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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1888.

No. 332.—It is hereby notified for general information that an examination for the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held at the College of Science, Poona, on the 9th July 1888 and following days.

The examination will commence each day at 10 A.M. Applications for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Principal before the 1st of May 1888 in the following form:—

Name in full.	Age.	Caste or Creed.	Residence.

Each application should be supported by—

- (1) Certificate of age,
- (2) Certificate of character,
- (3) Certificate that the application is in the candidate's handwriting,
- (4) Medical certificate of sound health.

A fee of Rs. 10 should be forwarded with each application.

The subjects of Examination will be—

Dictation (spelling, punctuation, &c.)
Writing (neatness, clearness and rapidity).
Arithmetic.
Mensuration.
Book-keeping.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1888.

No. 365.—The following letter No. ¹⁰₃₅₃₋₉₁ (Education), dated the 31st December 1837, from the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 7th January 1888, is republished for general information:—

“The following letter is published for general information—

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN INDIAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

No. ¹⁰₃₈₂₋₉₁ (Education), dated Calcutta, the 31st December 1887.

From—A. P. MACDONNELL, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

The Government of India has, in the communications marginally noted, called the attention of Local Governments and Administrations to various recommendations made by the Education Commission for improvement in the system and methods of school and collegiate education. The Government of India is glad to believe that these recommendations are everywhere receiving their due share of attention, and that progress is being steadily made in the direction marked out by the Commission. Hitherto, however, attention has not been specially invited by the Government of India to those portions of the Commission's Report which deal with the subjects of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges; and as no subjects connected with education are more important in the general interests of India or in the interests of students themselves, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers the time opportune for recommending them to the consideration of Local Governments and Administrations.

2. The question of discipline in public schools and colleges does not seem to have hitherto received any comprehensive consideration apart from the discussion of the subject by the Education Commission. It is only within comparatively recent times that the Government has come to deal with public instruction on the present wide scale, its first efforts having been directed more towards supplying a course of literary instruction for a few students of exceptional ability than towards the wholesale dissemination of Western learning. It thus came to pass that the want of a standard of discipline in our Indian public schools and colleges was not at first felt; it became manifest only in more recent years with the ever growing demand for education according to European principles and of a purely secular character.

3. It cannot be denied that the general extension in India of education on these principles has in some measure resulted in the growth

of tendencies unfavourable to discipline and favourable to irreverence in the rising generation. Such tendencies are probably inseparable from that emancipation of thought which is one of the most noticeable results of our educational system. But though inevitable under the circumstances of this country, they are nevertheless, it will be admitted, tendencies which need control and direction, so far as control and direction can be supplied by a judicious system of scholastic discipline and of such moral training as our policy of strict neutrality on religious matters enables us to apply.

4. In considering the application of such discipline and training to the facts of our Indian educational system, the first thing we have to do is to clearly define the standard of discipline at which we propose to aim. It would seem that the only standard to which it is possible to appeal in connexion with public schools and colleges in India is that recognized in the highest class of schools and colleges in England. Indigenous education furnishes no traditions which can be referred to for guidance in such matters. In the indigenous schools of early India, grotesque and ill-proportioned punishments established relations between teachers and pupils which were wanting in dignity; while in Sanskrit seminaries the question of discipline did not in practice arise owing to the sacred character of the writings that were studied, the veneration for teachers which they inculcated, and the acts of submission and reverence that were exacted in all the relations of pupil to teacher.

There is no reason to fear that the English standard of discipline will be found deterring by its severity. English education is now established upon so firm a basis in India, and its advantages as leading to a career in life are so generally recognized that the Government can look confidently for support in introducing reforms, which have for their object the elevation of the tone of colleges and schools and the training of the present generation of students to those habits of self-respect which find expression in submission to authority, temperate language, and deference to the judgment of those older than themselves. The English public schools and universities aim, not merely at training the faculties of men for the acquisition of knowledge, but also at producing a distinct type of character well adapted for the uses of actual life. In various ways they attempt to teach practical wisdom, and there is every reason to expect that a closer approximation to their methods of education will result in fitting the members of similar institutions in India to take a useful part in social business of all kinds. Self-reliance can only spring from self-control, and self-control can be best taught by a system which looks beyond mere knowledge, and demands from those who come under it the exercise of their powers of moral judgment and of steady co-operation towards the higher aims of the institution to which they belong.

5. In considering what are the actual measures which the occasion demands, it is desirable, in the first place, to refer to the remarks which the Education Commission make upon the subject

of discipline and moral training in schools. The following passages from their report are therefore reproduced here for facility of reference:—

Physical Training.—We have given an account of the intellectual training provided under various standards in the public primary schools of India. We have now to enquire what steps are taken to promote the physical and moral well-being of the children. . . . In Bombay and the Central Provinces especially gymnastics and drill have been introduced as part of the school routine, and schoolmasters are taught gymnastic exercises as part of their training. In Bengal, the opportunity of boys being collected for central examinations is often taken to encourage athletic contests and to reward success in physical exercises. In the rest of India less systematic attention is paid to the subject. . . . We consider that a regular course of physical exercise would have specially good effect upon the minds and bodies of most Indian students. We, therefore, recommend that *physical development be promoted by the encouragement of native games, gymnastics, school drill, and other exercises suited to the circumstances of each class of school.*

Moral Training.—Much has been said in the evidence and the memorials before us regarding the importance of moral teaching. There is a widespread feeling, especially in the Punjab, that something should be done to promote the development of the science of right and wrong in the minds of scholars of all grades. Some have advocated the preparation of a moral text-book; others of a manual for the guidance of masters; whilst others, again, think that the object will be more surely gained by introducing lessons having a moral bearing into the ordinary reading-books. . . . Undoubtedly they (text-books) offer one means of conveying moral teaching to pupils. But even where their importance is recognized, we doubt whether the teachers take sufficient advantage of any opportunities open to them of instilling moral principles and habits into the minds of their pupils. . . . It is, of course, impossible to secure that every teacher shall be a man of such moral character as to lend weight to his precepts. But the inspection of a school should, at any rate, include a careful enquiry whether the boys have had their attention directed to the moral significance of the lessons they have read. A simple manual for the guidance of teachers may assist them in this part of their duty; while the knowledge that some enquiry will be made by the Inspector will keep the subject before their minds. Nor should the moral value of strict and careful discipline be left out of sight. When a boy knows and keeps his proper place in the school, he will be in some degree trained to keep it in the world also. Manners afford some indication of moral training, and should on no account be regarded as beyond the teacher's care. It appears that a good deal of what is sometimes described as moral deterioration in Indian school boys is in reality a departure from the gentle and respectful manners of old times.

..... On the whole, though no general measure can secure moral training in primary schools, careful and constant attention may have some effect in promoting it. We, therefore, recommend that *all inspecting officers and teachers be directed to see that the teaching and discipline of every school are such as to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct and the character of the children, and that for the guidance of the masters a special manual be prepared.*

Religious Teaching.—It has already been shown how large a place religious teaching occupied in the course of instruction provided in indigenous schools, both high and low. Even from the essentially secular bazar school in some parts of India religion is not excluded; while the complaint against makhtabs has been that they confined their instruction to the Korán. Following a policy of strict religious naturality, the Despatch of 1854 declared that the system of grants-in-aid should be based on an entire abstinence from interference with the religious instruction conveyed in the school assisted. Under the application of this stringent rule, aided institutions are at liberty to convey whatever religious or moral instruction they please. But . . . the Court of Directors declared that Government institutions were founded for the benefit of the whole population of India, and that it was therefore indispensable that the education conveyed in them should be exclusively secular. . . . Against the strict principle of excluding religious instruction from the school-course various objections were raised and discussed in the Commission. It was urged that in some parts of India no difficulty would arise, because the Government school is attended by children all of whom belong to one religious sect; that part of the policy of transferring the management of primary schools to local committees was to permit of wider and readier adaptation to local wants, which might possibly include a desire for religious teaching; and that, finally, these boards might be trusted not to do violence to religious prejudices or local feelings, or at least that the reservation of a right of appeal from a dissenting minority would secure justice to all. On the other hand, a majority of us considered that religious feeling was so inflammable in India, and sectarianism so prevalent, that it was not safe to depart from a policy which had worked well in the past. The value of religious education was admitted on all sides, but it was hoped that home-instruction and the increase of aided schools to which religious instruction may be freely given would to a large extent minimize the recognized evil of banishing religion from Government primary schools. . . . The Commission by a large majority adopted the following recommendation, *that the existing rules as to religious teaching in Government schools be applied to all primary schools wholly maintained by municipal or local fund boards.* In dissenting from this recommendation, one member of the Commission observed that it must not be implied that the existing rules precluded religious instruction; for, on the

contrary, teachers were allowed, in accordance with the Despatches just quoted, to give such instruction in the school before or after the ordinary school-hours, and several instances could be mentioned of teachers availing themselves of this permission especially in the Bombay schools for Muhammadan boys. Another member remarked that religious instruction was especially desirable in girls' schools. The mover of the recommendation, with the assent of his supporters, disclaimed any intention of desiring to alter existing practice, and the recommendation was adopted on this understanding.

