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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 3795.—The following Resolution of the Government of India and its accompaniments are republished:—

“ No. 5261.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

STATISTICS.

Simla, the 5th November 1890.

READ—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 45 (Statistics), dated the 15th May 1890, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—In compliance with the representations made by the Government of India during

1.—319

the last ten years, Her Majesty's Government has repealed the duty on the importation of silver plate into the United Kingdom, repealing at the same time the duty on gold plate.

2. The Government of India has always coupled with its representations against the duty a proposal for the repeal of the requirement of compulsory assay and of a fixed English standard of fineness of metal, because the retention of those requirements prevented equal competition between manufacturers in India and manufacturers in England. This part of the proposals has not been complied with, and the English law of assay and hall-marking remains unaltered; but Her Majesty's Government has proposed to provide in a Bill to be introduced in Parliament that Indian silver ware bearing an Indian hall mark affixed under the authority of the Government of India should be admitted into the United Kingdom without being subjected to the British hall-mark regulations, and the Secretary of State for India has invited an expression of the

views of the Government of India on this subject. His Lordship suggests that, if a system of Indian hall-marking is adopted, it might be made voluntary and not compulsory, and enquires what standard of fineness should, with due regard to the practice of Indian silversmiths, be adopted for the Indian silver hall-mark.

3. The most serious difficulty hitherto in subjecting Indian goods to the English assay has been that the nature of that assay is such that the goods are materially injured in the process. Hence it is necessary to send the goods to the assay office in an unfinished condition, and after they have been marked to take them back to the workshop, and finish them for sale. This cannot be done with Indian ware, and therefore in the case of such ware intended for sale in England, it will be necessary, in order to ensure its admission to free competition with English goods, that, if assay is required, it should be made in this country. Another difficulty has been that the English standard is higher than the Indian (rupee) standard, but this will disappear with the admission of an Indian standard or standards.

4. The Government of India does not consider it possible to adopt any system of compulsory assay or hall-marking. No system of assay under Government regulation has ever been in operation in this country; it is not now desired by the trade in India, or by the purchasers of Indian gold and silver ware, and it would necessarily operate unequally and unfairly in a country of long distances, costly transit, and wide distribution of manufacture. Looking, however, to the stage which has been reached, it is desirable to obtain the opinions of the persons interested on the proposal for an Indian assay, and to consider, assuming that an Indian assay should be introduced, what sort of a system should be devised.

5. The points for consideration in connection with the introduction of a system of assay are:—

- (1) Should the assay be compulsory or optional?
- (2) What standard or standards of fineness should be adopted?
- (3) Where should assay offices be located? At the two Mints only, or at other centres also.
- (4) What process for assay should be adopted?
- (5) What fees should be charged?
- (6) What distinguishing marks should be applied to the wares assayed?

6. On the first point the Government is decidedly of opinion that no such restriction of trade as would accompany a compulsory assay and hall-mark can be contemplated. The law which would be required would be of a character entirely contrary to the economic policy of the Government of India, and would be vexatious and restrictive in operation wherever it could operate (as in the Presidency towns). Apart, moreover, from the objections of principle to such a system, it is clear that the law would constantly be evaded, and a serious result of compulsion would be the discouragement of trade in British territory and its encouragement in Native States.

If any assay is to be introduced, it must be optional, and none should be required for articles

which under the English law do not require to be marked.

7. On the second and third points the Governor-General in Council will reserve any expression of opinion until he is placed in possession of the views of the Local Governments and the trading and manufacturing community. As regards assay offices, it must be remembered that the establishment of new offices will involve considerable expenditure, which must all be met from fees.

8. As to the fourth point, there are three processes in use in various countries—(a) cupellation, (b) the wet method, (c) the touchstone. The two first are the most accurate, but both involve the slicing or scraping off from the piece of work of a portion of the metal to be assayed, and consequently it is found necessary to send the work to the assay office in an unfinished state, and finish it off for sale after it has been marked. If either of these processes is adopted in India, the manufacturer who works at a distance from the assay office must incur a heavy expense in cost of transit. If, for instance, he is at Delhi, he must send his wares to Bombay; then get them back to Delhi; and then, after finishing off the work, send them to Bombay again for export. In each transit the goods must be insured.

The last method—that of the touchstone—does not involve any injury to the ware, but it is not so accurate, varying, it is believed, about one per cent. in its results one way or the other. It is consequently in France and other Continental countries used only for small wares, which could not be treated by the other processes. In England it is not used at all. It would probably be best to adopt this process in India: the test is sufficiently good for practical purposes, and it has the advantage of placing manufacturers at a distance from the assay office more nearly on a level with manufacturers at an assaying centre than would be the case if the other processes were adopted.

9. On the fifth point, that of the fees to be charged, no suggestion can be made at present. The fees must bear some relation to the expenditure, and, as said above, that will be large if assays are allowed to be made elsewhere than at Calcutta and Bombay. The Mint and Assay Masters may, however, be asked to suggest a scale which would be sufficient if no new offices were established. The fees first charged would be provisional only until it is seen how the scale operates.

