, or 24,604*l.*, would represent the value of their subscriptions during furlough had they been paid in full. Hence 198,413*l.* reduced by 24,604*l.* = 173,809*l.*

There are so few married officers who pay promotion donations whilst on furlough that, for safety, I have assumed all such donations in future to be payable in Indian currency.

The subscriptions of bachelors are for the most part paid by active service members, and, for this particular purpose, it has been assumed that no aid will be afforded from bachelors on the retired list.

The value of the subscriptions of married and unmarried officers (active and retired) on account of existing daughters = 57,862*l.* Of this amount 31,427*l.* is derived from the 'rate in aid,' leaving 26,435*l.* as the value of the subscriptions of married officers, active and retired. From this sum must be deducted the value of the subscriptions for daughters of retired married officers, viz., 1,922*l.* Consequently there remains a sum of 24,513*l.* representing the value of the active service and retired subscriptions of active service members. I find that the value of their retired subscriptions bears the proportion of about 28 per cent. to the total value. Hence 24,513*l.* reduced by 28 per cent. = 17,649*l.* There is yet a further reduction to be made, viz. the amount representing the value of the subscriptions payable in sterling during furlough. This amount I have calculated to be about 14 per cent. of the full value, but, for safety, I have assumed it to be 12½ per cent., as in the case of wives. Thus 17,649*l.* reduced by 12½ per cent. = 15,461*l.*, which, added to the value of bachelor subscriptions as above (31,427*l.*), gives a total of 46,888*l.* as representing the value of Indian subscriptions for daughters.

The total value of subscriptions for sons=22,056*l.*, viz., 8,826*l.* representing the value of the subscriptions of married officers, and 13,230*l.* the value of the 'rate in aid.' Subscriptions for sons are payable for a temporary period only, viz., until they have attained the age of 21 years. On investigation, I find that the value of the retired subscriptions of active service members bears but a very small proportion to the value of their active service and retired subscriptions taken together. It is safer, therefore, to make no reduction on this account. There is, however, a small item of 409*l.*, the value of subscriptions for sons of officers now on the retired list, by which the total value 8,826*l.* should be reduced. Hence 8,826*l.*—409*l.*=8,417*l.* This latter sum must be diminished by 12½ per cent., as in the case of daughters, 8,417*l.* less 12½ per cent.=7,373*l.* Adding this to the value of the 'rate in aid' (13,230*l.*), the total value of Indian subscriptions for sons amounts to 20,603*l.*

A loss of 5*d.* on every 1*s.* 9¼*d.* would represent a loss of ⅓ of the Indian contributions, valued as under, viz. :—

Subscriptions for wives	...	...	...	...	£ 173,809
" " daughters	...	...	...	...	46,888
" " sons	...	...	...	...	20,603
Donations on promotion	...	...	...	...	29,298
					<u>£ 270,598</u>

Four-seventeenths of this amount=63,670*l.*

Hence it is seen that, if the rate of exchange were continued at 1*s.* 9¼*d.* during the whole period of service of existing subscribers in their present state, the value of the loss to the Fund would exceed the surplus by 1,325*l.*

The next valuation will probably be completed at the end of March 1894, or in six years from the date at which the present valuation is made. For this period the Fund can well afford, out of surplus, to meet a loss of 5*d.* in the rupee, and yet retain a very substantial balance.

It is with much satisfaction, therefore, that I am in a position to recommend, for the consideration of the Secretary of State in Council, the continuation, for the ensuing five years, of the favourable rate of exchange at present in force, viz., 1*s.* 9¼*d.*

WILLIS BROWNE.

29th March 1889.

Abstract Statement of the Valuation as at 31st March 1888.

<i>Assets.</i>				<i>Liabilities.</i>			
				<i>Incumbent Pensions (Present Values).</i>			
				No.			£.
Capital in hand	...	...	379,348	93	Widows	...	87,493
Subscriptions for Wives	...	...	280,806	104	Daughters	...	38,439
" " Daughters	...	...	57,862	82	Sons	...	15,854
" " Sons	...	...	22,056	<i>Contingent Pensions (Present Values).</i>			
Donations on Promotion	...	...	29,293	949	Wives	...	394,326
Outstanding Contributions	...	...	5,439	8	Widows remarried	...	1,966
				1,008	Daughters	...	108,558
				1,029	Sons	...	38,227
				Estimated loss for half subscriptions during furlough.			
				Value of future Office charges			
				Sums due to 31st March 1888 on account of pensions.			
				Surplus			
Total				Total			

INSURANCE ACCOUNT.

<i>Assets.</i>				<i>Liabilities.</i>			
				No. of Members assured.			Rs.
Capital in hand	...	...	Rs. 23,479	36	Present value of sums assured	...	23,034
Outstanding Premiums due	...	...	3,545		Policy due	...	1,500
					Surplus	...	2,490
Total				Total			

No. 2.

Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund.

10th March 1890.

My Lord,

Acting upon the instructions conveyed in the letter bearing date 15th May 1889 from Mr. J. A. Godley, Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, I beg leave to submit the following remarks upon the report and valuation of the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund as at 31st March 1888 by Mr. Willis Browne.

I.—As to the Life Tables and Methods of Calculation employed.

2. The suggestion made in my report on the previous valuation of the Fund has been carried out on this occasion. Mr. Willis Browne has made a complete investigation into the experience of the Fund during the fifteen years of its existence. I have carefully examined the results brought out, and on the whole they appear to be of a nature well calculated to show that the data employed at the establishment of the Fund as the basis of computation for the determination of the scales of benefits and contributions were of a suitable character, with, as they should have, a tendency to be on the safe side.

3. As regards the mortality experience, that of the members, both married and single, has been decidedly lighter than that assumed in the original calculations made by the late Major-General Hannington. It must not, however, be overlooked that the experience of the last fifteen years is of a somewhat limited character, as must necessarily be the case, and in addition gives little or no information concerning retired life. Moreover, it gives practically no results as regards one very important risk incurred by the Fund—that of war, a risk which in this Fund cannot be ignored.

4. The mortality experience of members' wives is of a still more limited character; and, as far as it goes, while not differing very materially from that originally assumed, cannot be said to show any decided tendency in favour of the Fund.

5. The mortality experience of the children of members would appear on the whole to be lighter than that assumed in the original calculations; but whether this result will be confirmed in the future is by no means certain; and until the data available are much more extensive, no definite opinion as to the probable financial effect can well be formed.

6. On the whole, I am of opinion that the course adopted by Mr. Willis Browne, namely, to retain the original tables for the purposes of the present valuation, is a proper one.

7. I cannot, however, leave this part of the subject without again expressing the opinion that in the interests of the Fund it is most desirable that the entire experience of the Fund should be strictly recorded, so that from time to time comparisons between it and the original assumptions may and should be made by the Actuary, as it is only in this way that the measures, if any, necessary from time to time to ensure the solvency of the Fund can be determined. In connection with this important matter, I have to add that Mr. Willis Browne has made a searching investigation into the ages attained on promotion with the satisfactory result of showing that the assumptions made in the original tables agree with the actual experience.

II.—As to the suggested alterations in the Rules of the Fund.

8. Mr. Willis Browne suggests that in the printed rules 'the rupee rates be expunged, and that the sterling rates only, as given in the Despatch No. 2 of 1881, be retained, but with fractions cleared in respect to donations,' and that 'at each quinquennial valuation when the temporary rate of exchange is fixed, the conversion of the sterling contributions at that rate might be forwarded to India as an accompaniment to the Actuary's Report.'

9. As bearing upon this subject, I would beg leave to refer to my Report on the Fund bearing date 18th January 1881, in which I have alluded to this point, and to the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India in Council bearing date 17th February 1881 (to which that Report is attached) where the various questions involved are fully dealt with. There is one point, however, calling for notice not hitherto mentioned.

10. When the rate for the five years following the date of valuation is fixed, no special reference has been made hitherto to those members who join the Fund in the period elapsing before the next valuation, and I presume that such members are allowed the same favourable rate of exchange as the old members, thus sharing in a surplus towards which they have not contributed. No doubt this course tends to simplification of the accounts, and as long as the number of new members in any five years does not vary greatly in proportion to the entire number in the Fund there may be sufficient grounds for continuing previous practice; but I have thought it desirable to bring the matter under notice.

Otherwise, I see no objection whatever to the adoption of the suggestion now made by Mr. Willis Browne.

11. With regard to Mr. Willis Browne's suggestion that 'the pensions also should be stated in sterling only, and that annuitants residing in India should be allowed to receive the same either in this country in sterling or in India at the official rate for the year,' I have to state that I entirely agree

therewith, and *inter alia* for this reason. In the interests of the Fund it is desirable that there should be, as far as the Fund is concerned, no substantial hindrance to the remarriage of widows of members; and it is by no means improbable that a widow annuitant by remaining in India would be more likely to remarry, and less likely to attain longevity than by residing in this country.

12. I agree with Mr. Willis Browne's suggestion for the words, 'and whenever full Indian pay is not received,' in Table VI of the Rules, to be deleted; and I would beg leave to suggest that it might be found desirable to revise the wording of the Rules in order to make it perfectly clear when full subscriptions, or otherwise, are payable.

13. In a Fund constituted like this, where numerous assumptions have of necessity to be made based upon averages, it is essential that, as far as possible, opportunities for the individual to exercise a selection against the financial interests of the Fund should be removed; and I have accordingly no hesitation in expressing my approval of Mr. Willis Browne's suggestion that Rule 17 be rescinded.

14. As regards Mr. Willis Browne's suggested alteration of Rule 18, I should be disposed to extend the alteration by incorporating *mutatis mutandis* Nos. 24—29 inclusive of the Indian Civil Service Family Pension Regulations.

15. By doing this the Rules of the Fund would clearly show, in all cases of commutation of subscriptions, what payments could be commuted, and what liabilities as regards the future would still be outstanding.

16. Mr. Willis Browne points out that under Rule 27 married officers on half pay have the right to leave the Fund, receiving back a defined portion of their contributions, and in the event of their return to full pay are required to join again; and he suggests an alteration in the Rule by which the right to leave would be done away with and members on half pay would *ipso facto* revert to full benefits for wives on again coming into full pay if they had elected while on half pay to subscribe only for half benefits for wives, the children's benefits subscribed for being always full benefits.

Bearing in mind the objects of the Fund, it would appear desirable to prevent, as far as practicable, the attainment of those objects being frustrated in individual cases, and I see no objection to the alteration of Rule 27 suggested by Mr. Willis Browne.

17. As regards Rule 9 as it now stands it certainly would appear to justify Mr. Willis Browne's remark, that an officer who has some time or other completed five years' service as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel 'might elect to subscribe in Class I on his death-bed;' and on the principle of removing, as far as possible, opportunities to individual members to exercise a selection against the Fund, the suggestion made by Mr. Willis Browne as to alteration of the Rule may well be adopted, including the proposed additional donation when the officer's age exceeds fifty-six.

III.—Valuation and its Results.

18. It is proper in the first instance to state that I have carefully gone through all Mr. Willis Browne's calculations and verified them, and have every reason to speak of them with the greatest confidence.

19. Mr. Willis Browne has given careful consideration to three matters arising in connection with the valuation, viz., the method of appropriating the unmarried members' contributions towards the purposes of the Fund, the financial effect of subscriptions paid on furlough, and the expenses of management of the Fund. As regards the first two of these items Mr. Willis Browne appears to have dealt with them in a safe and suitable manner, involving, as they do, difficulties of no light nature.

