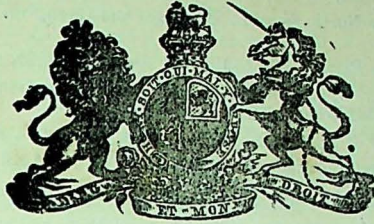


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Separate paging is given to this Part, in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I.

### Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1892.*

No. 4397.—The following Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), No. 17 Pub—2183—2193, dated 10th November 1892, is republished for general information:—

“Read—

Home Department Resolution No.  $\frac{25}{1056-97}$ , dated the 15th October 1891; reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted for exterminating wild animals and poisonous snakes in British India during the year 1890.

Read also the following letters from Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1891:—

• From the Government of Madras, No. 470-A, dated 10th May 1892, and enclosures; also endorsements Nos. 2395-A and 2607-A, dated 16th and 27th May 1892, respectively.

• From the Government of Bombay, No. 2589, dated 27th July 1892, and enclosures.



- From the Government of Bengal, No. 444-J.D., dated 10th September 1892, and enclosure.  
 From the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1326, dated 15th June 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Government of the Punjab, No. 459, dated 19th April 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3111, dated 11th May 1892, and enclosures, and letter No. 4033, dated 16th June 1892.  
 From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 473—1 W-4, dated 23rd April 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 2797-G., dated 8th April 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No.  $\frac{491}{455-85}$ -E-2., dated 25th March 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 79, dated 8th April 1892, and enclosures.  
 From the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, No. 430, dated 29th April 1892, and enclosure.  
 From the Resident in Mysore, No.  $\frac{331}{23-6}$ , dated 3rd February 1892, and enclosure.

## RESOLUTION.

The Reports on the measures adopted for the extermination of wild beasts and venomous snakes are now submitted annually in accordance with the orders issued in paragraph 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 40—2374-2386, dated the 4th December 1890. The statistics for the preceding decade were examined in detail in that Resolution. In the present Resolution the Government of India will briefly review the results reported for the year 1891.

2. The mortality caused by wild animals in the different Provinces is compared with that reported during the previous year in the following figures :—

Province.	Number of persons killed during	
	1890.	1891.
Madras	196	279
Bombay	47	80
Bengal	1,301	1,584
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	228	236
Punjab	31	65
Central Provinces	368	310
Burma	36	121
Assam	201	200
Coorg	0	3
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	26	29
Ajmere and Merwara	6	4
Total...	2,440	2,911

In the previous year the record of the number of persons killed by wild beasts showed a decrease from 2,724 in 1889 to 2,440. The Government of India regret to observe that there has been a considerable increase during the year under review. This result is due partly to the fact that the deaths from this cause reported from Upper Burma have been included in the returns for the first time during the year under review, but chiefly to the great increase in the mortality reported from the Lower Provinces of Bengal. A considerably larger number of deaths were returned from the Madras Presidency also. The Provinces in which the loss of life was highest in proportion to population were, as in the previous year, Assam (1 to 27,120), the Central Provinces (1 to 34,757), and Bengal (1 to 44,765). The mortality was again lowest in proportion to population in the Punjab (1 to 320,108) and in Bombay (1 to 235,335). The average result for all the Provinces taken together is a mortality of one person to every 74,697 of the population calculated according to the census of 1891 as compared with one person to every 88,392 in the previous year.

3. There was a marked increase in the number of persons destroyed by tigers and leopards during the year; 979 deaths were caused by tigers and 314 by leopards in 1891 as compared with 798 and 179 in 1890. In Bengal the number of persons killed by tigers rose from 350 to 492. In the Lohardaga and Hazáribágh districts alone there were 205 deaths. The Local Government explains this as follows:—"This mortality is reported to be due to a family of man-eating tigers which haunt the neighbourhood of Tandwa in Hazáribágh. Every effort has been made to secure the destruction of the animals, but the Commissioner reports that the repeated attempts of local shikaris, encouraged by the offer of a reward of Rs. 200 for each tiger, and expeditions undertaken by European sportsmen, have been alike unsuccessful. A reward of Rs. 100 has now been offered for every tiger killed in the immediate neighbourhood of Tandwa and a reward of Rs. 200 for every tiger destroyed over a human kill." The number of persons killed by leopards in Bengal rose from 71 in the previous year to 179, the increase being due to



the ravages of a man-eating leopard in the Rajshahi district which is said to have caused 96 deaths. A reward of Rs. 100 was offered, and this animal has been destroyed since the close of the year. The increased mortality in the Madras Presidency appears to have been mainly due to man-eating tigers in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. Special rewards of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 have been offered under the orders of Government for two notorious man-eaters. The substantial decrease in the mortality reported from the Central Provinces is stated to be due to the death or destruction of several man-eating tigers and to the extermination of the pack of wolves referred to in last year's Report. The Government of India are glad to observe that the Chief Commissioner has found that the system of offering special rewards to effect the destruction of animals known to be specially dangerous has worked with success.

4. The number of cattle returned as destroyed by wild animals was 70,816 compared with 68,433 in the previous year. Of these deaths, 53,615, or 76 per cent., are attributed to tigers and leopards. These figures, however, are of doubtful accuracy, and further comment is needless with regard to them.

5. There was a noticeable increase in the number of wild animals destroyed, which rose from 14,755 in 1890 to 16,518. This was accompanied by a rise from Rs. 96,470 to Rs. 1,06,478 in the total amount paid as rewards for their destruction. In Bengal, however, the number of animals destroyed fell from 5,311 to 4,882, while the amount of rewards remained almost stationary; only 1,077 tigers and leopards were killed in this Province compared with 1,167 in the year before. A large increase is reported in the number of wolves destroyed in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1,688 to 1,928). In reviewing the last year's Reports, the Government of India insisted (among other measures) on the importance of providing for the timely offer of special rewards in the case of wild animals which have begun to take human life or to destroy cattle, and it was suggested for consideration whether Revenue and Police officers in the outlying parts of a district might not be authorized under certain restrictions to grant rewards. It is satisfactory that these instructions have been generally kept in view by local Governments and Administrations, especially in those Provinces where the loss of life caused by wild beasts is largest proportionately to population. In the Central Provinces and Assam the amount of rewards, special and general, paid for the destruction of wild animals increased considerably. In Bengal additional facilities have been afforded to the people for obtaining rewards, and all sub-divisional officers have been authorized to grant rewards on application made to them. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the Local Government has empowered selected Tahsildárs to disburse rewards. In Burma similar power has been conferred upon township officers. In Assam all Tahsildárs and Mauzadárs selected by the Deputy Commissioners have been authorized to grant certificates on which rewards are to be paid. In the Central Provinces the Chief Commissioner had in the previous year authorized Deputy Commissioners to empower Tahsildárs and Station-house officers to grant rewards. From the reports submitted next year it will be possible to pronounce an opinion as to the extent to which these measures have been attended with success.

6. The number of gun-licenses returned as held under the Indian Arms Act free of cost for the destruction of wild animals has largely increased—from 59,051 in 1890 to 69,133. The increases occurred chiefly in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is not clear, however, that the last three columns in the statement appended to this Resolution are correctly filled in in all Provinces. They should show only the number of guns for which licenses are issued free of charge in Form, XI of the forms prescribed in the Arms Act Rules for the express purpose of destroying wild animals or protecting crops. The ordinary sporting licenses in Form VIII, which are issued in large numbers on the payment of a trifling fee, should not be included in the statement.

7. The total number of persons killed by snakes during the year was 21,389 as compared with 21,361 in 1890. As usual, the greater part of the mortality occurred in Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 47 per cent. of the total number of deaths being reported from the former and 25 per cent. from the latter Province. The large increase in the mortality returned from Burma is due to the inclusion for the first time of the figures for Upper Burma, where 132 deaths occurred.

The details of the mortality under this head in each Province during the last two years are compared below:—

Province,	Number of persons killed by snakes during	
	1890.	1891.
Madras ... ..	1,424	1,433
Bombay ... ..	1,075	1,187
Bengal ... ..	10,483	10,031
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ..	5,798	6,013
Punjab ... ..	834	799
Central Provinces ... ..	1,941	1,909
Burma ... ..	223	418
Assam ... ..	214	209
Coorg ... ..	0	4
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ... ..	191	145
Ajmere and Merwara ... ..	78	51
Total... ..	21,361	21,389



The Provinces which showed the greatest loss of life from snake-bite in proportion to population were Bengal (1 to 7,069), the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (1 to 7,034), and the Central Provinces (1 to 9,804). The lowest mortality (excluding Coorg) is reported from the Punjab (1 to 26,041), Assam (1 to 25,953), and Madras (1 to 24,837). The net result is that one person to every 10,166 of the population died from snake-bite during the year as compared with one person to every 10,155 in 1890.

8. The total number of cattle reported to have been killed by snakes was 3,658 as compared with 3,948 in 1890. But these figures are obviously unreliable. In Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for instance, where the human mortality from the same cause is so great, only 409 and 210 head of cattle are returned as having been killed by snakes in 1891.

9. The total number of snakes returned as destroyed during the year fell from 512,099 to 85,159, and the amount of the rewards paid for their destruction from Rs. 18,914 to Rs. 9,163. This falling-off is almost entirely due to the figures returned from the Bombay Presidency, where only 2,803 snakes are shown to have been killed against 406,092 in the previous year, and only Rs. 44-12-6 were paid as rewards as compared with Rs. 7,126-2-2 in 1890. The Bombay Government have directed special inquiry into these extraordinary results, and the Government of India will await the explanation. At the same time there can be little doubt that the returns for previous years were open to much suspicion; in 1890, for instance, four-fifths of the total number of snakes returned as killed in British India were reported to have been killed in the Bombay Presidency, and probably a very large number of harmless snakes were included in the returns. The Government of India will also be glad to learn the reasons which have led to the reduction of the rate of reward for *phursas* in the Sâtara district from six pies (which seems a sufficiently low limit) to one pie. A reward of one pie cannot have any effect, and might as well be discontinued.