10. The Mint and Assay Masters may be asked to advise on the sixth point also.

11. The Governor-General in Council will be glad to learn at an early date the views of the local Governments and Administrations on all these points, and desires specially to be informed—

- (a) whether the prospect of the admission of Indian artware in the precious metals to England without the necessity of undergoing there the assay by cutting and scraping is considered of sufficient importance to the trade to justify the introduction into India of a system which must necessarily be restrictive and operate unequally, whether it is compulsory or voluntary;

(b) whether the continuance of hall-marking in the United Kingdom has appreciably minimised the effects that might have been expected from the repeal of the duty on silver plate. The trade has had some experience of the effects of the repeal, and will probably be able to say what practical effect the abolition of the duty has had. It must have stimulated the transmission to England by private persons of articles not intended for sale, and therefore not requiring to be assayed; and in this way trade has probably benefited indirectly, but it is desirable to know whether there has been any substantial increase directly in the supply of articles to be placed on sale in England.

12. One matter deserves special consideration. Section 4 of Act 47 and 48 Vict., cap. 62, is as follows:—

Articles of foreign plate which, in the opinion of the Commissioners of Customs, may be properly described as hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or finger-work of Oriental pattern, shall, subject to the payment of the proper duties of customs, be exempted from assay in the United Kingdom.

The Governor-General in Council is not aware of the precise significance attached by the Commissioners of Customs in England to the terms 'hand-chased, inlaid, bronzed, or finger-work of Oriental pattern,' but it seems possible that they cover most descriptions of Indian silver ware exported to England. It is important to know how the exemption made by the section quoted above has worked in practice, and whether it has in fact given the substantial relief that it seems to give. The opinions of those engaged in the trade on these points are particularly invited. It is possible that the terms of the existing law are not generally known in India.

13. His Excellency in Council considers it important that the questions raised in this Resolution should be carefully explained to representative native manufacturers, and their opinions obtained. It is also specially desirable that such opinions should be obtained from workers distant from the places where assay offices exist or are likely to be established: e.g., the Chief Commissioner of Burma should obtain the opinions of workers at Mandalay and Rangoon, and the Government of Bombay from Cutch and elsewhere.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the Resolution, together with a copy of the Despatch and enclosures read in the preamble, be forwarded—

- (1) to the several local Governments and Administrations for the purpose indicated above;
- (2) to the Foreign Department with the request that it may obtain and furnish to this Department opinions from the Native States of Jaipur and Kashmir;
- (3) to the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, and Upper India for opinion; and
- (5) to the Trades Associations of Calcutta and Madras with the request that the Government of India may be favoured with the fullest expression of their opinion and that of individual members and representative dealers and workers in the precious metals appertaining to those bodies.

Ordered also, that these papers be forwarded to the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, with the request that this Department may be furnished with their opinion on the question generally, and specially on the second, fifth, and sixth points noticed in the Resolution; and that the papers be published in the *Gazette of India*.

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

STATISTICS,

No. 45.

INDIA OFFICE;

London, 15th May 1890.

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

MY LORD MARQUIS,—Your Excellency has learnt by telegraph that it has been decided to abolish the duties on the importation of silver plate into the United Kingdom. The report of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech* shows that Her Majesty's Government

Hanard's Debates, 17th April 1890, page 721.

remit the duties in deference to the wishes and interests of the people of India.

2. The question of abolishing the British system of hall-marking and the views of the Indian Government on the matter were also considered. But it was decided not to interfere with the law and practice concerning hall-marking in the United Kingdom. The majority of people interested in the trade and those conversant with the artistic side of the question are believed to be strongly in favour of retaining the system of hall-marking. Her Majesty's Government proposed, however, to mitigate as far as possible any inconvenience under which the Indian silver trade might suffer, by providing that Indian silver work bearing an Indian hall-mark affixed under the authority of your Government should be admitted into the United Kingdom without being subjected to the British hall-mark regulations.

3. The Bill dealing with the matter will be forwarded to Your Excellency as soon as it is introduced. Meanwhile I shall be glad to learn at an early date what standard of fineness your Government would, with due regard to the practice of Indian silversmiths, propose to adopt for the Indian silver hall-mark. I forward a copy of a Parliamentary return showing the standards of fineness adopted by different European nations which maintain a system of hall-marking.

4. It is perhaps needless for me to observe that, if a hall-mark is established for India, it might be permissive and not obligatory. Any dealer who desired to send silver ware to England without being liable to the British hall-marking system would get his wares assayed and marked in India under such rules as Your Excellency might prescribe. I anticipate that the new law and practice in the United Kingdom will follow the practice now existing, whereby artistic silver ware or ware belonging to private persons and not intended for sale is exempted from the hall-mark regulations.†

† 47 & 48 Vict., cap. 62, section 4.

5. I forward a copy of a letter from Mr. W. Carlton Wood, on behalf of Messrs. Orr & Sons, on the subject of hall-marking in India, together with the reply that I have caused to be sent thereto.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

(Signed) Cross.

ENCLOSURES.

No. 1.

41, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
29th April 1890.