Inter-school Rules.—There are other ways in which the mutual relations of schools need to be regulated with care. In towns where there are several schools—and it is only in them that competition need be considered—there is a danger of discipline being injured and the tone of education lowered by too keen a competition for pupils. The desire also that pupils commonly feel to be placed in the highest class they can get admitted to causes considerable danger of their changing their schools so often that steady progress is greatly interfered with. This danger is recognized and some provision made against it in all provinces; but..... the weak point of all the arrangements at present in force is that they are voluntary or semi-voluntary, and that thus a new manager or head-master who does not feel himself bound by the engagements of his predecessor may introduce confusion at any time..... Thus the hold of all the head-masters upon their pupils is relaxed, and discipline suffers. It would obviate these dangers if all institutions connected in any way with the Department could be brought to accept a definite set of rules..... The gain in teaching lessons of steadiness and perseverance to pupils and in improving discipline would be very great. Also—what we value even more—the enforcement of such rules would draw schools under all kinds of management closer together, would make their relations with the Department more intimate, and would tend powerfully to develop the feeling that all schools are working for a common end, and should have no rivalry except in promoting the interests of the entire community. We therefore recommend that managers of schools in competition be invited by the Department to agree to rules providing, as far as the circumstances of the locality allow, (1) that, except at specified times, a pupil of one school be not admitted to another without a certificate from his previous school; (2) that any fees due to that school have been paid; and (3) that he do not obtain promotion to a higher class by changing his school.

6. The recommendations which emerge from the preceding remarks of the Education Commission are the following:—

(a) the introduction of the inter-school rules;

(b) the opening of play-grounds and gymnasia;

(c) the prohibition of religious teaching in Government and Board Schools, during school hours, qualified by the injunction that inspecting officers should see that the teaching and discipline in schools are such as to exert a right influence on the manner, conduct, and character of the pupils.

A few words of comment upon each of those recommendations seem called for here.

7. The adoption of rules defining the conditions under which pupils should be allowed to pass from one school to another is, it is understood, in accordance with the practice observed by all schools of high repute in England, and the Governor General in Council has no doubt that great good would follow the introduction in India generally of a well-devised system of rules, to that end. Government of India is aware that in Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces such a system of rules is now largely enforced, and he understands that where enforced the system is working well; but he has reason to fear that even in the Provinces named many head-masters of schools which have to compete with each other are more careful to attract pupils by indulgence than to subject them to discipline of which they do not understand the tonic value. It seems, therefore, expedient that measures should be taken to extend the system to all schools in all Provinces aided or supported by public funds as a condition of the continuance of such aid, and to move the Senates of the Universities to use the influence at their command to procure its adoption in schools and colleges which do not receive aid from Government.

8. In regard to the provision of play-grounds and gymnasia, experience in other countries has shown that, not only are they useful in engaging the attention of boys out of school hours, but that they have a direct bearing on the formation of a manly type of character. In some Indian provinces, wherever gymnastics and field games, such as cricket, have been introduced, students have shown great aptitude for those exercises, and there is ground for hope that their recognition as part of a regular course of school training may render the pursuit of them even more popular than it is at present, and effect an improvement in the physique of the rising generation. In order to stimulate proficiency in such exercises, it seems to be well worth considering whether a system of marks and prizes for efficiency in gymnastics should not be everywhere introduced.

In regard to the provision of play-grounds, the action of the Government must of course be limited by financial considerations; but it may be reasonably hoped that in this matter private liberality will not cease to supplement the deficiencies of educational funds. The Government Gazettes bear frequent testimony to the public spirit which finds expression in founding and endowing schools. The foundation and endowment of play-grounds and gymnasia are objects no less worthy of public beneficence.

9. Finally, the recommendation that inspecting officers should insist upon the maintenance of proper discipline in schools and of a satisfactory

method of teaching presupposes the existence of a standard of discipline, which it is the object of the present communication to establish.

10. The preceding recommendations are all that the Education Commission make in connexion with discipline and moral training in schools. A slight consideration of them will shew that good so far as they go, they go, but a little way towards the establishment of that standard of discipline of which we feel the want. It is manifest that as a body of rules whose operation will tend to create such a standard, they are insufficient, and need to be supplemented by other rules which, dealing with various phases of school life, will have the effect of creating a healthy tone of feeling, self-restraint, reverence for and submission to authority. Without pretending on the present occasion to prescribe such a standard of discipline, the Governor General in Council considers that the principles on which it should be based may be found in the following directions:—

(1) the provision of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and the employment as teachers only of those who have given satisfaction during a course of training:

(2) the extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct:

(3) the repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules:

(4) the introduction of conduct registers:

(5) the extension of the hostel or boarding-house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit:

(6) the introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the scholars while in and as far as possible while out of school:

(7) the exclusion from school of boys who have not reached a certain class by a certain age.

11. In regard to the first of these suggestions, it is unquestionably true that a good moral tone is, in the first place, best acquired by a school-boy insensibly from his family; in the second place from his teachers, and in the last place (which is indeed the consequence of the other two) from the public opinion of the school-boy world in which he moves. Over the home life of the school-boy or student we can directly exercise but little appreciable influence; but the conviction that it makes entirely for good should not induce us to spare any effort or lose any opportunity of moulding his character during school hours. From this point of view, the provision of good teachers is of the greatest importance to the well-being of the country, and the signal successes which in India have attended the instruction and training imparted by many devoted and accomplished teachers, whose names it is unnecessary to mention, prove that the school can be made a no less effectual nursery of morality than of mere literary knowledge. But His Excellency in Council is afraid that in recent times the importance of the careful selection of teachers has not been always fully appreciated; and that in public schools the

character of the head of the school with respect to the healthy influence which he is likely to exercise over the boys and his power of moulding their character is not, as it should be, regarded as a most essential qualification for the post. His Excellency in Council also fears that the facilities for training teachers for the various classes of schools have not received in some provinces that measure of attention which the subject so well deserves, and that grants-in-aid are sometimes given to schools managed by other than well qualified teachers. These are matters to which he would invite serious attention. No money is better spent than that allotted to the support of efficient training schools and colleges for teachers, and money is not well spent if granted to schools presided over by untrained and incompetent teachers in which discipline and moral training are relegated to a secondary place. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that in the truest interests of education the cost of providing thoroughly good training schools and colleges for teachers of English as well as of vernacular schools should be regarded as a first charge in the educational grant; and that any province which is now unprovided with institutions suitable for the effectual training of the various classes of teachers required should take measures by retrenchment, if necessary, to establish the requisite training institutions. Until training schools and colleges established in this country succeed in supplying trained native teachers in sufficient numbers and of the requisite quality, it is worth while considering whether for the position of head-masters of the more important schools it might not be desirable and consistent with native feeling to make the sphere of selection wider than it at present seems in practice to be. It might be often found desirable to engage trained head-masters from England for a definite period of, say, five or seven years who would introduce and establish a tone and system of discipline which other schools might emulate.

12. Although attention should be, in the first place, given to the provision of really competent teachers, example being better than precept in forming the tone of a boy's mind, still precept should not be overlooked. In aided schools religious instruction may of course be freely given and the Governor General in Council would be sincerely glad if the number of aided schools and colleges in which religious instruction is prominently recognized were largely increased. It is in this direction that the best solution of this difficult problem can be found. Even in schools supported by the State something in the way of religious instruction can be effected out of school hours in accordance with established principles. But in addition to this, something more should in the opinion of the Government of India be now attempted. It was one of the recommendations of the Education Commission 'that an attempt be made to prepare a moral text-book based on the fundamental principles of natural religion'; and although the Government of India at the time did not seek to enforce that recommendation, the Secretary of State was of opinion that it should not be altogether ignored, and His Lordship in a recent despatch, of which a copy is forwarded herewith,

desires that this matter be now seriously taken up. The Secretary of State's wishes on this point coincide with the plan which His Excellency in Council has been for some time considering and the time has now arrived for giving effect to it. It is believed that in some provinces the school books now in use contain a variety of moral lessons of a non-sectarian character, which in the hands of competent teachers might on suitable occasions be made the text of explanations and illustrations. But in other provinces the books in use are either not of this description, or they are ill-adapted for the object in view. In all cases it is desirable to review the text-books now in use in the light of the Secretary of State's despatch and to recast them possibly with the view of introducing into them extracts from the various great writers who have dealt with the question of personal conduct in its various aspects. The influence of a text-book so compiled will be all the greater, as the invaluable quality of literary merit, which would probably be wanting in a book written for the occasion, would be secured. The establishment of select school libraries of choice books may also have a good effect in providing the boys with wholesome general literature. On this matter of the best way of giving effect to the wishes of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, I am to invite an early expression of ^(the) ^(your) opinion ^(of His Excellency the Governor in Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, &c.).