10. The question of the measures which should be adopted for reducing the loss of life caused by venomous snakes is one of considerable difficulty. The Government of India are aware that an organized system of rewards everywhere has been advocated by a high authority on the subject, but they are constrained to adhere to the view expressed in their Resolution of the 4th December 1890 that experience has shown that no system of granting rewards for the destruction of snakes is likely to have any appreciable effect on the mortality from snake-bite. At the same time the Governor General in Council does not desire to direct the discontinuance of rewards for snakes destroyed, but will leave it entirely to Local Governments and Administrations to decide whether they should be granted either generally or in particular localities. The North Western Provinces and Oudh appear to be the only Province in which rewards for snakes have been completely discontinued. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that as rewards are not now paid, and it is therefore impossible to report the number of snakes destroyed, these statistics should in future be excluded from the returns. The Government of India are, however, unwilling to sanction this proposal. As rewards are paid in other Provinces, it is desirable that some record should be kept of the number of snakes, for the destruction of which payments were made; and even in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, although the system of rewards has been generally discontinued, it may be thought desirable at any time to revive it in particular municipalities or other areas in which it is considered that the payment of rewards is likely to prove efficacious. While on this subject, the Government of India desire again to invite the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to the suggestion at the end of paragraph 8 of the Resolution of the 4th December 1890 that pictures of poisonous snakes should be circulated in the districts where these reptiles are common, so that there may be no difficulty in identifying those snakes which are poisonous.

11. In the Resolutions of 4th December 1890 and of 15th October 1891 the Government of India suggested that steps should be taken to remove the jungle and under-growth in and around villages both for sanitary reasons, and also with the object of destroying the cover for snakes in inhabited sites, where they are most dangerous to human life. It is too early to expect any definite results from the trial of the measure, but the Government of India desire to express their satisfaction that the matter is receiving attention at the hands of Local Governments and Administrations.

12. The usual statement showing the results reported during the year under review is appended to this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of 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,  
Secretary to the Government of India.



*Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1892.*

No. 4442.—The following Resolution of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Statistics and Commerce, No. 4558 S. R., dated 7th November 1892, is republished for general information :—

“ READ the undermentioned reports on the working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1887, during the official year 1891-92 :—

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 116—4 S.-16, dated the 5th July 1892, and enclosures.

From the Government of Madras, No. 263 Marine, dated the 25th July 1892, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 3016, dated the 29th August 1892, and enclosures.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 2205 Marine, dated the 22nd September 1892, and enclosures.

The tables appended to this Resolution show that the total number of passengers who left Indian ports in native passenger ships during each of the last four years was as follows :—

1888-89	...	...	...	...	1,001,892
1889-90	...	...	...	...	1,081,403
1890-91	...	...	...	...	1,185,709
1891-92	...	...	...	...	1,295,992

The figures for 1891-92 are distributed thus between the four provinces according to short, and long voyages :—

	Short voyages.	Long voyages.	Total.	Proportion per cent. in each province.
Bombay	... 715,013	5,252	720,265	55.58
Bengal	... 261,497	45	261,542	20.18
Madras	... 124,833	41,966	166,799	12.87
Burma	... 132,426	14,960	147,386	11.37
Total	... 1,233,769	62,223	1,295,992	

2. The great majority of the passengers (1,195,634) made voyages which did not extend beyond Indian limits. Of these only 26,555 passengers sailed on long voyages (made between Madras and Burma), while 1,169,079 went on short voyages mainly to ports in the province whence they started. Of this traffic from port to port within a province the Bombay Presidency has the largest part, the number of passengers on such voyages being 701,285; the whole of this traffic was between Bombay as a centre and the ports north and south of it. In Bengal most of such traffic is between Calcutta and Chanbali, and in Burma between Rangoon and Moulmein. In Madras such traffic is unimportant, most of the passengers who sail from Madras ports going to Burma.

3. Of short voyages made to ports outside the province in which the voyage commenced, the main flow of traffic lies between Madras and Burma and Bengal and Burma. Out of 194,019 passengers who left their own province for another on short voyages, 57,000 left Bengal and 47,230 left Madras for Burma, and 67,924 left Burma for those two provinces.

4. The number of persons who sailed to ports out of India was 100,353, of whom 35,663 sailed on long and 64,690 on short voyages, in both cases chiefly from the Madras ports to Ceylon, Singapore, and Penang. A comparatively small number went from Bombay and Karachi to Basra, and from Bombay to Zanzibar.

5. The Governor General in Council notices with satisfaction that the Act was everywhere efficiently worked and that its provisions were duly observed.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma, for information.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.



## APPENDIX.

Statement of passengers carried under the Native Passenger Ships Act, X of 1887 (not being emigrants or pilgrims), who sailed from Indian Ports in 1891-92.

## No. I.—LONG VOYAGES.

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.	
<i>To Ports out of India.</i>					
MADRAS	Madras ...	Singapore ...	29	321	
	" ...	Penang ...	18	150	
	Cuddalore ...	Barath in Sumatra ...	1	15	
	Porto Novo ...	Penang and Singapore ...	31	1,026	
	Tranquebar... ..	Mauritius ...	2	98	
	Negapatam... ..	Penang and Singapore ...	38	28,126	
	Kayalpatnam ...	Colombo ...	1	20	
	Total for 1891-92			120	29,756
	" " 1890-91			66	18,804
	" " 1889-90			61	17,283
" " 1888-89			53	19,203	
BOMBAY	Karachi ...	Basra ...	22	3,003	
	" ...	Bandar Abbas ...	2	9	
	" ...	Bushire ...	2	11	
	" ...	Muscat ...	1	19	
	" ...	Lingah ...	1	8	
	Bombay ...	Zanzibar ...	9	1,561	
	" ...	Mauritius ...	3	426	
	" ...	Natal ...	1	226	
	Total for 1891-92			41	5,252
	" " 1890-91			53	4,221
" " 1889-90			40	4,684	
" " 1888-89			14	1,879	
BURMA	Rangoon ...	Hong Kong ...	22	492*	
	" ...	Amoy ...	5	123*	
	Total for 1891-92			27	615
	" " 1890-91			3	180
	" " 1889-90			Nil.	Nil.
" " 1888-89			Nil.	Nil.	

\* Chinese.



NO. I.—LONG VOYAGES—*continued.*

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.
<i>To Ports out of India—continued.</i>				
BENGAL	False Point	Colombo ...	1	<i>Nil.</i>
	"	Mauritius ...	3	45
		Total for 1891-92	4	45
		" " 1890-91	7	17
		" " 1889-90	Not stated.	37
		" " 1888-89	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
		Total of Long Voyages to Ports out of India for 1891-92 ...	192	35,668
		" " " " 1890-91 ...	129	23,172
		" " " " 1889-90 ...	101	22,004
		" " " " 1888-89 ...	67	21,082
<i>To Ports in India.</i>				
MADRAS	Negapatam...	Rangoon ...	30	12,210
		Total for 1891-92	30	12,210
		" " 1890-91	22	6,163
		" " 1889-90	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
		" " 1888-89	1	1
BOMBAY			1891-92	<i>Nil.</i>
			1890-91	<i>Nil.</i>
			1889-90	1
			1888-89	2
				408
BURMA	Rangoon ...	Bimlipatam ...	17	3,497
	"	Vizagapatam ...	17	1,360
	"	Cocanada ...	17	3,336
	"	Masulipatam ...	17	69
	"	Madras... ..	37	490
	"	Negapatam ...	15	5,533
	Moulmein ...	Cocanada ...	1	60
		Total for 1891-92	121	14,345
		" " 1890-91	115	14,050
		" " 1889-90	24	15,436
	" " 1888-89	19	12,409	



## No. I.—LONG VOYAGES—concluded.

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages	Number of Passengers	
<i>To Ports in India—continued.</i>					
BENGAL	.....	.....	1891-92 ...	Nil.	Nil.
			1890-91 ...	Nil.	Nil.
			1889-90 ...	Nil.	Nil.
			1888-89 ...	Nil.	Nil.
			Total of Long Voyages to Ports in India for 1891-92 ...	151	26,555
			” ” ” ” 1890-91 ...	137	20,213
			” ” ” ” 1889-90 ...	25	15,844
			” ” ” ” 1888-89 ...	22	12,788
			Grand Total of all Long Voyages in and out of India for 1891-92 ...	343	62,223
			” ” ” ” 1890-91 ...	266	43,385
” ” ” ” 1889-90 ...	126	37,848			
” ” ” ” 1888-89 ...	80	33,870			

## No. II.—SHORT VOYAGES.

<i>To Ports within the Province.</i>					
MADRAS	.....	Calingapatam ...	Madras ...	4	4
		” ...	Madras and Vizagapatam ...	1	2
		Bimlipatam ...	Madras ...	86	727
		Vizagapatam ...	” ...	50	363
		Cocanada ...	” ...	43	333
		Masulipatam ...	” ...	64	518
		Madras ...	Gopalpur ...	22	57
		” ...	Calingapatam ...	11	17
		” ...	Bimlipatam ...	33	171
		” ...	Vizagapatam ...	48	156
		” ...	Cocanada ...	53	277
		” ...	Masulipatam ...	30	89
		” ...	Kanagasanturai ...	1	11
		Calingapatam ...	Gopalpur ...	3	6
		” ...	Baruva and Gopalpur ...	1	3
		Cocanada ...	Gopalpur ...	4	11
		” ...	Calingapatam ...	2	2
		” ...	Bimlipatam ...	16	42
		” ...	Vizagapatam ...	34	127
		” ...	Masulipatam ...	5	9
		” ...	Negapatam ...	1	1
		Masulipatam ...	Cocanada ...	18	34
		” ...	Vizagapatam ...	28	67
		” ...	Gopalpur ...	8	15
		Cuddalore ...	Vizagapatam ...	1	2
		Tranquebār ...	Pamban ...	2	4
		Pamban ...	Negapatam ...	28	338
		Kayalpatnam ...	Kilakarai ...	2	19
		” ...	Mutupet ...	1	6
		” ...	Tuticorin ...	4	7
” ...	Kulsekharpatnam ...	1	10		
Tellicherry ...	Calicut ...	5	21		



