

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 50]

THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER 1890.

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

CONTENTS.

	Pages.		Pages.
Part I.—Government Notifications, Appointments, &c. 1259—1304		Part VI.—Government of India Bills.	
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c. 1305—1307		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part I.A.—Notifications under the Bombay Local		Part VII.—Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind.	
Boards and District Municipal Acts.....135—138		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part II.—Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements. 1308—1388		Part VIII.—Commissariat Notices	110—115
Part III.—Miscellaneous Supplements	1459—1474	Part IX.—Maráthi Acts, &c.	
Part IV.—Acts passed by Government of India and		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Government of Bombay.		Part X.—Gujaráti Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part V.—Proceedings of the Legislative Council.		Part XI.—Canarese Acts, &c.	
<i>Not published this week.</i>		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
		Part XII.—Hindustani Acts, &c.	
		<i>Not published this week.</i>	

PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1890.

No. 6924.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the punitive police post established at the village of Guledgud in the Bijápur District by Government Notification No. 5913 dated the 27th August 1883, and continued for further periods of two years and one year, respectively, by Government Notifications No. 2340 dated the 20th April 1887, and No. 2983A dated the 4th June 1889, be continued for a further period of one year, viz., up to the 30th April 1891, at the reduced strength and cost given below :—

I.—355

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable, 3rd Class	14	8	6
2 Second Class Constables at Rs. 8-11-6 each	17	7	0
4 Third Class Constables at Rs. 7-12-0 each	31	0	0
	62	15	6
<i>Add—</i>			
Pension contribution at $\frac{1}{4}$ th of above.	5	4	0
European supervision, &c., at 12 per cent.	7	9	0
Hutting allowance for Head Constable	0	12	0
Hutting allowance for 6 Constables at 8 annas per man	3	0	0
Total per mensem	79	8	6
	x 12		
Annual	954	6	0

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 6993.—*Erratum*—In Government Notification* No. 6177,

* Extending the provisions of Section 61 of Bombay Act IV of 1890 (The Bombay District Police Act) to certain places in the Dhárwar District.

dated the 12th November 1890, under *Túluka Stations other than Municipal Towns*, for "Bankápur" read "Shiggaon."

pal Towns, for "Bankápur" read "Shiggaon."

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1890.

No. 91.—The following copy of a letter from the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon, dated 17th November 1890, is published for general information :—

"I have the honour to report having laid a 2nd class iron buoy painted green on a shoal patch on the Hastings Shoal near the wreck of the late ship *Mary Anne* with the following magnetic bearings :

Pegu Saw Mill	...	N. 69° W.
Pegu Point	...	N. 930" E.
Tidal Semaphore	at	
King's Point	...	S. 19° 30' W.
Hastings Buoy	...	S. 33° 30' E."

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1890.

No. 92.—The following Notice to Mariners, dated 17th November 1890, issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon, is published for general information :—

"Notice to Mariners.

It is hereby notified for general information that the F. L. V. 'Colombo', stationed off the spit below Elephant Point, will be brought up to town on or about the 1st December next for repairs and the schooner 'Pharos' moored in her place. The same lights will be shown until further orders."

No. 93.—The following Notice to Mariners, dated 21st November 1890, issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon, is published for general information :—

"Notice to Mariners.

The Master of the British barque *County of Anglesea* reports having passed on the 10th instant a wreck in latitude 15° 40' N. longitude 96° 8' E. in 12 fathoms water. She appeared to be a small craft water-logged, her two top masts being 8 feet above water. Ship Masters are warned accordingly."

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 98.—The following notice to Mariners, issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon, on the 9th instant, is published for general information :—

Notice is hereby given that the floating light vessel "Krishna" will be brought up to town for repairs, and the floating light vessel "Colombo" placed in position on the 18th instant in place of the "Krishna" light vessel until further orders.

The range of visibility of the "Colombo's" light is 8 miles.

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

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

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of November 1890 :—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
2nd Battalion Gloucester Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant R. O. Crewe-Read.	6th November 1890.	Deesa.
Medical Staff	Surgeon C. R. Egan.	12th November 1890.	Rájkot.
British Infantry.	Major-General R. K. Gillespie, C. B. (Commanding Mhow District).	17th November 1890.	Mhow.
Unattached List, P. W. Department.	Sergeant J. J. L. White, R.E.	22nd June 1890.	Sheogaon, near Ahmednagar.

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

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

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th Decem' er 1890.

No. 7791.—With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct the introduction of the following Law of Limitation into the Káthiáwár Political Agency, with effect from such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a Notification published in the *Káthiáwár Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such Notification:—

The Ka'thia'wa'r Agency Limitation Law, 1890.

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. (1) This law may be called "The Káthiáwár Agency Limitation Law, 1890."

(2) It applies to all suits instituted, appeals presented and applications made in or to the Court of the Political Agent in Káthiáwár or in or to any Court subordinate to the said Court or subject to the superintendence thereof, whether in the exercise of civil or criminal jurisdiction, and to all appeals from any decree or order of any of the Courts aforesaid and to all applications founded on any decree, order or proceeding of any of those Courts.

Commencement.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a notification, published in the *Káthiáwár Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such notification.

Repealing section.

2. (1) On and from that day all rules of limitation hitherto deemed to be applicable to such suits, appeals and applications as aforesaid shall be repealed; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect any title fully acquired or to revive any right to sue barred under those rules or to affect the recognition, continuance or revival, in accordance with those rules, of any debt, engagement or obligation by any instrument or transaction made before this law comes into force.

Suits of which cause of action has arisen before the date on which this law comes into force.

(2) Any suit in which the cause of action has accrued before the day on which this law comes into force shall be brought within the period of limitation prescribed in the said rules or within the period prescribed by this law for a similar suit of which the cause of action accrues on the said day, whichever shall end the sooner.

Definitions.

3. In this law, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

'plaintiff' includes also any person from or through whom a plaintiff derives his right to sue; 'applicant' includes also any person from or through whom an applicant derives his right to apply; and 'defendant' includes also any person from or through whom a defendant derives his liability to be sued:

'easement' includes a right, not arising from contract, by which one person is entitled to remove and appropriate for his own profit any part of the soil belonging to another, or anything growing in, or attached to, or subsisting upon, the land of another:

'bill of exchange' includes also a hundi and a cheque:

'bond' includes any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be:

'promissory note' means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight:

'trustee' does not include a benamidár, a mortgagee remaining in possession after the mortgage has been satisfied, or a wrong-doer in possession without title:

'suit' does not include an appeal or an application :

'registered' means duly registered

(a) within the meaning of the rules regulating or recognising the registration of documents for the time being in force in the Káthiáwár Agency, or

(b) under and according to any law made by the Governor General of India in Council or by the Governor in Council of Bombay :

and nothing shall be deemed to be done in 'good faith' which is not done with due care and attention.

PART II.

LIMITATION OF SUITS, APPEALS AND APPLICATIONS.

4. Subject to the provisions contained in sections five to twenty-five (inclusive), every suit instituted, appeal presented, and application made after the period of limitation prescribed therefor by the schedule hereto annexed shall be dismissed, although limitation has not been set up as a defence.

Dismissal of suits, &c., instituted, &c., after period of limitation.

EXPLANATION.—A suit is instituted in ordinary cases, when the plaint is presented to the proper officer; in the case of a pauper, when his application for leave to sue as a pauper is filed; and in the case of a claim against a company which is being wound up by the Court, when the claimant first sends in his claim to the official liquidator.

Illustrations.

(a). A suit is instituted after the prescribed period of limitation. Limitation is not set up as a defence and judgment is given for the plaintiff. The defendant appeals. The appellate Court must dismiss the suit.

(b). An appeal presented after the prescribed period is admitted and registered. The appeal shall, nevertheless, be dismissed.

5. (1) If the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, presented or made on the day that the Court reopens.

Proviso where Court is closed when period expires.

(2) Any appeal or application for a review of judgment may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal or making the application within such period.

Proviso as to appeals and applications for review.

6. When, by any special law now or hereafter in force and in its nature applicable to the case, a period of limitation is specially prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, nothing herein contained shall affect or alter the period so prescribed.

Special laws of limitation.

7. If a person entitled to institute a suit or make an application be, at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned, a minor, or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time prescribed therefor in the third column of the schedule hereto annexed.

Legal disability.

When he is at the time from which the period of limitation is to be reckoned affected by two such disabilities, or when before his disability has ceased, he is affected by another disability, he may institute the suit or make the application within the same period, after both disabilities have ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

Double and successive disabilities.

When his disability continues up to his death, his legal representative may institute the suit or make the application within the same period after the death as would otherwise have been allowed from the time so prescribed.

When such representative is at the date of the death affected by any such disability, the rules contained in the first two paragraphs of this section shall apply.

Disability of representative.

Nothing in this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption, or shall be deemed to extend for more than three years from the cessation of the disability or the death of the person affected thereby, the period within which any suit must be instituted or application made.

Illustrations.

(a). The right to sue for the hire of a boat accrues to A during his minority. He attains majority four years after such accrual. He may institute his suit at any time within three years from the date of his attaining majority.

(b). A, to whom a right to sue for a legacy has accrued during his minority, attains majority eleven years after such accrual. A has, under the ordinary law, only one year remaining within which to sue. But under this section an extension of two years will be allowed him, making in all a period of three years from the date of his attaining majority within which he may bring his suit.

(c). A right to sue accrues to Z during his minority. After the accrual, but while Z is still a minor, he becomes insane. Time runs against Z from the date when his insanity and minority cease.

(d). A right to sue accrues to X during his minority. X dies before attaining majority and is succeeded by Y, his minor son. Time runs against Y from the date of his attaining majority.

(e). A right to sue for an hereditary office accrues to A, who at the time is insane. Six years after the accrual A recovers his reason. A has six years, under the ordinary law, from the date when his insanity ceased within which to institute a suit. No extension of time will be given him under this section.

(f). A right to sue as landlord to recover possession from a tenant accrues to A, who is an idiot. A dies three years after the accrual, his idiocy continuing up to the date of his death. A's representative in interest has, under the ordinary law, nine years from the date of A's death within which to bring a suit. This section does not extend that time, except where the representative is himself under disability when the representation devolves upon him.

8. When one of several joint-creditors or claimants is under any such disability and when a discharge can be given without the concurrence of such person, time will run against them all; but where no such discharge can be given, time will not run as against any of them until one of them becomes capable of giving such discharge without the concurrence of the others.

Illustrations.

(a). A incurs a debt to a firm, of which B, C and D are partners. B is insane and C is a minor. D can give a discharge of the debt without the concurrence of B and C. Time runs against B, C and D.

(b). A incurs a debt to a firm, of which E, F and G are partners. E and F are insane, and G is a minor. Time will not run against any of them until either E or F becomes sane, or G attains majority.

Continuous running of time.

9. When once time has begun to run, no subsequent disability to sue stops it;

Provided that where letters of administration to the estate of a creditor have been granted to his debtor, the running of the time prescribed for a suit to recover the debt shall be suspended while the administration continues.

10. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no suit against a person in whom property has become vested in trust for any specific purpose, or against his legal representatives or assigns (not being assigns for valuable consideration) for the purpose of following in his or their hands such property, shall be barred by any length of time.

Suits against express trustees and their representatives.

11. (1) Suits instituted in any of the Courts aforesaid on contracts entered into in a place not subject to the jurisdiction of any of the said Courts are subject to the rules prescribed by this law.

Suits on foreign contracts.

(2) No foreign rule of limitation shall be a defence to a suit instituted in any of the said Courts on a contract entered into in any such place as aforesaid, unless the rule has extinguished the contract, and the parties were domiciled in such place during the period prescribed by such rule.

Foreign limitation law.

PART III.

COMPUTATION OF PERIOD OF LIMITATION.

Exclusion of day on which right to sue accrues.

12. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application, the day from which such period is to be reckoned shall be excluded.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an appeal, an application for leave to appeal as a pauper, and an application for a review of judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced, and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed against or sought to be reviewed, shall be excluded.

Exclusion in case of appeals and certain applications.

(3) Where a decree is appealed against or sought to be reviewed, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the judgment on which it is founded shall also be excluded.

(4) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for an application to set aside an award, the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the award shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time of defendant's absence from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid.

13. In computing the period prescribed for any suit, the time during which the defendant has been absent from places subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid shall, if during such time it has not been possible to serve a summons upon him, be excluded.

14. (1) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the time during which the plaintiff has been prosecuting with due diligence another civil proceeding, whether in a Court of first instance or in a Court of appeal, against the defendant shall be excluded, where the proceeding is founded upon the same cause of action and is prosecuted in good faith in a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to entertain it.

Exclusion of time of proceeding *bona fide* in Court without jurisdiction.

(2) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit, proceedings in which have been stayed by order under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 20, the interval between the institution of the suit and the date of so staying proceedings, and the time requisite for going from the Court in which proceedings are stayed to the Court in which the suit is re-instituted, shall be excluded.

Like exclusion in case of order under Civil Procedure Code s. 20.

(3) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any application, the time during which the applicant has been making another application for the same relief, shall be excluded, where the last-mentioned application is made in good faith to a Court which, from defect of jurisdiction, or other cause of a like nature, is unable to grant it.

Like exclusion in case of application.

EXPLANATION 1.—In excluding the time during which a former suit or application was pending or being made, the day on which that suit or application was instituted or made, and the day on which the proceedings therein ended, shall both be counted.

EXPLANATION 2.—A plaintiff resisting an appeal presented on the ground of want of jurisdiction, shall be deemed to be prosecuting a suit within the meaning of this section.

15. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any suit, the institution of which has been stayed by injunction or order, the time of the continuance of the injunction or order, the day on which it was issued or made, and the day on which it was withdrawn shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which commencement of suit is stayed by injunction or order.

16. In computing the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for possession by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree, the time during which the judgment debtor has been prosecuting a proceeding to set aside the sale, shall be excluded.

Exclusion of time during which judgment debtor is attempting to set aside execution sale.

17. (1) When a person who would, if he were living, have a right to institute a suit or make an application, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased capable of instituting or making such suit or application.

Effect of death before right to sue accrues.

(2) When a person against whom, if he were living, a right to institute a suit or make an application would have accrued, dies before the right accrues, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when there is a legal representative of the deceased against whom the plaintiff may institute or make such suit or application.

(3) Nothing in the former part of this section applies to suits to enforce rights of pre-emption or to suits for the possession of immovable property or of an hereditary office

18. When any person having a right to institute a suit or make an application has, by means of fraud, been kept from the knowledge of such right or of the title on which it is founded, or where any document necessary to establish such right has been fraudulently concealed from him, the time limited for instituting a suit or making an application

Effect of fraud.

(a) against the person guilty of the fraud or accessory thereto, or,

(b) against any person claiming through him otherwise than in good faith and for a valuable consideration,

shall be computed from the time when the fraud first became known to the person injuriously affected thereby, or, in the case of the concealed document, when he first had the means of producing it or compelling its production.

19. (1) If before the expiration of the period prescribed for a suit or application in respect of any property or right, an acknowledgment of liability in respect of such property or right has been made in writing signed by the party against whom such property or right is claimed, or by some person through whom he derives title or liability, a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the acknowledgment was so signed.

Effect of acknowledgment in writing.

(2) When the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated, oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed. But oral evidence of its contents shall not be received.

EXPLANATION 1.—For the purposes of this section an acknowledgment may be sufficient, though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right, or avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come, or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, perform, or permit to enjoy, or is coupled with a claim to a set off, or is addressed to a person other than the person entitled to the property or right.

EXPLANATION 2.—In this section 'signed' means signed either personally or by an agent duly authorized in this behalf.

20. (1) When interest on a debt or legacy is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid as such by the person liable to pay the debt or legacy, or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of payment of interest as such.

or when part of the principal of a debt is, before the expiration of the prescribed period, paid by the debtor or by his agent duly authorized in this behalf,

Effect of part-payment of principal.

a new period of limitation, according to the nature of the original liability, shall be computed from the time when the payment was made :

Provided that in the case of part-payment of the principal of a debt, the fact of the payment appears in the hand-writing of the person making the same.

(2) Where mortgaged land is in the possession of the mortgagee, the receipt of the

Effect of receipt of produce of mortgaged land. produce of such land shall be deemed to be a payment for the purpose of this section.

One of several joint contractors, &c., not chargeable by reason of acknowledgment or payment made by another of them.

21. Nothing in sections 19 and 20 renders one of several joint contractors, partners, executors or mortgagees chargeable by reason only of a written acknowledgment signed, or of a payment made by, or by the agent of, any other or others of them.

22. When, after the institution of a suit, a new plaintiff or defendant is substituted or added, the suit shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when he was so made a party :

Effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant. Provided that, when a plaintiff dies, and the suit is continued by his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted by the deceased plaintiff :

Provided also, that, when a defendant dies, and the suit is continued against his legal representative, it shall, as regards him, be deemed to have been instituted when it was instituted against the deceased defendant.

23. In the case of a continuing breach of contract and in the case of a continuing wrong independent of contract, a fresh period of limitation begins to run, at every moment of the time during which the breach or the wrong, as the case may be, continues.