13. Returning to the question of moral instruction and the recommendations of the Education Commission in regard to it, I am to observe that no duty should be performed by inspecting officers with greater care and thoroughness than the duty of seeing that the teaching and discipline in the school is 'calculated to exert a right influence on the manners, the conduct, and the character of the children.' To this department of a teacher's duty special attention is now paid in the United Kingdom and to the orders in force there attention might with much advantage paid in India. 'My Lords,' says an important circular* from the Council of Education addressed to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, 'are anxious that you should lose no suitable opportunity of impressing upon both managers and teachers the great responsibility which rests upon them, over and above the intellectual teaching, in regard to the moral training of the children committed to their charge. You will express your special approbation of all schools where, from the knowledge which you have gained by repeated visits, you observe that a high moral tone is maintained; you will not fail to enlarge upon the Article (19a.) in the Code respecting discipline, as showing the interest taken by Parliament and by their Lordships in this all-important subject; and where it is not satisfactorily attended to, you will not hesitate to recommend a reduction of the grant. You will, in the spirit of the Article, urge the managers to do all in their power to secure that the teachers maintain a high standard of honesty, truth, and honour in their schools, and that they not only inculcate upon the children the

general duty of consideration and respect for others, but also the special duty of obedience to and, reverence for, their parents;

* * * * *
and also to encourage such training in schools; in matters affecting their daily life, as may help to improve and raise the character of their homes.' It is in this spirit and with this object that the Governor General in Council would have teachers in Indian Schools and Colleges direct their teaching, so far as may be, and it is with a view to bring about such a desirable result that I am now to commend the subject to ^(the) ^(your) early and earnest attention [of the Government of—.] This is, I am to add, a phase of the educational question to which the attention of Local Boards and Municipal Committees, who are now entrusted with responsible functions in educational matters, should be specially invited.

14. In regard to the question of punishments for breaches of school discipline, the chief object to be aimed at should be that the punishment should fall on the offender, and not, as it would appear is now frequently the case, on the offender's parents. Wherever in Indian schools moderate corporal chastisement is a recognized method of school punishment, the question presents no serious difficulty. But when the age of the student or the tone of local public feeling upon the point renders the infliction of corporal chastisement open to objection, the question is beset with more difficulties. A fine affects the unoffending parents instead of the offending pupil. It is perhaps impossible altogether to avoid fines, specially in case of the more advanced boys; but, as a general rule, fines do not seem to be an appropriate method of enforcing school discipline. Imposition of tasks, deprivation of privileges, a judicious use of the rod (when local feeling permits its use) in the case of young pupils, and finally expulsion in cases of persistent and aggravated misconduct—these seem to be the chief methods of punishment for breaches of discipline available to head masters. With these remarks the Government of India is content to leave the matter to the judgment and discretion of Local Governments.

15. But methods of school punishment are matters of very secondary importance compared with methods of bringing out and strengthening the impulses for good which predominate in youthful minds. It is here, far more than in the maintenance of discipline, by means of punishments, that a really good head master makes his influence felt. Nothing should be left untried, which tends to the development of these healthy impulses, and the result should be periodically recorded in good conduct registers. With reference to the adoption of good conduct registers, all that seems necessary to suggest is that a form of conduct register should be prescribed, extracts from which should be sent to the parents or guardians of the boy concerned at stated intervals, and it might be found convenient to exhibit in it the stage of progress attained in each branch of study. The entry regarding general conduct should be filled in by the head master, and should represent his opinion

* Parliamentary Paper C—1864 of 1878.

of the boy's moral character and behaviour, based upon his personal observation and the reports of his subordinates. At the year's end prizes should be allotted for good conduct of such value as to make them objects of eager competition.

In order to enable the head master to keep up his personal knowledge of all boys in the school, it is worth considering whether a practice under which each class appears periodically before the head master should not be adopted in schools where it is not already the practice.

In this connexion it may also be suggested that measures might be taken to provide that in filling up appointments in Government offices, special regard shall be paid to the entries in the conduct register. At present applicants for such appointments frequently produce certificates of character given with reference to the appointments sought. Under the system now suggested, disorderly conduct during the closing years of school career would seriously affect the candidate's prospects of obtaining official employment after leaving school, and no doubt private employers would not be slow to follow the example set by Government in this respect.

16. The fifth suggestion, namely, the establishment of hostels or boarding-houses, by which students who are strangers in large towns or cities may be saved from the pitfalls which surround them, and may be made amenable to something like home discipline, needs no recommendation here. The advantages of well-managed boarding-houses, especially in the large cities and towns, must be manifest to all who consider the subject. No greater benefit could be conferred on the students attending our larger schools and colleges than the establishment of attached boarding-houses and compulsory residence therein. The provision of such houses should be earnestly recommended to the liberality of the public, and when provided, the enforcement in them of a high standard of morality and discipline should be a subject of the watchful care to the local and educational authorities. It need hardly be pointed out that an ill-managed boarding-house in a large town might easily become a hot-bed of evil.

17. The appointment of selected boys from the higher class of school to be monitors for the purpose of maintaining proper discipline during, and as far as possible out of, school hours, for reporting breaches of rules, and generally for maintaining a high standard of conduct and manners is commended to careful consideration. It is believed the system has been tried with success in some Indian schools; notably in the Elphinstone High School in Bombay, so that it seems needless to enter upon the details of the scheme here. The principle of associating the leading boys of a school in its internal government is well known in England, where it has worked for many generations with remarkable success. Among its known advantages may be noticed that it tends to diffuse the influence of the masters, and especially of the head master, through a wider circle than it could otherwise reach. Through the monitorial system the per-

sonal influence of the masters is brought to bear immediately upon a limited number of more advanced students whom they can know intimately, and who, in their turn, communicate the impressions they have received to a larger number of younger boys. With the monitors, on the other hand, the trust reposed in them tends to foster a sense of responsibility, brings them to look upon the reputation and prosperity of the school as in some sense committed to their keeping, and prepares them for the larger duties of actual life. No doubt this system is not fully applicable to schools where none of the pupils are boarders; but, even in these cases, great benefits will be derived from its partial adoption; while in hostels it is probable that it would work well. Here, indeed, there might even be room for that further development of the system by which the younger boys are allotted as pupils to the elder, who are made responsible, not merely for their moral conduct, but also for their diligence in their work. This, however, would be a matter for the Educational authorities to consider.

18. The last suggestion is the removal from school of boys of a certain age. The expulsion of boys who are incorrigibly ill-conducted is, of course, a head master's imperative duty; but, incorrigible misconduct apart, experience has shown that a large proportion of moral evil and disregard for rules is traceable to the influence of youths who remain at school to a comparatively advanced age without rising beyond the lower classes, and who exercise an evil influence over the younger boys in the same class. Such youths often form a nucleus of resistance to authority: they are too old for effective punishment, while their chances of academical success are too small for them to take an active interest in the real work of the school. If on consideration it appears to ^(His Excellency in Council) ^(His Honour) ^{You} that such a state of

things prevails in the ^(Madras and Bombay Presidencies) ^(Lower Provinces, N.-W. P., & O., &c., &c.) to such an extent as to call for remedy, then I am to ask whether advantage might not result from a rule that any boy who through want of diligence and attention to study has not risen to a certain class by the time he has attained a certain age should be required to leave the school. It may be that in India such a rule would not be acceptable to native society, and having regard to the advanced age at which Muhammadan boys especially come to school, it would certainly be necessary to make the rule, if adopted, an elastic one, but it is well to consider whether the adoption of even an elastic rule of this description might not be desirable in itself and agreeable to native feeling. If not agreeable to native feeling it should not be adopted.

19. The reforms sketched in the foregoing paragraphs make no pretension to originality or to exhaustiveness. Some of them are already practised in one Province, others in another; but they have, so far as the Government of India is aware, been nowhere worked up into a connected scheme or system. They are here thrown out as suggestions for consideration and development rather than as rules to be definitely adopted in their present shape. It appears, however, to the Government

of India that the adoption of some such rules would have a beneficial effect upon the tone of Indian schools. From the nature of the case, any sudden improvement is not to be expected; but it might be hoped that by such improvements in system the older boys in Indian schools will in course of time learn those lessons of obedience, moderation, and self-respect which it is the effort of all scholastic systems to impart. In any event we may hope that by merely bringing this great educational difficulty to notice, the leaders of native society will realize how closely the interests of all that is best in that society are bound up with its younger representatives. They will, doubtless, bear in mind the saying that the future of a nation depends upon its young men, and will bring all their influence to bear to support the Government in the attempt to render school education a fitter and fuller training for public duties.

20. Should this be the case, the problem of dealing with discipline in colleges will be materially simplified, as undergraduates will enter the colleges with habits formed and characters developed by the wholesome discipline of the schools, and will be naturally disposed towards order, propriety, and good behaviour.