20. As regards the third matter, the reserve for future expenses of management made by Mr. Willis Browne appears to be arrived at by considering the annual charge in India as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total annual receipts (including interest) and disbursements in that country, and by treating the fixed charges in this country as in the nature of a perpetuity.

21. There appears, however, to be some doubt as to the amount which the Fund should be debited with in India for management expenses; and it would be very desirable on every ground that some definite arrangement should be arrived at. The matter is one of considerable difficulty, inasmuch as there does not appear to be available any ready method of determining what the actual expenses of management really incurred amount to. There is the further difficulty that, whereas in an ordinary life office the expenses incurred in any particular case generally cease when the life assured dies, in the case of this Fund there may be a widow and children left after the member dies, in respect of whom expenses may have to be incurred for many years.

22. I am not prepared to say that the course adopted in Mr. Willis Browne's valuation is not suitable or that the sum set aside by him for expenses of management is not a reasonable one; but it is manifest that the method adopted in the *pro forma* accounts should agree with that adopted in the valuation. Possibly, when the matter is fully and fairly considered, the question may arise as to whether an uniform charge annually for every name on the books might not meet the circumstances of the case.

IV.—As to the appropriation of Surplus shown on Valuation.

23. The surplus shown on Mr. Willis Browne's valuation is 62,345*l.*, and he shows that, on the assumption of the official value of the rupee in the *pro forma* accounts being taken at 1*s.* 4*d.*, the surplus

would be somewhat more than absorbed by allowing the present active service members to pay their sterling contributions during the whole period of active service at the same rate per rupee as in the previous five years, that is, at about 1s. 9½d. per rupee; and, following the course adopted on previous occasions, he recommends that the surplus be thus applied for the ensuing five years.

24. To this important question I have, on your Lordship's direction, had my attention specially called, and have accordingly given it long and anxious consideration.

25. It will be remembered that the question of the fall in the value of the rupee had to be considered at an early stage of the Fund's existence, before, in fact, the question of existing retiring members had any importance. In the nature of things it is, however, clear that in course of time a large number of retired members will be in existence; although, hitherto, in consequence of the depreciation of the rupee, their future existence had not been taken into account.

26. The time appears now to have arrived when it may be desirable to reconsider the question of the method to be adopted in the appropriation of surplus; in other words, as all contributions and benefits are treated as payable in sterling, it may be reasonably contended that any appropriation of surplus by way of reduction of subscriptions should apply to all subscriptions and not merely to that portion payable in India.

27. On the other hand, it may be contended, that as the subscribers in India are and have been suffering pecuniarily from the depreciation in the value of the rupee, any surplus might fairly be applied in their favour alone, particularly as prematurely retired members paying their subscriptions in sterling not only could hardly have contributed to this surplus, but have very probably brought upon the Fund pecuniary loss.

28. It must, however, be borne in mind that the subscriptions for wives, and bachelors' subscriptions, were originally fixed on the assumption that full rates would be payable while in active service, and half rates after retirement; and it is clear that, assuming the age on retirement correctly fixed, any over-estimate of full rates of subscription, producing hereafter a surplus, would apply equally *pro rata* to half rates. The question is, however, complicated by the fact that members may and do retire prematurely, thus entailing a loss upon the Fund.

29. After weighing the matter over most carefully, I have come to the conclusion that, as regards the future, any appropriation of surplus by way of reduction of subscriptions should apply to all subscriptions; but, as regards subscriptions reduced to half by retirement, looking to the fact that these depend as to their amount on the assumption that retirement will not take place earlier than at an assigned age, it is clear that some recognition of this must be made.

30. It would be impracticable to give exact effect to this so as to meet the circumstances of individual cases, and for practical purposes it may be considered, at all events at present, to treat no retired member as entitled, in respect of subscriptions reduced to half by retirement, to share in any surplus until he has attained the age of fifty, that being the age assumed in the construction of the original scales of contribution.

31. I am accordingly of opinion that the surplus of 62,345*l.*, shown on Mr. Willis Browne's valuation, may be appropriated by way of reduction of all members' subscriptions and donations, subject to the limitation just mentioned.

32. Now, deducting the sum of 12,302*l.* set aside for loss of subscriptions on furlough, the value of future subscriptions and donations, as estimated by Mr. Willis Browne, is 377,720*l.*; and by taking into account the surplus of 62,345*l.* this value would be reduced to 315,375*l.*, that is, by 16½ per cent.

33. The rate per rupee at which Indian subscriptions are at present converted from sterling into rupees is 1s. 9½d., and to enable the sterling contributions to be continued at this rate of conversion is equivalent to assuming that the rate of exchange in the *pro forma* account will be 1s. 5½d. This will be seen as follows.

If every 1*l.* of subscription had to be converted at the rate in the *pro forma* account, then taking this rate as 1s. 5½d., the number of rupees payable per 1*l.* is $\frac{20s.}{1s. 5\frac{1}{2}d.}$, that is, Rs. 13.526. Giving now the benefit of the surplus, that is, reducing the full contribution by 16½ per cent., instead of Rs. 13.526 being paid only Rs. 13.526 x .835 would be paid on account of every 1*l.* of subscription, that is, Rs. 11.294 per £, which is a rate of 1s. 9½d. per rupee.

34. It is true that the market rate of exchange here assumed for the *pro forma* account, viz., 1s. 5½d. is somewhat higher than now prevails, or has prevailed for the last two years, but it does not differ much from the rate at the present time; and after the fullest consideration I am of opinion that it may be safely used for the present purpose.

35. I would beg leave, therefore, to recommend that—

- (a) As regards subscriptions (including donations) payable in Indian money, the value of the rupee for the conversion of sterling rates may be continued until the results of the next quinquennial valuation are ascertained at the value now in force, that is, 1s. 9½d. per rupee; and that
- (b) As regards subscriptions (including donations) payable in sterling, they may, until the results of the next quinquennial valuation are ascertained, be reduced by 16½ per cent., members whose subscriptions have been reduced to half by retirement only to participate after attaining the age of 50.

As regards (b), I would recommend that the reduction should only be allowed in respect of subscriptions (including donations) becoming payable after, say, 31st March 1890.

36. I cannot close this Report without expressing my high opinion of the great care and accuracy displayed by Mr. Willis Browne, in his valuation and accompanying Report, and without cordially recognizing the valuable assistance I have from time to time received in the preparation of this Report from the Director of the Funds Department, Mr. J. S. Oliphant.

I have appended to this Report a statement of the accounts of the Fund for the five years ending 31st March 1888, which, at my request, the Director of the Funds Department had prepared for my use.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. SUTTON.

The Secretary of State for India.

APPENDIX.

INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSIONS.

RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS EACH HALF YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 31ST MARCH 1888.

Receipts.

	In India.	Exchanged at	Equivalents in Sterling.	In England.
	Rs. a. p.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Half year to 30th September 1883	1,43,845 3 10	1 7-444	11,653 17 3	1,548 12 7
" " 31st March 1884	1,76,070 4 8	1 7-61	14,396 8 2	1,589 11 2
" " 30th September 1884	1,71,602 10 1	1 7-694	14,081 8 6	1,535 11 10
" " 31st March 1885	1,79,753 5 0	1 7-021	14,246 4 0	1,637 10 7
" " 30th September 1885	1,91,165 14 10	1 6-755	14,938 16 5	1,563 6 2
" " 31st March 1886	2,05,247 4 0	1 6-049	15,435 9 0	1,490 1 11
" " 30th September 1886	1,92,399 12 9	1 4-991	13,621 2 1	1,939 10 2
" " 31st March 1887	2,22,130 8 7	1 5-705	16,386 15 0	2,343 18 3
" " 30th September 1887	2,04,323 10 1	1 4-993	14,415 17 7	2,283 1 1
" " 31st March 1888	2,24,637 15 5	1 4-863	15,783 12- 6	2,608 16 0
	19,11,176 9 3		144,949 10 6	18,539 19 9
			£163,489 10 3	

Payments.

Half year to 30th September 1883	9,565 10 9	1 7-444	774 19 7	2,304 10 9
" " 31st March 1884	10,043 1 4	1 7-61	821 0 3	2,589 16 7
" " 30th September 1884	9,679 12 2	1 7-694	794 6 1	2,880 18 6
" " 31st March 1885	9,961 3 1	1 7-021	789 9 4	2,999 13 7
" " 30th September 1885	9,117 3 1	1 6-755	712 9 5	3,206 5 3
" " 31st March 1886	10,372 5 1	1 6-049	780 0 10	3,854 1 0
" " 30th September 1886	10,074 12 11	1 4-991	713 5 1	4,085 9 3
" " 31st March 1887	10,312 14 7	1 5-705	760 15 9	4,401 13 9
" " 30th September 1887	10,610 0 3	1 4-993	748 11 7	4,510 11 9
" " 31st March 1888	14,531 8 5	1 4-863	1,021 0 5	4,880 1 2
	1,04,273 7 8		7,915 18 4	35,773 1 7
			£43,688 19 11	

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THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, JULY 31, 1890.

Part II

JOHN S. OLIPHANT.

THE INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE FAMILY PENSION REGULATIONS.

The following regulations are designed to secure suitable provision for the widows and orphans of officers of the Indian Staff Corps, officers of the Indian Medical Department, and Chaplains on the Indian Establishment not being subscribers to the late Military and Medical Funds.

Such pensions and compassionate allowances as are, by Royal Warrant, granted to the widows and families of British military officers, are already granted, from Indian revenues, to the widows and families of military officers in the service of the Government of India, who are excluded from the advantages of the late Military and Medical Funds; and it is to be clearly understood that the Government of India does not intend by these present supplementary regulations to sanction any further expenditure for this object from the Indian revenues. On the other hand, the Government of India does not, of course, wish that the Indian revenues should in any way profit by these regulations.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has reserved to himself the absolute right to regulate from time to time the contributions to be required from officers, in accordance with these principles, 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 military 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 be any charge to the Indian revenues, 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 any alteration ordered in the rates of contribution will take effect from the beginning of the month following the date of such publication. No retrospective adjustments will be made.

Regulations for the Provisions of Pensions for the Widows and Orphans of Military, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Officers in the Service of the Government of India.

1. Pensions will be provided under these regulations for the widows and orphans of the following officers on the Indian establishment, not being entitled to the benefits of any of the late Military and Medical Funds:

Officers of the Staff Corps.
Officers of the Indian Medical Department.
Chaplains.

2. Any officer who has entered the service before the 1st of January 1873 may provide pensions for his family under these regulations or not, at his option. (*See Appendix, Form A.*)*.

3. Every officer who enters the service on and after the 1st January 1873 must, as a condition of his appointment, provide pensions for his family under these regulations.

4. Any officer with whom, by Regulation 2, it is optional to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, but who does not, before the 1st of July 1873, intimate his intention to make such provision; will thereafter be allowed to do so only on production of a medical certificate of sound bodily health. An officer who does not, before the 1st of July 1874, announce his intention to provide pensions for his family under these regulations, will not be allowed to do so save under the special order of the Governor General in Council.

* Officers who elect to become subscribers must pay their subscriptions and donations from the date of the establishment of the fund, with interest.

5. For the purposes of these regulations officers are classed as follows :

Class I.—Lieutenant-Colonels in receipt of Colonels' Allowances and Surgeons General, Medical Department.