## No. II.—SHORT VOYAGES—continued.

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.	
<i>To Ports within the Province—continued.</i>					
MADRAS	Tellicherry ...	Cochin ...	5	13	
	" ...	Mangalore ...	25	103	
	Mangalore ...	Malpe ...	116	2,708	
	Kundapur ...	" ...	167	285	
	Malpe ...	Mangalore ...	113	1,900	
	" ...	Kundapur ...	113	158	
	Barkur ...	Mangalore ...	1	1	
	Kundapur ...	" ...	55	926	
	Serur ...	" ...	1	4	
			Total for 1891-92	1,211	9,542
		" " 1890-91	595	5,740	
		" " 1889-90	698	10,501	
		" " 1888-89	389	3,461	
BOMBAY	Karachi ...	Bombay ...	79	24,505	
	Cutch ...	" ...	79	25,788	
	Bhavnagar ...	" ...	46	9,997	
	Jaigad ...	" ...	255	165,483	
	Goa ...	" ...	263	157,987	
	Mormagao ...	" ...	1	223	
	Bombay ...	Karachi ...	85	25,105	
	" ...	Cutch ...	76	18,812	
	" ...	Bhavnagar ...	47	9,267	
	" ...	Jaigad ...	248	134,210	
	" ...	Goa ...	265	129,284	
	" ...	Mormagao ...	6	624	
			Total for 1891-92	1,450	701,285
			" " 1890-91	1,373	670,676
		" " 1889-90	1,434	639,695	
		" " 1888-89	1,485	608,471	
BURMA	Rangoon ...	Moulmein ...	156	27,476	
	" ...	Tavoy ...	48	2,215	
	" ...	Mergui ...	46	293	
	" ...	Sandoway ...	39	121	
	" ...	Kyaukpyu ...	57	422	
	" ...	Akyab ...	50	860	
	Moulmein ...	Rangoon ...	158	26,213	
	" ...	Tavoy and Mergui ...	24	1,101	
	" ...	Yé, Tavoy and Mergui ...	2	62	
	Akyab ...	Kyaukpyu ...	52	1,471	
	Kyaukpyu ...	Rangoon ...	52	468	
	" ...	Akyab ...	53	1,079	
		Total for 1891-92	737	61,781	
		" " 1890-91	680	63,259	
		" " 1889-90	233	35,298	
		" " 1888-89	317	35,716	



No. II.—SHORT VOYAGES—*continued.*

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.	
<i>To Ports within the Province—concluded.</i>					
BENGAL	Calcutta ... ..	Puri ... ..	4	974	
	" ... ..	Balasure ... ..	58	871	
	" ... ..	Chandbali ... ..	224	90,612	
	" ... ..	Chittagong ... ..	79	12,850	
	Puri ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	1	727	
	Balasure ... ..	" ... ..	58	1,688	
	Chandbali ... ..	" ... ..	224	86,063	
	False Point... ..	" ... ..	5	<i>Nil</i>	
	Chittagong... ..	" ... ..	85	8,667	
	Total for 1891-92 ... ..			738	202,452
	" " 1890-91 ... ..			612	169,942
	" " 1889-90 ... ..			601	144,600
	" " 1888-89 ... ..			298	122,348
	Total of Short Voyages to Ports within the Province for 1891-92... ..			4,136	975,060
" " " 1890-91... ..			3,260	909,617	
" " " 1889-90... ..			2,966	830,094	
" " " 1888-89... ..			2,489	769,996	
<i>To Ports outside the Province.</i>					
<i>(a) To Ports in India.</i>					
MADRAS	Gopalpur ... ..	Calcutta ... ..	35	4,410	
	Bimlipatam ... ..	" ... ..	33	115	
	Masulipatam ... ..	" ... ..	4	5	
	Madras ... ..	" ... ..	15	119	
	Tranquebar... ..	" ... ..	1	13	
	Mangalore ... ..	" ... ..	1	86	
	Gopalpur ... ..	Rangoon ... ..	35	3,885	
	Baruva ... ..	" ... ..	32	5,193	
	Calingapatam ... ..	" ... ..	28	4,187	
	Bimlipatam... ..	" ... ..	54	2,701	
	Vizagapatam ... ..	" ... ..	55	8,991	
	Cocanada ... ..	" ... ..	54	10,527	
	Masulipatam ... ..	" ... ..	51	362	
	Madras ... ..	" ... ..	84	4,813	
	Cuddalore ... ..	" ... ..	8	126	
	Negapatam... ..	" ... ..	17	6,454	
	Madras ... ..	Port Blair ... ..	6	136	
	" ... ..	Bombay ... ..	5	9	
	Tellicherry ... ..	" ... ..	24	51	
	Malpe ... ..	" ... ..	113	333	
	Kundapur ... ..	" ... ..	55	133	
	Mangalore ... ..	" ... ..	47	6,990	
	Malpe ... ..	Beitkul ... ..	113	228	
	" ... ..	Honavar ... ..	113	128	
	" ... ..	Kumta ... ..	113	345	
	" ... ..	Tadri ... ..	113	393	
" ... ..	Karwar... ..	113	106		
" ... ..	Mormagao ... ..	113	515		
" ... ..	Vengurla ... ..	51	3		



No. II.—SHORT VOYAGES—*continued.*

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.	
<i>To Ports outside the Province—continued.</i>					
<i>(a) To Ports in India—continued.</i>					
MADRAS	Barkur ...	Goa ...	1	3	
	Kundapur ...	Beitkul ...	55	291	
	" ...	Honávar ...	56	127	
	" ...	Kunta ...	55	211	
	" ...	Tadri ...	55	533	
	" ...	Kárvár... ..	55	87	
	" ...	Mornagao ...	55	283	
	" ...	Ankola... ..	15	4	
	Total for 1891-92			1,833	62,876
	" " 1890-91			823	58,430
" " 1889-90			557	52,401	
" " 1888-89			463	54,316	
BOMBAY	Bombay ...	Mangalore ...	30	4,052	
	" ...	Calcutta ...	1	122	
	Total for 1891-92			31	4,174
	" " 1890-91			50	8,194
	" " 1889-90			61	4,800
" " 1888-89			24	3,781	
BURMA	Rangoon ...	Chittagong ...	98	8,725	
	" ...	Calcutta ...	136	18,710	
	" ...	Bimlipatam ...	36	4,742	
	" ...	Vizagapatam ...	36	2,565	
	" ...	Cocanada ...	36	5,568	
	" ...	Masulipatam ...	36	149	
	" ...	Madras ...	70	786	
	" ...	Negapatam ...	29	9,096	
	Moulmein ...	Calcutta ...	74	164	
	" ...	Cocanada ...	1	60	
	" ...	Negapatam ...	1	36	
	Akyab ...	Chittagong ...	56	17,329	
	Total for 1891-92			609	67,924
	" " 1890-91			503	60,570
" " 1889-90			311	70,084	
" " 1888-89			295	68,591	
BENGAL	Calcutta ...	Rangoon ...	134	34,875	
	" ...	Coast Ports ...	77	1,090	
	Puri ...	" ...	2	16	
	False Point...	" ...	42	12	



No. II—SHORT VOYAGES—*continued.*

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.	
<i>To Ports outside the Province—continued.</i>					
<i>(a)—To Ports in India—concluded.</i>					
BENGAL	Chittagong...	Akyab ...	52	13,457	
	" ...	Rangoon ...	43	8,668	
	Calcutta ...	Port Blair ...	9	927	
	Total for 1891-92		...	359	59,045
	" " 1890-91		...	298	58,588
	" " 1889-90		...	196	60,060
	" " 1888-89		...	487	45,905
	Total Short Voyages to Ports in India for 1891-92		...	2,832	194,019
	" " " " 1890-91		...	1,674	185,782
	" " " " 1889-90		...	1,125	187,345
" " " " 1888-89		...	1,260	172,593	

*(b) To Ports out of India.*

MADRAS	Madras ...	Colombo ...	1	2	
	Tranquebar ...	" ...	7	316	
	Negapatam...	" ...	2	258	
	Tondi ...	" ...	32	9,482	
	Pamban ...	" ...	41	1,398	
	Tuticorin ...	" ...	134	47,748	
	Kayalpatnam	" ...	1	20	
	Tellicherry ...	" ...	6	11	
	Porto Novo...	Jaffna ...	1	5	
	Pamban ...	" ...	15	151	
Madras ...	Galle ...	1	4		
Total for 1891-92		...	241	52,415	
" " 1890-91		...	303	36,586	
" " 1889-90		...	70	18,255	
" " 1888-89		...	79	17,544	
BOMBAY	Bombay ...	Basra ...	55	9,554	
	Total for 1891-92		...	55	9,554
	" " 1890-91		...	65	9,309
	" " 1889-90		...	54	6,644
	" " 1888-89		...	56	6,476



## No. II.—SHORT VOYAGES—concluded.

Province.	Port of Sailing.	Port of Destination.	Number of Voyages.	Number of Passengers.
	<i>To Ports outside the Province—concluded.</i>			
	<i>(b)—To Ports out of India—continued.</i>			
BURMA	Rangoon ...	Penang ...	77	2,121
	" ...	Singapore ...	54	445
	Moulmein ...	Penang and Singapore ...	3	12
	" ...	Penang ...	15	143
		Total for 1891-92 ...	149	2,721
		" " 1890-91 ...	104	1,030
		" " 1889-90 ...	46	1,217
		" " 1888-89 ...	50	1,411
		.....	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
		Total for 1891-92 ...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
BENGAL		" " 1890-91 ...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
		" " 1889-90 ...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
		" " 1888-89 ...	2	2
		Total of Short Voyages to Ports out of India for 1891-92...	445	64,690
	" " " " 1890-91...	472	46,925	
	" " " " 1889-90...	170	26,116	
	" " " " 1888-89...	187	25,433	
	Total of Short Voyages to Ports outside the Province for 1891-92...	3,277	258,709	
	" " " " 1890-91...	2,146	232,707	
	" " " " 1889-90...	1,295	213,461	
	" " " " 1888-89...	1,456	198,026	
	Grand Total of Short Voyages for 1891-92...	7,413	1,233,769	
	" " " " " 1890-91...	5,406	1,142,324	
	" " " " " 1889-90...	4,261	1,043,555	
	" " " " " 1888-89...	3,945	968,022	