24. In the case of a suit for compensation for an act which does not give rise to a cause of action unless some specific injury actually results therefrom, the period of limitation shall be computed from the time when the injury results.

Illustrations.

(a). A owns the surface of a field. B owns the subsoil. B digs coal thereout without causing any immediate apparent injury to the surface, but at last the surface subsides. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by A against B runs from the time of the subsidence.

(b). A speaks and publishes of B slanderous words not actionable in themselves without special damage caused thereby. C in consequence refuses to employ B as his clerk. The period of limitation in the case of a suit by B against A for compensation for the slander does not commence till the refusal.

25. All instruments shall, for the purposes of this law, be deemed to be made with reference to the Gregorian calendar.

Illustrations.

(a). A Hindu makes a promissory note bearing a native date only, and payable four months after date. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the note runs from the expiry of four months after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

(b). A Hindu makes a bond, bearing a native date only, for the repayment of money within one year. The period of limitation applicable to a suit on the bond runs from the expiry of one year after date computed according to the Gregorian calendar.

PART IV.

ACQUISITION OF OWNERSHIP BY POSSESSION.

26. (1) Where the access and use of light or air to and for any building have been peaceably enjoyed therewith, as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

Acquisition of right to easements.

and where any way or water-course, or the use of any water, or any other easement (whether affirmative or negative) has been peaceably and openly enjoyed by any person claiming title thereto as an easement and as of right, without interruption, and for twenty years,

the right to such access and use of light or air, way, water-course, use of water, or other easement, shall be absolute and indefeasible.

(2) Each of the said periods of twenty years shall be taken to be a period ending within two years next before the institution of the suit wherein the claim to which such period relates is contested.

EXPLANATION.—Nothing is an interruption within the meaning of this section, unless where there is an actual discontinuance of the possession or enjoyment by reason of an obstruction by the act of some person other than the claimant, and unless such obstruction is submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the claimant has notice thereof, and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made.

Illustrations.

(a). A suit is brought in 1881 for obstructing a right of way. The defendant admits the obstruction, but denies the right of way. The plaintiff proves that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him, claiming title thereto as an easement, and as of right, without interruption, from 1st January 1860 to 1st January 1880. The plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

(b). In a like suit also brought in 1881 the plaintiff merely proves that he enjoyed the right in manner aforesaid from 1858 to 1878. The suit shall be dismissed, as no exercise of the right by actual user has been proved to have taken place within two years next before the institution of the suit.

(c). In a like suit the plaintiff shows that the right was peaceably and openly enjoyed by him for twenty years. The defendant proves that the plaintiff on one occasion during the twenty years had asked his leave to enjoy the right. The suit shall be dismissed.

27. Provided that, when any land or water upon, over, or from which any easement has been enjoyed or derived has been held under or by virtue of any interest for life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of such easement during the continuance of such interest or term, shall be excluded in the computation of the said last-mentioned period of twenty years, in case the claim is, within three years next after the determination of such interest or term, resisted by the person entitled, on such determination, to the said land or water.

Exclusion in favour of reversioner of servient tenement.

Illustration.

A sues for a declaration that he is entitled to a right of way over B's land. A proves that he has enjoyed the right for twenty-five years; but B shows that during ten of these years C, a Hindu widow, had a life-interest in the land, that on C's death B became entitled to the land, and that within two years after C's death he contested A's claim to the right. The suit must be dismissed, as A, with reference to the provisions of this section, has only proved enjoyment for fifteen years.

28. At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, situated within the local jurisdiction of any of the Courts aforesaid, his right to such property shall be extinguished.

Extinguishment of right to property.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See Section 4.)

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS.

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
<i>Part I.</i>		
<i>Three months.</i>		
1.—For compensation for doing, or for omitting to do, an act alleged and in good faith intended to have been done in pursuance of a law applicable to the defendant.	Three months.	When the act or omission takes place.
<i>Part II.</i>		
<i>Six months.</i>		
2.—By a person alleging violent dispossession for an order on that ground only for restitution.	Six months.	When the dispossession occurs.
3.—Under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 9, to recover possession of immovable property.	Ditto ...	When the dispossession occurs.
4.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, chapter XXXIX. (of summary procedure on negotiable instruments.)	Ditto ...	When the instrument sued upon becomes due and payable.
<i>Part III.</i>		
<i>Two years.</i>		
5.—Upon any enactment for a penalty or forfeiture incurred thereunder.	Two years ...	When the penalty or forfeiture is incurred.
6.—For the wages of a household servant, artisan or labourer.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due
7.—For the price of food or drink sold by the keeper of a hotel, tavern or lodging house.	Ditto ...	When the food or drink is delivered.
8.—For the price of lodging	Ditto ...	When the price becomes payable.
9.—To enforce a right of pre-emption, whether the right is founded on law, or general usage, or on special contract.	Ditto ...	When the purchaser takes under the sale sought to be impeached, physical possession of the whole of the property sold, or, where the subject of the sale does not admit of physical possession, when the instrument of sale is registered.
10.—By a person against whom an order is passed under sections 280, 281, 282 or 335 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to establish his right to, or to the present possession of, the property comprised in the order.	Ditto ...	The date of the order.
11.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court.	Ditto ...	When the sale is confirmed or would otherwise have become final and conclusive had no such suit been brought.
12.—To alter or set aside a decision or order of a Civil Court in any proceeding other than a suit.	Ditto ...	The date of the final decision or order in the case by a Court competent to determine it finally.
13.—To set aside any act or order of an officer of Government in his official capacity, not herein otherwise expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	The date of the act or order.
14.—Against Government to recover money paid under protest in satisfaction of a claim made by the revenue authorities on account of arrears of revenue or on account of demands recoverable as such arrears.	Ditto ...	When the payment is made.
15.—Against Government for compensation for land acquired for public purposes.	Ditto ...	The date of determining the amount of the compensation.
16.—Like suit for compensation when the acquisition is not completed.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to complete.
17.—For compensation for false imprisonment.	Ditto ...	When the imprisonment ends.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
<i>Part III.</i> <i>Two years.—</i> <i>continued.</i>		
18.—By the executors, administrators or representatives of a person deceased in respect of any wrong committed within one year before his death for which such person might have sued.	Two years ...	The date of the death of the person wronged.
19.—By the executors, administrators or representatives for compensation to families for loss occasioned by the death of a person caused by actionable wrong.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the person killed.
20.—For compensation for any other injury to the person.	Ditto ...	When the injury is committed.
21.—For compensation for a malicious prosecution.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.
22.—For compensation for libel ...	Ditto ...	When the libel is published.
23.—For compensation for slander ...	Ditto ...	When the words are spoken, or, if the words are not actionable in themselves, when the special damage complained of results.
24.—For compensation for loss of service occasioned by the seduction of the plaintiff's servant or daughter.	Ditto ...	When the loss occurs.
25.—For compensation for inducing a person to break a contract with the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the breach.
26.—For compensation for an illegal, irregular or excessive distress.	Ditto ...	The date of the distress.
27.—For compensation for wrongful seizure of movable property under legal process.	Ditto ...	The date of the seizure.
<i>Part IV.</i> <i>Three years.</i>		
28.—Against a carrier for compensation for losing or injuring goods.	Three years.	When the loss or injury occurs.
29.—Against a carrier for compensation for delay in delivering goods.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
30.—Against one who, having a right to use property for specific purposes, perverts it to other purposes.	Ditto ...	When the perversion first becomes known to the person injured thereby.
31.—Against an executor, administrator or other representative of a person deceased in respect of any wrong committed by such person within one year before his death for which he might have been sued and for which a right of suit survives.	Three years.	When the wrong complained of is done.
32.—For the recovery of a wife ...	Ditto ...	When possession is demanded and refused.
33.—For the restitution of conjugal rights ...	Ditto ...	When restitution is demanded and is refused by the husband or wife, being of full age and sound mind.
34.—For compensation for any malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance independent of contract and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the malfeasance, misfeasance or non-feasance takes place.
<i>Part V.</i> <i>Five years.</i>		
35.—For compensation for obstructing a way or a water-course.	Five years...	The date of the obstruction.
36.—For compensation for diverting a water-course.	Ditto ...	The date of the diversion.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of Suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
<i>Part V—</i>		
<i>Five years—continued.</i>		
37.—For compensation for trespass upon immovable property.	Five years...	The date of the trespass.
38.—For compensation for infringing copyright or any other exclusive privilege.	Ditto ...	The date of the infringement.
39.—To restrain waste ...	Ditto ...	When the waste begins.
40.—For compensation for injury caused by an injunction wrongfully obtained.	Ditto ...	When the injunction ceases.
41.—Of the nature referred to in the Indian Succession Act, 1865, section 320, or 321, or in the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, sections 139-140 to compel a refund by a person to whom an executor or administrator has paid a legacy or distributed assets.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment or distribution.
42.—By a ward, who has attained majority, to set aside a sale by his guardian.	Ditto ...	When the ward attains majority.
43.—By any person bound by an order respecting the possession of property made under the Code of Criminal Procedure, chapter XL, or by any person bound by an order such as is referred to in Article 2, or by any one claiming under such person to recover the property comprised in such order.	Ditto ...	From the date of the final order in the case.
44.—For specific movable property lost, or acquired by theft, or dishonest misappropriation or conversion, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the person having the right to the possession of the property first learns in whose possession it is.
45.—For other specific movable property, or for compensation for wrongfully taking or injuring or wrongfully detaining the same.	Ditto ...	When the property is wrongfully taken or injured, or when the detainer's possession becomes unlawful.
46.—For the hire of animals, vehicles, boats or household furniture.	Ditto ...	When the hire becomes payable.
47.—For the balance of money advanced in payment of goods to be delivered.	Ditto ...	When the goods ought to be delivered.
48.—For the price of goods sold and delivered where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery of the goods.
49.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for after the expiry of a fixed period of credit.	Ditto ...	When the period of credit expires.
50.—For the price of goods sold and delivered to be paid for by a bill of exchange, no such bill being given.	Ditto ...	When the period of the proposed bill elapses.
51.—For the price of trees or growing crops sold by the plaintiff to the defendant where no fixed period of credit is agreed upon.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
52.—For the price of work done by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, where no time has been fixed for payment.	Ditto ...	When the work is done.
53.—For money payable for money lent ...	Ditto ..	When the loan is made.
54.—Like suit when the lender has given a cheque for the money.	Ditto ...	When the cheque is paid.
55.—For money lent under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the loan is made.
56.—For money deposited under an agreement that it shall be payable on demand.	Ditto ...	When the demand is made.
57.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money paid for the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the money is paid.
58.—For money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the plaintiff's use.	Ditto ...	When the money is received.

FIRST DIVISION: SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part V— Five years— continued.</i>	
59.—For money payable for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff.	Five years...	When the interest becomes due.
60.—For money payable to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.	Ditto ...	When the accounts are stated in writing, signed by the defendant or his agent duly authorized in this behalf, unless where the debt is, by a simultaneous agreement in writing signed as aforesaid, made payable at a future time, and then when that time arrives.
61.—For compensation for breach of a promise to do anything at a specified time, or upon the happening of a specified contingency.	Ditto ...	When the time specified arrives or the contingency happens.
62.—On a single bond where a day is specified for payment.	Ditto ...	The day so specified
63.—On a single bond where no such day is specified.	Ditto ...	The date of executing the bond.
64.—On a bond subject to a condition ...	Ditto ...	When the condition is broken.
65.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after date.	Ditto ...	When the bill or note falls due.
66.—On a bill of exchange payable at sight, or after sight, but not at a fixed time.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented.
67.—On a bill of exchange accepted payable at a particular place.	Ditto ...	When the bill is presented at that place.
68.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable at a fixed time after sight or after demand.	Ditto ...	When the fixed time expires.
69.—On a bill of exchange or promissory note payable on demand and not accompanied by any writing restraining or postponing the right to sue.	Ditto ...	The date of the bill or note.
70.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments.	Ditto ...	The expiration of the first term of payment, as to the part then payable; and, for the other parts, the expiration of the respective terms of payment.
71.—On a promissory note or bond payable by instalments, which provides that, if default be made in payment of one instalment, the whole shall be due.	Ditto ...	When the first default is made, unless where the payee or obligee waives the benefit of the provision, and then when fresh default is made in respect of which there is no such waiver.
72.—On a promissory note given by the maker to a third person to be delivered to the payee after a certain event should happen.	Ditto ...	The date of the delivery to the payee.
73.—On a dishonoured foreign bill where protest has been made and notice given.	Ditto ...	When the notice is given.
74.—By the payee against the drawer of a bill of exchange which has been dishonoured by non-acceptance.	Ditto ...	The date of the refusal to accept.
75.—By the acceptor of an accommodation-bill against the drawer.	Ditto ...	When the acceptor pays the amount of the bill.
76.—Said on a bill of exchange, promissory note or bond not herein expressly provided for.	Ditto ...	When the bill, note or bond becomes payable.
77.—By a surety against the principal debtor ...	Ditto ...	When the surety pays the creditor.
78.—By a surety against a co-surety ...	Ditto ...	When the surety pays anything in excess of his own share.
79.—Upon any other contract to indemnify ...	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is actually damaged.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part V— Five years— continued.</i>	
80.—By an attorney or vakil for his costs of a suit or a particular business, there being no express agreement as to the time when such costs are to be paid.	Five years ...	The date of the termination of the suit of business, or (where the attorney or vakil properly discontinues the suit or business), the date of such discontinuance.
81.—For the balance due on a mutual, open and current account, where there have been reciprocal demands between the parties.	Ditto ...	The close of the year in which the last item admitted or proved is entered in the account; such year to be computed as in the account.
82.—On a policy of insurance when the sum assured is payable immediately after proof of the death or loss has been given to, or received by, the insurers.	Ditto ...	When proof of the death or loss is given or received to or by the insurers whether by or from the plaintiff or any other person.
83.—By the assured to recover premia paid under a policy voidable at the election of the insurers.	Ditto ...	When the insurers elect to avoid the policy.
84.—Against a factor for an account ...	Ditto ...	When the account is, during the continuance of the agency, demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made when the agency terminates.
85.—By a principal against his agent for movable property received by the latter and not accounted for.	Ditto ...	When the account is during the continuance of the agency demanded and refused, or where no such demand is made when the agency terminates.
86.—Other suits by principals against agents for neglect or misconduct.	Ditto ...	When the neglect or misconduct becomes known to the plaintiff.
87.—To cancel or set aside an instrument not otherwise provided for.	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the instrument cancelled or set aside become known to him.
88.—To declare the forgery of an instrument issued or registered.	Ditto ...	When the issue or registration becomes known to the plaintiff.
89.—To declare the forgery of an instrument attempted to be enforced against the plaintiff.	Ditto ...	The date of the attempt.
90.—For property which the plaintiff has conveyed while insane.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is restored to sanity, and has knowledge of the conveyance.
91.—To set aside a decree obtained by fraud, or for other relief on the ground of fraud.	Ditto ...	When the fraud becomes known to the party wronged.
92.—For relief on the ground of mistake ...	Ditto ...	When the mistake becomes known to the plaintiff.
93.—For money paid upon an existing consideration which afterwards fails.	Ditto ...	The date of the failure.
94.—To make good out of the general estate of a deceased trustee the loss occasioned by a breach of trust.	Ditto ...	The date of the trustee's death, or, if the loss has not then resulted, the date of the loss.
95.—For contribution by a party who has paid the whole amount due under a joint decree, or by a sharer in a joint estate who has paid the whole amount of revenue due from himself and his co-sharers.	Ditto ...	The date of the plaintiff's advance in excess of his own share.
96.—By a co-trustee to enforce against the estate of a deceased trustee a claim for contribution.	Ditto ...	When the right to contribution accrues.
97.—For a seaman's wages	Ditto ...	The end of the voyage during which the wages are earned.
98.—For wages not otherwise expressly provided for by this schedule.	Ditto ...	When the wages accrue due.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
<i>Part V— Five years— continued.</i>		
99.—By a Muhammadan for exigible dower (<i>mu'wajjal</i>).	Five years ...	When the dower is demanded and refused, or (where during the continuance of the marriage no such demand has been made) when the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
100.—By a Muhammadan for deferred dower (<i>mu'wajjal</i>).	Ditto ...	When the marriage is dissolved by death or divorce.
101.—By a mortgagor after the mortgage has been satisfied, to recover surplus collections received by the mortgagee.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor re-enters on the mortgaged property.
102.—For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.	Ditto ...	The date of the dissolution.
103.—By the manager of a joint estate of an undivided family for contribution in respect of a payment made by him on account of the estate.	Ditto ...	The date of the payment.
104.—By a lessor for the value of trees cut down by his lessee contrary to the terms of the lease.	Ditto ...	When the trees are cut down.
105.—For the profits of immovable property belonging to the plaintiff which have been wrongfully received by the defendant.	Ditto ...	When the profits are received, or, where the plaintiff has been dispossessed by a decree afterwards set aside on appeal, when he recovers possession.
106.—For arrears of rent ...	Ditto ...	When the arrears become due.
107.—By a vendor of immovable property to enforce his lien for unpaid purchase-money.	Ditto ...	The time fixed for completing the sale, or (where the title is accepted after the time fixed for completion) the date of the acceptance.
108.—For a call by a company registered under any enactment.	Ditto ...	When the call is payable.
109.—For specific performance of a contract ...	Ditto ...	The date fixed for the performance or, if no such date is fixed, when the plaintiff has notice that performance is refused.
110.—For the rescision of a contract ...	Ditto ...	When the facts entitling the plaintiff to have the contract rescinded first become known to him.
111.—For compensation for the breach of any contract, express or implied, not in writing registered, and not herein specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the contract is broken, or (where there are successive breaches) when the breach in respect of which the suit is instituted occurs, or (where the breach is continuing) when it ceases.
<i>Part VI. Six years.</i>		
112.—For compensation for the breach of a contract in writing registered.	Six years ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run against a suit brought on a similar contract not registered.
113.—Upon a foreign judgment as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment.
114.—To obtain a declaration that an alleged adoption is invalid, or never in fact took place.	Ditto ...	When the alleged adoption becomes known to the plaintiff.
115.—To obtain a declaration that an adoption is valid.	Ditto ...	When the rights of the adopted son as such are interfered with.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—continued.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VII. Twelve years.</i>	
116.—Suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule.	Twelve years.	When the right to sue accrues.
117.—Upon a judgment obtained in another court, or a recognizance, when such a suit lies.	Ditto ...	The date of the judgment or recognizance.
118.—For a legacy or for a share of a residue bequeathed by a testator, or for a distributive share of the property of an intestate.	Ditto ...	When the legacy or share becomes payable or deliverable.
119.—For possession of an hereditary office ...	Ditto ...	When the defendant takes possession of the office adversely to the plaintiff. EXPLANATION.—An hereditary office is possessed when the profits thereof are usually received, or (if there are no profits) when the duties thereof are usually performed.
120.—Suit during the life of a Hindu or Muhammadan female by a Hindu or Muhammadan who, if the female died at the date of instituting the suit would be entitled to the possession of land, to have an alienation of such land made by the female declared to be void except for her life or until her re-marriage.	Ditto ...	The date of the alienation.
121.—By a Hindu governed by the law of the Mitakshara to set aside his father's alienation of ancestral property.	Ditto ...	When the alienee takes possession of the property.
122.—By a person excluded from joint family property to enforce a right to share therein.	Ditto ...	When the exclusion becomes known to the plaintiff.
123.—By a Hindu for arrears of maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the arrears are payable.
124.—By a Hindu for a declaration of his right to maintenance.	Ditto ...	When the right is denied.
125.—For the resumption or assessment of rent-free land.	Ditto ...	When the right to resume or assess the land first accrues.
126.—To establish a periodically recurring right.	Ditto ...	When the plaintiff is first refused the enjoyment of the right.
127.—To enforce payment of money charged upon immovable property.	Ditto ...	When the money sued for becomes due.
EXPLANATION.—The allowance and fees respectively called <i>malikana</i> and <i>haggs</i> shall, for the purpose of this clause, be deemed to be money charged upon immovable property.		
128.—To recover movable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust, deposited, or pawned, and afterwards bought from the trustee, depository or pawnee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	The date of the purchase.
129.—To recover possession of immovable property conveyed or bequeathed in trust or mortgaged and afterwards purchased from the trustee or mortgagee for a valuable consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
130.—Suit by a mortgagee for possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the mortgagor's right to possession determines.
131.—By a purchaser at a private sale for possession of immovable property sold, when the vendor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ...	When the vendor is first entitled to possession.
132.—Like suit by a purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree when the judgment debtor was out of possession at the date of the sale.	Ditto ..	When the judgment-debtor is first entitled to possession.