„ II.—Lieutenant-Colonels, Archdeacons, Deputy Surgeons General, Medical Department, and Surgeons Major of twenty years' service.

„ III.—Majors, Senior Chaplains, and Surgeons Major.

„ IV.—Captains, Junior Chaplains, and Surgeons who have served the Government of India for more than six years.

„ V.—Lieutenants and Surgeons who have served the Government of India for less than six years.

6. The pensions provided under these regulations are payable monthly in India, and quarterly in England, and to date of death.

7. The amounts of the pensions provided are as follow, in addition to any pensions or compassionate allowances granted under Royal Warrant.

TABLE I.—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.
		£	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to widow per annum ...	...	160	130	100	70	40

TABLE II.—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.	To females only from age of 21 years for life, or till marriage.
	£	£	£	£
Amount of pension to each orphan per annum .	10	20	30	45

NOTE.—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.

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

Contributions.

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

As an exception to this rule, an officer at the time of completing five years' service as a substantive Lieutenant-Colonel has the option of subscribing in Class I; also at any subsequent period during active service, on the production of a certificate of health signed by two qualified medical practitioners.

10. Contributions will be deducted by paymasters or other disbursing officers from the pay abstracts of officers contributing.

10A. The circumstance that an officer is not in receipt of pay does not relieve him from the necessity of paying his contributions.

11. *Donations* may be paid in one sum, or in 12 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 12 monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England.

11A. 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; but an officer on half-pay who continues to subscribe at Indian rates has the option of paying in India.

12. The following are the rates of donations and monthly contributions prescribed for the present:

TABLE III.—Donations of Married Officers.

Class of Contributor.					ON ENTERING THE SERVICE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MARRIED, OR ON MARRIAGE, OR RE-MARRIAGE.		ON PROMOTION TO A HIGHER CLASS.	
					Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 16½ per cent.	Fixed Sterling Rates.	Reduced temporarily 16½ per cent.
					£	£	£	£
Class	I	...	...	...	384	320	72*	60†
"	II	...	...	...	192	160	36	30
"	III	...	...	...	96	80	24	20
"	IV	...	...	...	48	40	12	10
"	V	...	...	...	24	20		

Disparity of Age.

If the age of the husband exceed that of the wife by 12 years or more, then the marriage donation shall be regulated by a disparity Table, a copy of which can be obtained on application to the Director of Funds, or to either of the Fund Offices in India.

TABLE V.—Donation, payable by all Classes alike, on the Birth of a Child, and on entering the service of the Government of India, for each Child then living.

					Fixed Sterling Rates.			Reduced temporarily 16½ per cent.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For a son	...	...	...	...	15	0	0	12	10	0
For a daughter	...	...	...	...	24	0	0	20	0	0

		Extra donation.	
Between the age of		£	s.
1 and 2	...	4	10
2 " 3	...	6	15
3 " 4	...	8	5
4 " 5	...	9	5
5 " 6	...	10	0
6 " 7	...	10	5
7 " 8	...	10	10
8 " 9	...	10	15
9 " 10	...	10	15
10 " 11	...	10	15
11 " 12	...	10	15

All officers who, on admission as subscribers, bring on liabilities for daughters above one year are required to pay the extra donation specified in the margin for daughters according to their age at the date of their admission.

TABLE VI.—Monthly Contribution by every Officer according to his Class

Class of Contributor.					BY EACH MARRIED OFFICER.		BY EACH OFFICER WHO IS UN-MARRIED OR A WIDOWER.	
					Indian Rates.	Europe rates.	Indian Rates.	Europe Rates.
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Class	I	...	...	...	4 15 10	2 7 11	2 8 0	1 4 0
"	II	...	...	...	3 16 8	2 0 0†	1 10 8	1 0 0†
"	III	...	...	...	2 17 6	1 18 4	0 12 10†	0 15 4
"	IV	...	...	...	1 18 4	1 12 0†	0 11 6	0 12 10†
"	V	...	...	...	0 19 2	1 8 9	0 9 7†	0 9 7†
						1 4 0†	0 6 8	0 6 8
						0 19 2	0 13 4	0 5 7†
						0 16 0†	0 7 8	0 3 10
						0 9 7		0 3 2†
						0 8 0†		

NOTE.—The Europe rates of subscription are payable after retirement and during furlough out of India. But an officer on furlough in India and not in receipt of full Indian pay will be required to pay only half the Indian rate of contribution.

* Up to age of 56, increasing by 3l. for every year or fraction of a year beyond that age.

† Do. do. 2l. 10s. do. do.

‡ Temporary reduction of 16½ per cent.

TABLE VII.—Additional Monthly Contribution, payable by all Classes, alike, for each Child living on the First Day of the Month.

	Fixed Sterling Rates.		Reduced temporarily 16½ per cent.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
For a son, until age of 21	1	11	1	7
For a daughter, until marriage	4	10	4	0

NOTE.—The contributions and donations to be paid by Native Members of the Covenanted Medical Service are fixed for the present at an increase of five per cent. on the rates paid by Europeans.

Arrears.

13. Interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will be charged on arrears. Donations will become due from the date on which the liability is incurred, viz., on marriage, on promotion, or on the birth of a child; 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.

14. An officer 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 Comptroller of Military Accounts in the Presidency.* Forms for this purpose are given in the Appendix.

15. The birth of every child born alive must be reported; but if a child die before it is 30 days old, no payment in respect to it will be required.

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

15B. 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.

16. A pension will be granted to a posthumous child on payment of the donation prescribed in Table V which may be recovered by 12 monthly instalments in India, or four quarterly instalments in England. The report of the birth of a posthumous child must be made in Form D, the last sentence being omitted.

Commutation of Contributions.

17. Officers may at the date of retirement, or at any subsequent period, commute their monthly contribution by a single payment representing the value thereof during the joint lives of husband and wife, and father and child.

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.

A subscriber 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.

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

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

Duration of Pensions.

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

* Or the Director of Funds, India Office, when an officer is in Europe.

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

20A. Subscribers can make special provision for pension to sons who may become permanently incapacitated from earning a livelihood.

The pensions so provided for will commence at the age of 21, if the son be then fatherless, or, after that age, on his becoming fatherless, and as regards the amounts of such pensions, and the subscriptions to be paid to secure them, each case will be considered and determined on its merits.

21. The mother or guardian of a male orphan who has completed the age of 16 may, at any time thereafter (on application in Forms F to H annexed to these regulations), have the residue of his pension commuted into a single payment, for the due application of which the mother or guardian will be held responsible. The following table gives the commuted value of such pensions:

TABLE VIII.—Showing the present Value of the Pension of a Male Orphan according to his Age.

Years.	16	17	18	19	20
Months.	£	£	£	£	£
0	129	106	81	56	28
3	123	100	75	49	21
6	117	94	68	42	14
9	111	87	62	35	7

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

Good Conduct.

23. 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.

Alienation of Pension.

24. 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.

Passage Money.

25. An officer may, by a special contribution, provide passage money from India for his widow and orphans. The amount so secured will belong to the officer's estate, but will be primarily applicable to the provision of passage money and outfit for his widow and children. The amount secured must not exceed 1,500 rupees, and a health certificate must in every case be furnished by the subscriber. The value will be determined by the tables in Major-General Hannington's report.

25A. The special contribution can be paid by monthly instalments not exceeding 24, the instalments in arrear bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and in the event of a subscriber dying before completion of the payment, the balance due at the date of his death will be deducted from the sum insured.

25B. Native commissioned medical officers are required to pay, as in the case of their ordinary contributions, 5 per cent. over and above the ordinary rates of special contribution.

25C. In the event of a subscriber's family not having occasion to make use of the passage money for which special contribution has been made, it will be paid to his estate on his death, irrespective of whether this occurs before or after his retirement, or whether he continued to subscribe to the pension branch up to the date of his death.

If an officer on retirement desired to sever his connection with the Insurance branch, he will be allowed the option of receiving the value of the sum assured at the date of withdrawal from the pension branch.

If, however, the option be then declined, the sum originally assured will be paid in accordance with the rules at the decease of the subscriber.

Transfer to Her Majesty's Corps, and Officers who resign.

26. Officers who may be transferred from the Indian Staff Corps to Her Majesty's Line regiments, and officers who resign the Service, will be entitled to receive back such portion of their contributions as may be in excess of the risk borne during their membership, but they cannot continue subscribers.

Half-Pay.

27. A married officer on half-pay must continue to subscribe at Indian rates* for full benefits, or at half the rates appertaining to his class for half benefits in respect to his wife's contingent pension, but full rates for children must be continued for full benefits. In the event of his return to full pay he will revert to full rates and benefits. Unmarried officers must continue to subscribe at the Europe rate of subscription.

Retired Officers.

28. Married officers who retire from the service on a pension may continue to subscribe at the Europe rate of subscription, or they may withdraw, receiving back such portion of their contributions as is in excess of the risk borne during the term of their membership; but the usual subscription will be deducted from the pension of all such officers until they shall have intimated in writing their intention of withdrawing. Unmarried officers may continue their subscription on the same terms as married officers, but will not be entitled on retirement to any refund in the event of their withdrawal.

Dismissed Officers.

29. An officer who is dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial, or by other competent authority, will cease, *ipso facto*, to be a contributor under these regulations, and will have no claim to any refund. His family will not be entitled to any pensions under these regulations.

Certificates.

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

APPENDIX.

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

FORM (A) of a Letter from an Officer with whom it is optional under Regulation 2 to contribute under these regulations, announcing his intention to do so.

To the Controller of Military Accounts for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to announce my intention of contributing for pensions for my family under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872.

I agree to be bound in every respect by the said regulations, and by any orders in modification thereof that may be hereafter passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on the

18

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow :

FORM (B) of a Letter from an Officer, reporting his having joined the service of the Government of India, married. (See Regulation 14).

To the Controller of Military Accounts for the Presidency of

Sir,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report that I was admitted to the service of the Government of India, married, on the 18

I was born on the

My wife was born on the

We were married on

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith submitted.

The names and birthdays of my children are as follow :

* Which can be paid in India.

FORM (C) of a Letter reporting Marriage. (See Regulation 14.)

To the Controller of Military Accounts for the Presidency of

Sir,—With reference to the Family Pension Regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, I have the honour to report my marriage on the 18 to Miss

A certified copy of the register of our marriage is herewith transmitted.

I was born on the

My wife was born on

FORM (D) of a Letter reporting the Birth of a Child. (See Regulations 14 and 15.)

To the Controller of Military Accounts for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to report the birth to me of a male (female) child on the and I request that the name may be entered in the pension register kept under the regulations published with the Notification by the Government of India, in the Military Department, No. 1315, dated 28th December 1872, and that the deductions thereby prescribed may be made from my pay.

FORM (E).—Report of Death. (See Regulation 14.)

To the Controller of Military Accounts for the Presidency of

Sir,—I have the honour to report the decease on the of my son (daughter) born on the (or of my wife) A death certificate is herewith transmitted.

FORM (F) of application for the commuted value of the pension of a Male Orphan over 16 years of age. (See Regulation 21.)

Sir,—I, A.B., being the mother (or guardian) of C.D., son of E.F., late a in the service of the Government of India, having now an opportunity of placing my son (or ward) in a suitable position, request that the commuted value of the remaining portion of his pension may be granted to me under my guarantee for its proper application to his use.