Here positive rules, the methods appropriate for schools, are comparatively ineffective. They may serve to get rid of the wilfully vicious or obstinately idle members, but they will not do much to raise the tone of the whole collegiate body. This can only be done by distinct moral teaching, and by that moral supervision which to use the words of the Education Commission, 'all admit to be good and useful, and which all desire to see made more thorough than it is at present.' In the case of colleges, even more than in the case of schools, doubts have indeed been expressed as to the possibility of introducing distinct moral teaching where there is no religious instruction, and in their report the Education Commission point as a means of meeting the difficulty, to the establishment of aided colleges in which religious teaching can be fully recognized. It has been already clearly stated that the Governor General in Council entirely approves of the views of the Education Commission on this point and would gladly see an increase in the number of aided colleges and schools, in which religious instruction may be freely given. But His Excellency in Council is bound to say that though there is greater difficulty in introducing moral teaching of a non-sectarian character into State than into aided colleges, that difficulty does not seem to have been hitherto seriously faced by Education Departments generally, and until failure follows an earnest effort at imparting moral instruction in colleges, the Government of India is unwilling to admit that success may not be secured. To this subject then His Excellency in Council desires that early attention may be given and a practical attempt made to give effect to the recommendation of the Education Commission upon the subject.

21. In regard to the benefits accruing from moral supervision by Principals and Professors over students in colleges there is no room for

doubt; and the problem for solution is, how such supervision may be made more effective than it now appears to be, and how the sentiments and habits of students may be best influenced for good. In this matter far more is to be expected from the example and personal qualities of the Principal and Professors than from rules; but rules in support of authority may be useful, and from this point of view the following regulations (among others) may be beneficially enforced:—

- (a) Weekly meetings should be held by the Principal and the Professors to consider questions of discipline.
- (b) The Principal should have the power of ordering the expulsion or rustication of a student, and of fining him for disorderly conduct.
- (c) Every Professor should have the power of suspending a student for a limited period of time, or of fining him without reference to the Principal.

22. In conclusion, I am to commend the whole subject to early and careful attention, for the importance of the considerations thus brought to notice cannot be exaggerated. The true interests of education are bound up with the solution of the problems now touched upon. It is sometimes observed by the opponents of our educational system that the want of reverence and the insubordination which is sometimes imputed to Indian students is merely part of a wider movement over which it would be vain to attempt to exercise any control; and that while Western civilization is sapping the framework of Indian society, it is unequal to laying the foundation stone of reconstruction. A general statement of this character cannot be accepted as any argument against the adoption of measures to remedy an acknowledged evil. The magnitude of the change in native society may well have been exaggerated; but even if it be allowed that change is taking place to the fullest extent supposed, the old order must be replaced by a new one; and there is hope that the new may be better than the old. Let it be granted that European intellectual training has cut loose the rising generation from many of the moral and social bonds of their forefathers; other forms of restraint must sooner or later take their place. Western education, if persevered in, must in time bring with it Western principles of discipline and self-control. The intellectual part of the process has made good progress; it remains to introduce the moral element which forms the most prominent factor of the European theory of education. The reforms of system indicated in the foregoing paragraphs have this object in view, although they may not be all that is required. They seek to fill the vacuum which a purely intellectual training has created, and to mitigate the evils of a one-sided development."

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1888.

No. 553.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

“GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF MR. ROYLE'S REPORT ON THE INDIAN SECTION OF THE
COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.Cir. No. ¹⁵/₅₋₈ Ex.*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 17th February 1888.*

MUSEUMS and EXHIBITIONS.

READ—

Letter, dated 1st April 1887, from Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Secretary to the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, communicating observations on the collections of exhibits contributed from India.

Despatch No. 86 (Statistics and Commerce), dated 25th August 1887, from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, transmitting the Report of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Indian section of the Exhibition and his accounts of the sale of exhibits.

RESOLUTION.

The accounts of the Indian Courts at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held in London in 1886 having been examined and disposed of, the Report on the Indian section, submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Official Agent to the Government of India at the Exhibition, together with the following account of the proceedings and action taken in India, is published for general information.

2. An invitation to take part in the Exhibition was received from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales by the Indian Government in June 1884, but it was not till March 1885 that the orders of Her Majesty's Government were received laying down definitely the share in the project to be taken by the Government of India. These instructions limited the expenditure to be incurred in direct connection with the London Exhibition to one lakh of rupees exclusive of the cost of packing and freight, but permitted the contribution on loan of any articles which might be provided for the Exhibition which it was at that time intended to hold at Bombay in 1887-88. With the despatch of exhibits from the Indian ports the responsibility of the Government of India ceased. The management and control in England were unconditionally entrusted to the Royal Commissioners, who subsequently appointed Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., to be Executive Commissioner for India in their behalf, but the Government of India was permitted to send one European officer to arrange and explain the collection of economic products, and a few native officials and attendants, the cost of their deputation being met from the grant of one lakh. The Royal Commissioners, to whom a sum of £20,000 was guaranteed from Indian revenues in case of the expenses of the Exhibition exceeding the receipts, undertook to meet all charges connected with the fitting up of the Indian Courts and the display of exhibits, and also arranged to purchase specimens of the more expensive kinds of artware excluded from the scope of the collections which the Government of India was authorised to contribute. It was arranged that an officer directly responsible to the India Office should be appointed to protect the interests of Indian exhibitors, and for this purpose, the services of Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., of the India Office, whose previous experience as Indian representative at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883 specially fitted him for the duty, were placed at the disposal of the Royal Commissioners as Assistant Secretary for India, and as Official Agent to the Government of India for the guardianship and eventual disposal of exhibits.

3. At an early stage in the arrangements the consent of the Government of Bombay was asked for and obtained to the loan, for previous display in London, of exhibits intended for the Bombay Exhibition, and His Excellency the Governor General in Council takes this opportunity of recording the obligation of the Supreme Government for the cordial manner in which the Local Government and the guarantors of the Bombay Exhibition acceded to an arrangement to which the success of the Indian section of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was in great measure due. The Government of Bombay further agreed to contribute towards the purchase of exhibits for the two Exhibitions such sum not exceeding one lakh, as would suffice, together with the contributions of other Local Governments, to make up 1½ lakhs. The contributions of Local Governments having amounted to Rs. 81,500, the sum which the Government of Bombay was actually called upon to subscribe was Rs. 68,500. To the

2½ lakhs (i.e., one lakh from the Imperial and one and a half from the Bombay and Provincial Governments) thus available for the equipment of the Indian Courts, the Royal Commissioners subsequently added a grant of Rs. 31,168 for the preparation, on their behalf, of a series of carved ornamental screens, to form a façade in the Court of Indian Artwares. These resources were largely supplemented by the liberality of many Native Chiefs and Nobles to whose liberal contributions some of the most attractive collections of exhibits were due. The entire cost of the representation of Hyderabad, Baroda, and Jeypore was borne by the Rulers of those States, and to them and to the Chiefs and Nobles and European and Native gentlemen who made donations and loans of economic and art exhibits His Excellency the Governor General in Council desires to express his acknowledgments for their public-spirited and generous co-operation.

4. In order to avoid as far as possible the risk and expense of returning loan exhibits to Bombay, it was resolved to restrict the sum of 1½ lakhs subscribed by Local Governments, including Bombay, to the purchase of specimens of artware, ornamental fabrics, &c., of a saleable character, on the understanding that if disposed of in London, duplicates for the Bombay Exhibition would be purchased in India from the sale-proceeds realized. The separate grant of one lakh sanctioned by the Secretary of State was reserved by the Government of India for the preparation of collections illustrative of the economic products of the country and rough manufactures and of its administrative system, and for defraying incidental expenses connected with the European officer and native officials whose deputation to England was authorized by the Secretary of State. Following this division of funds the purchase and despatch of artware were entrusted to officers or committees nominated in each Province by the Local Governments, with permission to correspond direct with the Revenue and Agricultural Department, that Department, which had for some time past been developing an organization for the purpose, itself undertaking the collection of raw products and primary manufactures. The despatch of exhibits commenced in December 1885, and it is owing to the exertions of the Provincial officers and committees, to the excellent arrangements made for the shipment of exhibits by the agents at the ports, and to the activity with which their efforts were seconded by Mr. Royle and Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., Honorary Architect to the Executive Staff in London, that the Indian Courts presented so satisfactory an appearance on the 4th of May 1886, when the Exhibition was opened by Her Majesty the Queen, as to obtain the special commendation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the Royal Commissioners in a congratulatory telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy. To the gentlemen whose names are appended to this Resolution, His Excellency the Governor General in Council wishes the thanks of the Government of India to be conveyed for the zeal and ability with which they accepted and carried out, in most cases as an addition to their regular duties, the share assigned to each in the onerous work of selecting, purchasing, ordering, collecting, and despatching the vast number of articles comprised in the Indian contribution to the Exhibition.