FIRST DIVISION : SUITS—*continued.*

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
	<i>Part VII— Twelve years— continued.</i>	
133.—By a purchaser of land at a sale in execution of a decree, for possession of the purchased land when the judgment debtor was in possession at the date of the sale.	Twelve years.	The date of the sale.
134.—By a landlord to recover possession from a tenant.	Ditto ...	When the tenancy is determined.
135.—By a remainderman, a reversioner (other than a landlord), or a devisee, for possession of immovable property.	Ditto ...	When his estate falls into possession.
136.—Like suit by a Hindu or Muhammadan entitled to the possession of immovable property on the death of a Hindu or Muhammadan female.	Ditto ...	When the female dies.
137.—For possession of immovable property, when the plaintiff, while in possession of the property, has been dispossessed or has discontinued the possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession or discontinuance.
138.—Like suit, when the plaintiff has become entitled by reason of any forfeiture or breach of condition.	Ditto ...	When the forfeiture is incurred or the condition is broken.
139.—For possession of immovable property or any interest therein not hereby otherwise specially provided for.	Ditto ...	When the possession of the defendant becomes adverse to the plaintiff.
	<i>Part VIII. Thirty years.</i>	
140.—Against a depositary or pawnee to recover movable property deposited or pawned.	Thirty years.	The date of the deposit or pawn.
	<i>Part IX. Sixty years.</i>	
141.—By a mortgagee for foreclosure or sale ...	Sixty years	When the money secured by the mortgage becomes due.
142.—Against a mortgagee to redeem or to recover possession of immovable property mortgaged.	Ditto ...	When the right to redeem or to recover possession accrues.
143.—Any suit by or on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Ditto ...	When the period of limitation would begin to run under this Act against a like suit by a private person.

SECOND DIVISION : APPEALS.

144.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a sentence of death passed by a Criminal Court.	Twenty-one days.	The date of the sentence.
145.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Court of the Political Agent.	Thirty days	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
146.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure to any Court other than the Government of Bombay.	Ditto ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
147.—Under the same Code to the Government of Bombay except in the cases provided for by Nos. 144 and 149.	Sixty days ...	The date of the sentence or order appealed against.
148.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to the Government of Bombay except in the cases otherwise expressly provided for.	Ninety days.	The date of the decree or order appealed against.
149.—Under the Code of Criminal Procedure from a judgment of acquittal.	Six months	The date of the judgment appealed against.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS.

Description of suit.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
150.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure to set aside an award.	Twenty days.	When the award is submitted to the Court.
151.—For leave to appear and defend a suit under chapter XXXIX of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	When the summons is served.
152.—For an order under section 629 of the same Code restoring to the file a rejected application for review.	Thirty days	When the application for review is rejected.
153.—By a plaintiff for an order to set aside a dismissal by default.	Sixty days...	The date of the dismissal.
154.—By a defendant for an order to set aside a judgment <i>ex parte</i> .	Ditto ...	The date of executing any process for enforcing the judgment.
155.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, by a person dispossessed of immovable property, and disputing the right of the decree-holder or purchaser at a sale in execution of a decree to be put into possession.	Ditto ...	The date of the dispossession.
156.—To set aside a sale in execution of a decree, on the ground of irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale or on the ground that the decree-holder has purchased without the permission of the Court.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
157.—Complaining of resistance or obstruction to delivery of possession of immovable property decreed or sold in execution of a decree, or of dispossession in the delivery of possession to the decree-holder or the purchaser of such property.	Ditto ...	The date of the resistance, obstruction or dispossession.
158.—For re-admission of an appeal dismissed for want of prosecution.	Ditto ...	The date of the dismissal.
159.—For a re-hearing of an appeal heard <i>ex parte</i> in the absence of the respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree in appeal.
160.—For leave to appeal as a pauper ...	Ditto ...	The date of the decree appealed against.
161.—Under section 371 of the Code of Civil Procedure or under that section and Section 582 of the same Code for an order to set aside an order for abatement or dismissal.	Four months.	The date of the order for abatement or dismissal.
162.—By a purchaser at an execution sale to set aside the sale on the ground that the person whose interest in the property purported to be sold had no saleable interest therein.	Ditto ...	The date of the sale.
163.—For a review of judgment, or for the exercise of extraordinary jurisdiction.	Ninety days..	The date of the decree or order.
164.—For the issue of a notice under section 258 of the same Code to show cause why the payment or adjustment therein mentioned should not be recorded as certified.	Six months	When the payment or adjustment is made.
165.—By a creditor of an insolvent judgment-debtor under section 353 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Ditto ...	The date of the publication of the schedule.
166.—For payment of the amount of a decree by instalments.	Ditto ...	The date of the decree.
167.—Under section 365 of the Code of Civil Procedure by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased plaintiff-appellant or defendant-appellant.

THIRD DIVISION: APPLICATIONS—*continued.*

Description of Application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
168.—Under section 366 of the Code of Civil Procedure by a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code by a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Six months...	The date of the death of the deceased plaintiff or of the deceased defendant-appellant or plaintiff-appellant.
169.—Under section 368 of the Code of Civil Procedure to have the legal representative of a deceased defendant made a defendant, or under that section and section 582 of the same Code to have the legal representative of a deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent made a plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.	Ditto ...	The date of the death of the deceased defendant or of the deceased plaintiff-respondent or defendant-respondent.
170.—Under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 516 or 525, that an award be filed in Court.	Ditto ..	The date of the award.
171.—Applications for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere in this schedule, or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Five years ...	When the right to apply accrues.
172.—For the execution of a decree or order of any civil Court not provided for by No. 173 or by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 230.	Ditto, or where a certified copy of the decree or order has been registered, six years.	1. The date of the decree or order. 2. (Where there has been an appeal) the date of the final decree or order of the Appellate Court, or 3. (Where there has been a review of judgment) the date of the decision passed on the review, or 4. (Where the application next hereinafter mentioned has been made) the date of applying in accordance with law to the proper Court for execution, or to take some step in aid of execution of the decree or order, or 5. (Where the notice next hereinafter mentioned has been issued) the date of issuing a notice under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 248, or 6. (Where the application is to enforce any payment which the decree or order directs to be made at a certain date) such date. EXPLANATION I.—Where the decree or order has been passed severally in favour of more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable to each, the application mentioned in clause 4 of this Number shall take effect in favour only of such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made by. But when the decree or order has been passed jointly in favour of more persons than one, such application, if made by any one or more of them, or by his or their representatives, shall take effect in favour of them all.

THIRD DIVISION : APPLICATIONS—continued.

Description of Application.	Period of limitation.	Time from which period begins to run.
173.—To enforce an order of the Secretary of State for India in Council.	Twelve years.	Where the decree or order has been passed severally against more persons than one, distinguishing portions of the subject-matter as payable or deliverable by each, the application shall take effect against only such of the said persons or their representatives as it may be made against. But where the decree or order has been passed jointly against more persons than one, the application, if made against any one or more of them, or against his or their representatives, shall take effect against them all. EXPLANATION II.—“ Proper Court ” means the Court whose duty it is (whether under section 226 or 227 of the Code of Civil Procedure or otherwise) to execute the decree or order. When a present right to enforce the order accrues to some person capable of releasing the right : Provided that when the order has been revived, or some part of the principal money secured thereby or some interest on such money has been paid or some acknowledgment of the right thereto has been given in writing, signed by the person liable to pay such principal or interest, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent, the twelve years shall be computed from the date of such revivor, payment or acknowledgment, or the latest of such revivors, payment or acknowledgments, as the case may be.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

No. 7858.—The following Notification is republished :—

“STAR OF INDIA.

Fort William, the 10th December 1890.

No. 448. I.—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 11th November 1890, is republished for general information :

India Office, November 8th, 1890.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Seyyid

Ali bin Said bin Sultan, Sultan of Zanzibar, to be an Honorary Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,
for Secretary to the Most Exalted
Order of the Star of India.”

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1890.

No. 4352.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (HOME DEPARTMENT).

RESULTS OF THE MEASURES ADOPTED FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND
POISONOUS SNAKES DURING THE YEAR 1889.No. $\frac{40 \text{ Pub.}}{2374-2385}$.*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—
under date Calcutta, the 4th December 1890.*

READ—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1379-1395}$, dated 15th July 1887.Ditto ditto No. $\frac{61}{2335-16}$, dated 22nd November 1887.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 5 (Public), dated 9th January 1890.

Home Department Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{9}{54-203}$, dated 8th March 1890.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations, reporting on mortality among human beings and cattle from injuries received from wild animals and venomous snakes, and the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1889 :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 439, dated the 12th June 1890, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3201, dated 12th August 1890, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. J $\frac{W}{2}$ 28, dated 16th September 1890, and enclosures.From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. $\frac{123}{III-201-214}$, dated 8th September 1890, and enclosures.

From the Government of the Punjab, No. 542, dated 23th April 1890, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. $\frac{2335}{114}$, dated 22nd April 1890, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 223—107 N., dated 11th April 1890, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2970 G., dated 30th April 1890, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 543—4555, dated 19th April 1890, and enclosures.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 229 G., dated 19th July 1890, and enclosures.

From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 141, dated 8th February 1890, and enclosure.

From the Resident in Mysore, No. $\frac{169}{226}$, dated 22nd January 1890, and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.

With the object of reducing the bulk and number of the annual reports which are submitted to the Government of India, it was decided in Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{28}{1379-95}$, dated the 15th July 1887, that, among others, the report regarding the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes should be submitted triennially, and that in the intermediate years it would be sufficient to send statistics with brief notes. In consequence of this decision the Government of India issued no general Resolutions on the statistics for the years 1887 and 1888 recording the mortality from wild animals and snakes, but merely published them for general information. But recently, in view of the great mortality from snake-bite, the Secretary of State has expressed a wish that the annual reviews of the Government of India should be continued, and has inquired whether, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, any further measures can be taken to lessen the mortality caused by venomous snakes. In the Circular letter of 8th March 1890, Local Governments and Administrations were asked to give in their reports for 1889 a brief account of the measures taken in recent years to reduce the mortality from snake-bite, and to state whether any further special action is necessary or possible.

2. The following abstract shows the mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during 1887, 1888, and 1889, and the expenditure incurred in destroying them :—

PROVINCE.	Persons killed by animals.			Persons killed by snakes.			Cattle killed by animals.			Cattle killed by snakes.			Tigers killed.			Leopards killed.			Wolves killed.			Other animals killed.			Snakes killed.			Rewards for animals.			Rewards for snakes.		
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Madras	228	187	205	1,203	1,455	1,587	8,568	8,923	10,618	1,070	1,173	2,037	149	203	175	1,147	1,199	1,234	118	49	77	637	472	487	302	699	340	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay	72	65	80	1,168	1,165	1,080	1,903	2,252	2,114	48	81	74	72	57	49	213	268	230	424	414	381	225	222	191	311,476	389,472	433,795	5,336	5,973	5,399	6,269	6,781	7,817
Bengal	1,563	1,335	1,560	9,131	8,946	10,681	17,230	23,616	22,881	509	496	480	269	376	318	661	739	960	672	544	1,030	505	586	601	35,054	39,326	41,189	11,847	12,627	16,011	4,438	3,587	3,439
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	216	197	263	5,765	6,223	6,445	7,667	8,647	7,299	216	201	221	59	100	83	408	500	402	2,284	2,655	1,710	600	1,016	552	25,864	24,264	25,063	12,626	14,550	9,278	3,149	2,869	3,136
Punjab	72	55	31	843	961	915	2,128	1,030	886	77	9	87	4	1	3	193	290	247	2,578	1,355	1,227	51	44	13	177,050	108,312	68,501	10,289	6,709	6,126	22,826	14,800	8,231
Central Provinces ..	275	342	332	928	1,055	1,063	3,709	4,719	3,390	41	57	14	222	315	231	555	683	499	189	356	114	420	471	379	2,065	1,791	1,395	17,764	23,850	16,948	813	696	557
Burma	21	26	40	213	203	208	1,012	1,635	1,379	428	404	689	120	74	76	123	98	95	..	..	..	162	112	127	8,481	5,870	6,179	6,196	4,019	7,764	..	..	..
Assam	139	164	179	198	212	230	16,123	15,293	14,674	190	185	71	438	823	337	351	295	329	..	..	..	110	114	113	269	516	395	11,640	8,692	8,752	14	16	23
Coorg	2	..	2	1	..	2	542	580	637	..	..	..	0	6	12	21	10	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	27	14	906	495	1,083	8	7	3
Barar	24	24	29	182	283	216	1,723	1,851	1,695	134	206	120	19	12	26	186	121	156	74	171	90	95	51	79	697	848	70	3,026	3,155	3,443	140	178	26
Ajmere-Merwara ..	5	4	3	47	65	53	328	261	281	..	1	..	7	6	2	8	4	6	..	..	1	3	2	..	575	256	224	61	..	6	..	16	10
Total	2,617	2,399	2,724	19,739	20,571	22,480	61,021	68,813	65,757	2,716	2,813	3,793	1,408	1,473	1,312	3,822	4,207	4,179	6,339	5,544	4,630	2,817	3,000	2,542	611,861	571,381	577,770	1,23,518	1,24,402	1,19,541	37,673	29,122	23,321

3. The mortality in 1889, both of human beings and cattle, was greater than in 1886, the last year the statistics for which were reviewed: it was greater of human beings than in 1887 or 1888, but less of cattle than in 1888. The number of wild beasts destroyed in 1889 was, except in the case of leopards, less than in 1886; it was considerably less in the case of tigers than in any of the previous three years, and much less in the case of wolves, the animals which are next to tigers most destructive of human life. Fewer animals of every kind, except hyenas, which are the least harmful of the larger carnivora, were killed in 1889 than in 1888. While, however, 417,596 snakes only were reported to have been killed in 1886, the figure in 1887 was 511,861, in 1888, 571,381, and in 1889, 577,770.