## Abstract of the foregoing Tables.

	Number of Voyages.				Number of Passengers.			
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.
<b>LONG VOYAGES.</b>								
<b>To PORTS OUT OF INDIA—</b>								
From Madras ...	53	61	66	120	19,203	17,283	18,804	29,756
" Bombay ...	14	40	53	41	1,879	4,684	4,221	5,252
" Burma ...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	3	27	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	130	615
" Bengal ...	<i>Nil.</i>	Not stated	7	4	<i>Nil.</i>	37	17	45
Total ...	67	101	129	192	21,082	22,004	23,172	35,668
<b>To PORTS IN INDIA—</b>								
From Madras ...	1	<i>Nil.</i>	22	30	1	<i>Nil.</i>	6,163	12,210
" Bombay ...	2	1	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	378	408	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
" Burma ...	19	24	115	121	12,409	15,436	14,050	14,345
" Bengal ...	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Total ...	22	25	137	151	12,788	15,844	20,213	26,555
<b>SHORT VOYAGES.</b>								
<b>To PORTS WITHIN THE PROVINCE—</b>								
From Madras ...	389	698	595	1,211	3,461	10,501	5,740	9,542
" Bombay ...	1,485	1,434	1,373	1,450	608,471	639,695	670,676	701,285
" Burma ...	317	233	680	737	35,716	35,298	63,259	61,781
" Bengal ...	298	601	612	738	122,343	144,600	169,942	202,452
Total ...	2,489	2,966	3,260	4,136	769,996	830,094	909,617	975,060
<b>To PORTS OUTSIDE THE PROVINCE—</b>								
<i>(a)—In India.</i>								
From Madras ...	463	557	823	1,833	54,316	52,401	58,430	62,876
" Bombay ...	24	61	50	31	3,781	4,800	8,194	4,174
" Burma ...	295	311	503	609	68,591	70,084	60,570	67,924
" Bengal ...	487	196	298	359	45,905	60,060	58,588	59,045
Total ...	1,269	1,125	1,674	2,832	172,593	187,345	185,782	194,019
<i>(b)—Out of India.</i>								
From Madras ...	79	70	303	241	17,544	18,255	36,586	52,415
" Bombay ...	56	54	65	55	6,476	6,644	9,309	9,554
" Burma ...	50	46	104	149	1,411	1,217	1,030	2,721
" Bengal ...	2	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	2	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>	<i>Nil.</i>
Total ...	187	170	472	445	25,433	26,116	46,925	64,690
Total of Short Voyages to Ports outside the Province ...	1,456	1,295	2,146	3,277	198,026	213,461	232,707	258,709
Total of all Long Voyages ...	89	126	266	343	33,870	37,848	43,385	62,223
Total of Short Voyages ...	3,945	4,261	5,406	7,413	968,022	1,043,555	1,142,324	1,233,769
Grand Total ...	4,034	4,387	5,672	7,756	1,001,892	1,081,403	1,185,709	1,295,992



*Bombay Castle, 5th December 1892.*

No. 4469.—The following rules framed by the Cantonment Committee of Poona in exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of the Wild Birds Protection Act, (XX of) 1887, and confirmed by the Governor of Bombay in Council, are published for general information:—

1. For the purposes of the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, in its application to the Cantonment of Poona:
  - (a) "Wild Bird" means:
    - Bustard;
    - Florican;
    - Peacock;
    - Common sand grouse;
    - Painted sand grouse;
    - Grey partridge;
    - All species of quail;
    - Cotton teal;
    - Whistling teal;
    - Courier plover.
  - (b) "Other animal of game" means:
    - Hare;
    - Sambar;
    - Rib-faced or barking deer;
    - Mouse deer;
    - Four-horned antelope;
    - Indian antelope;
    - Indian gazelle.
  - (c) "The breeding season" means from the 1st June to 15th October, both days inclusive.

2. (a) No one shall, within the limits of the said Cantonment, possess or sell during the breeding season any wild bird or other animal of game which has been recently killed or taken.
- (b) No one shall import into the said Cantonment, during the said season, the plumage of any wild bird or the fur of any other animal of game.
3. A breach of Rule 2 (a) or Rule 2 (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 or other animal of game possessed or sold, in breach of Rule 2 (a), or of which the plumage or fur has been imported in breach of Rule 2 (b); and
  - (b) in the case of a subsequent offence, to ten rupees in respect of every such bird or other animal or plumage or fur.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 4492.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize all public offices being closed from Saturday the 24th December 1892 to Monday the 2nd January 1893, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas Holidays.

Heads of offices will arrange for the despatch of any emergent business that may occur during the vacation.

No. 4499.—The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Mahomedan and Jewish holidays recognized by Government for the year 1893:—

	<i>Hindu.</i>	<i>Days.</i>
Makar Sankranti ... ..	12th January 1893 ... ..	Thursday ... .. 1
Mahá Shivratri ... ..	14th February ... ..	Tuesday ... .. 1
Shimga ... ..	2nd and 3rd March ... ..	Thursday and Friday ... .. 2
Rám-navami ... ..	26th March ... ..	Sunday ... .. 1
Nárali-purnima ... ..	26th August ... ..	Saturday ... .. 1
Janma-ashtami ... ..	3rd September ... ..	Sunday ... .. 1
Ganesh-chaturthi ... ..	14th September ... ..	Thursday ... .. 1
Dasara ... ..	19th October ... ..	Thursday ... .. 1
Diváli ... ..	7th and 9th November ... ..	Tuesday and Thursday ... .. 2
		11

*Parsi (Rasmi or Shekensi).*

Jamshedi Naoroz ... ..	21st March 1893 ... ..	Tuesday ... .. 1
A'bán Jashan ... ..	23rd April ... ..	Sunday ... .. 1
A'dar Jashan ... ..	22nd May ... ..	Monday ... .. 1
Farwardin Jashan ... ..	1st June ... ..	Thursday ... .. 1
Gátha Gahambár and Pateti Naoroz or the New Year's Day ... ..	13th, 14th and 15th September ... ..	Wednesday, Thursday & Friday ... .. 3
Khurdád Feast and Walává ... ..	16th September ... ..	Saturday ... .. 1
Átash Beherám Sálgireh ... ..	21st and 22nd September ... ..	Thursday and Friday ... .. 2
	1st November ... ..	Wednesday ... .. 1
		11

*Parsi (Kadmi).*

Jamshedi Naoroz ... ..	21st March 1893 ... ..	Tuesday ... .. 1
A'bán Jashan ... ..	24th March ... ..	Friday ... .. 1
A'dar Jashan ... ..	22nd April ... ..	Saturday ... .. 1
Farwardin Jashan ... ..	2nd May ... ..	Tuesday ... .. 1
Gátha Gahambár and Pateti Naoroz or the New Year's Day ... ..	14th, 15th and 16th August ... ..	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday ... .. 3
Khurdád Feast and Walává ... ..	17th August ... ..	Thursday ... .. 1
Átash Beherám Sálgireh ... ..	22nd and 23rd August ... ..	Tuesday and Wednesday ... .. 2
	2nd September ... ..	Saturday ... .. 1
		11



*Mahomedan (Sunni).*

Meráje Mohammad	...	...	15th February 1893	...	...	Wednesday	...	...	1
Shabé Barát	...	...	5th March	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Lailatul Kadr	...	...	15th April	...	...	Saturday	...	...	1
Ramzán Id	...	...	18th and 19th April	...	...	Tuesday and Wednesday	...	...	2
Bakri Id	...	...	25th June	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
A'shura	...	...	24th and 25th July	...	...	Monday and Tuesday	...	...	2
Bára Wafát or Id Maulud	...	...	23rd September	...	...	Saturday	...	...	1
Jilan	...	...	22nd October	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Máhm Fair	...	...	23rd December	...	...	Saturday	...	...	1
									11

*Mahomedan (Shiáh).*

Katle Imám Ali	...	...	9th April 1893	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Lailatul Kadr	...	...	11th April	...	...	Tuesday	...	...	1
Ramzán Id	...	...	18th and 19th April	...	...	Tuesday and Wednesday	...	...	2
Bakri Id	...	...	25th June	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Id Gadir	...	...	3rd July	...	...	Monday	...	...	1
A'shura	...	...	23rd and 24th July	...	...	Sunday and Monday	...	...	2
Chehelum	...	...	2nd September	...	...	Saturday	...	...	1
Katle Imám Hasan	...	...	10th September	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Id Maulud	...	...	28th September	...	...	Thursday	...	...	1
									11

*Jewish.*

Purim	...	...	2nd March 1893	...	...	Thursday	...	...	1
Pesach	...	...	1st and 7th April	...	...	Saturday and Friday	...	...	2
Shábuoth	...	...	22nd May	...	...	Monday	...	...	1
Tishábiáb	...	...	23rd July	...	...	Sunday	...	...	1
Rosh Hoshám	...	...	11th and 12th September	...	...	Monday and Tuesday	...	...	2
Kipur	...	...	19th and 20th September	...	...	Tuesday and Wednesday	...	...	2
Sukheth	...	...	25th September and 3rd October	...	...	Monday and Tuesday	...	...	2
									11

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 4515.—It is hereby notified that on and after the 1st of November 1892 the square flag W of the International Code will be hoisted on the Manora Light-house and repeated by Keamari Pier Master's and Native Jetty Flagstuffs as a cautionary signal. It indicates the existence of disturbed weather off some part of the West Coast of India in the neighbourhood of the port or ports at which the signal is hoisted; or the advance of a cyclonic storm across the Peninsula from the Bay of Bengal which may hence shortly cross the Western Ghats and give squally or stormy weather in the Arabian Sea. The disturbed conditions may in either case pass away without giving stormy cyclonic weather to the West Coast ports or adjacent ports of the Arabian Sea, in which case the cautionary signal will be taken down as soon as it is certain that stormy weather will not shortly follow. If, however, this disturbed weather be the first indication of the probable formation, or approach, of a cyclonic storm, this cautionary signal will be followed by one of the ordinary storm signals indicating the probable position, character and track of the approaching storm.

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified

that report of the death of the undermentioned officer, on the date specified, has been received in the Military Department:—

Corps or Department.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.
1st Battalion North Lancashire Regiment	2nd Lieutenant John Ducat.	15th November 1892.	Kamptee.

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

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

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**  
(RAILWAY.)

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

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

"No. 428, dated 2nd December 1892.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 102 (Railway), dated 27th October 1892, accorded sanction to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 4,00,833, of the cost of constructing the Palanpur-Deesa Railway."

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

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



JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st December 1892.