The age of my son (or ward) is now years months, and I submit herewith a certificate of his health.

FORM (G).—Medical Certificate to be furnished by Mother or Guardian applying for commutation of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

We do hereby certify that we have carefully and personally examined into the state of the health of C.D., son of the late E.F., and that we consider him free from any disease likely to prevent his attaining the age of 21 years.

(Sd.) G.H. }
I.K. } M.D.

FORM (H).—Mother's or Guardian's Receipt for Commuted Value of a Male Orphan's Annuity. (See Regulation 21.)

I, A.B., mother (or guardian) of C.D., son of the late E.F., in consideration of the payment to me of the sum of being the commuted value of the pension receivable by the said C.D., from till he attains the age of 21 years, do hereby bind myself to account, if called on by the Secretary of State for India, for the due application of the said sum for the use and benefit of the said C.D.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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

B. H. POTTINGER, Major-General,

Secretary to Government.

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. 1318 E.

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 represented 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.

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.”

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 4083.—*Erratum.*—In the first line of this Department Notification No. 4527 dated the 19th instant, published at page 702, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th instant, for “Foreign Department” read “Home Department.”

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1890.

No. 4877.—A revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act V of 1879 into the belowmentioned villages

belonging to the Viramgám Táluka of the Ahmedabad Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act V of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years commencing with the Revenue year 1890-91 and ending with the Revenue year 1919-20 :—

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
1	Viramgám.	36	Ribdi.
2	Hansalpur (Sareshtar).	37	Dhedasan.
3	Rehmalpur.	38	Solgam.
4	Soklái.	39	Sadrá.
5	Valáná.	40	Dálod.
6	Nilki.	41	Kunpur.
7	Junápádar.	42	Vásná Kunpur.
8	Dumáná.	43	Vijhuvádá.
9	Mándal.	44	Varmor.
10	Navágám.	45	Vanpardí.
11	Rakhiáná.	46	Jálisná.
12	Seher.	47	Vichan.
13	Koktá.	48	Náekpur.
14	Nani Kumád.	49	Ucharpi.
15	Moti Kumád.	50	Liá.
16	Kaliáná.	51	Detroj.
17	Dhákálí.	52	Náthpurá.
18	Dediásná.	53	Márusná.
19	Tret.	54	Indarpurá.
20	Bhadáná.	55	Gheldá.
21	Jaksi.	56	Khárághodá.
22	Boská.	57	Ogan.
23	Kariálá.	58	Dántisná.
24	Nadiáná.	59	Sitápur.
25	Blávdá.	60	Káehrol.
26	Khudad.	61	Hánsalpur (Bech
27	Kádirpur.	62	Odhav.
28	Sarsávdí.	63	Sobhásan.
29	Melaj.	64	Asalgám.
30	Mahmadpur.	65	Kumarkháan.
31	Jakhvádá.	66	Sákar.
32	Kalianpur.	67	Gediá.
33	Vasvelíá.	68	Káelá.
34	Kánkravádi.	69	Sháhpur.
35	Naná Ubhdá.		

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1890.

No. 5286.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Karmála Táluka of the Sholápur District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Karmála ...	147	25 8
	148	17 32

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

No. 5296.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for opening new metal quarries for the use of the Public Works Department, at Samasgi in the Hāngal Tāluka of the Dhārwar District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Samasgi:—

Name of Occupant.	Area and Assessment of Survey No.		Area and Assessment of the Land required.		The proportionate Jodi on the Land to be taken up.
	Survey No.	Area.	Area.	Assessment.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A. g.	A. g. a.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Subāji Shrinivās Deshpānde, Mahāl Hāngal.	74	8 31	1 17 13		0 1 0
	75	52 27	4 10 1		0 3 2

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

No. 5297.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for inclusion in forest, in the village of Manki in the Honāvar Tāluka of the Kānara District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land described below is required within the aforesaid village of Manki:—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Boundaries of the piece of Land required.			
			North.	East.	South.	West.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.				
179	1 37	1 0 0	Survey No. 178	Survey No. 165	Survey No. 180	Survey No. 165

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

No. 5298.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for a public purpose, viz., for laying the 48-inch water main from Tānsa Lake and for the construction of a new road, in the village of Mātunga in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, which forms a portion of the reservoir of the Government salt works known as Rowlee Salt Pan, bounded on the north by the property of S. E. Gubbay, on the south by the ground of Somvar Boodia Patel, and on the east and west by the reservoir of the Government salt works known as Rowlee Salt Pans, is required within the aforesaid village of Mātunga.

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 plot can be seen at the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 24.—The following additions and alterations are made in the revised rules for the erection and repair of monuments, published under Government Notification No. 52 dated 11th December 1889:—

In Rule (a) after the word "Archdeacon" add "together with an estimate of the average annual sum which will be required to keep it in repair. This estimate should be obtained by the Chaplain or Officer in charge of the Cemetery from the Executive Engineer of the District."

After Clause 8 of the same rule:—"Name of Architect, Sculptor, or Undertaker" add "9. Executive Engineer's estimate for repairs."

After the words "(with drawing)" add "and Executive Engineer's estimate."

In Rule (b) after the word "Archdeacon" delete rest of the paragraph and substitute the words "shall be returned by him to the Chaplain or Officer in charge of the Cemetery, who will collect the estimated endowment fee and remit it to the Accountant General."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
B. H. POTTINGER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 1592.—With reference to Government Notification No. 1266 dated 8th July 1889, published at page 595 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 11th July 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, subject to the condition that funds are available, Buildings Grants may be given in aid of Municipal or District Board expenditure on primary schools.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
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 N.N.E., distant 17 miles.

The shoal appeared to be small, not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ 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, 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. NOBL WALKER,

*Colonial Secretary's Office, Colonial Secretary.
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.

*Master Attendant's Office,
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."*

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

Notice to Mariners.

PERSIAN GULF.

Shoal on Bu-Athamah Bank.

No. 59.—*Erratum.*—In Government Notification No. 52 dated 14th July 1890, the bearings "S.S.W." should be "N.N.E."

No. 60.—With reference to Section 3 (5) of Act X of 1889 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the following persons to pilot their respective vessels in the Port of Bombay :—

Alexander Houston, Master	} "Kuphus."
Shaik Mahomed, Mate	
Thomas Knight, Master	} "Teredo."
Aba Shabudin, Mate	
John Dyson, Master	} "Pholus."
Abdul Remon, Mate	

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

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

PUBLIC ORDERS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE under the provisions of Section 77 of Act No. XIII of 1856, sanctioned by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to regulate the RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS during the MOHURRAM, and for the PRESERVATION of the PUBLIC PEACE during the Festival of the MOHURRAM.

1st.—No person may erect or carry about a Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja during the ensuing Mohurram except under the authority of a License from the Commissioner of Police.

2nd.—No person may be a member of any assemblage or procession connected with any Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja, except when License has been granted to carry such Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja.

3rd.—Licenses to carry Táboots, Punjas or Dholeeka Punjas will be granted to Mahomedans only, and all persons obtaining such Licenses must produce them whenever required by any Magistrate or Officer of Police to do so.

4th.—Every such License-holder will be held responsible for the peaceable behaviour of the persons composing any assemblage or procession connected with his Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja, and shall enforce the good behaviour of all such persons, and the above clause shall be deemed to be one of the conditions of the License. In the event of any such persons being guilty of any riotous or disorderly conduct in any such assemblage or procession, the Commissioner of Police may, should he see fit, at once withdraw such License by verbal notification that the same is withdrawn, and all persons composing such assembly or procession shall immediately disperse and shall not reassemble or continue to carry about the Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja belonging thereto.

5th.—No music may be played in any of the streets or thoroughfares of Bombay, except under the authority of a License issued by the Commissioner of Police. The Licensee must comply with the terms and conditions of his License.

6th.—No *Mella* or *Svári* processions connected with any Táboot, Punja or Dholeeka Punja shall be permitted to parade any of the streets or thoroughfares after 2 o'clock A.M.

7th.—No procession accompanied by music may parade any of the streets or thoroughfares and no person may join in or be a member of any such procession, except when a License to play music with such procession has been obtained as mentioned in paragraph 5.

N.B.—Licenses to play music in the streets and thoroughfares will only be granted for the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th days of the Mohurram, and for no other days.

8th.—No persons may go in procession with Táboots on the last night of the Mohurram before 12 o'clock, or continue in procession after 3 o'clock on the following morning, or on the last day before 1 o'clock P.M., on which day the ceremony must be concluded by sunset.

9th.—Two or more Táboots may not proceed abreast on the public road, and when two Táboots meet, each Táboot must keep to the left to make way for the other. On meeting carriages and horsemen, persons accompanying the Táboots must cease playing music, the Táboots keeping to their left side of the road.

10th.—No procession of the Zool-Junnah or horse through the public streets or roads will be permitted.

11th.—No person may carry a sword, dirk, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.

12th.—Any persons violating the above rules or behaving in a disorderly manner, or making a disturbance of any kind, will be immediately taken into custody and dealt with according to law.

Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 17th July 1890.

(Signed) W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Approved and confirmed.

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

A. C. LOGAN,
For Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

استخبار

احکام برائے آردن تابوت ہا وغیرہ و امنیت
خلق اللہ در ایام عاشورا موافق فقرہ ہفتاد
و ہفتم اکت سبز دہم سنہ ۱۲۵۶ عیسویہ
کہ کمشنر صاحب پولیس بموجب ذیل معین و مقرر
نمودہ اند و آن ہارا سرکار جلالت مدار نواب
مستطاب معلی القاب گورنر صاحب بہادر
در اجلاس کونسل منظور فرمودند:—

اول—آنکہ ہر کس در این ماہ محرم بغیر
حصول پروانہ از کمشنر صاحب پولیس بنائے
تابوت پنچہ یا پنچتہ دولا نگذارند و ہم در راہ ہا
نگردانند

دویم—آنکہ ہر کس کہ دامن جمعیت یا گردش
کہ متعلق بتابوت پنچہ یا پنچتہ دولا لائی او باشد
بغیر حصول پروانہ جمع شود یا جمع شدہ پروان
دران شامل نشود

سیوم—آنکہ پروانجات برائے گردانیدن
تابوت پنچہ یا پنچتہ دولا فقط بمسلمانان دادہ
خواہند شد و ہر کسانیکہ آن پروانجات دادہ
شوند لازم است کہ ہر طلب ہر ماجستریت
یا عملدار پولیس آنہارا بنمایند

چہارم—آنکہ ہر کس چہنیں پروانہ گرفتہ
است ضامن حرکات آن کسانے است کہ
رحین جمعیت یا گردش متعلق بتابوت
و پنچتہ دولا لائی او ہستند و انتظام خوش
جزیرہ بہر چہنیں بایند دانست کہ فقرہ مذکورہ
(don.)
ط پروانہ است و اگر احیاناً از
to Government.
بورہ فسادے یا حرکت خلاف

قاعده در حین جمعیت یا گردش (تابوت) سربزند کمشنر صاحب پولیس اگر مصلحت بداند اختیار دارد کہ زبانی حکم دادہ باین طور کہ پروانہ مذکورہ شما واپس گرفتہ شدہ است و فوراً پروانہ مذکور را واپس بگیرد و تمام آن جماعت کہ چنین جمعیت کردہ باشند یا جمعیت کردہ گردش بکنند لازم است کہ فوراً متفرق بشوند و باز دو بارہ جمعیت نکنند یا اینکہ تابوتی و پنجرہ یا پنجرہ دولائی خود شان را بگردانند پنجم—آنکہ بدون پروانہ کمشنر صاحب پولیس در کدامین شوارع یا گذرگاہ بمبئی برہیچ یک شوارع یا گذرگاہ ساز و سرود نہ نوازند و حامل پروانہ را لازم است کہ موافق شروط وحدود پروانہ عمل بکنند