The number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the purposes of destruction of wild animals or protection of crops, was shown in 1886 as 86,859, in 1887 as 71,423, in 1888 as 60,111, and in 1889 as 61,083, but the returns for the earlier of these years are not reliable.

4. A survey of the statistics from 1879 to 1889 shows that the number of human beings killed by wild animals has, during that period, amounted to 29,936, or on an average to 2,720 annually. The average number killed in each year in each Province was as follows:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	230
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	101
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	1,437
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	375
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	45
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	274
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	31
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	197
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	2
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	23
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,720

During the same period Rs. 14,56,994 have been expended in rewards for the destruction of the following wild animals:—

Tigers	...	...	...	...	...	17,885
Leopards	...	...	...	...	...	44,464
Bears	...	...	...	...	...	16,216
Wolves	...	...	...	...	...	61,404
Hyenas	...	...	...	...	...	15,976

In spite of this large destruction of the more dangerous wild animals, the number of persons reported to have been killed by animals in 1889 (2,724) is almost exactly the average of the previous ten years, while the number of cattle reported to have been killed in that year (65,757) is considerably above the recorded average for the previous ten years (52,247). While, however, the aggregate number of persons killed by wild animals appears when considered by itself to be large, it must be remembered that the proportion of the population who meet their deaths in this manner is relatively very small. This is illustrated by the following figures, which show for each Province the rate per mille of the population of deaths caused by injuries from wild animals in 1889:—

Madras	...	...	...	...	...	·006
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	·004
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	·02
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	...	·006
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	·001
Central Provinces...	...	...	...	...	...	·03
Lower Burma	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	·03
Coorg	...	...	...	...	...	·01
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	·01

If the mortality be calculated on the population of British India recorded in 1881, it will be found that one person out of every 72,882 of the population was killed by wild animals during 1889.

5. The mortality from snake-bite is far greater. Large numbers of the deaths reported to have resulted from this cause occur at a distance from the district head-quarters under circumstances which render it impossible to feel certainty that the cause of death has been correctly reported; but even when allowance has been made for deaths incorrectly or improperly attributed to snake-bite, there remains a large residuum of cases undoubtedly due to it. The aggregate mortality recorded during the last eleven years in British

India is 219,367, and the average mortality a year almost exactly 20,000. The average mortality between 1879 and 1888 compares thus in each Province with that for 1889 :—

			Average.	1889.	Excess of 1889.	Deficit of 1889.
Madras	...	...	1,245	1,587	342	...
Bombay	...	...	1,101	1,080	...	21
Bengal	...	...	9,538	10,681	1,143	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	5,420	6,445	1,025	...
Punjab	...	...	811	915	104	...
Central Provinces	...	...	966	1,063	97	...
Burma	...	...	166	208	42	...
Assam	...	...	201	230	29	...
Coorg	...	...	7	1	3	...
Berar	...	...	185	216	31	...
Ajmere	...	...	52	53	1	...

The recorded mortality from snake-bite thus tends to increase, though it is uncertain how far the increase is due merely to better reporting in recent years: it is most serious in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

6. Continued attention has for many years past been directed by the Government of India and Local Governments to devising measures for reducing mortality from snake-bite, and various plans have been given a trial from time to time, but without any substantial success. In 1877, the Government of India observed that deaths from snake-bite occur mostly in and about human habitations, and that it was obviously useless to pay large rewards to professional snake-catchers who catch snakes in the jungles and bring them into head-quarters. It was considered that rewards might with much advantage be given in towns and large villages with or without help from Local Governments, and rewards have for some years been generally granted on this principle in every Province except Madras. In 1881, the Chief Commissioner of Burma suggested for that Province a plan for organizing village snake-hunts in the rice-plains and granting a reward regulated according to the number of houses in the village to every village that successfully carried out a hunt, but it met with little success. In 1882, the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh directed a trial of the experiment of enlisting in order to kill snakes a number of snake-hunters from among the classes (Kanjars, Musahirs, Nathis, and others) who make a practice of trapping reptiles and small animals for food and other purposes. It was arranged that these men should receive a small retaining fee each month and an additional reward for each venomous snake in excess of a certain number destroyed by each man in any month. This system did not prove successful in the North-Western Provinces, as the hunters employed did little or nothing to destroy snakes and were suspected of breeding them for the sake of the reward, and a similar experiment tried in Bombay in 1884 was equally unsuccessful. It could not be tried in Bengal, the province in which snakes are most destructive, because it contains no indigenous tribes of snake-catchers, and it was anticipated that if men were imported for the purpose they would suffer from the climate, especially during the rainy season, which is the best time for killing snakes. In certain parts of Bengal it was, however, found possible to stimulate in some measure the destruction of snakes by authorizing the payment of rewards by indigo planters in the interior of districts, but this plan has only been feasible over small areas. During a period of eleven years, the sum of Rs. 2,37,000 has been expended in the different provinces on the destruction of snakes, with what the Government of India regret to say must be regarded as no practical result, and the evidence shows that in some parts of the country at any rate the grant of rewards for dead snakes has resulted in people taking to the practice of breeding them.

7. The Government of India have, in consultation with Local Governments and Administrations, recently had under examination the question whether it might not be possible to organize some better means for the destruction of wild animals and snakes, and have considered whether the establishment of a Government organization for the purpose of destroying wild beasts would be likely to be advantageous. An experiment of this kind was attempted in Madras some years ago, but it was found to involve great expenditure, and the results achieved would certainly not justify the plan being tried elsewhere. Moreover, the larger carnivora are not gregarious, nor are they very numerous, and the adoption of any such system would inevitably end in causing the existing agency for destroying them to disappear. The Governor General in Council has for these reasons determined to maintain the system now generally in force of granting rewards for the destruction of wild animals. His Excellency in Council, however, desires that particular attention should be paid to the following points, viz. :—

- (1) all possible facilities, consistent with due precautions against fraud, should be afforded to those who kill wild animals for obtaining the authorized rewards:
- (2) shooting parties, which engage to submit to the required precautions against injury to the forests, should be encouraged for the destruction of tigers and other dangerous carnivora in reserved forests: and
- (3) licenses under the Arms Act should be granted freely to agriculturists located in the neighbourhood of forests and jungles for the protection of themselves and their cattle against wild beasts.

His Excellency in Council also thinks that more liberality might be shown in the offer of rewards for the slaughter of man-eating tigers. The destruction of one tiger which has taken to man-eating is of

much more importance than that of a number of ordinary tigers, and the difficulty and expense involved in killing such animals are ordinarily very great. Native shikaris are often, owing to the inferior quality of their weapons, unable to hunt such animals, which again can often only be dislodged from the positions they take up by beaters who require to be liberally paid. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the offer of rewards sufficiently liberal to cover their expenses would often induce military officers and others who have leisure at certain times of the year to organize parties with the object of disposing of advertised man-eaters, provided that they were assured of assistance from the local authorities, and His Excellency in Council would therefore advocate the offer in the case of man-eaters of large rewards together with the proffer of assistance in the way of elephants and other arrangements on the part of the district and forest officials. It appears to the Government of India that if prompt action were taken by measures such as these to secure the destruction of man-eating tigers before they have had time to do much damage, the mortality from wild animals, more than one-third of which is caused by tigers, might be reduced in some sensible degree. These observations apply also to the somewhat rare cases in which leopards take to man-eating. Wolves at times become very destructive in particular localities, and in such cases it would be profitable to entertain native hunters on liberal terms for the express purpose of exterminating packs that have made themselves dangerous. Under the present system of granting rewards the Government of India have reason to apprehend that rewards are not unfrequently given, especially in the case of cubs, for jackals which are represented to be wolves.

8. It has been shown above that the system hitherto adopted of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes has effected no reduction in the mortality from snake-bite. This mortality is, the Government of India regret, lamentably large, but it is not always realized that, large as it is, it will not bear comparison with the mortality from some forms of disease, in the reduction of which much more tangible results can be secured by the expenditure of money. In the following table the death rate in 1889 from fevers and snake-bite is contrasted for each Province:—

				Rate per mille of deaths from fever.	Rate per mille of deaths from snake-bite.
Madras	...	...	...	8.2	.05
Bombay	...	...	...	21.08	.06
Bengal	...	...	...	16.72	.16
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	23.10	.14
Punjab	...	...	...	22.75	.04
Central Provinces	...	...	...	23.03	.108
Lower Burma	...	...	...	8.30	.05
Assam	...	...	...	16.15	.04
Coorg...	...	...	...	18.35	.005
Berar...	...	...	...	17.9	.08

The inquiries recently made have satisfied the Government of India that no system of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes is likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake-bite. Snakes exist in such numbers that it is hopeless to expect to exterminate them, and there can be no reasonable doubt that large numbers of those for which rewards have actually been paid have been really harmless snakes. No satisfactory means exist in most parts of the country for ascertaining whether a snake for which a reward is demanded is really venomous or harmless, for the native officials in the interior of a district rarely know the difference themselves, while a villager who has killed a snake does not think it worth while to take it into head-quarters in order to obtain the small reward offered, even when the distance from head-quarters is not so great as to render it impossible to get the snake there before it has decomposed. If the rewards for killing snakes are raised to an amount which renders people willing to claim them, snake-hunters immediately begin to breed snakes in order to secure for themselves a livelihood. Moreover, so long as the people persist in walking in the dark with bare feet near their houses, where the same undergrowth, debris, and filth, which are the hot-beds of disease, provide cover in which venomous snakes can live and breed, deaths from snake-bite must continue to be numerous, for it is in such places that snakes are most dangerous, and not in the jungles where, though they exist in immense numbers, they can keep out of the way of human beings. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the most effective way of reducing mortality from snake-bite is to destroy the cover afforded for snakes in or near villages, and it is the wish of His Excellency in Council that the utmost pressure that can be legitimately placed on municipal committees and heads of villages should be brought to bear to induce them to clear such places, and to keep them clear. The Government of India do not believe that any general injunctions will produce much effect, and a system of exhibiting the statistics in totals and averages only serves to conceal the places most in fault. The Governor General in Council would therefore be glad if Local Governments and Administrations would direct Sub-divisional Officers and Tahsildars to find out and attack those villages within their respective jurisdictions which show the greatest number of deaths from snake-bite, and insist on these officers paying personal attention to the organized cleansing of the surroundings of such places and reporting how these organized measures affect the mortality from snake-bite. If such a system were carried on year by year, the worst neighbourhoods should, the Government of India think, be in time appreciably relieved, and it would be interesting if the reports showed to what extent the destruction of venomous snakes and their eggs is carried out simultaneously with the cleansing of the villages, and how the removal of undergrowth or filth affects the mortality from cholera, fever, and other diseases, as well as from snake-bite. This aspect of the question should be brought to the notice of the officers of the Sanitary Department, and the supervision of the necessary measures might be made over to the Sanitary Board in each Province. The

Governor General in Council will leave it to Local Governments and Administrations to decide whether the system of granting money rewards for snakes shall be continued or not. Though the system has generally been unsuccessful, it may be desirable to retain it in some places where, as in some parts of Bengal, indigo planters have given their assistance in order to secure the payment of rewards only for venomous snakes, and if copies of the plates showing such snakes in Sir J. Fayer's book on the Thanatophidia of India are kept at the head-quarters of Tahsildars and at police stations and outposts, as has been arranged in the Punjab, the risk of rewards being paid for snakes which are not really venomous will be to some extent reduced.

9. The orders contained in clause (ii), paragraph 5, of Home Department Resolution No. ²⁸ 1579-95, dated the 15th July 1887, so far as they direct the submission of the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes triennially are, in accordance with the desire of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, hereby rescinded. Local Governments and Administrations are accordingly requested to submit full reports on this subject and to review the results at length yearly, as was the practice prior to the issue of the orders in the Resolution of 15th July 1887.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

Also that a copy be communicated to the Foreign Department.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 4934.—The following Resolutions by the Government of India are published for general information :—

"No. 4940.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Commerce and Trade.

Native Passenger Ships.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 16th October 1890.

READ the correspondence mentioned below raising certain questions connected with the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 :

I.—Regarding the treatment of vessels with three decks (between-deck, main deck, and upper or shade deck), the number of passengers to be carried by such vessels, and the allotment of space in vessels carrying native passengers :

From the Government of Bengal, No. 830 (Marine), dated the 25th March 1890, and enclosures.

To the Government of Bengal, No. 1782, dated the 15th April 1890.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 1386 (Marine), dated the 26th May 1890, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2317, dated the 29th August 1890.

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, No. 300—1, dated the 12th August 1890.

From the Government of Madras, No. 336, dated the 16th September 1890.

II.—Regarding the provision of medical officers on board native passenger ships carrying large numbers of passengers :

From the Government of Madras, No. 33, dated the 28th January 1889, and Nos. 104 and 105, dated the 19th March 1889.

To the Governments of Bombay and Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 1151, dated the 6th March 1889.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 125—22-M.S., dated the 7th May 1889.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3257, dated the 13th August 1889, and No. 2323, dated the 28th June 1889.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2163, dated the 21st September 1889.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 1047, dated the 23rd April 1890.

III.—Proposals made by the local authorities in Bombay arising out of the foundering of the *S. S. Fairana* in November 1888 :

Report of the Court of Enquiry, dated the 13th December 1888.

Report of the Port Officer of Bombay, dated the 2nd February 1889.

To the Government of Bombay, No. 1573, dated the 25th March 1889.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3214, dated the 9th August 1889.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 2381, dated the 16th June 1890, and enclosures, and No. 2657, dated the 15th July 1890.

IV.—Regarding the provision of life-saving appliances on native passenger ships :

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 8 (Statistics), dated the 23rd January 1890.

To the local Maritime Governments, No. 936, dated the 26th February 1890.

From the Government of Madras, No. 153, dated the 25th April 1890.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 117-T., dated the 11th July 1890.

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 362—27-M.S., dated the 14th July 1890, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 203, dated the 30th August 1890, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.—The question raised by the Government of Bengal in the correspondence included under the first of the heads mentioned above extends over a wider range than the treatment of three-decked vessels of the type described. That ques-

tion may be thus stated: Vessels with a lower deck (between-deck) and upper deck (poop and main decks) have been altered by running a covering (or shade deck) over the main deck, and shutters have been attached to the sides of the main deck for the purpose, as stated by the owners of sheltering the passengers on that deck in rough weather. As the vessels stood originally, the main deck was an upper deck, and the owners contended that the attachment of shutters to it made no material difference, and that they should be allowed to continue to treat it as an upper deck, the shade deck being regarded as an additional upper deck.

2. The Government of Bengal considered that this contention was inadmissible, and that the closing in of the sides with shutters practically converted the main deck into a between-deck. Thus, whereas the owners claimed that such a vessel should be treated as one with two upper decks and one between-deck, the Government of Bengal ordered that it should be treated as a vessel with one upper deck and two between-decks.

3. The order in the case issued by the Government of Bengal was withdrawn on the advice of the Advocate-General that it was not legally competent for the local Government to issue such an order under the terms of the Native Passenger Ships Act. The case is now referred for decision by the Government of India, and in referring it the Government of Bengal expresses the opinion that, if the main deck and the shade deck are both treated as upper decks, the vessels will be able to carry more passengers than they should be allowed to carry; that, in fact, the law and the rules now in force permit of the carriage of an excessive number of passengers; and that they should be amended in such manner as to provide more space for passengers carried on each deck.

4. The questions thus raised are of the first importance alike to the owners of the vessels engaged in this extensive trade and to the Government whose duty it is to require that suitable provision shall be made for the safety and reasonable comfort of native passengers. As regards the classification of the main deck, the Government of Madras has already given a decision contrary to the decision proposed by the Government of Bengal, and such a large proportion of the native passenger traffic is carried on from and to Madras ports that the opinion of the Government of that Presidency is entitled to great consideration in all matters affecting the traffic. Only the Government of Bengal has as yet complained that the law and rules as to the allotment of space permit overcrowding.

5. The question of the treatment of a main deck when covered by a roof and closed at the sides can only be decided after actual investigation of the facts and conditions. Is it the fact that the attachment of shutters deprives the passengers on the main deck of light and air to such an extent as practically to make that deck a between-deck, and to require that additional space on the awning deck should be allotted to the main deck passengers? Or, on the other hand, do the shutters merely improve the conditions of the main deck, giving the passengers additional shelter while they retain all the advantages of an upper deck? The question has given rise to so much controversy between the Government of Bengal and the managing agents

of the British India Steam Navigation Company that it is expedient that it should be fully investigated by competent and impartial authorities. His Excellency in Council has accordingly come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the two questions in issue will be to refer them to a special Commission of Enquiry for consideration. It is proposed that the Commission should consist of a member or members to be nominated by each of the local Governments which are concerned with the native passenger traffic, namely, the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. With them should be associated three or four non-official members, representatives of the large shipping companies identified with the same traffic. These companies have their head-quarters at Calcutta and Bombay respectively, and the Chamber of Commerce of each city should be invited to nominate the gentlemen whom it considers most representative of the interests concerned. The Commission will be presided over by Surgeon-Major A. S. Lethbridge, M.D., C.S.I., Inspector-General of Jails in Bengal.