No. 6772.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 34 of Bombay Act VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of public conveyances, &c.), as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to the places marginally noted, through which the Alibág-Dharamtar road passes, with effect from the 15th January 1893, and to direct

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Alibág.   | 6. Gán (Parhur). |
| 2. Chendra.  | 7. Pezári.       |
| 3. Veshvi.   | 8. Poinád.       |
| 4. Khandála. | 9. Sháhábáj.     |
| 5. Ságaon.   |                  |

(a) that the duties assigned by the Act to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, shall be performed by the District Magistrate, Kolába; (b) that the Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, residing in Alibág, shall exercise the powers conferred by the said Act on Magistrates of Police in Bombay; and (c) that the balance of fees shall be paid by the District Magistrate to the credit of the Alibág Municipality.

No. 6773.—With reference to Government Notification No. 6772, dated the 1st December 1892, extending the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1863, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, to the places marginally noted in the Kolába District, through which the Alibág-Dharamtar road passes, it is hereby notified for general information that the District Magistrate of Kolába as Commissioner of Police has, with the sanction of the Governor in Council, fixed the following rates for the hire of public conveyances in the said places:—

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. Alibág.   | 6. Gán (Parhur). |
| 2. Chendra.  | 7. Pezári.       |
| 3. Veshvi.   | 8. Poinád.       |
| 4. Khandála. | 9. Sháhábáj.     |
| 5. Ságaon.   |                  |

the following rates for the hire of public conveyances in the said places:—

I.—Table of fares for journeys between Alibág and Dharamtar.

Rates for two-horsed tongas, with springs.		Rates for single-horsed tongas, with springs.		Rates for chakdas of two bullocks.		Rates for chakdas of one bullock.		Rates for labour cart of two bullocks.		Rates for labour cart of one bullock.	
Single journey.	Double journey.	Single journey.	Double journey.	Single journey.	Double journey.	Single journey.	Double journey.	Single journey.	Double journey.	Single journey.	Double journey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. a. p. 1 14 0	Rs. a. p. 3 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 1 5 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 0 0	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	Rs. a. p. 1 4 0
<i>By time from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and vice versa.</i>											
4 0 0		2 8 0		2 12 0		1 8 0		2 4 0		1 8 0	

No. 6774.—With reference to the foregoing Notifications, the following stands and subsidiary rules framed by the District Magistrate of Kolába, with the approval of the Governor in Council, under Section 14 of Bombay Act VI of 1863, are also published for general information:—

II.—List of stands or places appointed in Alibág under Section 14 of Act VI of 1863.

1. Vernacular School No. 1 near Sambli's temple.
2. Near Pársi Dharmshála.
3. A'ppa Máma's house in Bráhmañ Ali.

III.—Subsidiary Rules.

Nature of conveyance.	Rate per hour.
	Rs. a. p.
1. Two-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0 6 0
2. Single-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0 4 0
3. Chakda of two bullocks ... ..	0 4 0
4. Chakda of one bullock ... ..	0 2 6
5. Labour cart of two bullocks ... ..	0 3 6
6. Labour cart of one bullock ... ..	0 2 6
7. No charge for detention not exceeding 15 minutes ... ..	.....

provided the total fare (including detention charges) does not exceed the fare for a whole day.

For any distance not mentioned in Table I the fare shall be as follows:—

Nature of conveyance.	Rate per mile.
	Rs. a. p.
Two-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0 4 0
Single-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0 3 0
Chakda of two bullocks ... ..	0 2 0
Chakda of one bullock ... ..	0 1 3
Labour cart of two bullocks ... ..	0 1 9
Labour cart of one bullock ... ..	0 1 3



The number of passengers, including the driver and the luggage and load to be taken by conveyances, shall not exceed the limit laid down below :—

Nature of conveyance.	Number of passengers, including driver.	Luggage lbs.	Load lbs.
Two-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	4	} Each person not to carry more than 20 lbs.	1,200 640
Single-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	3		
Chakda of two bullocks ... ..	4		
Chakda of one bullock ... ..	3		
Labour cart of two bullocks ... ..	No limit		
Labour cart of one bullock ... ..	Do.		

Children in arms to be free. Two children under 12 not being children in arms to count as one person.

No owner or attendant of a conveyance shall be compelled to carry one or two persons for less than the rates fixed for a whole conveyance, unless the hirer or hirers and the owner or attendant have made a special agreement to that effect at the time of hiring.

In any case in which a conveyance is called from a stand or owner's stables to any place distant more than one-fourth of a mile to take up a fare, the driver or owner shall be entitled to charge one anna in addition to the prescribed fare.

Licenses of public conveyances shall, when the yearly licenses and the numbers of the said public conveyances are renewed or any other date appointed, bring their conveyances to the office of the District Magistrate, or to any one authorized by him for inspection, and shall satisfy him that the conveyances are sufficiently good and otherwise fit for the intended purpose.

Tables of fees on licenses to be issued under Act VI of 1863.

Nature of conveyance.	Rate of fee.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Two-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0	8	0
One-horsed tonga (with springs) ... ..	0	8	0
Chakda of two bullocks ... ..	0	4	0
Chakda of one bullock ... ..	0	4	0
Labour cart of two bullocks ... ..	0	4	0
Labour cart of one bullock ... ..	0	4	0

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

W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.

No. 9554.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Sholapur Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for erecting a shed for the use of the Hindu community who attend the funerals at the cremation ground, in the city of Sholapur, district Sholapur; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land specified below is required within the aforesaid city of Sholapur :—

Name of Occupant.	Area.	Boundaries.			
		North.	South.	East.	West.
Laxuman Bhikaji Phadke ...	3,750 square feet out of Survey No. 469/3.	Part	of Survey No. 469/3	...	Eastern boundary of the Poona road.

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

No. 9555.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a stone quarry for the supply of materials required by the Public Works Department for the Almel-Pandharpur road, in the village of



Lálsangi, táluca Indi, district Bijápur; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land described below is required within the said village of Lálsangi :—

No.	Name of the Occupant.	Survey Number.	Area of land required.	Assessment of the land required.	Boundaries of the land required.			
					North.	East.	South.	West.
1	Tukaram Utgikar.	Bapuji 48	A. g. a. 2 20 6	Rs. a. p. 1 0 3	Survey No. 51.	Survey No. 49.	Survey No. 45.	Survey No. 47.

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

No. 9556.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for a public purpose, viz., for a Fire Brigade Station at the junction of the Sankli Street and the Haines Road, Byculla, in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, measuring more or less 1,887 $\frac{1}{2}$  square yards, with the building standing thereon, and which forms a portion of the New Revenue Survey Nos.  $\frac{1}{3558}$  and  $\frac{2}{3559}$ , bounded on the north partly by Byculla Tank and partly by the property of Mr. Jamsetji N. Cabinet-maker, on the south by Sankli Street, on the east by Haines Road and a Police Chauki, and on the west by the property of Mr. Jamsetji N. Cabinet-maker, is required within the aforesaid City of Bombay.

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

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

No. 9561.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the village of Kotawde in the Khánápur Táluca of the Sátára District.

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 9571.—*Erratum.*—In the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 6867, dated 27th August 1892, published at pages 866 to 871 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st September 1892, Part I:—

For			Read		
Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.
Dhánitra ... ..	65	5 22	Dhánitra ... ..	65	2 22

No. 9579.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest all Head Constables of Police specially appointed for the protection of the A'bkári and Opium revenue in the Presidency of Bombay, including Sind, with powers under Section 36 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878.

to remit the duties payable on the agreements and security bonds required to be executed, under the Rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 9582.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

No. 9583.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

“GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

STAMPS.

*Horse-Breeding and Agricultural Stock.*

NON-JUDICIAL.

NOTE BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE CIVIL VETERINARY DEPARTMENT REGARDING THE OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE BABUGARIH INSTRUCTION FARM.

*Exemptions and Reductions, &c.*

*Calcutta, the 29th November 1892.*

No. 2807-26, dated Calcutta, the 1st December 1892.

No. 4760-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased

The following note by the Inspector General, Civil Veterinary Department, regarding the



Instruction Farm, Civil Veterinary Department, Babugarh Depôt, near Hapur, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information.

(Signed) J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

#### NOTE.

The Instruction Farm at Babugarh has been established under the orders of the Government\* of India with the view of affording practical instruction in the following subjects:—

- \* Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 1842-26, dated 11th August 1892.
- (a) The management of horse stock in the stables, and the due care and farm working of stud horses and mares kept for breeding purposes.
- (b) The cultivation of forage crops of kinds suitable and easily obtainable at a moderate cost for the feeding of horse stock.

2. It has been, and is in India, the custom to use only horned cattle for agricultural and ordinary cart purposes, and so the demand for horses for draught work has been but limited, except for hackney carriages in towns, and for dák carriage and *ekka* purposes where railways are not available. Hence the breeding of horse stock has been chiefly confined to meet demands for horses required for army purposes and Native States.

3. To allow of horse-breeding in any country proving remunerative, there must be one or two factors in operation, either—

A—that pasture lands of good class are available at little or no rent, and so brood mares and young stock can be bred and reared at a very trifling cost; or

B—that brood mares are employed in agricultural work, at which their cost of keep is fully defrayed by the results of their working, and thus the stock produced from them yield, by their sale, a profit.

4. As pasture land suitable for horse-breeding is only obtainable in most districts to a very limited extent, moreover, as the so-called pasture lands of India are as a rule not duly cultivated, but the grasses found on them are often of an inferior kind, it cannot be expected that horse-breeding can be followed in India under the conditions noted at A.

5. Therefore, to allow of horse-breeding being adopted as remunerative, it is essential that brood mares be employed at agricultural or cart work, and this slow work is suitable for mares kept for breeding purposes. Indeed, mares thus employed prove more sure breeders, and produce better stock than other mares simply kept for brood and given no work.

6. In India horses are used for such draught work as bullocks cannot perform in sufficiently quick time, and it is well known they can satisfactorily do fast work under the tropical sun of India. It may therefore be expected that they will prove no less efficient in the performance of the slower work of carting and of the farm.

7. Granted that the bullock is good for agricultural purposes, still it must be remembered that he yields no produce. It is not intended to urge the *general* substitution of horse and mare power in lieu of bullock power; but it is desirable to explain that in districts where horses are found to thrive and do well that the employment of mares and stallions for farm and cart work, and at the same time using them for breeding purposes, will be found profitable.

8. As practical evidence that horse-breeding, conducted on the lines indicated, is profitable, it may be mentioned that at the Civil Veterinary Department Depôt Farm at Babugarh horse and mare power only are used for all agricultural work, such as ploughing, harrowing, water-lifting, and carting. No bullock is employed, and it is found that stallions and mares perform the work as well as, and at a quicker rate than, bullocks. The mares having regularly steady and slow work yield good produce.