MY LORD,—As representing Messrs. P. Orr & Sons, of Madras, silversmiths, and in view of the answer given last night in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that communications would be addressed to the Government of India before the proposed standard for hall-marking Indian silver plate was fixed, I beg respectfully to submit for consideration some practical points on the inherent difficulties of compulsory hall-marking, and with a view of demonstrating that 'rupee standard' will not meet the requirements of Indian manufacturers:—

- (1) The vast body of Indian silversmiths are of the small trader class. The silver used by them from time immemorial is obtained by melting rupee coins. No other silver is generally obtained by men of that class. They are not silver refiners.
- (2) It is a necessity that solder be of a harder and inferior quality to the metal in the article soldered. The Indian silversmith notoriously solders heavily; consequently it is evident that no article made from rupee coins would pass the English Hall if the rupee standard be adopted. It is well known that English silversmiths overcome the difficulty of the solder by obtaining from the bullion dealers silver $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dw't. per ounce better than standard, thereby rendering the whole article standard.
- (3) Coins in use contract dirt, and it is doubtful if metal obtained from a quantity of rupee coins thrown into the melting pot would pass the English Hall even in the few articles where no solder is used.
- (4) The great objection of Indian manufacturers to the English hall-marking is that the system adopted, 'the scrape and parting assay,' is unsuitable to finished goods, which are thereby rendered unsaleable without being returned to a workshop. The English manufacturers' practice of sending goods to the Hall 'in the rough' is practically not open to Indian makers. If hall-marking remains compulsory, I beg to submit that the French system of assaying finished plate by 'the touch,' which in no way damages the goods, should be adopted here. I recognise that 'the touch' is not so absolutely accurate as 'the scrape,' but I respectfully submit that a plan proved adequate in France can scarcely be inapplicable in England.

The difficulty of fixing an arbitrary standard that will really meet the requirements of Indian trade is considerable, and I respectfully submit that optional hall-marking is the true remedy. If this is unattainable, I beg to recommend that, subject to Indian plate bearing a stipulated mark or letter defining it as Indian, it be allowed free sale in this country without assay.

I respectfully submit that, if the rupee standard be adopted and hall-marking with the system of 'the scrape' be compulsory, no trade in ordinary Indian plate can result, and the assertion will be made in India that the British Government have given with one hand and taken away with the other.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. CARLTON WOOD.

The Secretary of State for India.

No. 2.

INDIA OFFICE,
14th May 1890.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 29th April, urging objections to the system of compulsory hall-marking of Indian plate, and to inform you that a copy of your letter will be sent to the Government of India for their consideration.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. E. BERNARD,

Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department,
W. Carlton Wood, Esq.

(Signed) E. J. SINKINSON,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1890.

No. 86.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

WEST COAST OF INDIA.

NORTH KA'NARA COAST.

Buoys placed in position.

Information has been received from the Acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, that the following buoys were placed in position on the dates specified against them:—

Murdeshwar Buoy...	12th October.
Bhatkal Buoy ...	16th October.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1890.

No. 88.—The following Notices to Mariners issued by Her Majesty's Government of Ceylon are published for general information:—

"Notices to Mariners."

CEYLON.

Notice is hereby given that on and after October 25, 1890, until February 28, 1891, a red buoy with a red flag, with the words 'Torpedo Buoy' painted on it, will be placed in the entrance to Trincomalee Harbour between Ostenburg Point and Little Sober Island, and 250 yards from the former.

The water in the triangle formed by this red buoy, the N.E. point of Little Sober Island, and Clappenburg Point, will be obstructed by mines.

All vessels should pass between this red buoy and Ostenburg Point.

(Signed) B. LOWSLEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,
C.R.E., Ceylon.

Colombo, October 17, 1890.

[From the Government of Queensland.]

No. 28 of 1890.

COOKTOWN HARBOUR.

Sunken Vessel 'Royal Duke' raised.

Referring to Notice to Mariners No. 27 of 1890, dated 1st instant, notice is hereby given that the schooner *Royal Duke*, which recently sunk off the Railway Wharf, Cooktown, has been raised, the exhibition of the lights mentioned in the notice referred to being therefore discontinued.

(Signed) T. M. ALMOND,
Portmaster.

*Department of Ports and Harbours,
Brisbane, September 12, 1890.*

[From the Government of Neth.-India.]

No. 24 of 1890.

E. I. ARCHIPELAGO.

*Java Sea—Batavia Road—Alteration in
Character of Harbour Light.*

Notice is hereby given that the light apparatus of the harbour light on Batavia road has been altered (September 24, 1890) to a flashing light, of the fourth order, giving a flash every two minutes, as:—

Fixed white	...	90 sec.
Dark	...	10 "
Flashing white	...	10 "
Dark	...	10 "

The light should be seen in clear weather from a distance of thirteen sea miles.

This notice affects the chart Reede Batavia, 1880; Noordkust Java, Blad I., 1887; Java, Blad I., 1887; Java Zee en aangrenzende vaarwaters, Blad I., 1886; Ned. Oost-Indie, Blad II., 1867.

(Signed) P. TEN BOSCH, Vice-Admiral,
Commanding the Naval Forces in Neth.-India.
Batavia, September 25, 1890."

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

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th October 1890.

No. 7429.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed Draft Rules which it is proposed to make under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878 for the protected forests of Kánara, and to give notice that any objection thereto or suggestion regarding the same which is received in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, not later than the 3rd of January 1891 will be taken by the Governor in Council into his consideration.

Draft Rules.

In supersession of all previous orders on the same subjects, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878, to make the following rules to have effect in and for the protected forests of the district of Kánara on and after the of 189 ; (namely):

Part I.—General Privileges.

1. Subject to the provisions of Rule 2, any

Articles of forest-produce which may for certain purposes be removed without payment.

person may, without payment or license, cut or collect and remove for the purpose or one of the purposes, if any, hereinafter

specified, any of the following articles of forest-produce, viz.:

Articles.