6. The Commission will enquire into the facts at such ports as it considers necessary, and will invite and receive evidence from witnesses. It will probably not be necessary that the non-official members of the Commission should travel with the Commission to any places outside the limits of the Presidency in which they are nominated, but the same facilities for doing so should be given to them as will be given to the official members if they wish to accompany the Commission on its tour. The President will decide, in communication with each local Government, whether or not it will be necessary for any local official member to travel beyond the limits of the administration by which he is nominated.

7. The Commission, after making all needful local enquiries, will return to Calcutta, where it will hear such further evidence as may be placed before it, and settle its report for presentation to Government.

8. The Governor-General in Council considers that it is expedient to take advantage of the appointment of a Commission to refer to it for consideration the other questions touching the operation of the Native Passenger Ships Act which are now before the Government of India.

Of these, the first is a proposal to require the attendance of a medical officer on board native passenger ships. This proposal has been more than once pressed on the Government of India, but has been set aside on the grounds that a medical officer is not required for the passenger traffic beyond Indian limits, this being quite trifling except in regard to pilgrims and emigrants, for which classes the law requires the appointment of a medical officer; and that for passenger traffic within Indian limits there is no real need of a medical officer, the longest voyages being between the Madras and Burman coasts, occupying more than five days only at certain seasons of the year. Most of the traffic is conducted on what are termed in the Act 'short voyages,' being voyages of not greater duration than 120 hours, as will be seen from the table appended to this Resolution. The Government of Madras now proposes that a medical officer should

be required on every vessel, irrespective of the duration of the voyage, when the number of passengers carried exceeds 200: the Chief Commissioner of Burma would require one only on a long voyage when the vessel carries more than 300 passengers; the Government of Bombay would also require one only on a long voyage, but would fix the minimum number of passengers at 100; and the Government of Bengal proposes that a medical officer should be required on every vessel proceeding on a voyage of greater duration than 48 hours, irrespective of the number of passengers.

It will be left to the Commission to endeavour to reconcile these conflicting proposals, and make a recommendation which shall be acceptable alike to the Government and the carrying Companies. It should consider whether a medical officer is required or not; if required, what class of medical officer should be employed, and in what classes of vessels.

9. With these three questions the Commission may also expediently consider the other less important questions raised in the correspondence. These are (1) whether the passenger space in the between-decks of a vessel should be divided by a rail or rope in order to prevent such a calamity as occurred on board the steamer *Bhandara* when a number of passengers were killed and wounded by being hurled from side to side of the vessel as she rolled heavily in the trough of the sea; (2) whether a luggage rack should be required in such spaces, the space so assigned for luggage to be deducted from the space measured for passengers; (3) whether boats and life-saving appliances should be required in accordance with the requirements of the Board of Trade for passenger vessels; and, if not, whether any, and what, modifications are required in the existing rules. The suggestions of the Port Officer of Bombay made in connection with the foundering of the *Taitarna* may also be considered.

10. The Commission will also enquire into any other cognate matters that may be brought before it, or which it may itself consider proper to be examined. In dealing with all these questions, the Commission will bear in mind that the Government is not desirous of imposing on the traffic any restriction which is not essentially required to secure for the passengers the minimum space and quality of accommodation which are necessary for comfort, health, and safety, or which will involve increased expenditure in the form of higher fares in excess of the means of the persons who ordinarily use the vessels in question.

11. On intimation from the local Governments and the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay of the names of the gentlemen whom they propose to serve on the Commission, it will be formally constituted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution and of the papers read in the preamble be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the request that their nominations may be made at an early date.

Ordered also, that copy be forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay.

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

"No. 5605.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 29th November 1890.

Read—

Resolution No. 4940, dated the 16th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution read above, the Governor-General in Council decided to appoint a Special Commission to consider and report on certain questions which have arisen in connection with the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887. His Excellency in Council is now pleased to direct that the Commission, to be styled "The Native Passenger Ships Commission," be constituted as follows:—

President:

Surgeon-Major A. S. LETHBRIDGE, M.D.,
C.S.I.

Members:

W. B. BESTIC, Esq., *Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Marine Department.*

Surgeon-Major D. W. D. COMINS, *Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.*

JAMES L. MACKAY, Esq., *of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. (British India Steam Navigation Company).*

Sir HENRY MORLAND, Kt., H.M.I.M., *Port Officer, Bombay.*

Captain H. A. STREET, H.M.I.M., *Presidency Port Officer, Madras.*

H. B. H. TURNER, Esq., *of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. (Asiatic Steam Navigation Company).*

H. W. ULOTT, Esq., *Superintendent, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.*

Captain G. WILSON, H.M.I.M., *Port Officer, Rangoon.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the Resolution be forwarded to Dr. Lethbridge and to each of the Members of the Commission; to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and to the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta and Bombay.

Also, that this Resolution, as well as the Resolution read in the preamble, be published in the *Gazette of India.*

(Signed) G. H. R. HART,
Offg. Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India."

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

No. 4962.—The following rules framed by the Municipalities of Rohri and Ghotki in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, and confirmed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, are published for general information:—

I.—For the purposes of the said Act in its application to the Municipalities of Rohri and Ghotki:

(a) "Wild bird" means (1) Grey and black partridge, (2) Paddy birds, (3) Land grouse, (4) Bustard, (5) Plover, (6) Crane, (7) Florican.

(b) "The breeding season" means in the case of (1) Grey and black partridge from 15th March to 15th September.

(2) Paddy birds.	} From 1st May to 15th October.
(3) Land grouse.	
(4) Bustard.	
(5) Plover.	
(6) Cranes.	
(7) Florican.	

II.—(a) No one shall within the limits of the said Municipalities possess or sell during its breeding season any wild bird which has been recently killed or taken.

(b) No one shall import into the said Municipalities the plumage of any wild bird during its breeding season.

III.—A breach of Rule II (a) or Rule II (b) shall be punished with fine which may extend:

(a) in the case of a first offence to five rupees in respect of every wild bird possessed or sold in breach of Rule II (a), or of which the plumage has been imported in breach of Rule II (b); and

(b) in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird or plumage.

No. 4965.—The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan and Jewish holidays recognized by Government for the year 1891:—

Hindu.

							Days.
Makar Sankrant	...	...	13th January 1891	...	...	Tuesday	1
Mahā Shivrātri	...	...	8th March	...	...	Sunday	1
Shimgā	...	...	24th and 25th March	...	...	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
Rām-navamī	...	...	17th April	...	...	Friday	1
Nārāl-porūma	...	...	19th August	...	...	Wednesday	1
Jaṇma-ashtami	...	...	26th August	...	...	Wednesday	1
Gaṇesh-chaturthi	...	...	7th September	...	...	Monday	1
Dasarā	...	...	12th October	...	...	Monday	1
Divālī	...	...	31st October and 2nd November	...	...	Saturday and Monday	2
							11

Pārsi (Rasmi or Shekensäi).

Jamshedi Naoroz	...	...	21st March 1891	...	...	Saturday	1
A'bán Jashan	...	...	24th April	...	...	Friday	1
A'dar Feast	...	...	23rd May	...	...	Saturday	1
Farwardin Jashan	...	...	2nd June	...	...	Tuesday	1
Gátha Gahambárs or Pateti	...	...	14th, 15th and 16th September	...	...	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday	3
Naoroz or the New Year's Day	...	...	17th September	...	...	Thursday	1
Khurdád Feast and Walává	...	...	22nd and 23rd September	...	...	Tuesday and Wednesday	2
Átash Beherám Shálgiri	...	...	2nd November	...	...	Monday	1
							11

Pārsi (Kadami).

Jamshedi Naoroz	...	...	21st March 1891	...	...	Saturday	1
A'bán Jashan	...	...	25th March	...	...	Wednesday	1
A'dar Feast	...	...	23rd April	...	...	Thursday	1
Farwardin Jashan	...	...	3rd May	...	...	Sunday	1
Gátha Gahambárs or Pateti	...	...	15th, 16th and 17th August	...	...	Saturday, Sunday and Monday	3
Naoroz or the New Year's Day	...	...	18th August	...	...	Tuesday	1
Khurdád Feast and Walává	...	...	23rd and 24th August	...	...	Sunday and Monday	2
Átash Beherám Shálgiri	...	...	3rd September	...	...	Thursday	1
							11

Mahomedan (Sunni).

Mirāji Mahomed	...	...	9th March 1891	...	...	Monday	1
Shabē Barát	...	...	26th March	...	...	Thursday	1
Lailátul Kadr	...	...	7th May	...	...	Thursday	1
Ramzán Id	...	...	10th and 11th May	...	...	Sunday and Monday	2
Bakri Id	...	...	17th July	...	...	Friday	1
A'shura	...	...	16th and 17th August	...	...	Sunday and Monday	2
Bára Wafát or Id Maulad	...	...	16th October	...	...	Friday	1
Jilán	...	...	14th November	...	...	Saturday	1
Máhmī Fair	...	...	17th December	...	...	Thursday	1
							11

Mahomedan (Shüh).

							Days.
Katlé Imám Ali ...	...	...	1st May 1891 ...	...	...	Friday ...	1
Lailátul Kadr ...	...	...	3rd May ...	...	...	Sunday ...	1
Ramzán Id ...	...	...	10th and 11th May ...	...	...	Sunday and Monday ...	2
Bakri Id ...	...	...	17th July ...	...	...	Friday ...	1
Id Gadír ...	...	...	25th July ...	...	...	Saturday ...	1
A'shura ...	...	...	15th and 16th August ...	...	...	Saturday and Sunday ...	2
Chehelum ...	...	...	25th September ...	...	...	Friday ...	1
Katlé Imám Hassan ...	...	...	3rd October ...	...	...	Saturday ...	1
Id Maulad ...	...	...	21st October ...	...	...	Wednesday ...	1
							11

Jewish.

Purim ...	...	...	24th March 1891 ...	...	...	Tuesday ...	1
Pesách ...	...	...	23rd and 24th April ...	...	...	Thursday and Wednesday ...	2
Shábuoth ...	...	...	12th June ...	...	...	Friday ...	1
Tishábiab ...	...	...	13th August ...	...	...	Thursday ...	1
Rosh Hoshána ...	...	...	3rd and 4th October ...	...	...	Saturday and Sunday ...	2
Kipur ...	...	...	12th and 13th October ...	...	...	Monday and Tuesday ...	2
Sukheth ...	...	...	17th and 25th October ...	...	...	Saturday and Sunday ...	2
							11

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 4100.—The following statement showing the cash balance and the invested funds of the "Public Works" and "Educational" Sections of the Local Fund Pension Funds of the undermentioned districts on 1st April 1890 is published for general information:—

Districts.	PUBLIC WORKS FUND.		EDUCATIONAL FUND.	
	Cash Balance on 31st March 1890.	Amount invested in Government Securities.	Cash Balance on 31st March 1890.	Amount invested in Government Securities.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Ahmedabad...	298 5 5	7,800	1,484 15 6	34,100
Ahmednagar ...	276 4 2	7,000	2,577 4 5	82,600
Belgaum ...	220 7 1	4,300	2,178 11 6	28,500
Bijapur ...	221 10 4	4,900	897 10 8	23,000
Broach ...	505 14 6	8,400	1,490 2 11	34,500
Dhárwár ...	369 11 0	9,100	2,780 8 3	38,000
Hyderabad ...	644 12 8	13,000	1,374 2 3	22,200
Thar and Párkár ...	147 15 5	1,100	34 2 0	100
Kánara ...	367 0 10	6,400	1,385 3 0	17,000
Karáchi ...	423 7 6	11,500	1,446 8 11	23,800
Khándesh ...	704 12 6	16,100	3,748 8 3	56,600
Kaira ...	117 5 10	5,300	2,267 6 0	46,800
Kolába ...	371 10 9	7,700	400 12 2	12,500
Násik ...	113 8 4	.....	1,059 9 6	27,000
Poona ...	299 12 9	6,000	1,083 2 9	27,100
Panch Maháls ...	161 15 1	3,500	633 15 8	9,000
Ratnágiri ...	244 11 3	5,600	1,954 14 5	23,100
Sátára ...	318 1 5	5,100	1,280 17 10	33,600
Sholápur ...	373 14 11	4,200	1,776 1 9	19,100
Shikárpur ...	828 2 5	17,700	2,409 9 6	30,000
Surat ...	294 3 9	7,700	3,093 10 0	43,300
Thána ...	595 14 9	14,500	1,288 11 0	31,900
Upper Sind Frontier ...	157 9 1	400	152 15 6	1,600
Presidency ...	.....	.....	3,312 8 1	19,500
Central Pension Fund ...	182 3 6	14,000	.....	.....
Total Rs. ...	8,239 7 3	1,81,300	40,111 13 10	6,34,900

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 4128.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

“No. 5800.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

RULES AND GENERAL MATTERS.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1890.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 190 (Financial), dated 28th August 1890.

RESOLUTION.—In this Despatch the Secretary of State deals with the recommendations made in the report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India (Civil Servants). His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs the publication of the decisions arrived at on such of the questions raised as can be disposed of without further reference.

2. In regard to the rate of exchange for payment of pensions, the Secretary of State has decided that all pensions granted in rupees, which are payable at the Home Treasury to residents in the United Kingdom, or which are payable to residents in any other country in which the standard of currency is gold, shall be paid, with effect from the 1st of April 1890, at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of one shilling and nine pence the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

3. In regard to the recommendation of the Committee that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension, the Secretary of State has proposed, and the Government of India has agreed, that one year's leave with allowances in 15 years' service and two years in 25 years' service shall be allowed to count as service for pension, provided that such leave is taken out of India.

4. The recommendation of the Committee that service should qualify for pension from the age of 20, instead of 22, has been accepted.

5. A list of amendments to the Civil Service Regulations is appended to this Resolution, showing the additions and corrections made in accordance with the foregoing decisions.

6. A further Resolution will issue subsequently dealing with the remaining questions regarding the leave and pension rules when they are finally decided.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all the Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; the Director General of the Post Office of India; the Mint and Assay Masters, Calcutta and Bombay; the Commissioner of Northern India Salt

Revenue; and the Superintendent, Government Printing, India.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

APPENDIX to RESOLUTION No. 5800,
DATED 12TH DECEMBER 1890.

Addenda and Corrigenda to the Civil Service Regulations.

PAGE 30.

Article 125, Note 3.

For '22' in the sixth line of this note substitute '20.'

PAGE 58.

Article 225 (b).

For '22' in the last line of this Article substitute '20.'

PAGE 96.

Article 390 (a).

For 'twenty-two' in the second line of this Article substitute 'twenty.'

Article 391.

For 'twenty-two' in the first line of this Article substitute 'twenty.'

PAGE 100.

Article 409.

For '22' in the last line of this Article substitute '20.'

PAGE 109.

Article 445 (a).

Substitute the following for the first sentence of this Article:

445 (a). Time passed on leave in India other than privilege or subsidiary leave does not count as Superior service.

Insert a new Article 445-A as follows:

445-A. Time passed on leave with allowances out of India counts as service as follows:

<i>If the service of the officer is not less than—</i>	<i>He counts as service a period not exceeding—</i>
15 years	1 year.
25 years	2 years.

Article 446.

Add after line 7 of this Article:

If the officer's service is not less than 15 years, he counts as service a period not exceeding one year spent on leave with allowances out of India.

PAGE 110.

Article 450.

Cancel the example under this Article.

PAGE 134.

Article 555.

For 'twenty-two' in the third and fourth lines of this Article substitute 'twenty.'

PAGE 159.

Article 628, Section 1 (a).

Add to this Section :—

(6) Time passed on leave with allowances out of India as follows :

<i>If the service of the officer is not less than—</i>	<i>He counts as service a period not exceeding—</i>
15 years	1 year.
25 years	2 years.

PAGE 178.

Article 707.

For 'twenty-two' in the first line of this Article substitute 'twenty.'

PAGE 179.

Article 711 (a).

Add at the end of this clause :

If the officer's service is not less than 15 years, he counts as service a period not exceeding one year spent on leave with allowances out of India.

PAGE 267.

Article 1015 (b).

Cancel the last nineteen words of this clause.

Insert a new Article 1015-A as follows :

1015-A. All pensions granted in rupees, which are payable at the Home Treasury to residents in the United Kingdom, or which are payable to residents in any other country in which the standard of currency is gold, are paid, with effect from the 1st April 1890, at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee is fixed as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected.

PAGE 274.

*Article 1057.**Substitute the following for this Article :*

1057. Pensions stated in Indian money shall, where the standard of currency of the colony is gold, except when it is otherwise arranged, be paid in sterling money at the rate of exchange annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Governments, subject to the condition that the rate of 1s. 9d. the rupee is fixed, with effect from the 1st of April 1890, as the minimum rate at which the conversion into sterling shall be effected. If any payments are made at a different rate or otherwise erroneously, they should be adjusted in subsequent payments.