ششم—بر نسبت تابوت پنجرہ یا پنجرہ دولہ کدام یک جمعیت یا سواری را بشب بعد از ساعت دودر کدام یک شوارع یا گذرگاہ جمع شدہ اجازت رفتن دادہ نخواہد شد ہفتم—آنکہ بر کدامین راہ یا گذرگاہ کدامین جماعت با ساز و سرود نواختہ نروند و موافق آنچیکہ در فقرہ پنجم بیان شدہ است ہیچ کس بدون پروانہ ہمراہ جماعت مذکور سرود نواختہ نرود یا در آن شامل نشود

اطلاع—در روز پنجم و ششم و ہفتم و ہشتم و نہم و دہم محرم پروانجات برائے نواختن ساز و سرود در شوارع و گذرگاہ دادہ خواہند شد و برائے روزہائے دیگر دادہ نخواہند شد ہشتم—آنکہ ہیچ کس بر شب دہم ماہ محرم قبل از ساعت دوازده یا بعد از ساعت ۳ یا بروز عاشورا قبل از ساعت یک ہمراہ تابوت ہا نگرند و تا غروب آفتاب از جمیع شرائط آن باید فارغ بشوند

نہم—آنکہ دو یا زیادہ تابوت بشارع عام نرود یک و بر پہلوئے تابوت دیگر نروند و بر مقابل شدن دو تابوت باید کہ ہر یک بدست چپ شدہ بروند و دیگر را راہ بدہد و در وقت باہم مقابل شدن گاڑی و سوارہ مردمان ہمراہی تابوت را باید کہ ساز و سرود را موقوف نمودہ تابوتہائے خود را بدست چپ خود شان بگیرند

دہم—آنکہ گردانیدن ذوالجناح عام یا راہ ہائے وسیع نخواہند گذشت

یازدہم—آنکہ ہیچ کس شمشر یا خنجر یا چوب و یا از ہر قسم اسلحہ کاری را ہمراہ خود گرفتہ نگرند

دوازدهم—آنکہ کسانیکہ خلاف آئین مرقومہ الصدر رفتار نمایند یا کدام یک بد رفتاری کنند یا کاری بکنند کہ متضمن فتنہ و فساد باشد آنہارا فوراً گرفتار نمودہ بموجب قانون معمول خواہند داشت

(صحیح) دہلیو ایچ ویلسن کرنل

بمبئی پولیس کمشنر س آفیس

تاریخ ۱۷ ماہ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۹۰

(پسند شد و منظور گردید)

بحکم نواب مستطاب معلی القاب رائیت آنربل گورنر صاحب بہادر در اجلاس کونسل (صحیح) ای سی لوگن

از طرف سکرتری سرکار

جزیرہ بمبئی تاریخ ۲۲ ماہ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۹۰

(True Translation.)

Y. M. KELKAR,

Oriental Translator to Government.

ظاہر نامہ

عاشورہ محرم میں تابوت وغیرہ نکالنے اور خلق اللہ کی امنیت کے واسطے سنہ ۱۸۵۶ عیسوی کے ۱۳ اکت کے ۷۷ دفعہ کی روسے نیچے لکھے ہوئے احکام پولیس کمشنر صاحب نے مقرر فرمائے ہیں اور انکو سرکار جلالت مدار نواب مستطاب معلی القاب رائیت آنربل گورنر صاحب بہادر در اجلاس کونسل نے منظور فرمایا:—

پہلا—یہر کہ کوئی ایک شخص اس آئے محرم میں پولیس کمشنر صاحب کے پروانہ لئے بغیر تابوت پنجرہ یا دولے کا پنجرہ بناوے اور عام رستے پر پھراوے نہیں

دوسرا—یہر کہ کوئی ایک شخص کونسی ایک جمعیت یا گردش بر نسبت کسی ایک تابوت پنجرہ یا دولے کے پنجرہ کے بغیر حاصل کرنے پروانے کے اکتھی ہووے یا اکتھی ہوکر چلے اسمین شامل نہوے تیسرا—یہر کہ پروانے تابوت پنجرہ یا دولے کا پنجرہ پھرانے کے لئے فقط مسلمانوں

کو دئے جائینگے اور جن شخصوں کو پروانجات مذکور ملے ہوں انکو چاہئے کہ جس وقت کوئی ایک ماسٹریت یا پولیس کا عملدار طلب کرے تو وہ پروانے انکو دکھلائیں چوتھا—یہ کہ اوپر لکھے ہوئے قسم کا پروانہ لینے والے کے تابوتکے پنچہ کے یا پنچہ دولہ کے باعث جو جماعت اکتھی ہوئے یا اکتھی ہو کر چلے آس جماعت کے آدمیوں میں سے کچھ فتنہ و فساد نہوئے اسباتکی جوابدہی اس پروانے والے پر ہی اور ایسے سب شخصوں کی چال چلن اچھی رہنے کے لئے اسکو بندوبست رکھنا لازم ہی اور فقرہ مذکور پروانیکے شرطوں میں سے ایک شرط ہی ایسا سمجھنا چاہئے اوپر لکھے ہوئے موجب جماعت اکتھی ہوئے یا اکتھی ہو کر چلے تب انہیں سے کوئی آدمی ہنگامہ یا فساد کرے اور پولیسکے کمشنر صاحبکی نظر میں برابر آوے تو اوپر لکھے ہوئے قسم کا پروانہ واپس لیا ہی اسطور کا زبانی حکم دیکر اسکو فوراً واپس لے لینیکا صاحب موصوف کو اختیار ہی اور تمام وہ جماعت جو اسطور سے اکتھی ہو یا اکتھی ہو کر چلتی ہو لازم ہی کہ ترنت متفرق ہو جاوے اور پھر کر اکتھی نہوئے یا اپنے تابوت پنچہ یا دولے کا پنچہ نہ پھراوے

پانچواں—یہ کہ پولیس کمشنر صاحب کے پروانے بغیر بمبئی کے کونسے ایک رستوں میں سے یا گذرگاہ کے ٹھکانوں میں سے کونسے ایک رستے میں یا گذرگاہ کے ٹھکانے میں کوئی قسم کا باجا بجانا نہیں اور پروانے والے کو لازم ہی کہ وہ پروانے کے شروط اور قوانین کے بموجب عمل کرے

چھٹھا—تابوت پنچہ یا دولے کا پنچہ انکی بر نسبت کسی ایک میلے یا سواری کو رات کے دو بجے کے بعد کونسے ایک رستوں یا گذرگاہ کے ٹھکانوں میں جمع ہو کر چلنے کی پروانگی دینے میں نہ آئیگی

ساتواں—یہ کہ کسی رستے یا گذرگاہ کے ٹھکانے میں کوئی ایک جماعت باجے کے ساتھ بجاتے ہوئے جاوے نہیں اور اوپر کے پانچویں دفعہ میں بیان کئے ہوئے بموجب پروانہ لئے بغیر اسطور کے جماعت کے ساتھ باجا بجاتے ہوئے کوئی جاوے نہیں یا اس میں شامل نہوئے

اطلاع—محرم کی ۵، ۶، ۷، ۸، ۹ اور ۱۰ تاریخ کو ہی رستے میں اور گذرگاہ کے رستے میں باجے بجانے کے لئے پروانے دئے جائینگے دوسرے دنوں کے لئے پروانے دینے میں نہیں آینگے

آٹھواں—یہ کہ عاشورے کی رات کو بارہ بجے کے آگے یا تین بجے کے پیچھے یا عاشورے کے دن ایک بجے کے آگے تابوتوں کے ساتھ کوئی پھرے نہیں اور آفتاب غروب ہونے تک سب شرایط سے فارغ ہونا لازم ہی

نواں—یہ کہ عام رستے پر کوئی دو یا زیادہ تابوت دوسرے تابوت کے نزدیک اور پھلو میں نہیں جاویں اور اگر کوئی دو تابوت سامنے آجاویں تو چاہئے کہ ہر ایک بائیں ہاتھ پر ہو کر چلے اور دوسرے کو رستہ دیوے اور اگر کوئی گاڑی یا سوار سامنے نکل آوے تو جو آدمی کہ تابوت کے ساتھ ہوں وہ باجا بند کر کر اپنے تابوتوں کو رستے کے اپنے بائیں بازو پر لیویں

دسواں—یہ کہ ذوالجناح کو بڑے یا عام رستے پر پھرنے نہ دیا جائیگا

گیارہواں—یہ کہ کوئی ایک شخص تلوار یا خنجر یا سونتر یا کسی قسم کا ہتیار کاری اپنے ساتھ لیکر پھرے نہیں بارہواں—یہ کہ جو اشخاص اوپر لکھے ہوئے قاعدوں کے برخلاف کرینگے یا کچھ ایک بد رفتاری کرینگے یا کسی طرح کا فتنہ یا فساد آٹھائینگے تو ترنت انکو گرفتار کر کے قاعدے کے موافق عمل کیا جائیگا

(صحیح) ڈبلو ایچ ویلسن کرنل پولیس کمشنر

بمبئی پولیس کمشنرس آفیس

تاریخ ۱۷ ماہ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۹۰

(پسند و منظور ہوا)

بحکم نواب مستطاب معلی القاب رائٹ آنر بل

گورنر صاحب بھادر در اجلاس کونسل

(صحیح) ای سی لوکن

سکرٹری سرکار کی طرف سے

جزیرہ بمبئی تاریخ ۲۲ ماہ جولائی سنہ ۱۸۹۰

(True Translation.)

Y. M. KELKAR,

Oriental Translator to Government.

जाहिरनामा.

मोहरमच्या दिवसांत तावूत वगैरे वाहेर फिराव-
यास काढतात त्यांचा बंदोबस्त ठेवण्याविषयी
व लोकांस हल्लाहरकत न होई अशी तजवीज
ठेवण्याविषयी, सन १८५६ च्या १३ व्या आ-
क्टाच्या ७७ व्या कलमांतील ठरावांअन्वये पो-
लीस कमिशनर साहेब ह्यांनी फर्माविला व
बंदेगान आलीनवाब मुस्तताब हजरत राइट आ-
नरबल गव्हर्नर साहेब बाहादूर दर इजलास
कौन्सिल यांनी मंजूर केला तो येणेप्रमाणे:—

१. येथे मोहरमच्या दिवसांत कोणीहि मनुष्याने
पोलीस कमिशनर साहेब ह्यांचा परवाना घेतल्याशिवाय
तावूत, पंज्या अथवा दुल्याचा पंज्या करून नये अथवा
मिरवीत नेऊं नये.

२. तावूत, पंज्या, अथवा दुल्याचा पंज्या फिरावि-
ण्यास परवाना दिला असल्याशिवाय, कोणत्याहि मनु-
ष्याने तावूत, पंज्या किंवा दुल्याचा पंज्या ह्यांच्या
संबंधाची कोणतीहि मंडळी जमा होईल किंवा जमा हो-
ऊन चालेल तीत सामील होऊं नये.