Purposes.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Unreserved* trees not exceeding 32 inches in girth at the base. | The repair of huts, cattle-sheds, dams and agricultural implements. |
| (b) Dead-wood of unreserved trees not exceeding 32 inches at the thicker end, nor four feet in length. | Fuel. |
| (c) Barren sago and other palms. | Water-courses. |
| (d) Thorns and bushes of unreserved species. | Dams and fencing. |
| (e) Dead leaves and grass. | Manure and fodder. |
| (f) Tali-palms. | Food. |
| (g) Leaves and creepers. | |

Provisions to which the 2. The privileges allowed by Rule 1 are subject: Rule 1 are subject.

- (a) to the prohibitions contained in Rule 22; and
- (b) to the proviso that no forest-produce be removed unless the same is *bona fide* required for the purpose or one of the purposes, if any, specified in Rule 1 as a purpose for which such produce may be taken;
- (c) to the proviso that no forest-produce obtained under Rule 1 be used for purposes of trade or for the manufacture or preparation for sale or barter of any article of trade;

* See Appendix.

(d) to the proviso that none of the said privileges be exercised in any portion of a protected forest which is closed by order of Government under Section 29 of the Forest Act, or which is set apart as a beta-assignment;

(e) to the proviso that no such privilege be exercised by any person except in a protected forest which is within the limits of, or has been set apart for the use of, the village in which such person resides and, in the latter case, to the further proviso that no such privilege be exercised by any person without his first of all producing to the officer in charge of the protected forest a permit from his village officer.

3. (1) Subject to the provisions of clauses (a),

Cultivators having no beta-assignments may have tree loppings for cattle-bedding and manure.

(c), (d) and (e) of Rule 2, any cultivator who has no beta-assignment and who requires green leaves and branches for his own use

for cattle-bedding or manure may lop unreserved* trees for the purpose of supplying his requirements: provided that he do not lop within ten feet of the summit of any such tree.

(2) When the jungle consists of low coppice, any such cultivator may, subject as aforesaid and for the purpose aforesaid:

(a) lop unreserved* trees to within ten but not within five feet of their summits, and

(b) cut and remove unreserved bushes and stool-shoots: provided that the leading shoot be not cut in any case.

Clearance of undergrowth around garden-lands.

4. Any occupant of garden-land may:

(a) cut and remove all under-growth to a distance of 66 feet in every direction from the boundary of his holding: provided that he keep the cleared belt always sufficiently demarcated to the satisfaction of the Conservator of Forests by means of forest boundary-stones, earthen bands or other marks approved by the said Conservator;

(b) Dig a ditch on the inner edge of such clearing separating it from the rest of the forest.

Part II.—Private Rights in beta-assignments.

5. (1). The occupant of garden land to which

Extent of rights in beta-assignments.

a beta-assignment has been allotted at a settlement, is exclusively entitled within the limits of his assignment, and

subject to the provisions of Rule 6:

(a) to lop unreserved* trees and shrubs in order to supply himself with green leaves and branches for the purpose of manuring his said land;

(b) to the grazing;

(c) to all other minor forest-produce, other than hirda and shikakai, which are reserved to Government.

(2) All other forest-produce in every such beta-assignment is the property of the State.

Provisions to which the rights recognized in Rule 5 are subject.

6. The exercise of the right described in Rule 5 is subject to the following provisions:—

(a) that no tree be pollarded, i.e. that no part of the stem be cut off;

(b) that, except when the jungle consists of low coppice, no tree or shrub be lopped within ten feet of its summit;

(c) that when the jungle consists of low coppice, no tree or shrub be lopped within five feet of its summit;

(d) that no branch or portion of a branch be cut which at the cut end exceeds nine inches in circumference;

(e) that land be not broken up except for the purpose of digging or repairing a ditch around but within the limits of the assignment;

(f) that the occupant of garden-land to which a beta-assignment has been allotted as aforesaid use every reasonable precaution and vigilance to prevent the occurrence of a fire in such assignment and to prevent fire reaching the assignment from outside thereof.

Part III.—Permits.

7. If any inhabitant of the Kánara District

Applications for forest-produce under permits how and to whom to be made.

requires for his own use or for any purpose named in Rule 18 any forest-produce which he cannot

obtain under any of the foregoing rules, he shall submit a written application for the same to the Range Forest Officer in charge of the sub-division in which he wishes to procure it, specifying the kind and quantity of produce he requires and the purpose for which he requires it.

8. Applications under Rule 7 for timber will

Provisions restricting the grant of permits.

only be received, except in very emergent cases, between the 1st June and

the 1st November; and no application under the said rule will be granted:

(a) if in the opinion of the officer to whom it is made or referred, it is not reasonable; or

(b) unless a reasonable time has elapsed since the applicant obtained forest-produce of the same description before; or

(c) if the produce required by the applicant can be conveniently obtained by him from a depôt or at an auction or otherwise; or

(d) unless it is satisfactorily shown that the produce is *bonâ fide* required by the applicant for his own use for the specified purpose or for any purpose named in Rule 18; or

(e) in case it is for timber, if the applicant has, on his own estate, trees other than fruit trees suitable for supplying his requirements; or

(f) if it is for the timber of trees of any of the following species, viz.:—

Sagwan	...	Tectona grandis.
Bitti	...	Dalbergia latifolia.
Honi	...	Pterocarpus marsupium.
Surhoni	...	Calophyllum elatum.