(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.

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 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 :

- (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), (c), (d) and (e) of Rule 2,

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

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 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 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 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 *bona 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.
Biti	...	Dalbergia latifolia.
Honi	...	Pterocarpus marsupium.
Surhoni	...	Calophyllum elatum.

* See Appendix.

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, dharmshálas, 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 Remissions by whom to 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	Abnus ...	Elony 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	Karrimutal ...	Ougenia Dalbergioides.
11	Nana ...	Lagerstrœmia 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, 2nd December 1890.

No. 8574A.—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the annexed Draft Rules which it is proposed to make under the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, 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 16th March 1891 will be taken by the Governor in Council into his consideration :

Draft Rule under Section 5.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878, as amended by Section 4 of the Forest Act (V of) 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rule to regulate fresh clearings in land comprised in a notification issued under Section 4 of the first-mentioned Act (namely) :

Any person who has up to the date of any such

notification continuously practised shifting cultivation in land comprised therein, involving the clearance of fresh spots

annually, may be permitted by the Collector or by any officer appointed by him in this behalf, to make fresh clearings for the purpose of cultivation within such area and subject to such conditions as the Collector or other officer aforesaid shall think fit to impose. Such conditions may :

- (a) prohibit the cutting or destruction of any particular kind of tree ;
- (b) prohibit the cutting for ash-manure of the branches of any particular kind of tree ;
- (c) specify an area within which grass, inferior shrubs, brushwood and dead leaves may be collected for ash-manure without any objection or interference :

Provided that any area specified under Clause (c) shall be fixed in consultation with the Divisional Forest Officer.

Draft Rules under Section 25 (b).

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 25, clause (b), of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878, as amended by Section 7 of the Forest Act (V of) 1890, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules regarding the kindling of fires or the leaving of fires burning so as to endanger a reserved forest (namely) :

1. Fire shall not be kindled or left burning upon any public or private way, which lies within the boundaries of a reserved forest but is not included in the area thereof, except at such spots as may from time to time be notified locally by the Divisional Forest Officer.

2. No person shall ignite materials for making ash-manure in a field adjoining a reserved forest unless he has cleared a fire-path twenty-five feet in width and taken such

employing watchers, as are reasonably necessary to prevent fire spreading to the forest.

3. Except for the purposes of making ash-

Kindling of fire in neighbourhood of a reserved forest prohibited.

manure, no fire shall be kindled, elsewhere than in a place used as a human dwelling or in premises

appertaining to such dwelling, within a distance of two hundred yards from the boundary of a reserved forest, without the previous written permission of a forest officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Assistant Conservator.

4. Nothing in these rules shall have operation

These rules not to operate in the rainy season.

in the rainy season commencing on the 15th June and ending on the 31st

October.

Draft Rules under Section 41.

The following rules made by the Governor, in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 41 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878, as amended by sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 8 of the Forest Act (V of) 1890, for regulating the transit of timber and other forest-produce are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in supersession of all previous rules on the same subject (namely) :

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be called "the Bombay Short title. Forest-produce Transit Rules, 1890."
2. All words and expressions used in these Definitions. rules and defined in the Indian Forest Act, 1878, as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, shall be deemed to have the meaning attributed to them respectively by the said Act.

Forest-passes.

3. (1) No forest-produce shall be moved into, or from, or within any district of the presidency of Bombay, except as hereinafter provided, without a pass from some officer or person duly authorized by or under these rules to issue such pass, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass, or by any route or to any destination other than the route or destination specified in such pass :

- (2) Provided that no pass shall be required for the removal :

- (a) within the limits of the village in which it is produced, except to a bandar or a railway-station, of any forest-produce which is being removed for private consumption by any person, in exercise of a privilege conceded by Government, or of a right recognized under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 ;

- (b) of twigs, leaves, brushwood, grass and shrubs intended solely for conversion into ash-manure ;

- (c) of such small branches as are given gratis from departmental cuttings;
- (d) of mahuda flowers within the limits of any one of the districts of Khándesh, Panch Mahals, Ahmedabad and Kaira;
- (e) of firewood, grass or leaves, the property of one person or the joint property of two or more persons, which is conveyed in quantities not exceeding one head-load once in twenty-four hours, unless it be brought to a railway-station or a bandar or to any town or market to which Government may from time to time declare that this exemption shall not extend.

(3) Provided also that the Divisional Forest Officer may, subject to the general control of the Conservator of Forests, by a written order, exempt from the operation of this rule any forest-produce which is the property of Government.

(4) For the purposes of clause (a) the Collector may, by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, constitute any group of villages into one village.

4. (1) The following officers and persons shall have power to issue passes under these rules (namely):

What officers and persons may issue passes.

Officers:

- (a) for forest-produce not imported and not found in or brought from a reserved or protected forest, other than mahuda flowers, the Collector or such revenue officer as the Collector authorizes in this behalf;
- (b) for mahuda flowers, the Commissioner of A'bkári or some officer authorized by him in this behalf;
- (c) for all forest-produce not included in clause (a) or clause (b), the Conservator of Forests or some officer authorized by him in this behalf;

Other Persons:

- (d) for forest-produce owned by any person such person or his agent, if the Conservator of Forests, or any officer empowered by him in this behalf, thinks fit to authorize such person or agent in writing to issue passes in respect of forest-produce belonging to such person:

(2) Provided that—

- (e) the Collector or any revenue officer appointed by him under clause (a) shall apprise the Divisional Forest Officer in every case before issuing passes in respect of forest-produce exceeding five cart-loads in amount which is the property of one person or the joint property of two or more persons;

- (f) the Conservator of Forests or any officer authorized by him under clause (d) may at any time cancel any authority given under the said clause.

5. Every forest-pass shall specify:

- (a) the name of the person to whom such pass is granted;

- (b) the quantity and description of forest-produce covered by it;

- (c) in the case of forest-produce not found in, or brought from a reserved or protected forest, the name of the village, and if the village has been surveyed (except in the case of an inám village in respect of which the inámdár has forest rights), the survey number from which the produce is brought;

- (d) the places from and to which such forest-produce is to be conveyed;

- (e) the route by which such forest-produce is to be conveyed;

- (f) the period of time for which the pass is to be in force;

- (g) the officer to whom the pass is to be given up on the expiry of the period named therein or on the arrival of the forest-produce at the destination specified in the pass, whichever event happens the first.

6. No forest-pass shall cover more than one load, whether such load Every load to have a separate pass. be carried by a human being or an animal or in a vehicle.

7. No person who is permitted, as a privilege, to remove gratis or at reduced rates any forest-produce from a reserved or a protected forest, for his own use, shall be entitled to receive a forest-pass under these rules for the removal of such produce to any place beyond the limits of the town or village where such person resides, nor shall any purchaser of such produce be entitled to any such pass.

8. (1) In every other case, the owner of forest-produce or his authorised agent shall be entitled, on payment of the prescribed fee, if any, to receive a forest-pass for the same under these rules for any purpose for which such passes may be granted:

(2) Provided that, where a permit has been given by a duly authorized officer for the cutting or removing of forest-produce from a reserved or a protected forest, no pass shall be issued under these rules until after the production and, when the removal is complete, the surrender of the said permit.

9. The Conservator of Forests may, with the previous sanction of Government, prescribe a fee to be paid in respect of every pass, except a pass for a head-load, issued under these rules; and no pass shall be issued until the fee so prescribed, if any, has been paid. The Conservator may, with the like sanction, prescribe the colour and form of each pass.

10. No alteration shall be made in any forest-pass. Should any pass-holder desire any alteration to be made in the route or in any other particular specified in the pass, he may, on application and on returning his original pass, be furnished with a fresh pass.

11. Every forest-pass shall, on the expiry of the period specified therein or on the arrival of the forest-produce covered by it at the destination specified therein, whichever event happens first, be given up to the officer named in such pass as the officer to whom it is to be given up.

Passes issued by private persons.

12. (1) When the Conservator of Forests or other duly empowered officer authorizes any person or the agent of any person under clause (d) of Rule 4 to issue forest-passes, he shall furnish such person from time to time with authenticated books of blank passes, having previously entered upon the fly-leaf of each book the route by which alone, and the destination to which alone, the forest-produce to be covered by the passes to be issued from such book shall be conveyed.

Books of blank passes to be supplied to persons authorized to issue them.

13. The Conservator of Forests may fix a sum to be paid in respect of each book of forest-passes supplied under the last preceding rule, and the person to whom a book is supplied shall pay the sum, if any, so fixed before issuing or causing or suffering to be issued any pass therefrom.

Payment may be required for books so supplied.

14. No person and no agent of any person to whom a pass-book is supplied under Rule 12 shall alter, or cause or suffer to be altered, anything printed or written on any forest-pass or pass-book furnished to such person, and any alteration, if made, shall be invalid, and no pass shall be issued available for any route or for any destination other than the route and the destination specified on the fly-leaf of the pass-book from which the pass is taken.

Passes and pass-books not to be altered by persons to whom supplied.

15. The counterfoils of all used passes shall be returned to the Conservator of Forests or other officer from whom the books were received and no fresh pass-book shall be supplied until the counterfoils of all passes previously used have been so returned.

Counterfoils of used passes to be returned.

16. Any person or the agent of any person who has been authorized to issue forest-passes under clause (d) of Rule 4 shall be bound, if called upon at any time by any Government officer, to produce for inspection or to give up the counterfoils of all passes which have been issued by such person or by his agent.

Counterfoil to be produced for inspection, on demand.

17. In the event of any authority given under clause (d) of Rule 4 being at any time cancelled under clause (f) of the said rule, the person whose authority is so cancelled shall forthwith return to the Conservator of Forests or to the officer who gave the authority every unused book of forest-passes and any unused portion of any such book in his possession, together with the counterfoils of used passes, if any, which he has

not already returned; and the said person shall be entitled, when he has returned all such unused books or portions thereof and the counterfoils of used passes as aforesaid, to receive a refund of the amount paid by him in respect of every such unused book or portion of a book.

18. No forest-pass issued by any person or by the agent of any person private person when authorized under clause (d) of Rule 4 to issue forest-passes shall have any validity:

- (a) if such pass is not prepared on a blank form supplied for this purpose under Rule 12; or
- (b) if the same is issued after receipt by such person of an order cancelling the authority to issue such passes.

Forest-produce imported otherwise than by sea.

19. In the case of forest-produce which it is desired to import otherwise than by sea, no pass shall be issued under these rules, unless upon production of a foreign or other pass recognized by the Forest Department, covering such forest-produce.

Imported forest-produce must be covered by foreign pass.

20. Every foreign or other recognized pass must be in a form which, and must be signed by an official whose designation, have been registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the circle into which it is sought to import forest-produce thereunder.

21. Any forest-produce which is imported otherwise than by sea may be conveyed within the frontier as far as the first forest-depôt established under Rule 24, without a pass issued under these rules, if it is covered by a foreign or other pass recognized by the Forest Department in proper form and duly signed.

Imported forest-produce may be conveyed to first depôt, without a pass under these rules.

22. No such forest-produce shall be stacked or deposited in any place between the frontier and such forest-depôt or be moved beyond such forest-depôt, without a pass issued under these rules.

Imported forest-produce not to be stacked or deposited without a pass.

23. If the Conservator of Forests shall so direct, no timber which has been imported as aforesaid shall be moved beyond such forest-depôt, without first having a Government transit-mark of such description as the Conservator shall prescribe stamped upon it.

Conservator may direct use of a transit-mark for imported timber.

Forest-depôts.

24. The Conservator of Forests may establish at such places as he shall think fit depôts to which forest-produce shall be taken for all or any of the following purposes namely:—

Depôte may be established wherever the Conservator thinks fit.

- (a) for examination previous to the grant of a pass in respect hereof under these rules; or

(b) for determining the amount of money, if any, payable on account thereof to Government; and for the payment of whatever may be so found to be due; or

(c) in order that any mark required by law or by these rules to be affixed thereto, may be so affixed.

25. The Conservator of Forests shall make known from time to time by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and locally in such manner as he deems fit, the name and situation of every depôt in his circle.

26. Each depôt shall be in charge of an officer appointed by or under the orders of the Conservator of Forests, without whose permission no forest-produce shall be brought into, stored at, or removed from the depôt.

27. The person in charge of any vessel which carries forest-produce on a river, on the banks of which one or more depôts established under these rules are situated, shall call and stop his vessel at each such depôt which he has to pass, in order that the forest-produce may be examined, if necessary, under the provisions of Rule 31, and the person in charge of such vessel shall not proceed with such vessel past any such depôt without the permission of the forest officer in charge of such depôt.

Property and Transit Marks.

28. Except when it is the property of Government, timber exceeding twelve inches in girth at the thickest part and five feet in length and sandalwood of any dimensions shall not be moved from any district of the Presidency of Bombay, unless it bears a distinguishable private property-mark of the owner of such timber of a description which has been registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the circle, nor (if the said Conservator shall so direct) unless it bears a Government transit-mark of such description as shall from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the said Conservator.

29. The Conservator of Forests shall upon receipt of an application for registration of any form, mark or name for the purposes of Rule 20 or Rule 28 enquire into the authenticity of the same, and if he sees no objection, shall on payment by the applicant of such fee as shall from time to time be prescribed by Government in this behalf, register such form, mark or name in his office. Every such registration shall hold good for a period of one year only.

30. No person other than a forest officer whose duty it is to use such mark, shall use any property-mark for timber which is identical with, or nearly resembles, any Government transit-mark, or any mark with which timber belonging to Government is marked; and no person shall, while any timber is in transit under a pass issued by any person or by the agent of any person authorized in this behalf under clause (d) of Rule 4, alter or efface any mark on the same.

Stoppage in Transit.

31. (1) Forest-produce in transit may be stopped and examined at any place by any Forest, Police or Land Revenue officer, if such officer shall have reasonable grounds for suspecting that any money which is due to Government in respect thereof has not been paid, or that any forest offence has been or is being committed in respect thereof.

(2) If the forest-produce in transit consists or is reasonably suspected to consist, in whole or in part, of mahuda flowers, and there are reasonable grounds for suspecting as aforesaid, it may be stopped and examined by any officer of the Customs, Salt or A'lkari Department, as well as by any of the officers aforesaid.

(3) The person in charge of such forest-produce shall furnish to any such officer all the information which he is able to give regarding the same, and if he is removing the same under a pass shall produce such pass, on demand, for the inspection of such officer, and shall not in any way prevent or resist the stoppage or examination of the said forest produce by such officer.

Obstruction of channels.

32. No person shall close up or obstruct the channel or any portion of the bank of any river lawfully used for the transit of forest-produce, or throw grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river, or do any other act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed.

33. (1) Any forest officer not lower in rank than a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, may take such measures as he shall at any time deem to be emergently necessary for the prevention or removal of any obstruction of the channel, or of any part of a bank of a river lawfully used for the transit of forest-produce; but any such case which is not emergent shall be reported to the Collector, who may by written notice require the person whose act or negligence has caused or is likely to cause the obstruction, to remove or take steps for preventing the same within a period to be named in such notice, and, if such person fails to comply with such notice, may himself cause such measures to be taken as he shall deem necessary.

(2) The costs reasonably incurred by a forest officer or by the Collector under this rule shall be payable to Government by the person whose act or negligence has necessitated the same.

Penalties.

34. Any person who infringes any of the foregoing rules shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Drugs Rule under Section 31.

The following rule made by the Governor in Council in exercise of the power conferred by Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act (VII of) 1878 is published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council and will come into force in any district of the Presidency of Bombay

on and from such date as shall be notified for such district by the Governor in Council (namely) :

No person shall enter a protected forest for the purpose of cutting, collecting or removing forest-produce, unless he shall have previously obtained a permit, in a form to be prescribed by the Conservator of Forests, from some forest officer or other person authorized by the Divisional Forest Officer to issue such permits : provided that this rule shall not be deemed to apply to any person cutting, collecting or removing forest-produce in the exercise of a right recognized under the Indian Forest Act, 1878, or of a privilege conceded by Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th December 1890.

No. 8866.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the

provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act III of 1877, to direct the transfer of the village of Eklahre from the sub-district of Khed to the sub-district of Ambegaon, and of the village of Naiphad from the sub-district of Ambegaon to the sub-district of Khed in the Poona District, with effect from 1st March 1891.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1890.

No. 8877.—*Erratum*.—In Rule 3 (2) (d) of the draft rules under Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, embodied in Government Notification No. 8574A, dated 2nd December 1890, published at pages 1204 to 1208 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 4th idem, Part I, for "Thána" read "Kaira."