9. The instruction afforded, as above indicated, will convince agriculturists that horse stock can be used for all work now done by bullocks, and that by employing horse and mare power additional profit results.

10. The native farmer rightly, conservative as he is in not adopting new lines unless they prove paying, will, by witnessing the farm cultivation of the Babugarh Depôt, become assured that he can safely and profitably use horses and mares just as well as bullocks for cultivating his farm and for all carting purposes necessary in taking produce to and from markets.

11. Thus it is desirable to allow Native Chiefs, Zamindárs and others to have the opportunity of seeing every kind of farm work performed by horse, mare, mule, and donkey power, and so induce them to employ such labour instead of bullocks.

12. It may be hoped, in course of time, that horse stock will become generally used for the farm purposes for which bullocks are now exclusively employed; that thus horse, pony, and mule-breeding will spread and the supply of horse stock will increase, and that the necessity at present existing of importing, for State purposes, thousands of horses annually at a great cost, will no longer remain, but the lakhs of rupees now sent out of India to foreign countries for imported horse stock will be distributed amongst the horse, pony and mule-breeders of India.

In several countries of Europe both bullock and horse power are used in agricultural and cart work; but gradually mare power is becoming more generally employed for reasons above explained. In Hungary four horses and mares may be often seen treading out the corn in the same way that bullocks do in India.

13. At first sight it may be thought that the natives of India will never give up using bullocks for farm and carting work; but it is well known that a native will, when convinced of a new line of action in any trade being profitable, accept and adopt it.



14. The Instruction Farm is being worked with the view of showing and proving to native farmers and horse employers that by using mare power profit assuredly results. When a native sees that a horse-mare or pony-mare can do farm work as well as a bullock, and he likewise notes that the mares are either in foal or have foals at foot, and that the produce is saleable at good market prices, he will admit that the practice is sound.

15. It is therefore urged that every inducement should be offered to allow of the satisfactory results of cultivating and carting by horse and mare power at the Civil Veterinary Department, Babugarh Depôt Farm, becoming generally known and spread throughout the horse-breeding districts of India. In other districts, where the indigenous horse and donkey does not exist, being without the horse-breeding zone, indeed having a climate unsuitable for horse stock, bullock power is generally available, and of course should be employed in lieu, as horses will not work satisfactorily in the climate and on the soil of lands of such districts.

16. It is therefore advisable to introduce horse and mare farm working in those districts only where horses are found to be easily and satisfactorily bred and reared.

17. A most important subject in connection with horse-breeding is the liberal feeding with proper kinds of forage and grains of the young stock, so as to give them every chance of growing into strong and useful animals. Horses, like other stock, are found stunted or well grown according to the manner in which they are fed and reared; hence we find the ordinary country 'tattoo,' the result of being reared on scant and very often in nutritious grass lands; and on the other hand, the large and well developed Panjab horse, which has for generations been from infancy well fed, in order to be developed and made fit for war purposes. The food given to bullocks during dry months will, as a rule, do for horses. An agricultural bullock duly fed on dry *churri* cut up in short pieces and mixed with the usual amount of soaked grain, also *bhoosa*, is found to keep in good condition. A horse or mare similarly fed will also do well. In Sind and other very dry climates, where green and dry grass cannot be obtained for horse stock, *churri* and *bhoosa* as above noted are always given.

18. So the instruction afforded at the Depôt Farm in ploughing, ridging, harrowing, manuring, water-lifting, and the due sowing and cultivating of forage crops and grains by horse and mare power in an easy and satisfactory manner, with the view of obtaining good and heavy forage crops, is the most important adjunct to horse-breeding.

19. The methods of grass and forage cultivation found most productive are practically carried out on the farm, and the crops obtained can be seen, weighed, and thus judged of.

20. Local Governments and Administrations are invited to be so good as to allow Native Chiefs, Wards, farmers, and members of district boards, also revenue officials, to have an oppor-

tunity of visiting the Babugarh Civil Veterinary Department Instruction Farm at the times when classes are held for the demonstration of the following subjects:—

I.—Stable management.

II.—Management of stud stallions, brood mares and young stock, and the system of utilising them for agricultural purposes.

III.—Forage crop cultivation, *viz.*:—Lucerne, guinea grass, impye, dub, carrots, oats, barley, &c., &c.

IV.—Irrigation by horse, mare, mule, and donkey power.

21. It has been arranged that these classes will be held from 8th to 16th August, and from 24th December to 1st January every year, when practical instruction will be given by the Civil Veterinary Department officers on the above subjects.

22. The lectures on stable management, and the management of stud stallions, brood mares and stock, will be delivered in the stables and paddocks, and practical instruction in the forage crop cultivation will be given in the fields on the farm."

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 4835.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

*Calcutta, the 2nd December 1892.*

No. 4834-P.

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 204 Financial, dated 20th October 1892, and enclosure.

ORDERED, that this Despatch and enclosure be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

INDIA OFFICE,

*London, 20th October 1892.*

FINANCIAL.

No. 204.

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

MY LORD MARQUIS,

It was recently decided that the practice of making monthly, instead of quarterly, payments of the furlough pay and pensions of Civil and Military officers, and members of the Ecclesiastical, Marine, and Pilot Establishments, should be adopted generally at the Home Treasury; and arrangements have now been made to carry out that decision.



2. I enclose a memorandum\* by the Accountant-General at this Office, showing the details of the arrangements in question; and I request that you will take the necessary measures for making the change of system generally known.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Marquis,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

ENCLOSURE.

*Memorandum by the Accountant General, India Office, dated 22nd September 1892.*

I have to request that you will be good enough to inform the authorities in India that the furlough pay and pensions of all Civil and Military officers, and of members of the Ecclesiastical, Marine and Pilot establishments, will henceforth be issued at the Home Treasury monthly in arrear.

The quarterly dates to which Military (including that of military officers in civil employ), Medical (including annuities), Ecclesiastical, and Marine pay, pension, &c., will be made up, will, for the future, be 15th February, 15th May, 15th August, and 15th November; whilst the quarterly dates to which civil pay, annuities, and pensions will be made up will be 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, respectively. Payment will in each case be made on or after the day following.

Advances (omitting shillings and pence) of one-third, approximately, of the net quarterly amount will be payable on the 16th of the first and second month of each quarter, and the balance of the three months, less Income Tax and other deductions (if any), on the quarterly dates on which the pay will in future be payable as specified above.

(Signed) THOS. W. KEITH,  
Accountant General.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1892.*

No. 104.—The following information received from the Collector of Salt Revenue is published for general information:—

The Chaldea Rock Buoy was replaced on the 7th November 1892.

*Bombay Castle, 29th November 1892.*

No. 105.—The following Notices to Mariners received from the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, are published for general information:—

#### Notice to Mariners.

INDIA, EAST COAST, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

*Alteration in character of Apparatus, and in position of Light.*

It is intended within the next three months to substitute a 3rd order dioptric double flashing light of half minute periods for the light now in use at the Madras Lighthouse.

2. The new light will be exhibited from the top of the main tower of the new High Court buildings.

3. Information regarding the exact date of the exhibition of the new light will be afforded in due course.

(Sd.) H. A. STREET, Capt., R. I. M.,  
Presidency Port Officer.

*Presidency Port Office, Madras,  
2nd September 1892.*

INDIA, EAST COAST, MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

*Alteration in character of apparatus and in position of Madras Light.*

With reference to Notice to Mariners on this subject dated 2nd September 1892, it is now notified that the new light referred to therein will not be exhibited before the 1st April 1893.

2. The light will be visible in all directions from seaward at a distance of not less than 20 miles in clear weather.

3. The height above high water of the centre of the lantern of the new apparatus will be about 166 feet.

4. The main tower of the New High Court Buildings bears N. 18° W. magnetic 278° feet of the old lighthouse.

(Sd.) H. A. STREET, Comdr., R. I. M.,  
Presidency Port Officer.

*Presidency Port Office, Madras,  
23rd November 1892.*

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1892.*

No. 110.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VI of 1891, to appoint C. P. Cooper, Esq., Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain F. Cole, Commander, P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "Lombardy", and Captain W. Potts, Dock Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the collision between the S. S. "Clan Fraser" and the native craft "Krishna Persad" off the Sunk Rock Lighthouse, Bombay Harbour, on the 27th November 1892.

2. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.



*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 112.—The following information received from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay is published for general information :—

All the Harbour and Shoal Buoys in the Port have been painted as follows, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on the Universal System of Buoyage :—

Starboard Buoys painted red.

Port Buoys painted black.

Middle Ground and Elephanta Shoal Buoys painted black with white horizontal stripes.

The shapes of the buoys will also be altered in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee when it is found necessary to renew them.

No. 114.—The following Notices to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Akyab, are published for general information :—

## ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB HARBOUR.

The Bar Buoy, Akyab Harbour, has been placed in position.

(Signed) H. J. PRYCE,  
Commander, R. I. M.,  
Port Officer, Akyab.

*Akyab, the 25th November 1892.*

## ARAKAN DIVISION—AKYAB HARBOUR.

All buoys marking the Channel are painted in accordance with the Universal System of Buoyage, namely, entering the starboard hand Buoys painted red, and Port Black-Oyster Reef Buoy is painted black.

(Signed) H. J. PRYCE,  
Commander, R. I. M.,  
Port Officer, Akyab.

*Akyab, the 25th November 1892.*

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

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

**Notification.**

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Leveé at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday the 14th December 1892, at 4-30 P.M.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to leave their Cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the Main Entrance of the New Secretariat on the occasion of the Leveé.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Leveé, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two Cards with their names legibly written on each : one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Leveé, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their Cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least three days before the date of the Leveé.

Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress : European Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in a Frock Coat or Dress Coat, with White or Coloured Trousers and White or Buff Waistcoat.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other Gentlemen entitled to wear Robes or Gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such Robes or Gowns.

Officers, English and Native, are requested to pass His Excellency together by Corps, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers after the former have passed.

The carriages of Gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the South Door.