Gandhadamara...	Santalum album.
Abnus ...	Diospyrus ebenum.
Shiwani ...	Gmelina arborea.

9. The Range Forest Officer may dispose of all applications made to him under Rule 7, except applications for timber in quantities exceeding 150 cubic feet, which he shall refer to the Divisional Forest Officer for his orders.

10. When an application is granted, a permit shall be issued to the applicant by the Range Forest Officer authorizing him to cut or collect and remove the forest-produce in respect of which it is given, within a period which shall be specified in the permit. If trees are to be cut, they shall be marked and the permit shall specify their situation, number and kinds and their maximum diameters at breast-height. No permit shall be given for cutting or removing wood at any time between the 31st May and the 31st October, except in very emergent cases.

11. Forest-produce obtained on permits shall be paid for at such rates as Government shall from time to time direct; and measures shall be taken by the Conservator for causing the said rates to be duly published.

12. (1) Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money shall be deposited by a permit-holder at the time of the issue of the permit, and this amount will be forfeited to Government, should the forest-produce not be cut or collected and removed within the period specified in this behalf in the permit. The balance of the purchase-money shall be paid before any forest-produce is cut or collected.

(2) If reasonable cause is shown by a permit-holder for delay, the Divisional Forest Officer may, at his discretion, from time to time extend the period specified in his permit.

13. Due intimation of the issue of a permit, with all necessary particulars, shall be given by the Range Officer in charge of the sub-division to the village officers within the boundaries of whose village the permit is to have validity.

14. The holder of a permit for cutting trees shall not remove any of the wood cut:

- (a) without reporting to the Range Officer that the trees have been cut; nor
- (b) until the wood has been measured and stamped by a forest officer appointed by the Range Officer in this behalf; nor
- (c) until the wood has been fully paid for, according to the measurement of the said officer.

15. (1) Wood obtained under a permit as aforesaid shall be measured in the manner at the time being in vogue at Government wood depôts in the Kánara District.

(2) Should the trees which a permit-holder has been licensed to cut yield a greater quantity of wood than that for which the permit was granted, the permit-holder shall pay for the whole quantity cut and shall be allowed, if he wishes, to remove the excess quantity.

16. The Range Forest Officer in charge of the sub-division shall keep a register of all forest-produce obtained on permits in such form and containing such particulars as the Conservator shall from time to time prescribe.

17. Forest-produce obtained under a permit shall not, without the permission in writing of the Divisional Forest Officer, be applied to any purpose other than that stated in the application upon which the permit was granted.

18. The purchase-money payable under Rule 11 for timber obtained on a permit may be remitted in whole or in part, when the timber is required for any of the following purposes:—

- (a) Works of public utility, such as village chaukis, schools, dharmshilas, public bridges, covers to or fencing round public wells and repairs of religious edifices not the property of individuals;
- (b) reconstruction of houses destroyed by fire, flood or decay which were the property of actual cultivators;
- (c) construction or repair of agricultural implements.

19. Purchase-money may be remitted under Rule 18 by the following officers, viz.:—

- (a) up to Rs. 15, by an Assistant Collector or a Divisional Forest Officer;
- (b) up to Rs. 50, by the Collector or Conservator of Forests;
- (c) above Rs. 50, on the recommendation of the Collector by the Commissioner.

20. The amount remitted and the number and date of the order granting the remission shall be noted on the back of the permit by the officer who issues the permit.

21. (1) Permits for grazing will also be granted by the Range Forest Officer in charge of the sub-division on application being made to him in this behalf. The said permits shall be in such form and contain such particulars as the Conservator of Forests from time to time directs.

(2) The fees to be charged for permits for grazing shall be such as Government from time to time directs, and measures shall be taken by the Conservator of Forests for causing the rates of fees to be duly published.

Part IV.—Prohibitions.

22. The following acts are prohibited, viz. :—

- (a) the exercise of any privilege or right conceded or recognized by these rules in any manner or at any time or place or for any purpose not allowed by these rules or contrary to or without duly fulfilling any provision of these rules, or by or on behalf of any person not entitled under these rules to such privilege or right;
- (b) the doing of anything whether in the alleged exercise of a privilege or right (not being a right recorded under Section 28 of the Forest Act or claimed as an existing right in any case in which the proviso to that section applies) or otherwise, which is not authorized by these rules or by a permit granted under these rules;
- (c) the doing of anything by or on behalf of a permit-holder which he is not expressly authorized by his permit to do;
- (d) the cutting or removal by occupants of garden-land who have beta-assignments, of green leaves or branches for use as cattle-bedding or manure, except from within the limits of their respective assignments;
- (e) the removal of green wood for fuel;
- (f) the removal of wood for fuel (unless under a permit and on payment of the price thereof), except in head-loads;
- (g) the quarrying or removal of minerals, except in such places as shall from time to time be set apart for this purpose by the Conservator of Forests or by some forest officer whom he authorizes in this behalf;
- (h) the clearing or breaking up of land for any purpose, except as provided in the next following clause and in Rule 4 (b), without the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests;
- (i) the breaking up of land for the purpose of repairing any ditch within the 66 feet limit described in Rule 4, unless when the Assistant Collector and the Divisional Forest Officer certify in writing that such ditch is necessary for the protection of any garden-land from damage by floods or by cattle or wild animals;
- (j) the kindling of a fire at any time between the 1st November and 30th June, both days inclusive, except in any place appointed for this purpose by the Divisional Forest Officer;
- (k) the carrying of torches or other unguarded light, except on a road over which there is a public right of way;
- (l) the pasturing of cattle, when any person tending or accompanying the cattle carries an axe or any other cutting instrument;
- (m) the setting of traps, snares or pitfalls, except with the permission in writing of the Conservator of Forests or of some forest officer authorized by the Conservator of Forests to give such permission.