३. तावूत, पंज्या, अथवा दुल्याचे पंज्या फिरविण्यास
परवाने मुसलमानांस मात्र दिले जातील, व जे लोक
अशा प्रकारचे परवाने घेतील त्यांनी कोणताहि माजि-
स्ट्रेट अथवा पोलीसचा भ्रमलदार याणे ते पहावयास
मागितले असतां त्यास दाखविले पाहिजेत.

४. सदर प्रकाशने प्रत्येक परवानेवाल्याच्या तावु-
ताच्या, पंज्याच्या किंवा दुल्याच्या पंज्याच्या संबंधानें
जी मंडळी जमा होईल किंवा जमा होऊन चालेल त्या
मंडळीतील मनुष्यांनी लोकांच्या स्वस्थतेचा भंग न होई
अशा रीतीने चालण्याची जबाबदारी त्या परवानेवाल्या-
वर आहे, व अशा सर्व मनुष्यांचें वर्तन चांगलें राहण्या-
विषयी त्याने सख्त तजवीज ठेविली पाहिजे. वरील
मजकूर परवान्याच्या एका शर्तीद्वारे समजला जाईल,
आणि सदर प्रमाणें मंडळी जमा होईल किंवा जमा हो-
ऊन चालेल तेव्हां त्यांतील कोणी मनुष्ये गर्दी किंवा
घांदल करतील, तर पोलीस कमिशनर साहेबांस योग्य
वाटण्यास सदर प्रकाशने परवाना परत घेतला आहे
असा तोंडी हुकूम देऊन तो लागलाच परत घेण्याचा
यांस अखत्यार आहे. नंतर त्या जमलेल्या किंवा जमून
चालणाऱ्या मंडळीने आपली फाटाफुट केली पाहिजे,
व त्या मंडळीने पुनः एकत्र जमूं नये, किंवा आपला
तावूत, पंज्या किंवा दुल्याचा पंज्या फिरविण्याचा क्रम
चालू ठेवूं नये.

५. पोलीस कमिशनर साहेबांचा परवाना असल्या-
बाबून, मुंबईच्या कोणत्याहि रस्त्यांत किंवा रहदारीचे
ठिकाणांत कोणतेहि वाद्य वाजवूं नये. परवानेवाल्याने
आपल्या परवान्यांतील अटी व शर्ती ह्यांस अनुसरून
वागळें पाहिजे.

६. तावूत, पंज्या किंवा दुल्याचा पंज्या ह्यांच्या
संबंधाच्या कोणत्याहि मेळ्यांस किंवा स्वान्यांस रात्री २
वाजल्यानंतर कोणत्याहि रस्त्यांत किंवा रहदारीच्या ठि-
काणांत जमा होऊन चालण्याची परवाना दिली जा-
णार नाही.

७. वरील ५ व्या कलमांत सांगितल्याप्रमाणें वाद्य
वाजविण्याचा परवाना घेतल्याशिवाय कोणत्याहि र-
स्त्यांत किंवा रहदारीच्या ठिकाणांत कोणत्याहि मंडळीने
वाद्य वाजवीत जाऊं नये, व अशा मंडळीबरोबर कोणी
मनुष्याने जाऊं नये अगर तीत सामील होऊं नये.

सूचना. मोहरमच्या ५ व्या, ६ व्या, ७ व्या,
८ व्या, ९ व्या, व १० व्या दिवसांकरितां मात्र रस्त्यांत
व रहदारीच्या ठिकाणांत वाद्य वाजविण्याचे परवाने
दिले जातील. इतर दिवसांकरितां दिले जाणार नाहीत.

८. कसलचे रात्रीस वारावरांपूर्वी किंवा पाहांटेचे
तीन वरानंतर, किंवा शेवटच्या दिवशीं एक वरापूर्वी
तावुतांबरोबर कोणी मनुष्यांनी मंडळी जमा करून फिरूं
नये. शेवटच्या दिवशीं सूर्यास्तापूर्वी हे काम सर्व पुरें
केलें पाहिजे.

९. सार्वजनिक रस्त्यावर कोणतेहि दोन किंवा
अधिक तावुत एकेकाचे बरोबर जाऊं नयेत, आणि दोन
तावुत समोरासमोर आल्यावर प्रत्येक तावुतानें आपली
डावी बाजू धरून दुसऱ्यास रस्ता करावा. गाड्या व
घोडेस्वार भेटले असतां तावुतांबरोबर जे लोक असतील
त्यांनी वाद्य बंद करून आपले तावूत रस्त्याचे आपले
डावे बाजूस नेले पाहिजेत.

१०. झुलजना हणजे घोड्याची स्वारी सार्वजनिक
रस्त्यावरून मिरवूं दिली जाणार नाही.

११. कोणीही मनुष्याने तरवार, खंजीर, सोटा,
किंवा दुसरे कांहीं मारक हत्यार आपल्या बरोबर घेऊन
फिरूं नये.

१२. सदर कानूनी कोणी मनुष्ये मोडतील
किंवा कोणतीहि अव्यवस्थितपणाची वर्तणूक करतील
किंवा कोणत्याहि तऱ्हेचा फसाद करतील त्यांस एकदम
कैद केलें जाईल व त्यांची कायद्याप्रमाणें तजवीज
करण्यांत येईल.

(सही.) डब्ल्यू. एच्. विल्सन,
पोलीस कमिशनर.

मुकाम मुंबई, पोलीस कमिशनरची कचेरी,
तारीख १७ माहे जुलै सन १८९० इसवी.

पसंत व मंजूर केला,

बमुजिबहुकूम बंदेगान आली नवाब मुस्तताब
हजरत राइट आनरबल गव्हर्नर साहेब बाहादूर
दर इजलास कौन्सिल,

(सही.) ए. सी. लोगन,

आक्टिंग सेक्रेटरी निसबत सरकार यांचे तर्फे.

मुकाम जांजिरे मुंबई,
तारीख २२ माहे जुलै सन १८९० इसवी.

(True Translation.)

Y. M. KELKAR,

Oriental Translator to Government.

ગાહરના મું.

ગાહરના દાહાડામાં તાણુતો વિગેરે બાહાર ફેરવવા કાહાડે છે તેના બંદાબસ્ત રાખવા બાબત તથા લોકોને હાલો હરકત ન થાય તેવી તજવીજ રાખવા સાફ સન્ને ૧૮૫૬ ના ૧૩ મા આક્ટની ૭૭ મી કલમના ઠરાવો પ્રમાણે પોલીસ કમિશનર સાહેબે ફરમાવેલું તથા બંદેગાન આલી નવાબ મુસ્તેનાબ હજરત રાઈટ આનરબલ ગવરનર સાહેબ બાહાદુર દર ઇજલાસ કૌંસિલે મંજૂર કરેલું તે હેઠળ લખ્યા પ્રમાણે છે.

૧. આવના ગાહરના દિવસમાં કાંઈપણ માણસે પોલીસ કમિશનરનો પરવાનો લીધા શિવાય તાણુતો અથવા પંજ અથવા દુલીના પંજ બનાવવા નહીં તથા બાહાર ફેરવવા નહીં.

૨. તાણુત, પંજ, અથવા દુલીના પંજ ફેરવવા માટે પરવાનો આપવામાં આવેલો હોય તે શિવાય કાંઈપણ માણસે તાણુત, પંજ અથવા દુલીના પંજના સંબંધમાં કાંઈપણ મંડળી ભેગી થાય અથવા ભેગી થઈને આસે તેમાં સામેલ થવું નહિ.

૩. તાણુત, પંજ, અથવા દુલીના પંજ ફેરવવા માટે પરવાનો ફક્ત મુસલમાન લોકોને આપવામાં આવશે, તથા જે લોક એવા પ્રકારના પરવાનો લેશે તેઓએ કાંઈપણ માનિસ્ટ્રેટ અથવા પોલીસનો અમલદાર તે જોવાને માંગે એટલે તેઓને દેખાડવા જોઈશે.

૪. સર્દાર પ્રકારના દરએક પરવાનાવાલાના તાણુતના અથવા પંજના અથવા દુલીના પંજના સંબંધથી જે મંડળી એકઠી થશે અથવા એકઠી થઈને આવશે તે મંડળીમાંના માણસોએ લોકોની મુલેહનો ભંગ ન થાય એવી રીતે ચાલવાની જવાબદારી તે પરવાનાવાલા ઉપર છે અને સર્દાર સર્વ માણસોની આલ ચલણ સારી રહે તેવે તેણે તજવીજ રાખવી જોઈશે, અને ઉપરનો મજૂર પરવાનાની શરતોમાંની એક શરત છે એમ સમજવું સર્દાર પ્રમાણે મંડળી એકઠી થશે અથવા એકઠી થઈને આવશે ત્યારે તેમાં હોના કાંઈ માણસ હંગામો અથવા ધાંધલ કરશે તો પોલીસ કમિશનર સાહેબને યોગ્ય જણાયેથી સર્દાર પ્રકારનો પરવાનો પાછો લીધો છે એવો મ્હોડે હુકમ કરીને તે એકદમ પાછો લેવાનો તેને અધિકાર છે તથા તે એકઠી થએલી મંડળીના અથવા એકઠી થઈને ચાલનારી મંડળીના સર્વ માણસોએ તરત વીખરી જવું જોઈશે તથા તેમણે ફરીથી પાછા એકઠા થવું નહિ અથવા તે મંડળીના તાણુત અથવા પંજો અથવા દુલીનો પંજો ફેરવવો નહીં.

૫. પોલીસ કમિશનર સાહેબના પરવાનાવગર મુંબઈના રસ્તામાંના કાંઈ રસ્તામાં અથવા રાહદારીનાં ડેકાણામાંના કાંઈપણ ડેકાણે વાળું વગાડવું નહીં. પરવાના વાળાએ પોતાના પરવાનાની શરતો તથા પોલી પ્રમાણે આજવું જોઈશે.

૬. તાણુત, પંજ અથવા દુલીના પંજને લગતો કાંઈ જોડો કે સ્વારી હોય તેમાં હોના લોકોને પાછલી રાતના ૨

વાગ્યા પછી કાંઈપણ રસ્તામાં કે રાહદારીનાં ડેકાણામાં ભેગા થઈને ચાલવાની પરવાનગી આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.

૭. ૫ મી કલમમાં લખ્યા મુજબ મંડળી સાથે વાળું વગાડવાનો પરવાનો લીધા શિવાય કાંઈપણ રસ્તામાં અથવા રાહદારીનાં ડેકાણામાં કાંઈપણ મંડળીએ વાળું વગાડતાં જવું નહીં, તથા સર્દાર પ્રકારની મંડળીમાં કાંઈપણ માણસે જોડાવું નહીં અથવા સામેલ થવું નહીં.

૮. ગાહરના દિવસ ૫ મી તથા ૬ મી તથા ૭ મી તથા ૮ મી તથા ૯ મી તથા ૧૦ મી તારીખ માટે રસ્તામાં તથા રાહદારીનાં ડેકાણે વાળું વગાડવા સાર પરવાના આપવામાં આવશે. બીજા કાંઈ દિવસ માટે આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.

૯. કતલની રાત્રે બારવાગ્યાની અગાઉ અથવા પાછલી રાતના ત્રણ વાગ્યા પછી અથવા છેલ્લે દિવસે એક વાગ્યાની અગાઉ તાણુતોની સાથે કાંઈપણ માણસોએ એકઠા થઈને જવું નહીં. અને મુજબ અસ્ત પામ્યાની અગાઉ તાણુતની ક્રિયા પુરી કરવી જોઈશે.