5. Of the Indian exhibits themselves a sufficient general description is contained in Mr. Royle's report, and it is here unnecessary to say more than that they formed a more adequate representation of the country and its natural and industrial products than had been attempted on any previous occasion. The system adopted for the arrangement of exhibits, however, deserves notice, as it differed in some respects from the classification adopted at previous Exhibitions. Exhibits of artware including fabrics were arranged primarily in Provincial Divisions or Courts according to localities of production, instead as heretofore being grouped according to a technical classification. Raw products and rough manufactures on the contrary followed a technical classification, irrespective of geographical distribution. In other words, the collections of products were national or imperial, while those of artware were local or provincial. In thus departing, in the case of artware, from the usual method of arrangement, the Government of India was influenced by a desire to illustrate and emphasize the essentially conservative nature of the artistic ideas of the country which though beginning to yield to the influence of a new industrial development, are still distinguishable by peculiar local characteristics which lend them a special value and attractiveness, and which it is for many reasons desirable to foster and preserve as far as possible. It was obvious, however, that a similar arrangement in the case of raw materials, which are only to a limited extent the production of special localities and otherwise differ only so far as they are affected by soil and climate, would have resulted in an unnecessary reduplication of specimens, besides being productive of increased labour and expense. Hence it was resolved to display them under a technical classification based upon their nature and uses, and their arrangement was entrusted to Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., who had already been charged by the Government of India with the compilation of a Dictionary of Indian Economic Products. The instructive character of the economic collection was enhanced by a valuable series of cartographic exhibits provided by the Survey Department. One exception to the general plan of arrangements originally laid down was subsequently permitted by which, at the instance of the Royal Commission, silk exhibits, both raw and manufactured, were placed in a separate Court under the management of Mr. T. Wardle, of Leek, who had for many years taken a personal interest in the subject. His disinterested labours in the cause of an important industry, though unhappily not at present a prosperous one, are gratefully recognised by the Government of India and will not be wasted.

6. It has been mentioned that the expenses of the packing and freight of exhibits were sanctioned as a separate charge, and in order to simplify accounts the Government of India undertook to meet all such charges in the first instance on both Government exhibits and private exhibits sent through official agency and to recover them as far as possible by the addition of a percentage to the fixed sale prices of exhibits. It was, however, decided by the Secretary of State, in view

of the great convenience of affixing sale prices to the goods as they were unpacked and the impossibility of calculating in advance the ultimate proportion of freight and other charges to be added to the price of each article, to allow the Official Agent discretion as to the actual prices to be charged. In the exercise of this discretion Mr. Royle fixed such prices as seemed best calculated to ensure a ready sale, and the abandonment of the project for an Exhibition at Bombay rendered it desirable that as many articles as possible should be disposed of in London in order to avoid charges for return freight. Better financial results were thus obtained on the whole than would probably have been forthcoming by a rigid adherence to original prices, and the Government of India is assured that every care was taken to avoid obscuring the true value of the goods to the injury of future trade. As shown in Mr. Royle's report, the total sum realized on exhibits of artware was £20,042, of which £2,297 went to meet expenses in England, including among other payments a deduction of 5 per cent. paid to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the cost of establishment for the custody and sale of exhibits, leaving £17,745 for remittance to India as the net realization on articles sold valued at Rs. 2,29,823. It has been decided that private exhibitors shall receive in full the original sale prices of their exhibits, and it is understood that the sums which have been distributed to Local Governments, &c., after crediting Rs. 35,500 towards the cost of packing and freight, will suffice for this purpose, and in most instances leave a sufficient surplus to reconp the expenditure incurred from provincial revenues on artware exhibits. The Government of India is indebted for this satisfactory result to the unremitting care and labour of its Official Agent, Mr. J. R. Royle, and has much pleasure in recording its appreciation of the excellent services continuously rendered by him in that capacity.

7. The remaining collections, namely, those provided by the Government of India from the separate grant of one lakh of rupees, consisting of raw products and primary manufactures, ethnological models, &c., have been presented, as Mr. Royle explains, to various museums and institutions, including the Imperial Institute. The nature of these collections made it improbable that more than an inconsiderable portion of the outlay would be recovered by sale, while their distribution for permanent preservation and reference served to perpetuate the principal object of the exhibition itself. That object, as stated by His Royal Highness the President of the Royal Commission, was to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the people of the United Kingdom the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and has, the Government of India is assured, been as fully attained as circumstances admitted. Having regard to the long-established intercourse between India and the West, no direct and immediate commercial results, such as occasionally follow the exposition of the product of new regions, could reasonably be expected, but the Exhibition was successful in attracting attention to the necessity of systematic exploration in the field of Indian economic products as a promising source of fresh and important industries, and the possibility of utilizing under proper instruction the artistic taste and skill of native artisans in the production of wares suited to European requirements. The need for systematic enquiry on practical lines was clearly established at a series of conferences we held twice or three times a week at the Indian Courts by the courteous permission of the Royal Commission, at which each class of products was in turn examined and discussed with commercial and scientific experts and manufacturers from London and from other important commercial centres. The general result of the careful examination to which Indian products were thus subjected was the conclusion that while there existed a variety of new or little known Indian substances which might be brought to important industrial uses, no decisive opinion could be formed as to their value and utility until fuller information was available in regard to the extent of their production and prices, and until the purposes for which they are suited had been sufficiently demonstrated by a careful series of experiments and by scientific analysis of a rigorous character. A considerable impulse has been given in recent years to the collection and publication of information regarding Indian products by the various exhibitions which preceded the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. To that Exhibition is due the effort made for the first time to bring all the economic products of India under a comprehensive survey, of which the basis is now being laid in the Dictionary under preparation by the Imperial Reporter on Economic Products, whose appointment for the purpose is itself a result of the Exhibition of 1886. In the Imperial Institute, founded in commemoration of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, will, the Government of India hopes, be found, on the other hand, the organisation for bringing the properties of the products themselves under continuous scientific investigation and experiment. Thus in prominently drawing public attention to these objects the Exhibition may be regarded as an important and practical step in the policy advocated and developed by the Government of India for the investigation and exploitation of indigenous products and manufactures. The fact that a very large number of exhibits were sent by native workmen on their own account is an encouraging experience of the late Exhibition, and would seem to point to the conclusion that they are becoming more keenly alive to the advantages of advertisement and the demands of foreign customers.

8. In conclusion, His Excellency the Governor General desires to express, on behalf of the Government of India, its obligations to Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, on whom as the sole Executive Commissioner for India the entire responsibility rested of arranging the exhibits contributed by the Governments and Native States of the Indian Empire, and to whose personal efforts the successful appearance of the Indian Courts was greatly due, and at the same time to acknowledge the consideration and assistance accorded by the Royal Commissioners, which secured to the representation of India at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, the position, prominence and distinctive character which were worthy of her place in the British Empire.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations and Agents to the Governor General and Residents in Native States noted on the margin, with the intimation that a copy of the Resolution has been sent to each of the gentlemen named in the list appended to the Resolution.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Panjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.
Assam.

Baroda.
Rajputana.
Central India.
Beluchistan.
Hyderabad.
Mysore.
Nepal.
Kashmir.

ORDERED, also, that it be published, with the report submitted by Mr. J. R. Royle, in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

(Signed) E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Officers and Committees entrusted with the collection and despatch of Indian Exhibits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886.

OFFICIAL collections in India were made under the general administration and direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India:—

I.—ADMINISTRATION.

By the following Officers:—

Geology	...	...	...	H. B. Medlicott, Esq.
Meteorology	...	...	...	H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Survey of India	...	...	...	{ Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse. Major C. Strahan, R.E.

Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military, &c., &c. } Collections were made under the orders of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

II.—ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

By the following Officers:—

Raw Products and Rough Manufactures.	{ Dr. G. Watt, M.B., F.L.S., on special duty with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department. Babu T. N. Mukharji, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India.	{ Assisted by the Exhibition Committees in Bombay and Bengal and the Chambers of Commerce at Calcutta and Bombay.
Timbers and Forest Produce.	{ B. Ribbentrop, Esq., Inspector-General of Forests. R. H. C. Whittall, Esq., Assistant Inspector-General of Forests. F. B. Manson, Esq., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Bengal, on special duty.	{ Assisted by the Executive Officers of the Forest Department working under the orders of the Inspector-General.

III.—ARTWARE AND FABRICS.

By the following Committees and Officers appointed by the Governments of the various Provinces in India, or the Rulers of Native States:—

MADRAS.

COMMITTEE	...	...	{ Colonel H. P. Hawkes, Deputy Commissary General, <i>President</i> . Dr. G. Bidie, M.B., C.I.E. E. B. Havell, Esq. J. C. Shaw, Esq.	{ C. Deane, Esq. G. G. Orr, Esq. C. A. Lawson, Esq. C. Benson, Esq. Dr. E. Thurston.
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BOMBAY.

COMMITTEE ...	{	The Hon'ble Forbes Adam, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, <i>President</i> .	Haji Karim Mahomed Sulleman, Esq.
		E. C. K. Ollivant, Esq.	E. T. Leith, Esq.
		Major A. B. Portman.	Nanabhai Byramji Jijibhai, Esq.
		Dr. D. Macdonald.	Vrijbhukan Das Atmaram, Esq.
			J. Griffiths, Esq., <i>Secretary</i> .

BENGAL.