APPENDIX.

The following Notification, No. 525, dated 22nd January 1890, published at page 49 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd idem, Part I, is annexed to these Rules for convenience of reference :—

"No. 525.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 299, dated 15th January 1881, published at pages 35 and 36 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 20th idem, Part I, and in exercise of the power conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to declare the below-mentioned classes of trees in the protected forests of Kánara to be reserved from 15th February 1890;
- (b) to prohibit from 15th February 1890 the collection or removal of timber of the below-mentioned descriptions in the district of Kánara;
- (c) to prohibit from the 15th February 1890 the removal of minor forest produce of the below-mentioned descriptions in Kánara.

Classes of trees and timber referred to in clauses (a) and (b).

Consecutive No.	Native names.	Botanical names.
<i>In the Kánara District.</i>		
1	Sagwan ...	Teak or Tectona Grandis.
2	Gandada Mara ...	Sandalwood or Santalum Album.
3	Sheshum ...	Blackwood or Dalbergia Latifolia.
4	Abnys ...	Ebony or Diospyros Ebenum.
5	Honi ...	Pterocarpus Marsupium.
6	Surhonay ...	Poon or Calophyllum Elatum.
7	Pannas ...	The Jack tree or Artocarpus Integrifolia.
8	Pat Panas ...	Artocarpus Hirsuta.
9	Balghay ...	Vitex Altissima.
10	Karrimatal ...	Ougenia Dalbergioides.
11	Nana ...	Lagerstræmia Microcarpa.
12	Shewani ...	Gmelina Arborea.
13	Mati ...	Terminalia Tomentosa.
14	Hirda ...	Terminalia Chebula.
15	Jamba ...	Xylia Dalabriformis.
16	Bendi ...	Thespesia Sp.
17	Khair ...	Acacia Catechu.
18	Shigikai ...	Soapnut or Acacia Concinna.
19	Ippi Mara ...	Bassia Latifolia.

Descriptions of minor forest produce referred to in clause (c).

In the Kánara District.

Myrobalans (Harda), fruit of the Terminalia Chebula.

In the Kánara District.

- (1) Pods of Acacia Concinna,
- (2) Ippi or Mowra, flowers of the Bassia Latifolia.
- (3) Catechu, or produce of Acacia Catechu."

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1890.

No. 8120.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following clause for clause (b) of paragraph 1 of Government Notification No. 7594 dated 9th October 1889, permitting the importation of opium from Málwa or Meywár into the district of Khándesh, published at pages 857 and 858 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 10th idem :—

- (b) All opium so imported into the Khándesh District shall, on arrival, be deposited in the Government Treasury at Dhulia or in the Mámlatdár's Treasury at Jalgaon.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1890.

No. 8141.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the Government Notification marginally noted, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Sháhápúr Táluka of the Thána District from 1st January 1891 :—

Government Notification No. 1494, dated 24th February 1890, published at page 154 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 27th idem, Part I.

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Pádále ...	4	3 5
	15	1 15
Part 26	0 21½	
	50	3 39
	51	1 14
	52	3 5
	53	2 23
	58	4 16
	59	0 7½
	60	2 29
	54	5 0
Part 61	2 21½	
Part 62	19 25	
	63	5 12
	65	3 17
	79	0 5½
	80	0 8¾
Part 81	13 32	
	95	12 38
	96	5 27
	97	7 36
	98	17 23
Part 102	93 3	
Perdbri tarf Konepatti ...	104	2 20½
	106	1 23
	115	4 9
	116	4 1
	121	4 2
	124	2 22
	237	15 32
	238	12 13
	240	17 32
Part 244	14 35	
	260	9 14
	263	24 34

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Rajpuri ...	15	2 0
	16	2 7
	143	3 24
	149	23 5
	182	2 31½
	183	1 24½
	184	0 32
	187	0 5½
	188	1 15
	189	4 23½

No. 8142.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to the

No. 6493, dated 27th September 1887, published at pages 817 to 819 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th idem, Part I.

Notification noted in the margin, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forests in the Khánápúr Táluka of the Sátára District from 1st January 1891 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Banur ...	76	2 21
Bhakuchivádi ...	36	23 14
	37	26 1
	38	15 35
Bhendavde ...	84	15 15
	85	42 37
	86	40 1
Ghoti Budruk ...	89	11 1
	91	10 26
Karanje ...	94	12 19
Nahavi ...	141	4 34
	145	17 13
Padali ...	54	14 28
Sonsal ...	47	8 23
	64	22 39
	66	20 15
Tondoli ...	38	37 37
	39	29 20
	57	32 15
Wangi ...	324	34 22
	257	45 32
	432	19 2
	436	15 25
Apsinge ...	93	9 39

No. 8172.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased,

Government Notification No. 4374 of 23rd June 1890, published at page 573 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 26th idem, Part I.

the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Igatpuri Taluka of the Násik District from 1st January 1891 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. G.
Válvihir ...	479	28 15

No. 8175.—The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

“SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial.