*By Command,*

F. W. RHODES, Colonel,

Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

*Military Secretary's Office, Government House,  
Malabar Point, 1st December 1892.*



## GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the  
Governor in Council.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1892.*

No. 597.—The leave out of India on medical certificate granted to Lieutenant G. S. Broome, Indian Staff Corps, by G. O. No. 559, dated 30th October 1891, is extended from the 21st to the 25th October 1892 inclusive.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1892.*

No. 598.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 16th October 1892 :—

*13th Bombay Infantry.*

Jamádár Yesu Raul to be Subadár vice Subadár Gungadin Tewari, pensioned.

*Bombay Castle, 5th December 1892.*

No. 599.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Second Lieutenant A. B. Truefitt resigns his Commission.

No. 600.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants to complete Establishment :—

I. J. Sladen.

II. M. D. Mackenzie.

III. R. H. Cumming.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 601.—In G. O. No. 592, dated 29th November 1892, for "1st November 1892," read "1st December 1892."

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 602.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 15th November 1892, page 6405, is republished :—

"*Memoranda.*"

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Maitland, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army on appointment as First Deputy Secretary to the Government of India (Military Department). Dated 11th August 1892.

\* \* \* \*\*

No. 603.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Lord Colin Campbell to be Captain vice Willis, resigned.

No. 604.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Captain R. Baillie, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 605.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. Heapy, Ordnance Department, six months, medical certificate.

No. 606.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1117, dated 2nd December 1892, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1117.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Empson, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class (officiating 1st class), to be Ordnance Officer, 1st class ;

Captain C. C. Townsend, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 2nd class ;

Captain R. C. O. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Circle, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, *seconded* ;

Captain M. Walker, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class (officiating 3rd class), to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class ;

Captain St. J. A. D. Muter, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class ;

with effect from the 27th October 1892 vice Lieutenant-Colonel E. Wighton, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 1st class, reverted to regimental duty."

No. 607.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1133, dated 2nd December 1892, is republished :—

"REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1133.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Army are granted medals inscribed 'For Meritorious Service,' with annuity, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888 :—

No. 248.—Color-Havildár Ittu Parab, 23rd (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, vice Havildár-Major Isám Sáwant, pensioned.

No. 1046.—Farrier-Major Shamsher Khan, 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavalry, vice Dafadár Partab Singh, pensioned."

No. 608.—The services of Surgeon-Major A. F. Ferguson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

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

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 5th December 1892.*

No. 111.—With reference to Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Hugh Milloy to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.



*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 113.—With reference to Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act X of 1889, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. Thomas Duff Blair to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

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

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 6897.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Douglas to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1892, in succession to Aga Akbar Shah.

*By order of His Excellency the Right  
Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1892.*

No. 7620.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Colonel W. A. Salmon, on return to duty, to take up his permanent appointment as Political Agent, Mahi Kántha.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, on relief, to do duty as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, on relief, to act as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Captain J. S. Ashby, on relief, to act as Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Captain M. T. Lyde, on relief, to revert to his appointment as Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard to act, as a temporary measure, as Second-in-Command, Kolhápúr Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr.

Lieutenant F. W. Wodehouse to act as Adjutant, Kolhápúr Infantry Corps, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent, Kolhápúr.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 7731.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent for the Dángs in the Khándesh District vice Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., proceeding on furlough.

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*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 7751.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

*Fort William, the 29th November 1892.*

No. 1938-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1275-G., dated the 16th July 1892, Mr. L. Aeppli, Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 15th November 1892.

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

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

W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1892.*

No. 6612.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Swamirao Narhar, acting Mahálkari of petha Bhatkal in the district of Kánara, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the said Act.

No. 6614.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Harilal Mulshankar, Mahálkari of petha Jhálod in the district of the Panch Maháls, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the said Act.

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1892.*

No. 6653.—Mr. Venilal Ambaram has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to be substantive *pro tem*. Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpád in the Surat District from the 17th instant vice Mr. Makandas Harivalabhdas, transferred.

No. 6670.—A'zam Hari Pandurang Deshmukh, B.A., acting Head Kárkún of taluka Indápur in the district of Poona, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1892.*

No. 6795-A.—Under the provisions of 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 Kánara District:—

Mr. Venkatramana Shabaya, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi, to be Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár;

Mr. Ramkrishna Vinaik, Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1892.*

No. 6806.—Under the provisions of Section 47 of Bombay Act II of 1874, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Kolába, to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Alibág.

No. 6808.—Mr. Jagabhai Varsabhai is appointed under Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Special Magistrate, and is invested within the municipal limits of the town of Dholera with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

No. 6810.—A'zam Vinayak Bhaskar Sakhalkar, acting Head Kárkún of táluka Vengurla in the district of Ratnágiri, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 6812.—Mr. Jiwaji Ramchandra has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sholápur in the Sholápur-Bijápur District from the 14th ultimo during the absence on leave of Mr. Shankar Appaji Degankar, or until further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 5th December 1892.*

No. 6832.—Under the provisions of Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Ráo Bahádúr Anant Raghunath Chitre, acting Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, Bijápur, is appointed, in place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholápur-Bijápur in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Bijápur, and in hearing objections to the said list, and in revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 6834.—Under the provisions of Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Ráo Bahádúr Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, acting Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, Kolába, is appointed, in place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thána in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Thána, and in hearing objections to the said list, and in revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 6840.—Under the provisions of Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Ráo Bahádúr Gopal Janardan Bhatkhande, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Thána, is appointed, in place of the Collector of the district, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thána, in preparing and making out the list of persons qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Sessions at Thána, and in hearing objections to the said list, and in revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 6854.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the order of the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, appointing Mr. J. W. Flanagan to act as Second Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. F. Modi, or until further orders.

Messrs. K. F. Modi and J. W. Flanagan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Deputy Registrar, High Court, Original Side, Bombay, on the 21st ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 6855A.—Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Appaji Gupte, B.A., Mámlatdár of táluka Indápur in the district of Poona, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 6857.—Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Narayen Balkrishna Muzumdar, acting Second Class Subordinate Judge of Honávar, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Honávar, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

No. 6859.—A'zam Narayan Krishna Wadikar, Maháikari of Málcompeth in the district of Sátára, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 6889.—Khán Bahádúr Kharsedji Manekji Kharsedji, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days from the 9th December 1892.

*Bombay Castle, 7th December 1892.*

No. 6901.—Ráo Sáheb Naraindas Motaram, Mukhtyárkar of táluka Moro in the district of Hyderabad, and Ráo Sáheb Shewakram Kishenchand, Mukhtyárkar of táluka Umarkot in the district of Thar and Párkár, are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the First Class in their respective districts.

No. 6902.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. S. Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., to act as District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kánara during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. H. Unwin, Indian Civil Service, or pending further orders.



No. 6904.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Ráo Bahádúr Moroba Chintaman Joshi, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the said Code.

No. 6905.—Ráo Sáheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni and Ráo Sáheb Manohar Vishnu Kathavate respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Amalner in the Khándesh District on the 17th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 6906.—Khán Bahádúr Mahomed Hussein Hakim assumed charge of his appointment as Fifth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 6907.—Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vágura, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Vágura, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

No. 6908.—Messrs. M. H. Starling and E. B. Raikes respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Clerk of the Crown on the 19th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 6910.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Ramchandra Krishna Parvatikar, acting Mahálkari of petha Bilgi in the district of Bijapur, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the said Act.

No. 6916.—Ráo Sáheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kánara District on the 17th October 1892, in the afternoon.

No. 6917.—Ráo Sáheb Malhar Martand Nadgir assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sirsi in the Kánara District on the 26th November 1892, in the forenoon.

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

#### EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 5th December 1892.*

No. 2613.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of the retirement of Mr. V. A. Modak, B.A.:—

Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A., to be Principal, Elphinstone High School.

Mr. V. N. Pathak, M.A., to be Head Master, Poona High School.

Mr. N. V. Sathe, B.A., to be Head Master, Sátára High School.

Mr. G. J. Agashe, B.A., to be Head Master, Dhulia High School.

Mr. R. V. Subnis, B.A., to be Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thána.

Mr. B. N. Nabar, B.A., to be substantive *pro tem* Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thána, during the absence of Mr. Subnis, or pending further orders.

No. 2615.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Balvant Ramchandra Sahasrabudhe, B.A., to act as Educational Inspector, C. D., and in the Fourth Grade of the Educational Department during the absence of Mr. T. B. Kirkham on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

No. 2617.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. M. S. Apte, B.A., to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Khándesh, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb B. R. Sahasrabudhe, or pending further orders.

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
W. LEE-WARNER,  
Secretary to Government.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1892.*

No. 9458.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

*Ahmedabad District.*

Mr. Dulabh Harjivan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhandhuka, from 22nd September to 31st October 1892.

Mr. Ganpatráo Bhagwantráo, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ahmedabad, from 25th to 31st October 1892.

*Broach District.*

Mr. Ganpatráo Kálidás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Broach, from 23rd to 27th October 1892.

*Ratnágiri District.*

Mr. Rámchandra Raghunáth, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar, from 18th to 30th October 1892.

*Khándesh District.*

Mr. Nágnáth Kesheo, officiating Sub-Registrar of Pimpalner, from 17th to 26th October 1892.

Mr. Govind Moreshvar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jámner, from 18th May to 18th September and from 27th September to 27th October 1892.



*Nāsik District.*

Mr. Pándurang Tukárám, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sinnar, from 3rd to 8th October 1892.

*Surat District.*

Mr. Chunilál Káhándás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Olpád, from 10th to 17th October, 1892.

Mr. Mayáshankar Prabháshankar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Chikhli, from 16th to 23rd October 1892.

Mr. Kuverji Shankarji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Párdi, from 20th to 23rd October 1892.

*Thar and Párkar District.*

Mr. Wátonmal Tahilrám, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khipra, from 9th to 29th July 1892.

Mr. Gurmukhdás Khialdás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khipra, from 30th July to 9th October 1892.

*Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1892.*

No. 9495.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Honourable J. Nugent, I. C. S., on his return to duty, to take up his own appointment as Commissioner, S. D.

Mr. J. F. Fleet, I. C. S., C.I.E., to act as Commissioner, C. D., pending further orders.

Mr. G. B. Reid, I. C. S., to join his appointment as Commissioner, N. D., on relief by Mr. Fleet.

No. 9496.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. E. Watson, on return to duty, to take up his appointment as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Thar and Párkar.

Mr. C. E. S. Steele, on relief by Mr. Watson, to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Upper Sind Frontier District.