COMMITTEE ...	{	H. A. Cockerell, Esq., C.S.I., Member, Board of Revenue, <i>President</i> .	J. D. Maxwell, Esq.
		D. Cruickshank, Esq., <i>Vice-President</i> .	R. Miller, Esq.
		H. Berger, Esq.	J. Murdoch, Esq.
		Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham.	A. Pedler, Esq.
		M. Finucane, Esq., B.C.S.	T. Ralli, Esq.
		J. Henderson, Esq.	H. H. Risley, Esq., B.C.S.
		C. R. Hills, Esq.	A. Simson, Esq.
		J. J. J. Keswick, Esq.	Hon'ble Colonel S. T. Trevor, R.E.
		Dr. G. King.	Lieutenant-Colonel J. Waterhouse, B.S.C.
		R. Lyall, Esq.	M. Jackson, Esq., Member and <i>Secretary</i> .
		Hon'ble A. P. MacDonnell, B.C.S.	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

D. M. Smeaton, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
 Lieutenant-Colonel D. G. Pitcher, Assistant Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce.
 F. S. Growse, Esq., C.I.E.
 Dr. J. W. Tyler, Superintendent, Central Jail, Agra.
 A. Constable, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

PUNJAB.

J. L. Kipling, Esq., Principal, Mayo School of Art, Lahore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

J. B. Fuller, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.

BURMA.

H. L. Tilly, Esq., Executive Engineer.

ASSAM.

H. Z. Darrah, Esq., B.C.S., Director, Department of Agriculture.
 Colonel J. Johnstone, C.S.I., Political Agent, Manipur.
 Major T. J. Willans, R.E., Executive Engineer, Shillong.

COORG.

Colonel T. G. Clarke, Commissioner of Coorg.
 Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Bangalore.
 W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

HYDERABAD STATE.

Colonel C. J. O. Fitzgerald, Commanding 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, Hyderabad.

MYSORE STATE.

Colonel A. LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer, Mysore, Bangalore.
 W. McHutchin, Esq., Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway.

BARODA STATE.

COMMITTEE ...	{	Captain J. Hayes Sadler, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, <i>President</i> .	Abbas S. Tyabji.
		Major F. H. Jackson.	Rao Bahadur Raoji Vithal.
		Rao Bahadur Laxman Jagganath.	Rao Saheb Har Govindas Dwarkadas.
		Rao Bahadur J. S. Gadgil.	Ambalal Sakarlal Desai.
		T. S. Tait, Esq.	Dinsha Ardeshir Talearkhan,
		P. Reynolds, Esq.	<i>Honorary Secretary</i> .

KASHMIR STATE.

Colonel Sir O. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E., B.S.C., Resident in Kashmir.

N.-W. FRONTIER.

Colonel Sir Robert Sandeman, K.C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General, Beluchistan.

NEPAL STATE.

Surgeon G. H. D. Gimlette, Residency Surgeon, Nepal, Katmandu.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

J. Johnstone, Esq., Principal of the Residency College, Indore.

AJMERE AND RAJPUTANA.

Colonel Sir E. R. C. Bradford, K.C.S.I., M.S.C., Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

R. S. Whiteway, Esq., B.C.S., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara.

Surgeon-Major J. P. Stratton, M.D., Resident, Eastern Rajputana States.

Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, in Medical charge, Eastern Rajputana States, and Honorary Secretary to the Museum Committee, Jaipur.

Colonel P. W. Powlett, S.C., Resident, Western Rajputana States.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Peacock, Political Agent, Alwar.

The shipment of exhibits was entrusted to—

Calcutta—W. A. Dangerfield, Esq., R. N., Agent for Government Consignments.

Bombay—Messrs. King, King & Co.

Madras—Lieutenant J. H. Taylor, R.N.R., Master Attendant.

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah.

Captain A. C. Talbot, S.C., Political Agent, Bikanir.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. W. Muir, S.C., Political Agent, Haranoti and Tonk.

Colonel C. K. M. Walter, S.C., Resident in Meywar.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent, Bhartpur and Karauli.

Report by Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, Indian Section.

1. In submitting the following Report on the Indian Section of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, I have thought it advisable, before proceeding to show how the collections have been disposed of, to give a brief sketch of the part played by India in the Exhibition.

2. It was in the autumn of the year 1884 that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales first notified to the Secretary of State for India his assumption of the Presidency of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and explained the general features of the scheme he proposed for the administration of the Indian Section. These arrangements were communicated to the Government of India by the Secretary of State, and, after some correspondence had passed, it was determined by Lord Kimberley that India's participation in the Exhibition should be limited as follows:—

Conditions under which Government of India participated in Exhibition.

(a) The Secretary of State to subscribe to the Guarantee Fund of the Exhibition the sum of £20,000.

(b) The Government of India to be permitted to incur an expenditure of £10,000, in addition to all charges for freight, for the purpose of covering the cost of a collection illustrating the raw produce and ordinary manufactures of the Indian Empire.

(c) The Royal Commission to provide a sum of £3,000 for the purchase of sumptuary art objects, and depute an officer to India to make a suitable selection.

(d) The Royal Commission also to pay all charges for the installation of the Indian collections, the Executive Administration being entrusted to the Secretary, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen; and to secure the interests of the Indian Government, and of Indian Exhibitors, Mr. J. R. Royle, of the India Office, was appointed Assistant Secretary, for the purpose of supervising the work of the Indian Section.

Mr. Royle was later on specially appointed Official Agent for the Government of India, and the Government of Madras also placed the charge of their collections in his hands.

3. It being soon found that the sums alluded to above would be quite inadequate to properly represent Indian produce and manufactures, they were supplemented by—

(e) Collections which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India agreed to contribute in response to the invitation of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

(f) By grants made by the various Local Governments in India from provincial funds, and

(g) By a sum of £6,850 originally granted for purchasing collections for an Exhibition which it was contemplated to hold in Bombay during 1886-87. This Exhibition being however subsequently abandoned, it was decided to allow the collections lent on its behalf to the London Exhibition to be sold there.

(h) By a later grant of £2,500 made by the Royal Commission for the purpose of providing ornamental carved screens to enclose the various provincial artware courts.

4. The funds available for providing collections from India thus consisted of:—

	£
Government of India Grant	10,000
Royal Commission Grant	3,000
Bombay Exhibition Grant	6,850
Royal Commission Screen Grant	2,500
Total	22,350

To this sum must be added the cost of private contributions and certain grants which the various Local Governments were able to make from Provincial funds.

5. The whole of the arrangements for collecting and forwarding from India the goods intended for exhibition were made under the direction of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, the Secretary to which Department—Mr., now Sir, Edward Buck—issued instructions to the various Committees appointed in all parts of India for the purpose of furthering the work connected with the Exhibition. These instructions were intended to ensure uniformity in the systems adopted by these Committees, and among other things included special forms and a scheme of classification, based on a series drawn up by Sir G. Birdwood, of the India Office, who had in many previous Exhibitions found the immense advantage of regularity in such details.

6. The selection of the objects purchased from the Royal Commission grant of £3,000 was entrusted to Mr. C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E., who visited India for that purpose, and, with the co-operation of Sir Edward Buck's department, formed a collection, the value of which was afterwards proved by the readiness with which it sold in England.

7. The liberal manner in which the Native Princes and gentlemen of India responded to the invitation of the Executive President of the Royal Commission was especially remarkable, and it was this which mainly made the Indian Courts the most attractive rendezvous in the Exhibition.

Among the principal contributors the following may be mentioned :—

Their Highnesses :

BARODA, The Gaekwar of.
HYDERABAD, The Nizam of.
JODHPUR, (MARWAR), The Maharaja of.
MYSORE, The Maharaja of.
BHOPAL, The Begum of.
GWALIOR, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of.
INDORE, The Maharaja (Holkar) of.
JAIPUR, The Maharaja of.
JAMU AND KASHMIR, The Maharaja of.
UDAIPUR, (MEYWAR), The Maharana of.
TRAVANCORE, The Maharaja of.
BAHAWALPUR, The Nawab of.
BHARTPUR, The Maharaja of.
BIKANIR, The Maharaja of.
COCHIN, The Raja of.
KARALI, The Maharaja of.
KOTAH, The Maharaja of.
KUTCH, The Rao of.
ORCHHA (Tehri), The Maharaja of.
PATIALA, The Maharaja of.
TOKI, The Nawab of.

ALWAR, The Maharao Raja of.
BHAVNAGAR, The Thakur Sahib of.
DATIA, The Maharaja of.
DEWAS, The Raja of.
DIHAR, The Maharaja of.
DHOLPUR, The Maharaj Rana of.
JHALAWAR, The Maharaj Rana of.
KUCH BEHAR, The Maharaja of.
RAMPUR, The Nawab of.
BIJAWAR, The Maharaja of.
CAMBAY, The Nawab of.
CHAKKHARI, The Maharaja of.
DHIRANGADRA, The Raja Sahib of.
JUNAGARH, The Nawab of.
MORVI, The Thakur Sahib of.
NAWANAGAR, The Jam of.
PALANPUR, The Diwan of.
PANNA, The Maharaja of.
GONDAL, The Thakur Sahib of.
HILL TIPPERAH, The Maharaja of.
PORBANDAR, The Rana of.

Also—

ALIPURA, The Rao of.
BALASINOR, The Nawab of.
BARAMBA, The State of.
BOLIHAR, Raja Kristendra Roy of.
DACCRA, The Nawab Ahsanulla of.
DINAJPUR, The Maharaja of.
HATWA, The Maharaja of.
JATHI, The Chief of.
LIMBI, The Thakur Sahib of.
LUNAVADA, The Rana of.
MANDASA, The Raja of.
MANIPUR, The Maharaja of.
MOHARBHANI, The State of.