૧૦. સાર્વજનિક રસ્તા ઉપર જે અથવા વધારે તાણુતો એકઠેકઠી સાથે જવા નહીં જોઈશે, અને જ્યારે તે તાણુતો સામસામાં આવે ત્યારે દરેક તાણુતે પોતાની ડાબી બાજુ પકડીને બીજાને રસ્તો આપવો. ગાડી તથા ઘોડેસ્વાર મળે તો તાણુતોની સાથે જોડો રાખ તેઓએ વાળું બંધકરીને રસ્તાની પોતાની ડાબી બાજુએથી તાણુતો લઈ જવા.

૧૧. જુલમના એટલે ઘોડાની સ્વારી સાર્વજનિક રસ્તા ઉપર ફેરવવા દેવામાં આવશે નહીં.

૧૨. કાંઈપણ માણસે તરવાર અથવા ખંજુર અથવા સોટા અથવા બીજા કાંઈ મારવાનાં હથોટી આર પોતાની સાથે રાખવાં નહીં.

૧૩. જે કાંઈ માણસો સર્દાર કાણુનો તોડશે અથવા અવ્યવસ્થિતરીતે ચાલ ચલાવશે અથવા કાંઈપણ તરેહનો શીશાદ કરશે તેઓને તરત કેદ કરવામાં આવશે તથા તેઓની કાયદા પ્રમાણે તજવીજ કરવામાં આવશે.

(સહી.) ડપટ્યુ. એચ. વિલમન,

પોલીસ કમિશનર.

મુકામ મુંબઈ, પોલીસ કમિશનરની કચેરી,

તારીખ ૧૭ મી માઈ જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૯૦ ઇસવી.

પસંદ કરીને મંજૂર કર્યું.

મુજબ બહુકમ બંદેગાન આલી નવાબ મુસ્તેનાબ હજરત રાઈટ આનરબલ ગવરનર સાહેબ બાહાદુર દર ઇજલાસ કૌંસિલ,

(સહી.) એ. સી. લોગન,

આર્કિંગ સેક્રેટરી નિસબત સરકાર તરફથી.

મુકામ નંજરે મુંબઈ,

તારીખ ૨૨ મી માઈ જુલાઈ સને ૧૮૯૦ ઇસવી.

(True Translation.)

Y. M. KELKAR,

Oriental Translator to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1890.

No. 401.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant William Swinton Jacob, 1st Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment Bombay Infantry,—6th January 1889.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 402.—The following appointment is made with effect from the 19th July 1890 :—

Major C. E. Sawyer, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Assistant Adjutant General of a District, vice Colonel Sir W. S. Seton, Bart., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1890.

No. 403.—The services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 404.—The undermentioned officer having completed eleven years' service, four of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Richard Pasley Colomb,—23rd July 1890.

No. 405.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Staff Corps.

Major William Henry Dawes Jones,—26th July 1890.

No. 406.—The undermentioned Medical Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for twelve months on private affairs under the Leave Rules of 1889 :—

Second Grade Senior Apothecary Khán Bahádúr Shaik Ameer, Subordinate Medical Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 407.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant Ernest Lewis Corbett Berger, Royal Marine Light Infantry, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry,—18th December 1888.

No. 408.—Surgeon-Major G. E. E. Burroughs, Indian Medical Service, has been granted by the

Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for nine months in supersession of the privilege leave on which he proceeded to Europe.

No. 409.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 9th February 1890 :—

3rd Cavalry.

Dafedár Báz Gül Khān to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Har-charan Singh, promoted.

No. 410.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 689 dated 25th July 1890, is republished, with reference to G. G. O. No. 360 dated 1st July 1890 :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 689.—Store Sergeant Edward Russell Adkin to be Sub-Conductor with effect from the 28th February 1890 vice Sub-Conductor W. Wickham, transferred to the pension establishment. (G. G. O. No. 562 of 1890 is cancelled.)"

No. 411.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 690 dated 25th July 1890, is republished, with reference to G. G. O. No. 360 dated 1st idem :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 690.—Sub-Conductor Thomas Martin to be Conductor with effect from the 1st May 1890 vice Conductor C. Fletcher, promoted. (G. G. O. No. 562 of 1890 is cancelled.)"

No. 412.—Captain H. J. Forster, Bombay Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the Service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

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, 26th July 1890.

No. 4693.—Ráo Bahádúr Wamanrao Balakrishna and Dayashankar Jivanlal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Jhaláwád Pránt, Káthiáwár, on the 14th July 1890, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1890.

No. 4726.—Colonel G. E. Hancock, President of the Rájasthanik Court, Káthiáwár, acted as Superintendent of Surveys under that Court, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain L. L. Fenton, from the 7th April to the 4th July 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 4742.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

"Simla, the 25th July 1890.

No. 1245-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr.

Charles Theophilus Meili as Acting Honorary Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. Tintner.

(Signed) W. J. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 4744.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 2841 dated the 6th May last, the privilege leave for three months granted to Captain J. W. Wray, Second-in-Command, Kolhápúr Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr, has been commuted into special leave for six months, with retrospective effect from the 12th May 1890 inclusive.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1890.

No. 3994.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 22 of Act XV of 1865, to appoint Mr. Rustómji Nanabhoy Byramji Jijeebhoy to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the said Act within the local limits of the Pársi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay vice Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Watcha, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1890.

No. 4025.—Ráo Sáheb Govind Wasudeo Kanitkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dáhánu in the Thána District, is granted privilege leave for three months on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 4054.—Lieutenant C. H. Lewis, 5th Bombay Cavalry, is appointed to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Captain C. F. Grantham on leave, or pending further orders.

2. Lieutenant C. H. Lewis is also appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the military cantonment of Jacobabad.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1890.

No. 4062.—Mr. J. D. S. FitzMaurice assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Assistant Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan on the 15th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 4063.—The undermentioned officers having ceased to hold appointments in which they were required to exercise Magisterial powers, the Magisterial powers conferred upon each by the Government Notification specified against his name are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, withdrawn:—

Mr. Gulabrai Topan-	Government Notifica-
mal, Third Class	tion No. 5186 dated
Magistrate.	the 7th September
	1875.

Mr. Gulabrai Topan-	Government Notifica-
mal, Second Class	tion No. 3229 dated
Magistrate.	the 4th December
	1883.

Mr. Kishenchand La-	Government Notifica-
horimal, Third Class	tion No. 8760 dated
Magistrate.	the 15th December
	1884.

Mr. Utamchand Tara-	Government Notifica-
chand, Third Class	tion No. 6469 dated
Magistrate.	the 9th September
	1884.

Mr. Dharamdas Bhoj-	Government Notifica-
raj, Third Class	tion No. 6342 dated
Magistrate.	the 8th September
	1885.

Mr. Sachanand Bha-	Government Notifica-
wandas, Third Class	tion No. 6782 dated
Magistrate.	the 30th September
	1885.

Mr. Menghraj Tola-	Government Notifica-
ram, Third Class	tion No. 1527 dated
Magistrate.	the 8th March 1886.

Mr. Pahnmal Rochi-	Government Notifica-
ram, Third Class	tion No. 6001 dated
Magistrate.	the 19th October
	1886.

Mr. Gurbomal Jaw-	Government Notifica-
harsing, Third Class	tion No. 5162 dated
Magistrate.	the 6th September
	1886.

Mr. Jamaldin Futeh	Government Notifica-
Mahomed, Third	tion No. 3596 dated
Class Magistrate.	the 21st June 1886.

Mr. Menghraj Tharu-	Government Notifica-
mal, Third Class	tion No. 4654 dated
Magistrate.	the 11th August
	1887.

Mr. Methasing At-	Government Notifica-
masing, Third Class	tion No. 6493 dated
Magistrate.	the 8th November
	1887.

Mr. Deumal Metha-	Government Notifica-
ram, Third Class	tion No. 3950 dated
Magistrate.	the 9th July 1887.

Mr. Rijhumal Hot-	Government Notifica-
chand, Third Class	tion No. 6708 dated
Magistrate.	the 7th December
	1888.

Mr. Tulsidas Sham-	Government Notifica-
das, Third Class	tion No. 2293 dated
Magistrate.	the 30th April 1888.

Mr. Abdul Wahid	Government Notifica-
Hidayetallah, Third	tion No. 352 dated
Class Magistrate.	the 18th January
	1888.

Mr. Mahamad Sile-	Government Notifica-
man Ahmad, Third	tion No. 5255 dated
Class Magistrate.	the 24th September
	1888.

No. 4064.—The undermentioned officers having ceased to hold appointments in which they were required to exercise Magisterial powers, the Magisterial powers conferred upon each by the Government Notification specified against his name are, under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, withdrawn:—

Mr. Bulakhidas Ba-	Government Notifica-
puji, Second Class	tion No. 2624 dated
Magistrate.	the 28th April 1886.

Mr. Mooljiram Kalidas, Third Class Magistrate.	Government Notification No. 703 dated the 4th February 1888.
Mr. Durgeshwar Nutverji, Third Class Magistrate.	Government Notification No. 979 dated the 15th February 1887.
Mr. Shivalal Jethalal, Third Class Magistrate.	Government Notification No. 2897 dated the 21st April 1884.
Mr. Sankalchand Ravichand, Third Class Magistrate.	Government Notification No. 2987 dated the 4th June 1889.

No. 4065.—Mr. Tahalram Hasomal has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Larkhāna in the Shikārpur District vice Mr. Kundanmal Gurmukhsing, transferred.

No. 4066.—The Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Subdivisional Magistrate in the district of Shikārpur, with power to call for records of inferior Criminal Courts situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

No. 4067. — A'zam Shidlingaya Shiddaya Marewad, acting Head Karkūn of Tāluka Kalghatgi in the district of Dhārwar, 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. 4068.—Rāo Sāheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholāpur in the Sholāpur-Bijāpur District on the 16th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 4069. — Āzam Bhagechand Wasanmal Lalwani, acting Head Munshi of tāluka Larkhāna in the Shikārpur District, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1890.

No. 4107.—A'zam Asudamal valad Kansing, acting Head Munshi of tāluka Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 4108.—Rāo Sāheb Sakhamam Vasudev Joshi and Rāo Sāheb Govind Balwantrao Laghate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Courts at Karmāla and Mādha in the Sholāpur-Bijāpur District on the 19th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 4109.—Rāo Sāheb Venkatesh Dattatraya is appointed, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested, within the municipal limits of the town of Sholāpur, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,

Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 1565.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Hiralal Narotamdas Dalal, B.A., to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, vice Rāo Sāheb Rewashankar Tripurashankar Dave, deceased, but to continue to act as Head Master of the Nadiād High School until further orders.

Mr. Atmashankar Tripurashankar Dave to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira, during the absence of Mr. Dalal, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 1589.—With reference to Government Notifications No. 36 dated 11th January 1888 and No. 1897 dated 28th September 1889 the following appointments are made with effect from the 8th January last:—

Rāo Sāheb S. R. Savadi to be substantive *pro tem*, Deputy Educational Inspector, Bijāpur.

Rāo Sāheb N. V. Chhatre to be substantive *pro tem*, Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholāpur.