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

No. 8981.—Gradation List of Senior and Junior Collectors and of First and Second Assistant Collectors as it stood on the 1st November 1890 :—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Collectors— Senior: 12 appointments on Rs. 2,325, including the appointment of Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay.	1	Mr. Waddington...		Mr. Loch ...	15th Mar. 1890.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . On privilege leave for 2 months and 27 days from 15th August 1890.
	2	Mr. Enst ...	.....	Mr. Winter ...	26th Mar. 1890.	
	3	Mr. Middleton ...	.....	Mr. Crawley-Boevey.	16th April 1890.	
	4	Mr. Keyser ...	Acting Commissioner, Southern Division.	Mr. Allen ...	6th May 1890.	Without acting allowance.
	5	Mr. James...	Acting Commissioner, N. D.	Mr. Sinclair ...	30th May 1890.	
	6	Mr. Candy...	.....	Mr. Wingate...	8th Oct. 1890.	
	7	Mr. Spence ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Commissioner of Customs.	.....	.....	
	8	Mr. Reid ...	.....	.....	.....	
	9	Mr. Fleet ...	.....	.....	.....	
	10	Mr. Vidal ...	On privilege leave for 2 months and 6 days from 8th October 1890.	.....	.....	
	11	Mr. Porteous ...	On leave on private affairs for 6 months from 16th May 1890.	.....	.....	
	12	Mr. Muir ...	.....	.....	.....	
Junior: 8 appointments on Rs. 1,800, including the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue.	1	Mr. Ebdon...	On furlough for 2 years from 1st October 1889.	Mr. Lely ...	1st Nov. 1890.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Acted as Senior Collector without acting allowance up to 6th October and with acting allowance from 7th to 31st October 1890.
	2	Mr. Loch ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Senior Collector.	Mr. Campbell.	22nd Dec. 1889.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . from 7th to 31st October 1890.
	3	Mr. Winter ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Cooke ...	8th July 1889.	Without acting allowance from 8th October 1890.
	4	Mr. Crawley-Boevey	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Todd ...	21st Mar. 1889.	
	5	Mr. Allen ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Monteath	12th April 1890.	
	6	Mr. Sinclair ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Ommanney.	15th Aug. 1890.	
	7	Mr. Wingate ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Woodward.	1st June 1890.	
	8	Mr. Charles ...	On furlough for 2 years from 5th April 1889.	Mr. Woodburn.	19th May 1890.	
	1	Mr. Lely ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Collector, Surat.	Mr. Snow ...	11th June 1888.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .
	2	Mr. Campbell ...	Acting Collector, Thána.	Mr. Kennedy.	16th July 1889.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .
				Mr. Cappel ...	1st Nov. 1890.	Acted as Junior Collector on 4th acting allowance up to 6th October and on full acting allowance from 7th to 31st October 1890.
	3	Mr. Cooke...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Gray ...	23rd May 1889.	Without acting allowance from 8th October 1890.
	4	Mr. Todd ...	Acting Collector, Ratnágiri.	Mr. S. P. Pestanj.	28th Mar. 1888.	
	5	Mr. Wiltshire ...	.....	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	31st Mar. 1888.	

Appointment.	No.	Holder of Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
First Assistant Collectors: 15 appointments on Rs. 900, including the appointment of First Assistant Collector of Bombay.	6	Mr. Baines ...	Serving under the Government of India as Census Commissioner from 12th August 1889.	Mr. Doderet ...	14th May 1889.	On privilege leave for three months from 3rd September 1890.	
	7	Mr. McCallum ...	.....	Mr. Gibb ...	12th Mar. 1890.		
	8	Mr. Frost ...	Subsidiary leave from 26th October 1890.	Mr. G. D. Pánse.	31st Mar. 1890.		
	9	Mr. Oimmanney ...	Acting Collector, Khán-desi.	Mr. Moore ...	21st June 1890.		
	10	Mr. H. Woodward.	Acting Collector of Kánara.	Mr. Bagnell ...	24th May 1890.	Acted as First Assistant Collector without acting allowance for the 1st November 1890. Is entitled to salary as second Assistant Collector for this day.	
	11	Mr. Ozanne. Mr. Woodburn ...	Acting Collector of Panch Maháls.	Mr. Rand ...	2nd Nov. 1890.	Without acting allowance. Also acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 7th and from 16th to 31st October 1890 and without acting allowance from 8th to 14th October 1890. Is entitled to salary as Second Assistant Collector for the latter period and for the 1st November 1890.	
	12	Mr. Davidson ...	On furlough for one year from 16th May 1890.	Vacant ...	7th July 1890.	Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji acts in this vacancy.	
	13	Mr. Jopp ...	Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.	.....	.....		
	14	Mr. Winchester ...	.....	.....	.....		
	15	Mr. Silcock ...	.....	.....	.....		
		No. on the General List.					
	1	82	Mr. Cumine ...	On furlough for 16 months and 15 days from 5th June 1890.	Mr. Dodgson ...	23rd Oct. 1890.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> Acted as First Assistant Collector up to 22nd October 1890.
	2	85	Mr. Snow ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> First Assistant Collector, Sátára.	Mr. Harvey ...	29th Aug. 1890.	
	3	88	Mr. Kennedy ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> First Assistant Collector.	Mr. K. R. Bamanji.	1st Dec. 1888.	Ceased to be sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 23rd October 1890.
	4	91	Mr. Drew ...	Under Secretary to Government, General Department (Census)	Mr. Weir ...	23rd Mar. 1889.	
5	93	Mr. Cappel ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. N. B. Divatia.	29th Mar. 1889.		
Second Assistant Collectors: 12 appointments on Rs. 700.	94	Mr. Gray ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Urquhart	18th April 1890		
	98	Mr. Jenkins ...	Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind.	Mr. Quin ...	28th Feb. 1890.		
	100	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Barrow ...	12th Mar. 1890.		
	9	102	Mr. J. DeC. Atkins.	Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, &c., Departments.	Mr. Stewart ...	15th Mar. 1890.	
	10	103	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan.	28th Mar. 1890	
	11	104	Mr. Logan...	Acting Under Secretary to Government, Political, &c., Departments.	Mr. Sheppard	31st Mar. 1890.	
	12	109	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting First Assistant Collector.	Mr. Pratt ...	1st April 1890	
				Mr. M. B. Tyabji Mr. Hudson ...	29th April 1890. 2nd Nov. 1890.		Without acting allowance. Also acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 22nd October 1890 and without acting allowance from 26th to 31st October 1890.

No. 8986.—In modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 6710A, published at pages 871 to 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd November 1882, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st of March next the village of Eklahare, included in the village registration circle of Awsari in the taluka of Khed in the district of Poona, shall be transferred from the said circle to the village registration circle of Manchar in the taluka of Ambegaon in the same district, and that the village of Naiphad, included in the village registration circle of Ambegaon in the taluka of Ambegaon in the Poona District, shall be transferred to the village registration circle of Wade in the taluka of Khed in the same district.

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

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 638.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—

Surgeon S. T. Avetoom, Indian Medical Service, in Medical charge 27th Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 639.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—

Captain H. E. C. Way, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 640.—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-Colonel B. G. Humfrey, Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 10th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service twenty-eighth year, commenced 6th November 1890.

No. 641.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant R. Wapshare, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, 3rd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, for six months. Pension service tenth year, commenced 16th December 1889.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 642.—The following Native promotions are made with effect from the dates specified:—

12th Bombay Infantry.

Jamádár Piraji Nikam to be Subhedár, and Color Haváldár Narayen Kanderkar to be Jamádár (provisionally) vice Subhedár Raghu Sellar, pensioned. Dated 17th June 1890.

Jamádár Ganuji Indulkar to be Subhedár, and Quarter Master Haváldár David Moses to be Jamádár vice Subhedár Shaikh Daud, pensioned. Dated 17th August 1890.

No. 643.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Captain C. I. Fry, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant J. M. Ransom, Staff Corps.

No. 644.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the area comprised within a radius of three miles around the boundary of the Cantonment of Devlali, the rules under Section 26, clause (21), and the directions under Section 27, sub-section (4), of the said Act in force in the said Cantonment, which were notified in G. G. O. No. 380, published at page 653 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for the 10th July 1890.

No. 645.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1091, dated 12th December 1890, is republished:—

"COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1091.—Colonel C. F. Hughes, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be a Commissary General, vice Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., Commissary General, Bombay, who has vacated his appointment. Dated 12th December 1890."

No. 646.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1102, dated 12th December 1890, is republished:—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1102.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary M. Hanley to be Deputy Commissary;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Wiffin, Head Overseer, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary G. H. King, Chief Clerk, Office of Inspector General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary A. Foley to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor Richard Crosswell Webb, Storekeeper, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, *seconded*;

Conductor Abel Heapy to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with effect from the 8th October 1890, vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary G. Penstone, transferred to the pension establishment."

No. 647.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1106, dated 12th December 1890, is republished :—

“REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1106.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :

From the 12th February 1890, in room of Major-General Sir R. Wallace, K.C.S.I., Retired List, Bombay Staff Corps, deceased—

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY ROSS,

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign ...	...	20th December 1852.
Lieutenant ...	...	28th December 1854.
Captain ...	...	20th December 1864.
Major ...	...	20th December 1872.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	20th December 1878.
Colonel in the Army ...	...	20th December 1882.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 18th and 23rd Bombay Infantry, 1853—65.

On general duty, May to August 1865.

Regimental duty, 27th Bombay Infantry, August 1865 to March 1866.

Station Staff Officer, Sholapur, March 1866 to October 1867.

Station Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate, Asirgarh, October 1867 to July 1871.

Brigade-Major, Poona, 1871—76.

Regimental duty, 8th Bombay Infantry, September 1876 to January 1877.

Regimental duty, 26th Bombay Infantry, as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 1877—82.

Regimental duty, 17th Bombay Infantry, as Officiating Commandant, October 1882 to February 1883.

Regimental duty, 26th Bombay Infantry, as Commandant, 1883—89.

Colonel on the Staff, Commanding at Nasirabad, 1889-90.

War Services.

Persia, 1857.—Capture of the Muhamrah Forts. (Medal and clasp.)

India, 1858-59.—Operations in Khândesh.”

No. 648.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1107, dated 12th December 1890, is republished :—

“ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1107.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer of the Bombay Army to the Order of British India with effect from the date specified :

To the 2nd Class, with the title of ‘Bahadur.’

Subadar Umar Bakhsh, 27th Bombay Infantry, vice Subadar Shahzada Khan, *Bahadur*, deceased—9th November 1890.”

No. 649.—The services of Second Lieutenant A. K. Hudson, 1st Battalion Connaught Rangers, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

No. 650.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieutenant C. D. Lester, Staff Corps.

No. 651.—The undermentioned Warrant officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Sub-Conductor F. W. Howard, Commissariat Department, three months, medical certificate.

No. 652.—The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service with effect from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel A. B. Portman, Staff Corps,—9th December 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, 15th December 1890.

No. 7847.—Major C. W. H. Sealy and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of First Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 24th ultimo, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 7902.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace, C.B., and Major C. W. H. Sealy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office and duties of First Assistant Resident and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, Aden, on the 6th instant, after office hours.

No. 7903.—Colonel A. M. Phillips and Colonel H. L. Nutt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Political Superintendent, Savantvadi, on the 10th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 7904.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. B. Winchester, C.S., to act as Political Agent, Janjira, pending further orders.

No. 7906.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 4870, dated the 6th August 1890, it is notified that Captain J. S. Ashby, Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of furlough on medical certificate for one month.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1890.

No. 6890.—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Ametabad with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act, No. IV of 1890:—

Rao Saheb Beenalal Jivanlal, Mamlatdar of taluka Baskroi;
 Rao Saheb Narsilal Revadas, Mamlatdar of taluka Viramgam;
 Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ichaharam, Mamlatdar of taluka Gogna;
 Rao Saheb Naynidhrai Malhavram, Mamlatdar of taluka Sanand;
 Rao Saheb Manishankar Lajjashankar, Mamlatdar of taluka Dhoika; and
 A'zam Vrijbhakandas Mukandas, Mahalkari of petna Modasa.

Bombay Castle, 10th December 1890.

No. 6918.—*Erratum.*—In the second line of Government Notification No. 5515, dated the 21st October 1890, published at page 1055 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th October 1890, Part I, for 'Mr. P. R. Lambert,' read 'Mr. R. P. Lambert.'

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1890.

No. 6952.—Rao Saheb Chimanlal Lalubhai, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Olpad, and Rao Saheb Nagardas Narotandas Nanavati, Joint Subordinate Judge of Ahmednagar, were in charge of the current duties of the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Surat and Dhoika, respectively, in addition to their own, from the 26th June to the 9th September 1889, and from the 4th July to the 4th September 1889, both days inclusive.

No. 6953.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 21 of Act XV of 1859, to appoint Mr. Manakji Cowasji Doteewala to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Poona vice Mr. Mancharji Dorabji Vakil, deceased.

No. 6977.—Mr. L. W. D. Langley, substantive *pro tem.* Police Probationer, was allowed leave on medical certificate from the 14th June to the 7th July 1890, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 6952.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Ramchodlal Kapurechand Desai, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Surat, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Thana during the absence of Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao Amrutrao Mankar on deputation at Solapur, or pending further orders.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1859), to invest Rao Bahadur Ramchodlal Kapurechand Desai, acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Thana, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Thana District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

No. 6935.—Under the provisions of Section 47 of (Bombay) Act II of 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. C. Rand, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Belgaum, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Belgaum.

No. 6937.—Under the provisions of clause 2 of Section 45 of (Bombay) Act II of 1874 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. G. Dashmukh, Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Nasik, to be a Visitor of the District Jail at Nasik.

No. 6989.—Khan Saheb Hoshangji Burjorji Vania resumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dohad in the Ahmedabad District on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

No. 6990.—Rao Saheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nalkarni relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveri in the Dhurwar District on the 1st instant, in the forenoon, and assumed charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Hubli in the same district on the 1st idem, in the afternoon.

No. 6992.—The powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class conferred on A'zam Shannao Khanderao Deshpande by Government Notification No. 2065, dated the 30th March 1878, are under Section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1852, withdrawn.

No. 6999.—A'zam Ramchandra Dalaji Chandwadkar, Head Kirkun of taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1852, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 7003.—Rao Bahadur Naro Mahadeo Thosar assumed charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Ratnagiri on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

No. 7018.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Rao Saheb Balaji Mahadev Ketkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon and Baramati, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Poona.

Rao Saheb Nanaji Vithal Atre, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Poona, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Baramati.

Rao Saheb Waman Mahadev Bolas, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Haveli, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Haveli and Vadgaon.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (XIV of 1859) the Governor in Council is also pleased to direct that from the 1st January 1891 Rao Saheb Waman Mahadev Bolas, the Subordinate Judge of Haveli in the Poona District, shall hold his Court at Haveli as well as at Vadgaon and Lonavli on days to be fixed by the District Judge of Poona.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 7041.—Rao Saheb Krishnaji Narayan Kher relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bassin in the Thana District on the 27th ultimo in the forenoon.

No. 7042.—Under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following appointments have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Courts in the Hyderabad District:—

Mr. Harjasrai Udhavdas to be Clerk of the Subordinate Court of Hyderabad vice Mr. Jeramdas Bhojraj.

Mr. Jeramdas Bhojraj to be Clerk of the Subordinate Court of Tando vice Mr. Harjasrai Udhavdas.

No. 7052.—*Erratum*.—In the last two lines of Government Notification No. 6714, dated the 1st December 1890, published at page 1213 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 4th idem, Part I, for "Mr. Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir, acting Huzúr Deputy Collector," read "Mr. Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir, acting District Deputy Collector."

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1890.

No. 2622A.—Mr. H. P. Jacob, Educational Inspector, Sind Division, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

No. 2624.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahádúr Alumal Tricundas Bhojwani, B.A., to act in the Fourth Grade as Educational Inspector in Sind during the absence of Mr. H. P. Jacob on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 2633.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the date of Mr. W. Wordsworth's retirement:—

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., from the Second Grade to the First Grade of the Educational Department.

Mr. S. Cooke, M.A., F.I.C., F.G.S., A.M.I.C.E., from the Third to the Second Grade of the Educational Department.

Mr. G. W. Forrest, B.A., from the Fourth to the Third Grade of the Educational Department.

No. 2635.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. P. Jacob to act in the Third Grade of the Educational Department during the absence of Dr. P. Peterson and vice Mr. M. MacMillan, confirmed in the Third Grade.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 2646.—Rao Sáheb Nilkant Vinayek Chhatre, B.A., received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Thána Sub-division, on the 1st instant, before office hours.

No. 2647.—Messrs. G. V. Joshi, B.A., and K. N. Sane, B.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Vice-Principal, Poona Training College, on the 1st instant, before office hours.

No. 2654.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. W. Wordsworth, M.A.:—

Mr. R. G. Oxenham, M.A., to be Principal, Elphinstone College.

Mr. F. G. Selby, M.A., to be Principal, Deccan College.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1890.

No. 8906.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. G. Deshpande to act as Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and to do duty in the Southern Circle so long as the vacancy in the Third Grade of Assistant Conservator may continue, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th December 1890.

No. 8911.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Broach District.

Mr. Durgárám Ganpatrá, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jambusar, from 16th to 19th October 1890.

Kaira District.

Mr. Motilál Girdhar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mehadabad, from 10th to 12th October, on 1st and 2nd November, from 6th to 9th November and on 14th November 1890.