Calcutta, the 14th November 1890.

No. 1661.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in the case of any Company issuing share-warrants as provided by section 30 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, such share-warrants shall be exempt from payment of the duty specified in section 35 of the said Indian Companies Act, 1882, upon payment, as composition for that duty, to the Collector of Stamp Revenue, of three-quarters per centum of the whole subscribed capital of the Company.

No. 1662.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that impressed labels shall be used to denote the duty payable, under section 35 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, on share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 30 of the said Indian Companies Act :

Provided that any such share-warrant issued previous to the date of this Notification and bearing an adhesive share-transfer stamp denoting the full amount of duty payable on the warrant shall be held to have been duly stamped.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Deputy Secy. to the Govt of India.”

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th November 1890.

No. 6200.—In modification of Government Notification No. 2823, dated the 27th May 1890, sanctioning the establishment of a punitive police post of the strength of 1 Head Constable, 4th Class, and 3 Constables, 3rd Class, in the village of Singarwa, taluka Daskroi of the Ahmedabad District, for a period of one year, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the post shall be continued for six months only.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1890.

No. 6409.—Under the provisions of Section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with the approval of His Excellency the Governor in Council, has appointed the following stands or places in the Town and Island of Bombay at which public conveyances may stand to ply for hire :—

1. Great Western Hotel.
2. Esplanade Hotel.
3. Bombay Club.
4. Apollo Street.
5. Church Gate Railway Station.
6. Cathedral High School.
7. Sleater Road.
8. Girgaum Police Court.
9. Byculla Club.
10. Tank Bandar.
11. Chinchpokli.
12. Fergusson Road.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1890.

No. 590.—The services of Lieutenant J. O. Mennie are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

No. 591.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Colonel A. W. Macnaghten, Bombay Cavalry, for one year. Pension service thirty-seventh year, commenced 8th April 1890.

No. 592.—The following Native promotion is made with effect from the 9th October 1890:—

5th Bombay Cavalry.

Kote Dafedár Natha Singh to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Shamshere Singh, resigne.

No. 593.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Staff Corps.

Captain John Willoughby Wray,—12th November 1890.

No. 594.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Colonel J. Gatacre, C.B., Staff Corps, Commandant, 23rd Regiment (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1890.

No. 595.—The retirement of Major L. A. T. McCudden, Staff Corps, notified in G. G. O. No. 550 dated 21st October 1890, will take effect from the 29th October 1890, and not as therein stated.

No. 596.—The services of Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

No. 597.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and three days on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1838:—

Colonel K. A. Jopp, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, acting Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Railway.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1890.

No. 598.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant C. Cook, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers, for one hundred and eighty-two days. Pension service fifth year, commenced 21st March 1890.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 599.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Surgeon A. F. Ferguson, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service.

No. 600.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Surgeon-Major S. J. Goldsmith, Indian Medical Service, six months, medical certificate.

Captain H. B. Warden, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant P. A. N. St. L. Wood, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major B. C. Keelan, Indian Medical Service, three months, medical certificate.

No. 601.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough in India for one year on private affairs from 1st December 1890 under the Leave Rules of 1889:—

Conductor J. Cullen, Ordnance Department.

No. 602.—Second Lieutenant R. T. Montrésor, 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps with effect from the 14th November 1890.

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, 14th November 1890.

No. 7140.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5735, dated the 12th September last, it is hereby notified that Mr. C. B. Pritchard, C.S., C.S.I., has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th November 1890.

No. 6131.—Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Jamasji Mistry, Superintendent of Shaikh Othman, is appointed, under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1832, to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested, within the limits of Shaikh Othman, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. 6141.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to depute Ráo Bahádúr Gunpatrao Amrutrao Mankar, First Class Subordinate Judge of Thána, to Sholápur on special duty, and to invest him while on that duty, under Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Sholápur-Bijápur District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1890.

No. 6147.—Khán Bahádúr Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, City Magistrate of Ahmedabad, was in charge of the Ahmedabad and Dhulákot District Jails, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th July to the 3rd August 1890, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1890.

No. 6145.—Mr. W. H. Crowe, acting Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona, and Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-six days from the 28th November 1890.

2. In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification No. 5184, dated the 23rd September 1890, in so far as they relate to Mr. T. Hart-Davies, C. S., His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint that officer, on being relieved by Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., at Dhárwár, to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Assistant Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan. On the departure of Mr. Crowe on leave, Mr. Hart-Davies is further appointed in addition to the duties enumerated above, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1890.

No. 6237.—Mr. S. L. Batchelor, C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1890.

No. 6405.—The Honourable Mr. J. Macpherson and Mr. F. L. Latham respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Advocate General on the 10th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 6406.—Khán Bahádúr Barjorji. Edalji Modi assumed charge of the office of Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

No. 6407.—Mr. Rajaram Parashram Gudkari has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Málvan in the Ratnágiri District from the 2nd instant, during the absence of Mr. Narayan Mukundshet Shetye on leave, or until further orders.

No. 6408.—Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Mundle assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Baramati in the Poona District on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 6434.—Mr. Ramanbhai Mahipatram Nilkanth has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to act as Clerk of the District Court of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. Vasudev Keshav Mavalankar on leave.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 2436.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandhikar to be substantive *pro tem.* Deputy

Educational Inspector, Kolába, vice Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Vishnu Paranjpe transferred to Sholápur, or pending further orders.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1890.