Mr. L. V. Paranjpe to be substantive *pro tem*, Deputy Educational Inspector, Kolāba.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1890.

No. 5148.—Mr. A. Lucas, C.S., Assistant Collector, Khāndesh, is allowed special leave of absence on urgent private affairs for six months from 1st August 1890 under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 23rd July 1890.

No. 5173.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. T. Ommanney, C.S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Khāndesh, and District Registrar and Political

Agent, Khándesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khándesh District, during the absence of Mr. W. W. Loch, C. S., or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1890.

No. 5207.—Mr. W. W. Loch, C. S., Collector of Khándesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-eight days from the 17th August next or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 5208.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. M. C. Gibb, C. S., to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. G. M. Urquhart, C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Khándesh, and Forest Demarcation Officer, Dángs.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 5269.—The privilege leave for twenty-two days granted to Ráo Bahádúr Bháskarráo Rámchandra Heblikar, District Deputy Collector, Sholápur, by the Commissioner, C. D., in his Notification dated 23rd May 1890, published at page 507 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th idem, Part I, is commuted into leave on medical certificate for one month and twenty-seven days.

Bombay Castle, 28th July 1890.

No. 5285.—Dámodar Gopál, officiating Kulkarni of mauze Kondhive Budruk, taluka Haveli in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 5348.—Mr. E. J. Ebdon, C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

No. 5353.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Dodgson, C. S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Khándesh, in addition to his duties as Forest Settlement Officer in that district.

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th July 1890.

No. 2963.—The services of Surgeon J. L. T. Jones are replaced at the disposal of Government in the Military Department.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1890.

No. 3015.—Surgeon C. A. Webb, M. S., was appointed to perform the Medical duties of the Lawrence School and Civil Establishment, Mount Abu, with effect from 12th April 1890, forenoon.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1890.

No. 7.—Mr. D. George is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nira Canal, during the absence of Mr. W. H. LeQuesne on special duty.

2. Mr. E. F. Dawson is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dhárwár, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. George.

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

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1890.

No. 28.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

"No. 305, dated 14th July 1890.—Mr. H. Stuart, Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay. Mr. Stuart is promoted to Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of his duties in Bombay.

"No. 311, dated 17th July 1890.—Mr. H. Rainier, officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Maráthá Railway, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rájputána and Central India.

"No. 315, dated 18th July 1890.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st April 1890:

Names.	From	To
* Crommelin, C. A. R.	* Class III, Grade I.	* Class II, Grade
Priestley, N. G. ...	Class III, Grade I.	Class II, Grade 4.
Powell, D. Ff. ...	Class III, Grade I.	Class II, Grade 4.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
K. A. JOPP, Colonel, R.E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Balwant Ramchandra Angal, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Bombay, 24th July 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Raoji Parashuram Pandit a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sholapur-Bijapur District.

Bombay, 25th July 1890.

KRISHNAMUKHRA'M A. MEHTA,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, C.S., Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals, is granted privilege leave of absence for seven days.

Ahmedabad, 23rd July 1890.

The following appointments and transfers of Mamlatdars are made during the absence of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, N. D. :—

Rao Sâheb Madhavram Harnarayan is transferred from Nadiad to Borsad, with Magisterial allowance from the date of assuming charge at the latter taluka.

Khân Sâheb Sorabji Ratanji, B.A., is transferred from Anklesvar to Nadiad.

Mr. Edalji Byramsha, B.A., is appointed to act as Mamlatdar and to do duty at Anklesvar.

Ahmedabad, 24th July 1890.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. G. D. Panse, Assistant Collector, Sâtara, is allowed one month's privilege leave from 1st August next or from such subsequent date as may be convenient to the Collector of Sâtara.

1. The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered :—

Rao Sâheb Sakharam Chinnaji Joshi from Junnar to Poona City.

Rao Sâheb Yeshwant Ballal Tambe from Khed to Junnar in the Poona District.

Rao Sâheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar from Sholapur to Valva in the Sâtara District.

Messrs. Joshi and Kelkar are authorized to exercise First Class Magisterial powers in the talukas to which they are respectively posted. Rao Sâheb Raghavendra Bhinrao Desai from Poona City to Sholapur.

2. In consequence of the transfer of the services of Rao Sâheb Vasudeo Ramchandra Patwardhan to the Aundh State, A'zam Purshotam Waman Sathe, Head Karkûn, taluka Baglân in the Nâsik District, is appointed to officiate as Mamlatdar and posted to taluka Khed in the Poona District.

Poona, 25th July 1890.

Mr. V. H. Shikhare delivered over and Mr. Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Khândesh, Southern and Eastern Divisions, on the 15th instant, in the afternoon.

Poona, 26th July 1890.

Mr. M. C. Gibb delivered over and Mr. C. G. Dodgson received charge of the Forest Demarcation Office, Dângs, on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

The appointment of Mr. E. DeSouza as substantive *pro tem*. Fifth Grade Inspector of Police, notified at page 522 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 5th June 1890, is to take effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. Shrinivas Balaji Chitgubi, District Deputy Collector, Khândesh, delivered over and Mr. H. T. Ommanney received charge of the office of First Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, E. D. Khândesh, on the 17th instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 28th July 1890.

G. F. M. GRANT,
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. Anant Rughunath Chitre and Bapu Purshotam Joshi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzûr Deputy Collector, Ratnâgiri, on the 10th instant, in the afternoon.

The promotions, vice Mr. J. W. Collett, Second Grade Inspector of Police, Ratnâgiri District, doing duty on the G. I. P. Railway, published at page 523 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 5th June 1890, are to have effect from the 7th instant.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Belgaum, 28th July 1890.

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

No. 4030.—The following are the names of the successful candidates who appeared at the Customs Departmental Examination held at the Bombay

Custom House on 22nd instant and two following days. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—

1. Mr. Damodar Amritrao. } Equal in merit.
2. „ Keshavrao Ruderji. }
3. „ Sorabji Shapurji Kapadia.
4. „ A. Walker.
5. „ E. Reuben.
6. „ Vishnu Vishwanath Patel.
7. „ C. E. MacDonald.
8. „ Govind Vishwanath Gokhle.
9. „ Jiwanchand Ootamchand.
10. „ Veniprasad Himatram Desai.
11. „ Trimbak Dhondo Kharkar.

J. K. SPENCE,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkari.

Poona, 28th July 1890.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. W. S. Turnbull and Colonel C. W. Godfrey respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, on the 28th instant, in the forenoon.

T. H. STEWART,
Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Poona, 29th July 1890.

BY COLLECTORS.

A'zam Nagappa Sidappa is appointed to be Mahalkari of Shirula in the Valva Taluka of the Satara District.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector.

Satara, 23rd July 1890.

BY THE PRINCIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER, HER MAJESTY'S FORCES, BOMBAY.

No. 13.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Apothecaries.	From	To
G. McMullen, No. 61 ..	Station Hospital, Karachi.	Civil Medical Department.
*W. West, No. 34 ...	Taragarh Sanitarium.	Staff and Details, Asirgarh.
S. C. Saldanha, No. 66...	Civil Medical Department.	General duty, Poona District.
*J. R. Machado, No. 81 (Assistant).	Do. ...	Followers' Hospital, Karachi.
H. Corke, No. 121 (Assistant).	Nagpore District.	Mhow District.
Do. ...	Mhow ...	Taragarh Sanitarium.
*C. A. Preece, No. 146 (Assistant).	Bombay District.	Nasirabad.
J. Macquenn, No. 166 (Assistant).	Poona District ...	Civil Medical Department.
*C. Raymond, No. 173 (Sub-Assistant).	Civil Medical Department.	General duty, Sind.

Hospital Assistants.	From	To
Sewaya, No. 7 (Senior).	Station Hospital, Deesa.	1st Bombay Cavalry.
Lingoo Bapuji No. 26 (First Grade).	Station Hospital, Ahmedabad.	22nd Bombay Infantry.
*Shaik Hisamodin, No. 78 (Second Grade).	Bombay District.	Mhow District.
*Papaniya Hadick, No. 88 (Second Grade).	28th Bombay Infantry, Kirkee.	Do.
Shaik Ali Shahash, No. 99 (Second Grade).	22nd Bombay Infantry.	Station Hospital, Ahmedabad.
*Dassaya Vittoo, No. 110 (Third Grade).	Bombay District.	Station Hospital, Deesa.
*Tookaram Luxmon, No. 127 (Third Grade).	Mhow District ...	Poona District.
Bhawoo Bajirao, No. 164 (Third Grade).	Bombay District.	Station Hospital, Kolaba.

No. 14.—The undermentioned Sub-Assistant Apothecaries are transferred to Bengal as a temporary measure :—

- *P. H. Rodrigues, No. 176.
- *A. D. Cunha, No. 179.
- *D. Pereira, No. 180.
- *L. D'Souza, No. 190.
- *R. W. Chitts, No. 207.

No. 15.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants having returned from Chin-Lushai Expedition are posted on general duty as follows :—

- *Shunker Vittoba, No. 152 ... Poona District.
- Bhawoo Bajirao, No. 164 ... Bombay District.
- *Ranchander Govind, No. 169 ... Poona District.
- Shaik Noor Mahomed, No. 173 (Sub) ... Bombay District.
- Daryan Sing, No. 178 (Sub) ... Do.
- *Venkatswami, No. 180, (Sub) ... Mhow District.

No. 16.—The undermentioned are granted leave :—

Assistant Apothecary A. B. Cazalet, No. 152, forty-five days' privilege from 20th instant.

Senior Hospital Assistant Yousiff David, No. 10, twenty days on full pay from 1st proximo.

Hospital Assistant Luxumon Gopji Mutkar No. 101, six months on three-fourths pay from 11th instant.

Hospital Assistant Dhondi Nagoji Vezroy, No. 149, two months' extension on medical certificate.

Hospital Assistant Ramchander Govind, No. 169, sixty days on full pay from 1st proximo.

No. 17.—The unexpired portion of leave granted to the undermentioned is cancelled :—

Assistant Apothecary H. Corke, No. 121, from 24th instant.

Hospital Assistant Atmaram Bapuji, No. 79, from 1st instant.

* Travelling expeditiously by rail, road, or steamer, as the case may be, at the public expense.

By order,

G. W. R. HAY, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Officiating Secretary.

Bombay, 30th July 1890.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 1ST AUGUST 1890.

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

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st August 1890.

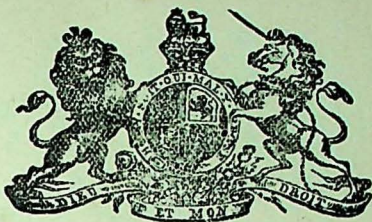
No. 3048.—The following telegrams from the British Consul at Alexandria and the Political Resident, Aden, dated respectively the 30th ultimo and 1st instant are published for general information :—

“Strict quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz in Egypt and all Red Sea ports of Arabia.

“Quarantine imposed on arrivals from Hedjaz at Aden, Perim, Somali Coast, 31st July. Following telegram received from British Consul at Jeddah :—Cholera appeared at Muna 28th instant: continues at Mecca. Please inform Simla. Telegram ends. Please communicate Simla.”

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 2ND AUGUST 1890.

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

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1890.

No. 3070.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 3048, dated 1st instant, the following telegram from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 1st instant, is published for general information:—

“My telegram of yesterday. Also quarantine imposed on arrivals from Island Galesong, Dutch Indies.”

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government