Mr. Karamchand Jeechand, officiating Sub-Registrar of A'nand, from 14th to 23rd October 1890.

Mr. Harilál Bīpuji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Borsad, from 19th to 23rd October and from 9th to 11th November 1890.

Mr. Chunilál Harjivan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mahudha, from 21st to 27th October 1890.

Kolába District.

Mr. Vásudev Bákrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Uran, from 2nd to 7th November 1890.

Panch Maháls District.

Mr. Hirálál Santokrá, officiating Sub-Registrar of Godhra, from 10th to 15th November 1890.

Mr. Bāpuji Bhogidás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalol, from 11th to 15th November 1890.

Ratnágiri District.

Mr. Sudka Bhikáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Rájápúr, from 1st to 10th November 1890.

Mr. Bhikáji Wáman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Devgad, from 29th October to 3rd November 1890.

Poona District.

Mr. Shivarám Bákrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mával, from 14th to 16th October 1890.

Mr. Gopál Keshav, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khed, from 27th October to 1st November 1890.

Karachi District.

Mr. Asanmal valad Khatumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jāti, from 26th October to 4th November 1890.

No. 8929.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. O. Quin, C.S., to act as Talukdārī Settlement Officer, Gujarāt, vice Mr. A. D. Younghusband, transferred to the Political Department.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S., on relief by Captain Ashby, to revert to the Revenue Department and to do duty as Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 9002.—Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, C.S., reverted to his appointment of Assistant Collector, Bombay, with attached duties, on being relieved of the duties of Assistant Collector, Poona, by Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. S.

No. 9003.—Rāo Bahādūr Kashinath Narayan Bhangaonkar, District Deputy Collector, Kolāba, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and six days from 20th November 1890.

No. 9012.—Mr. L. C. Crump, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 10th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Surat.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1890.

No. 4888.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. W. Vidal, C.S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments during the absence of Mr. J. Nugent, C. S., or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th December 1890.

No. 4922.—Mr. Erachji Sheriārji Bharucha, L.M. & S., is appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade.

No. 4932.—Under Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act, No. XV of 1881, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the City Magistrate of Surat to be Inspector within the limits of the City of Surat. He shall for the purposes of the Act be officially subordinate to the District Magistrate.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 4981.—The services of Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the 26th to 28th November 1890, both days inclusive.

No. 4982.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon B. B. Grayfoot to act as Secretary to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay vice Surgeon M. A. T. Collicie, M.B., C.M.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1890.

No. 90.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from 16th December 1890:—

Mr. J. C. Pottinger to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *Permanent*.

Mr. C. T. Burke to be Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, *Sub. pro tem*.

Kha'n Bahādūr M. C. Murzban to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *Permanent*.

Captain W. J. Lister, R. E., to be Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *Sub. pro tem*.

Mr. T. Summers to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *Permanent*.

Mr. F. A. Dashwood to be Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, *Sub. pro tem*.

Rāo Sāheb Ganesh Krishna Apte to be Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *Temporary*.

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

W. C. HUGHES,

Secretary to Government.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 16th December 1890.

No. 40.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

"No. 511, dated 4th December 1890.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, on return from furlough, is posted to the office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 524, dated 10th December 1890.—Mr. J. S. Partridge, Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Marāṭha Railway, is granted furlough out of India for two years under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 525, dated 10th December 1890.—Captain E. A. Waller, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Marāṭha Railway.

No. 528, dated 12th December 1890.—Mr. C. H. Brereton, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Rajputāna-Mālwa Railway, has been permitted to resign the service of Government."

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

F. FIREBRACE, Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to direct the following to be substituted for page 148 of the High Court's Civil Circulars:—

X.

Return of Court-fees and Stamp Duty paid on Letters of Administration, &c.

The District Judges shall keep Registers and submit Returns in the following form for the official year as soon as possible after the 31st March of each year.

FORM OF REGISTER.

Return showing the account of Court-fees levied on Probates, Letters of Administration and Certificates issued in the District of _____ during the year 189 -9 .

[illegible]

Note.—It is unnecessary to include in this Return Certificates of Administration of the property of minors issued under Act XX of 1864.

No. OF 189

Forwarded to the Accountant General, Bombay, through the High Court.

District of _____ dated _____ 189 _____.

District Judge.

Bombay, 1st December 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to direct that the following Note be added at the foot of page 73 of the High Court's Civil Circulars as Note to Exception 3 :—

Note to Exception 3.—If a warrant has already been issued to arrest a judgment-debtor who has failed to pay the decretal amount and who has been ordered to be imprisoned in a civil jail, and such warrant of arrest is in force, no further fee is leviable on the order of committal to jail.

Bombay, 25th November 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following be inserted as a Note below Circular No. 107 at page 73 of the High Court Civil Circulars:—

Note.—Section 250 of the Civil Procedure Code has no application to cases in which attachment before judgment is ordered.

The double process fee provided by the High Court Civil Circular No. 107, Exception 3, clause (4), is leviable in respect of the several orders of attachment for which forms are provided by Schedule IV, Nos. 180—165 of the Code.

Bombay, 9th December 1890.

The District Judge of Surat granted sixteen days' privilege leave of absence to Ráo Sáheb Madhuvachram Balvachram Hora, Subordinate Judge of Broach, with effect from the 3rd instant.

Bombay, 11th December 1890.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Ráo Bahádúr Krishnamukham Atmaram Mehta, Assistant Registrar.

High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, privilege leave of absence for two months from the 15th instant.

Bombay, 12th December 1890.

C. H. JOPP,
Acting Registrar.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to issue to Mr. Chintaman Sadashiv Wagh a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Poona District in lieu of the one for the Thána District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

A. K. OLIVER,
Deputy Registrar.

Bombay, 16th December 1890.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Khán Bahádúr Bahmanji Edalji Modi delivered over and Khán Bahádúr Phiroz Hoshang Dastur received charge of the office of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Camp Parántij, 8th December 1890.

The following transfers and appointments of Mámlatdárs in the Thína District are made:—

1. Ráo Sáheb Rajaram Vishwanath Gudkari is transferred from Sháhápur to Bhiwndi during the absence of Ráo Bahádúr Anna Gopal, and is permitted to draw the First Class Magisterial allowance attached to that táluka from the date of his assuming charge at Bhiwndi.
2. A'zam Anandrao Bhasker Prudhan is appointed to be acting Mámlatdár at Sháhápur.
3. A'zam Wishwanath Narayan Sathe, B.A., is appointed to be acting Mámlatdár of Sálsette during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Balaji Lakshman Ok on special duty in connection with forest matters.

Camp Ahmednagar, 12th December 1890.

The following transfer and appointment of Mámlatdárs vice Khán Bahádúr Sorabsha Hermasji, appointed to act as Deputy Collector:—

1. Ráo Sáheb Narayenshanker Manishanker is transferred from A'mod to Jambusar in Broach and is permitted to draw the Magisterial allowance attached to that táluka.
2. A'zam Maneklal Gokaldas, Chitnis to the Commissioner, N. D., is appointed acting Mámlatdár of A'mod in Broach.

Camp Mesána, 15th December 1890.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. W. Holland and H. Scannell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of

Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Poona, 9th December 1890.

Mr. G. Scott, District Deputy Collector, Sátára, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 5th instant.

Poona, 10th December 1890.

Mr. George Scott delivered over and Mr. R. E. Candy received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Sátára, on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

Camp Supa, 11th December 1890.

W. A. EAST,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Vinayak Narayan Parchure, Head Kárkún, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Mángaon in the Kolába District during the absence on privilege leave for one month commencing from the 25th ultimo, of Ráo Sáheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are ordered on public grounds:—

- Ráo Sáheb Gururao Ramchandra Mokashi from Panvel to Mángaon in the Kolába District.
Ráo Sáheb Keshav Vishnu Ghaisas from Mángaon to Panvel.

Belgaum, 8th December 1890.

Messrs. Gurshedapa Virbasapa and Ramchandra Bapuji respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzúr Treasury and the office of the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Belgaum, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. Laxman Narayan Ajgaonkar and A. M. T. Jackson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Vengurla, Málvan, Devgad and Rájápur Tálukas in the Ratnágiri District on the 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Belgaum, 9th December 1890.

ALFRED KEYSER,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 7189.—Mr. Govind Ganesh, District A'bkári Inspector, Sháhápur, Thána, on Rs. 75, and transferred to do duty at Váda, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 16th October last, and Mr. Rastamji Nassarwanji, Assistant Distillery Inspector, Surat, on Rs. 75, and on general duty in the Sálsette Táluka, is transferred to do duty at Váda during his absence.

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

Bombay, 16th December 1890.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Colonel A. Pullan returned from the privilege leave granted him under Government Resolution No. 6595 dated 18th September 1890, and took charge of the office of the Superintendent, Bombay Forest Survey, from Mr. A. M. Lawson on the 11th December 1890, in the forenoon.

T. H. STEWART,

Commissioner, First Grade,
(Survey and Settlement).

Poona, 12th December 1890.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Mr. C. N. Hall, Jailor, and Surgeon H. C. L. Arnim respectively delivered over and received charge of the Shikárpur District Jail on the 4th December 1890, before office hours.

Camp Ahmednagar, 12th December 1890.

Surgeons H. Herbert and J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden District Jail on the 4th December 1890, after office hours.

Camp Ahmednagar, 16th December 1890.

T. M. FILGATE,
Inspector-General of Prisons.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Ráo Sáheb Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, Mámálatdár, now transferred to táluks Khed, having been appointed Magistrate of the Second Class in the Poona District—vide Government Notification No. 6739 dated 3rd instant, published at page 1213, Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 4th idem—is invested with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

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 (Section 191).

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

G. B. REID,

District Magistrate, Poona.

*Poona District Magistrate's Office,
8th December 1890.*

Ráo Bahádur Lalubhai Nandlal and Ráo Sáheb Ishwarlal Ochhavram, Special Magistrates, Third Class, within the municipal limits of the town of Ahmedabad, are hereby invested with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

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

(2) Power to make orders under Section 144.

(3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

C. E. FROST,

District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Camp Dhandhuka, 8th December 1890.

A'zam Annaji Ramchandra Pethe, B.A., acting Head Kárkún and Magistrate, Third Class, Kalyán in the Thána District, is invested with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, viz.:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

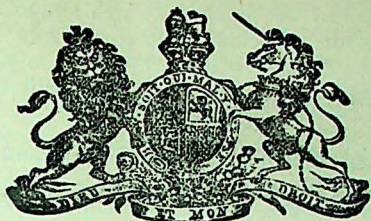
Power to take cognizance of cases upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

R. M. KENNEDY,

District Magistrate, Thána.

*Thána Magistrate's Office, Bassein,
9th December 1890.*

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER 1890.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1890.

No. 7968.—Intimation has been received from Aden that His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch may be expected to reach Bombay on the evening of Monday the 22nd instant, but His Imperial Highness has expressed the desire that no official notice should be taken of the arrival of the Squadron until the morning of the 23rd of December. The Saluting Battery should, however, be prepared to return the salute, in the event of the Russian Squadron saluting the shore on arrival. If His Imperial Highness should arrive in good time, the Director of the Indian Marine should have a launch ready at the Apollo Bandar to enable His Excellency the Governor to pay a visit of welcome to the Cesarewitch on his arrival in the port. In any case and at whatever hour the Squadron should be sighted, the Port Officer should communicate directly with the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at Malabár Point, and with the Secretary to Government, Political Department, and if the Squadron arrives before 10 P.M., three guns should be fired from the Saluting Battery at an interval of ten seconds each when its arrival is signalled from the Lighthouse.

2. At 8 A.M. on Tuesday the 23rd instant, His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch will land at the Apollo Bandar and receive the Naval and Military honours due to his high position. The arrangements already ordered are reprinted for general information.

3. In the absence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief the Senior Officer of the Royal Navy in the Port and the Director of the Indian Marine will meet His Imperial Highness on board the *Azora* at 7.45 A.M.

4. His Imperial Highness will leave the *Azora* at 8 A.M., and the Director of the Indian Marine should be requested to consult with the Senior Naval Officer at the station, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Imperial Highness' disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Indian Marine. All other arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5. On His Imperial Highness reaching the shore, a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up at the Bandar head. His Imperial Highness will proceed along the Esplanade Road as far as the Post Office and thence by the Queen's Road to Government House, Malabár Point.

6. The following High Officials, if present in Bombay, are invited to receive His Imperial Highness, namely, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff, and the Honourable the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Ordinary Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, the Puisne Judges of Her Majesty's High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Military and Private Secretaries and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Under-Secretaries to Government.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them.

8. All officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers then in Bombay are invited to attend. Members of the Corporation of Bombay are also invited. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of Departments not specified by name in paragraph 6 who may intimate that they will be present. For the Consular representatives and all others mentioned above no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available, it will be allotted to any ladies or gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer.

Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform, and morning dress by all others.

9. His Imperial Highness, escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, will proceed to Government House, Malabár Point, where a Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be mounted. His Imperial Highness will be received at the Government House by His Excellency the Governor. An Officer's Guard of 45 British rank and file will remain on duty at the Government House during His Imperial Highness' stay.

10. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will arrange for the maintenance of order and for keeping the streets clear, and the Military Department will issue the necessary instructions for the firing of the Imperial Salute from the Saluting Battery.

11. His Imperial Highness will leave the Victoria Station, Bombay, at 11 P.M., railway time, on the 24th of December, and a Guard of Honour will be in attendance at the station. Heads of Departments are invited to be present, and Full Dress will be worn. His Imperial Highness will arrive at Lonávi at 4 A.M. on the 25th and will leave the train at 7-30 A.M. and will be met by the Assistant Collector in charge of that division of the Poona District. The Cesarewitch will then visit the Kárlí Caves, and will resume his journey from Lonávi at 12-45 P.M. reaching Poona at 2-30 P.M. on the same day. The General Officer

Commanding the Division with the District Staff, the Commissioner, C. D., and the Collector are requested to be present to receive the Cesarewitch. It being Christmas Day Military Honours are dispensed with. The same officers are requested to be present at the departure of His Imperial Highness at 6 P.M. The Cesarewitch is expected to reach Nándgaon at 6 A.M. on the 26th and will be met there on his arrival by the Collector of Násik, and again on his departure at 3-30 A.M. on the 29th. His Imperial Highness will reach Páchora at 6 A.M. on the 29th, and will be met there by the Collector of Khándesh, who will also be present when the Cesarewitch leaves Páchora at 7-30 A.M. on the 31st for Bombay, which will be reached at 7-30 P.M. on the 31st. In his transit through Bombay His Imperial Highness will, it is understood, dispense with the usual ceremonies, but if there should be any change, further orders will be issued.

His Imperial Highness will leave the Victoria Station at 9-20 P.M. on the 31st and will arrive at Ahmedabad at 8-30 A.M. on the 1st of January. As the day is kept as a public holiday in honour of the Imperial Proclamation, the attendance of a Guard of Honour and the usual Military Honours will be dispensed with. The Commissioner of the Division, the Secretary to Government, Political Department, the Officer Commanding the Station, the Collectors and all Heads of Offices in Ahmedabad will be present to receive His Imperial Highness on arrival. The Cesarewitch will leave Ahmedabad at 4-20 P.M., railway time, on the 2nd of January, and a European Guard of Honour will be at the Railway Station. A salute of 21 guns will be fired as His Imperial Highness leaves Ahmedabad and the Presidency of Bombay, and the Officers requested to receive the Cesarewitch on arrival will attend at his departure. Full Dress will be worn.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 22ND DECEMBER 1890.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1890.

In view of the fact that the *Azova* has not been signalled within the time expected, the following arrangements are ordered.

2. At 7-30 A.M. His Excellency the Governor will leave the Apollo Bandar and pay the visit of welcome contemplated in Notification No. 7968, dated the 20th instant, to His Imperial Highness on board the *Azova*. The Director of Indian Marine is requested to make all arrangements for the same. Returning to the Apollo Bandar, His Excellency will there receive His Imperial Highness the Cesarewitch on landing, and will proceed with him to Government House, Malábar Point.

3. In other respects the programme already issued will be adhered to.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

1311a

THE



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

WEDNESDAY, 24TH DECEMBER 1890.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1890.

No. 8094.—In reference to paragraph 11 of Government Notification No. 7968, dated the 20th of December 1890, it is notified for general information that His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Cesarewitch will not leave Bombay to-night, but to-morrow night. His Imperial Highness will under present arrangements leave the Victoria Station at 10-30 P.M.,* railway time, on the night of the 25th instant for Nándgaon. At the special request of His Imperial Highness the departure will be private, and the attendance of Heads of Departments, as well as of the Guard of Honour, will be dispensed with. The Commissioner of Police will see that the approach to the Station is kept clear. In other respects the hour of arrival at Nándgaon remains unchanged.

2. His Imperial Highness will return to Bombay on the 31st, reaching the Victoria Station at 7-30 P.M., and again leaving it at 9-20 P.M., railway time, and on both occasions Heads of Departments in Bombay are requested to be present and a Guard of Honour will attend.

* Possibly the hour may be changed to 10 P.M.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.