Mr. H. C. Mules, on relief by Mr. Steele, to revert to duty as Assistant Collector in Sind.

No. 9498.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khán Sáheb Mirza Kalichbeg Fredunbeg to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector during the absence of Ráo Bahádur Tikamdás Chetirmal, or pending further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 9543.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

*Surat District.*

Mr. Chaganlál Bhukandás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mándvi, from 26th April to 15th October and from 24th October to 7th November 1892.

Mr. Vithaldás Keshavlál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mándvi, from 16th to 23rd October 1892.

*Ahmedabad District*

Mr. Somnáth Bháiji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sánand, from 2nd to 6th November 1892.

*Kolába District.*

Mr. Rámchandra Appáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Alibág, from 12th to 14th November 1892.

*Ahmednagar District.*

Mr. Balwant Ranganáth, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jámkhed, from 13th October to 12th November 1892.

Mr. Báláji Mahipat, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, from 7th to 12th October 1892.

*Dhárwar District.*

Mr. Gurnáth Krishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hángal, from 4th to 10th October 1892.

Mr. Rango Bhimráo, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ránebnur, on 11th and 14th October 1892.

Mr. Subaji Devji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhárwar, from 4th to 10th November 1892.

*Upper Sind Frontier District.*

Mr. Teekchand Thakurdas, officiating Sub-Registrar of Thul, from 11th June to 20th August 1892, from 19th to 30th September 1892 and from 11th to 23rd October 1892.

Mr. Hashmatrai Tilumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Thul, from 21st August to 18th September 1892 and from 1st to 10th October 1892.

No. 9558.—Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., was appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Khándesh, and District Registrar, Khándesh, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Khándesh District from 18th September to 5th October 1892, both days inclusive.

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th December 1892.*

No. 67.—Mukunda Govind, late Storekeeper, and Ramji Lakshman, late Peon, in the Public Works Department, Ahmednagar District, having been convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for committing theft of Government property, are declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

No. 68.—Mr. H. J. Landon reverts to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from 30th November 1892, the date on which Mr. Maclaran returned to duty.

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

W. S. HOWARD,

Secretary to Government.



## Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &amp;c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

The District Judge of Surat granted Khán Sáheb Jehangir Edalji Modi, Subordinate Judge of Olpád, privilege leave for twenty days from the 10th November 1892 inclusive.

*Bombay, 1st December 1892.*

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following be substituted for Rule IX. 4 in Civil Circular No. 169 at page 124 of the High Court Circular Order Book (Examination of Candidates for the offices of Subordinate Judge, of Pleader of the High Court and of District Pleader) :—

“IX. 4.—The Law of Specific Relief, Transfer of Property, Mortgage and Trusts.”

*Bombay, 7th December 1892.*

C. H. JOPP,

Acting Registrar.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Messrs. Maganlal Jaldas Shroff and Jamietram Jivanram Vakil as Vakils of the High Court.

A. K. OLIVER,

Deputy Registrar.

*Bombay, 1st December 1892.*

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

## NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., reported himself to the Collector of Broach on the 21st instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., received charge of the offices of Collector and District Magistrate, Thána, and Political Agent, Jawhár, on the 28th instant, in the afternoon.

*Ahmedabad, 30th November 1892.*

Ráo Bahádúr Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel delivered over and Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy delivered over and Colonel W. A. Salmon received charge of the office of Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

*Ahmedabad, 6th December 1892.*

J. K. SPENCE,

Commissioner, N. D.

## CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. H. W. J. Bagnell, I. C. S., and C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector in charge of the Indápúr Táluka in the Poona District on 9th instant, in the afternoon.

*Camp Sholápúr, 28th November 1892.*

Messrs. W. Plunkett and Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzúr Deputy Collector, Sholápúr, on 22nd instant, in the afternoon.

Drs. D. C. Davidson and H. W. Stevenson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar on 24th instant, in the afternoon.

*Camp Sholápúr, 29th November 1892.*

Consequent on the reversion of Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, L.C.E., Second Grade Mámlatdár, to the British service, the following arrangements are made with effect from the date of his reversion :—

Ráo Sáheb Dadaji Sakharám Deshpande, substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mámlatdár, to revert to the Third Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Narsinh Ransing, substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mámlatdár, to revert to the Fourth Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Narayen Ramchandra Sudame, substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to act in the Fourth Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, L.C.E., to be Mámlatdár of táluka Junnar in the Poona District and to exercise First Class Magisterial powers, continuing to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector at Sholápúr.

2. The following arrangements to have effect after Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar joins at Junnar :—

Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle, B.A., to be Mámlatdár of Kalvan Táluka in the Násik District and to exercise First Class Magisterial powers.

Ráo Sáheb Raghunath Vasudev Dashputre to be Mámlatdár of táluka Sirúr in the Poona District.

Ráo Sáheb Keshav Govind Mali, B.A., acting Mámlatdár of Sirúr, to revert to his substantive appointment in the office of the Commissioner, C. D.

*Camp Sholápúr, 30th November 1892.*

G. B. REID,

Acting Commissioner, C. D.

## SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., acting Collector, Kolába, made over charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Kolába, to Ráo Bahádúr Raghvendra Pandurang Bengeri on the 25th November 1892, in the forenoon.



Messrs. C. B. Winchester, I. C. S., and R. M. Kennedy, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of the Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Janjira, on the 26th November 1892, in the forenoon.

*Belgaum, 30th November 1892.*

The following arrangements are made:—

Ráo Sáheb Atmaram Balwant Bawdekar, acting Head Accountant at Dhárwár, to revert to his substantive *pro tem.* appointment of Deputy Accountant at Bijápúr.

A'zam Shivram Ramchandra Patwardhan, Deputy Accountant, Ratnágiri, to act as Head Accountant at Dhárwár during the absence on sick leave of Ráo Sáheb Ramrao Annappa, or pending further orders.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are made with effect from the 1st of January 1893:—

Ráo Sáheb Jivaji Swamirao Bengeri from Bádámi to Navalgund.

Ráo Sáheb Manjunath Shesgiri Basrur from Navalgund to Bádámi.

Ráo Sáheb Shridhar Narayan Shetti from Belgaum to Hubli.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatrao Subrao Koppikar from Hubli to Belgaum.

The following arrangements are made with effect from 1st January 1893:—

Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Gururao Kalghatgi, L.C.E., District Inspector, Dhárwár, is permitted to revert to a Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, and is posted to Sangameshvar in the Ratnágiri District.

Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Krishna Bodikotkar is transferred from Sangameshvar to Yellápúr.

Ráo Sáheb Ganpaya Lakshmikant Koppikar is transferred from Yellápúr to Gokák.

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre, B. A., *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to be acting Mámlatdár and to continue to do duty at Mángaon.

Ráo Sáheb Narayen Chintaman Pethe, B. A., acting Mámlatdár of Gokák, to revert to his substantive appointment of Maháikari of Nágothna.

*Belgaum, 2nd December 1892.*

Ráo Sáheb Balkrishna Babaji Sane, B. A., having passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination held in October 1892, is confirmed in his appointment as Chitnis to the Collector of Kolába.

Ráo Sáheb Narayen Chintaman Pethe, B. A., is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Málvan in the Ratnágiri District with effect from 1st January 1893, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Janardan Ballal Behere, or until further orders.

*Belgaum Districts, Camp Yergatti,  
5th December 1892.*

J. F. FLEET,  
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 6558.—Mr. Vazirali Amirali, District A'bkári Inspector, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 75, and doing duty as Distillery Inspector, Hebli (Kánara), has been allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for two months from the 23rd ultimo.

*Surat District, Camp Dharasna,  
1st December 1892.*

No. 6600.—In exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under sub-section 2 of Section 10 of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with powers under the different sections of the said Act to the extent shown below within the limits of their respective charges:—

Officers.	With power under Sections
The Collector of Customs, Bombay ...	} 44.
The First Assistant Collector of Customs, Bombay.	
The Assistant Collectors of Customs, Bombay.	
The Assistant Collector, A'bkári Department, Bombay.	
The Inspectors on the Goa and Daman Frontiers, drawing pay of Rs. 100 per mensem or over.	} 42.

*Surat District, Camp Dharasna,  
3rd December 1892.*

No. 6643.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 75 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Commissioner of Customs is pleased to make the following additional rules for the landing of passengers' baggage brought by the English Mail and other Steamers of the P. and O. Company:—

1. No heavy baggage is to be passed on board; all heavy baggage and all baggage containing dutiable articles must be passed at the Customs House.
2. Only cabin baggage not containing dutiable articles will be passed by the Customs officers on board.

*Camp Dharasna, 6th December 1892.*

A. D. CAREY,  
Commissioner of Customs,  
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 338.—Mr. Bapubhai Kisondas, substantive *pro tem.* Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Surat Zilla, reverted to his original appointment of First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, with effect from 16th November 1892.



No. 339.—Prabhaskar Ishwar, acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, reverted to his substantive appointment of Third Grade Vaccinator, Chorási Táluka, Surat Zilla, with effect from 16th November 1892.

No. 340.—Bhaskar Ghanasham, Kárkún, is appointed Sub-Vaccinator, Bombay City, on probation for six months with effect from 15th November 1892 vice Framji Coowarji, resigned.

No. 341.—Govind Baneshwar Joshi, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th August to 14th November 1892 inclusive, and Kashinath Lakumon, Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, C. D., was appointed to act for him.

JOHN CLARKSON, Surgeon-Major,  
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

*Bombay, 6th December 1892.*

BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER  
IN SIND.

*No. 4764, dated 26th November 1892.*

The following transfers are made :—

1. Mr. H. C. John, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from Fuleli Canals District to Indus Flood Survey—G. R. No. 153 W. I.—1774 of 1892.

2. Mr. A. W. Sheppard, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, from Karáchi Canals District to

Jámrao Canal Survey—G. R. No. 146 W. I.—1672 of 1892.

3. R. M. MacFarlane, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, from Fuleli to Shikárpur Canals District.

H. M. THOMPSON, M.Inst.C.E.,

Superintending Engineer, Sind Division.

Notice.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Thursday the 5th January 1893, at 11 A.M., (Bombay time), and Junior Civil Servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the Vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 20th proximo, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

*By order of the Central Committee  
for Vernacular Examinations,*

Y. M. KELKAR,

Secretary to the Central Committee  
for Vernacular Examinations.

*Poona, 21st November 1892.*