No. 8109.—Ráo Bahádúr Chunilál Venilál, District Deputy Collector, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1890.

No. 8147.—Ráo Bahádúr Sábájráo Chintáman Chitnis, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, was granted privilege leave of absence from 25th August to 28th September 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 8171.—Máruti bin Ráoji, Revenue and Police Pátíl of the village of Bijawádi, taluka Indápur 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.

No. 8174.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Phirozsháh Pestanji Jehángir to act as District Deputy Collector, Broach, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Bahádúr Chunilál Venilál, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 8207.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Phirozsháh Pestanji, acting District Deputy Collector, Broach, to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, with effect from the date of joining, during the absence of Mr. C. W. Richardson, or pending further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1890.

No. 4560.—Surgeon R. J. Baker, M.A., M.D., is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from such date after his relief by Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, M.D., as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 4567.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikárpur, during the absence of Surgeon J. Crimmin, V. C., or pending further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1890.

No. 88.—In consequence of the return to duty of Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, V.C., R.E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, the following reversions are ordered, with effect from 15th November 1890 :—

Mr. W. S. Howard to Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

Mr. T. D. Little to Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.

Colonel E. D'O. Twemlow to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*.

Mr. H. M. Thompson to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*.

Mr. S. B. Doig to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. H. V. M. Phelps to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 89.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotion in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from 22nd October 1890 :—

Mr. W. S. Howard, M.Inst.C.E., to be Chief Engineer, 2nd Class.

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

W. C. HUGHES,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

A'zam Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai, Head Karkun of taluka Borsad in the Kaira District, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 14th October 1890 to 3rd November 1890, pending the reversion of Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, the permanent incumbent of the office.

Mr. C. E. Frost, C.S., First Assistant Collector, reported his arrival at Ahmedabad on the morning of the 2nd instant, and received charge of Dholka and Sanand Talukas from Khan Bahadur Bahmanji Dalaji Modi, District Deputy Collector, on the 4th idem, in the forenoon.

Ahmedabad, 13th November 1890.

Colonel J. M. Madden delivered over and Lieutenant L. J. Mathias received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 11th instant, in the afternoon.

Ahmedabad, 15th November 1890.

H. E. M. JAMES,

Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. W. S. Lucas and D. Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Division, Khandesh, on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Messrs. W. H. Lucas and D. Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Poona, 10th November 1890.

Messrs. H. W. J. Bagnell and E. L. Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of

the office of Forest Settlement Officer, Poona, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 12th November 1890.

Messrs. H. T. Ommanney and W. W. Loch respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Collector, District Magistrate, Political Agent and District Registrar, Khandesh, on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 17th November 1890.

G. F. M. GRANT,

Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. H. Allban and Maung Po respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of the officer in charge of H. H. the ex-King Theebaw on the 4th instant, in the afternoon.

ALFRED KEYSER,

Acting Commissioner, S. D.

Belgaum, 13th November 1890.

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

No. 6546.—Messrs. Jahangir Dosabhoi Framji and H. W. J. Bagnell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Bombay, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

No. 6547.—Messrs. W. E. Young and Jahangir Dossabhoi Framji respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector of Customs, Import Department, Bombay Custom House, on the 10th instant before, office hours.

No. 6548.—Messrs. A. J. Wadia and W. E. Young respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector of Customs, Export and Opium Departments, on the 10th instant, before office hours.

Poona, 15th November 1890.

No. 6606.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the under-mentioned servants of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Dhárwár District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during their employment by the said licensee :—

1. Babaji Vithoba.
2. Jiwaji Krishna.
3. Narayan Dadaji.
4. Rangswami Lingswami.
5. Mancherji Edulji.
6. Raghunath Rajba.

J. K. SPENCE,

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

Poona, 18th November 1890.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 336.—Mr. Kissonsing Dowlatsing, Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khándesh Zilla W. D., was granted privilege leave with effect from 11th August to 31st October 1890 inclusive.

No. 337.—Mahipat Dharmaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Páchora Táluka, Khándesh Zilla, was appointed acting Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khándesh Zilla W. D., with effect from 16th September to 31st October 1890 inclusive, vice Mr. Kissonsing Dowlatsing on leave.

No. 338.—Narayan Raghunath, Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, was appointed acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Páchora Táluka, Khándesh Zilla, with effect from 11th September to 5th November 1890 inclusive, vice Mahipat Dharmaji, promoted.

C. W. MacRURY, Surgeon-Major,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 19th November 1890.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. W. D. Wilkins, Assistant Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, proceeded on the privilege leave granted him under Government Resolution No. 7763, dated 31st October 1890, in the afternoon of the 7th instant.

T. H. STEWART,
Commissioner, First Grade,
(Survey and Settlement).

Dhárwár, 13th November 1890.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Messrs. W. A. Talbot and H. Murray respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Northern Division of Kánara, in the forenoon of the 10th instant.

Belgaum, 12th November 1890.

Messrs. E. G. Oliver and T. R. D. Bell respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office in the afternoon of the 29th October 1890.

Belgaum, 14th November 1890.

J. L. L. MacGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Notice.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday the 12th January 1891, at 11 A.M. (Bombay time), and Junior Civil Servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the Vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 25th proximo, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

By order of the Central Committee
for Vernacular Examinations,

Y. M. KELKAR,

Secretary to the Central Committee
for Vernacular Examinations.

Bombay, 10th November 1890.