MURSHIDABAD, Nawab Ali Kadar Sayad Hasan Ali Bahadur, K.C.I.E., of.
MUTTERKOTHAM, The Zamindar of.
NIPAL, The Darbar.
PALITANA, The Thakur Sahib of.
PITTAPORE, The Raja of.
REWAH, Pandit Het Ram, C.I.E., Diwan of.
SANGAMULSA, Zamindar of.
SAWANTVADI, The Sir Desai of.
SUNTHI, The Raja of.
SWARNAMAYI, The Maharani, C.I.
TAGORE, Raja Sir Surendro Mohan, Kt., C.I.E.
TANJORE, The Rances of.
VIZIANAGRAM, The Maharaja of.

8. It was originally intended that only one officer—Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E.—should be deputed by the Government of India to take charge of and explain the Imperial economic and ethnological collections; but it was found necessary to give him the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji and of Mr. U. C. Mukharji. Mr. B. A. Gupta was also sent by the Government of Bombay in special charge of their exhibits and I found his ready assistance invaluable in connection with the Bombay Court. Their Highnesses the Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharaja of Mysore, and the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar expressed a wish to send Commissioners to London, and they were represented respectively by Major Nevill, C.I.E., Colonel A. LeMessurier, R.E., C.I.E., and Mr. M. M. Bhowmuggree, C.I.E. At the opening of the Exhibition, Sir Edward Buck arrived, and acted as Commissioner for India.

9. The total area at the disposal of the Royal Commission was 388,582 superficial feet of floor space, and of this amount India occupied within the Exhibition buildings 103,000 superficial feet, in addition to 2,818 feet for additional buildings in the grounds; this area was enormously in excess of that occupied by India at any Exhibition held in Europe, the nearest approximation to it having been at the 1851 Exhibition, when she occupied about 24,000 superficial feet. In addition to filling so large a space, India occupied the place of honour as regards the position allotted to her in the buildings, as may be seen by the plans at the beginning of this report.

Arrangement of the space.

The 103,000 superficial feet were apportioned as follows, viz.:-

Provincial Artwares Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,500
Imperial Economic Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,500
Private Exhibitors. Tea and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,550
Administration Courts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,850
Indian Vestibule ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Indian Palace, Courtyard and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,030
Silk Court ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,160
Tea Houses ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,810
Total ..							103,000

10. The scheme of classification adopted differed from that which has generally prevailed at European Exhibitions in which India has officially taken part. The decision of the Royal Commission that there would be no juries, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative diploma, made it unnecessary to group the exhibits into classes, and it was thought that by adopting a geographical arrangement for the manufactured goods a clearer idea could be obtained as to the precise part of India in which any particular object was produced. Under this system the Provincial Artwares Gallery was divided into sections, each of which was allotted to one province or group of provinces, so that it was easy to study within a limited space the whole of the manufactures of any one part of India. The precise area to be devoted to each province was determined by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and the space was at an early date marked out on the ground by the executive staff of the exhibition so that all goods as they arrived could be readily distributed to their proper positions.

Sub-division of Artwares Gallery.

11. It was not found possible to adopt any regular geographical sequence for the various provinces, but the following were the groups into which the Artwares Gallery was divided:—

RAJPUTANA STATES, including Jaipur, Karauli, Bhartpur, Dholpur, Kotah, Jodhpur, Alwar, Ajmere, and Bikanir.

CENTRAL INDIA STATES, including Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, and Rewah.

BOMBAY AND BARODA, including Bhavnagar, Kutch, and Sawantwari. **BENGAL; NIPAL; NORTH-WEST PROVINCES AND OUDH; PUNJAB; KASHMIR; CENTRAL PROVINCES; ASSAM; BURMA; MADRAS; MYSORE AND COORG; HYDERABAD.**

Each of these Provincial Artware Courts was enclosed by a carved screen of wood, marble, or other material which in most cases illustrated the style of decorative work employed in the province from which it came. These screens contributed very much to the effective appearance of the artware collections, and their arrangement and erection was carried out under the able direction of Mr. C. Purdon Clarke. In every court maps of India, specially prepared for the Royal Commission by Mr. B. J. Rose, showing the relative position, area, and population of that part of the country, to which each section was assigned, were conspicuously displayed. An idea of the general appearance of this Gallery is given by the perspective view at the commencement of this Report.

12. In the Imperial Economic Court the Government of India considered it advisable to depart from the geographical arrangement in order to avoid the unnecessary reduplication of similar specimens of raw produce from various parts of the country, and the system adopted was based on the economico-scientific classification followed by Dr. G. Watt, in his "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India."

13. With this view the specimens sent by the Forest and other officers from all parts of India were examined by Dr. Watt and his assistant, Mr. T. N. Mukharji, and assigned their position in their proper economic groups. The Revenue and Agricultural Department laid great stress on the importance of bringing before commercial men the immense value of the natural products of India, and this aim was never lost sight of, the visitor being led on from the index collection of many thousands of named specimens in glazed tins to the bulkier samples of the more important products shown in a large commercial sample room, where merchants and others could handle and obtain specimens of the products which they wished to examine, while the interest of the public was sustained by the introduction of many features, which, while exhibiting the uses of special products, yet added greatly to the attractive appearance of the Court as a whole. Conspicuous among these, was a large bamboo bridge, constructed from no less than thirty varieties of bamboo, a grain trophy in partial imitation of the tomb of Itmad-ud-dowlah at Agra, in which the marble mosaics were replaced by a geometric arrangement of glass panels covering variously-coloured grains, and an archway or trophy of timbers, the ornamental details of which were worked out in geometrical patterns, composed of samples of many different kinds of timbers.

14. The attractiveness of the Economic Court was further enhanced by combining the ethnological and agricultural collections with the raw produce, and by an arrangement of groups of life-sized coloured clay or plaster figures representing the different races of inhabitants of India, each figure having its appropriate clothing, ornaments and weapons, while close by were shown the peasant jewellery, domestic utensils, and rough arms used by each race, the mode of life of the village and agricultural population being, moreover, illustrated by means of several excellently made models. One of these groups is shown in the illustration given at the commencement of the Report. The idea which was first carried out at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883—of reproducing a small portion of a Native bazaar—was here worked out on a larger scale, several shops being completely stocked and fitted up with life-sized figures of the shopkeepers, and proving a great source of attraction to the public.

15. Altogether, the economic and ethnological collections were of an importance and magnitude which have never been equalled at any previous Exhibition, and reflected the highest credit on Dr. George Watt, and the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. The useful effect of the collections was, moreover, not permitted to cease with their arrangement, but a series of conferences on the more important products was arranged under the superintendence of Sir E. C. Buck and Dr. Watt, and these were attended by many of the leading merchants and brokers interested in the subjects under discussion. The proceedings have been printed and largely distributed among merchants and others who were unable to attend the conferences.

16. The Royal Commission, being very anxious to further the development of the Indian Silk Industry, resolved to set aside a large space for the purpose of an Indian Silk Court, and to place the arrangements for a suitable collection in the hands of Mr. Thomas Wardle, who paid a visit to the various silk-producing districts of India at the end of 1885, and, with the assistance of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, arranged for a thoroughly representative collection of the principal varieties of cocoons and of raw and manufactured silks. On his return to England, Mr. Wardle arranged this collection, and throughout the duration of the Exhibition devoted a large portion of his time to endeavouring to further the interests of Indian silk-producers. An experienced Silk-reeler from Lyons was employed under Mr. Wardle's direction by the Royal Commission, and showed by her work what superior silk can be reeled from Indian cocoons by the adoption of a proper system.

17. The arrangements connected with the sale of tea, coffee, and tobacco, were placed in the hands of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who, while responsible to the Royal Commission, were throughout guided by the advice of the special Committees appointed to represent the interests of the various Indian Tea and Coffee-producing districts. These Committees took care that no undue prominence was allowed to be given to the produce of any one district or garden, but that all were treated impartially. Messrs. King & Co. report that 29,390 lbs. of tea and 5,563 lbs. of coffee from various districts, and about 366,000 Indian cigars were sold during the time the Exhibition was open. The management of the large space allotted to these exhibits, and of the staff employed therein, was most efficiently carried out on behalf of Messrs. H. S. King & Co. by their zealous and most able representative, Mr. F. B. Goodwin.

18. Such private exhibitors of Indian goods as wished for an independent space where they could be represented by their own agents had space allotted to them in the private Exhibitors' Court adjoining the Tea and Coffee gallery, and some of them effected considerable sales of their exhibits.

19. Owing to the construction of the galleries, which only allowed of a very limited wall space being allotted to each province, and on account of the inappropriateness of introducing pictures in the midst of carpets and show-cases, it was only in a very few instances possible to exhibit paintings, drawings, and photographs with the art-manufactures, although a few were shown in the Economic and Administration Courts. The remainder were exhibited, together with the bulk of the Colonial pictures in the gallery of the Royal Albert Hall. One of the principal features of the Indian collection being the portraits lent by Native Princes, in the midst of which were placed portraits of the Queen and of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, lent by Her Majesty.

20. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Behar having intimated that he would exhibit a large sporting trophy consisting of a tiger hunt in an Indian jungle, and having contributed a sum of £540 for its installation, the Royal Commission determined to make this one of the prominent features of the Indian Section, and for this purpose made an additional grant of £500, and invoked the aid of the Revenue and Agricultural Department at Calcutta to supplement the trophy sent by the Maharaja so as to give as complete a representation as possible of the wild animals of India. The collections were most effectively arranged by Mr. Rowland Ward, and formed a never-ending source of attraction to the crowds of visitors by which it was constantly surrounded.

21. Although it was comparatively easy to get together collections illustrating the products and manufactures of the country, yet it was thought that something more was wanted in order to give the British public an idea of the manner in which the Native artisans performed their daily work in India in former times as dependants of the various princes and minor chieftains. Mr. C. Purdon Clarke therefore conceived the idea, which he

most happily and skilfully carried out, of erecting a typical Indian Residence with its Durbar Hall and a forecourt which was approached by a massive stone archway, designed by Major J. B. Keith, and presented by the late Maharaja Sindhia to the South Kensington Museum, and lent by the Museum to the Exhibition. The forecourt was surrounded by small shops, in which numerous artisans, who were brought over from India at the expense of Messrs. H. S. King & Co., under the charge of Dr. J. W. Tyler, C.I.E., daily plied their trades under the eyes of the public. From a financial point of view this venture did not prove a success, not because the wares manufactured by the artisans were not appreciated, but because the recovery of the cost of the undertaking was throughout considered of less importance than the making of an attractive and picturesque display. A large quantity of the goods manufactured on the spot were readily sold, and orders for fresh goods were constantly received.

22. To give some idea of the vast and complicated machinery required for the administration of the Indian Empire, a large space was allotted to the various departments of the Indian Governments, and here they showed reports, maps, photographs and models in illustration of the work carried on by each, and their collections were supplemented by a complete series of reports got together by Mr. F. C. Dunvèrs, Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office. The whole collection was very attractively arranged by Mr. B. J. Rose of the India Office.

Administration Courts. the Indian Empire, a large space was allotted to the various departments of the Indian Governments, and here they showed reports, maps, photographs and models in illustration of the work carried on by each, and their collections were supplemented by a complete series of reports got together by Mr. F. C. Dunvèrs, Registrar and Superintendent of Records at the India Office. The whole collection was very attractively arranged by Mr. B. J. Rose of the India Office.

23. The series of maps, surveys, and photographs exhibited by the Survey of India Department attracted considerable attention, but the public were most pleased with the contributions of the Military Department, consisting of life-sized portrait-models of Native officers and soldiers, showing the uniforms and arms of twenty-four different regiments; these were grouped around the Indian vestibule and have now been deposited in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution.

24. The work connected with the Indian Section was commenced by me at the India Office early in 1885, and in March of that year I took up my quarters at South Kensington in the temporary offices there assigned to me, so that the work of allotting space, correspondence, and reception of goods could be performed on the spot without delay. It was not until early in 1886 that the permanent offices of the Indian Section were ready for occupation, the delay being caused by the fact of the Inventions Exhibition having been held on the same ground as was subsequently occupied by the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

25. The arrangements for the transit of goods from the Docks and their delivery at the Exhibition were entrusted to Messrs. H. S. King & Co., who also arranged for the transit from Bombay of all goods shipped at that port; they succeeded in inducing the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. to fix the low rate of 30s. per ton for the goods from that port, and the large number of 3,212 packages, some of them of great bulk—including all goods shipped by the Government officials from Calcutta and Madras—were delivered promptly and in good order at South Kensington. The only exception was one small case from Assam—further alluded to in its proper place in the accounts—which was stolen or dropped from a van on the way from the docks.

26. The cases of exhibits were all carefully marked and numbered by the local Committees in India, and in nearly every instance the rules laid down concerning the posting of advices and invoices to London were faithfully adhered to; wherever this was done, the immense advantage of regularity and uniformity in all such details was perceived, and it was easy to send each package, on arrival, to its proper section, and there either unpack it, or else store it until required. Most of the goods arrived in excellent time, those from Madras and Central India being the very earliest on the ground, and this fact alone joined to the energetic labours of the staff, enabled the Indian Section to be in a far more advanced state on the opening day than has ever been the case at any previous European Exhibition.

27. The rapid progress in the arrangement of the Indian Courts and their attractive appearance was especially commented on by the Press, and the very highest commendation is due to Sir Philip Canliffe-Owen for the skill and administrative ability shown by him in so effectively and rapidly dealing with the mass of materials which came from all parts of India. He was fortunate in having the skilled assistance of Mr. Purdon Clarke for supervising the details of the decorative work; but had it not been for Sir Philip's own personal and unwearied attention to the minutest details of organization, it would have been impossible for so successful a result to have been attained.

28. The utmost interest in the Indian Section was evinced by Her Majesty, by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and by the other members of the Royal Family, all of whom paid repeated visits and expressed their great satisfaction with the magnificence of the Indian exhibits and the admirable arrangements made for their display.

It may be mentioned that the Exhibition remained open 164 days, and was visited by the very large number of 5,550,745 persons.

29. The opinion that no general system of classification could be adopted suitable for all the Colonies and for India induced the Royal Commission to decide that each Colony should be allowed to use such a classification as was best suited to its own requirements, and as a consequence, that there should be no juries for awarding

medals, but that each exhibitor should receive a commemorative medal and diploma. The number of medals and diplomas granted to India was 1,312.

30. While it is impossible to mention the names of all the officials in India who were instrumental in the preparation of the collections, or who in other ways contributed to the success of the Exhibition, yet it is most advisable to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of a few those who in their respective provinces or departments have had the largest share of the necessary hard work thrust on them, for had it not been for the earnest exertions of these gentlemen the efforts of those working in London must have been neutralised.

The following are especially deserving of thanks :

Sir Edward C. Buck (who was Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department) assisted by Mr. C. S. Bayley and other officers of his department, organized the whole system under which collections were made, invoiced and forwarded, and planned the sub-division of the space allotted to India into the several provincial Courts. Sir E. C. Buck subsequently visited this country, and rendered invaluable services to the Royal Commission.

The Committees appointed in all parts of India to carry out the general programme drawn up by Sir Edward Buck's Department must have devoted themselves with great energy to their task, but in each province the bulk of the work of necessity fell on one or two men, and those whose services in this respect appear to be most pre-eminently deserving of recognition are :—

As regards the Arts and Manufactures Collections.

In Madras	Colonel H. P. HAWKES ; DR. G. BIDIE, C.I.E. ; DR. EDGAR THURSTON ; MR. E. B. HAVELL.
In Bombay	The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM ; MR. J. GRIFFITHS ; MR.-B. A. GUPTÉ.
In Sawantwadi	Col. G. K. C. WESTROPP.
In Bhavnagar	MR. PROCTOR SIMS, and AZAM VITALDAS SAMALDAS (Diwan of Bhavnagar).
In Baroda	Capt. J. HAYES SÄDLER, and MR. DINSHIA ARDESHIR TALAEKHAH (Municipal Commissioner).
In Bengal	MR. H. A. COCKERELL, C.S.I. ; MR. M. H. JACKSON ; MR. A. PEDLER.
In the North-West Provinces and Oudh.	SIR ALFRED LYALL, K.C.B., K.C.I.E. ; MR. D. M. SMEATON ; Lieut.-Col. D. G. PITCHER ; MR. F. S. GROWSE, C.I.E.
In the Punjab	MR. J. L. KIPLING, C.I.E., and the Deputy Commissioners of the various contributing districts.
For the N.-W. Frontier	SIR R. SANDEMAN, K.C.S.I.
In the Central Provinces	MR. J. B. FULLER.
In Assam	MR. H. Z. DARRAH.
In Burma	Col. SIR E. B. SLADEN ; MR. H. L. TILLY.
In Central India	MR. J. W. D. JOHNSTONE.
In Rajputana	Col. SIR E. R. C. BRADFORD, K.C.S.I.
In Jaipur	Surgeon-Major T. H. HENDLEY ; BABU KANTI CHANDRA MUKHARJI (Member of Jaipur Council) ; Lieut.-Col. S. S. JACOB, R.A.
In Alwar	Lieut.-Col. H. P. PEACOCK (Political Agent).
In Kotah	Capt. W. H. C. WYLLIE, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Jodhpur	Col. P. W. POWLETT (Resident).
In Bikanir	Major A. C. TALBOT, C.I.E. (Political Agent).
In Mysore	Col. A. LEMESSURIER, C.I.E. ; MR. W. McHUTCHIN ; K. SESHADRI IYER, C.S.I. (Diwan of Mysore).
In Coorg	Col. T. CLARKE ; MR. J. B. LYALL, C.S.
In Hyderabad	Col. C. J. O. FITZGERALD ; SIRDAR DILAR JANG, C.I.E.
In Kashmir	Col. SIR OLIVER B. C. ST. JOHN, K.C.S.I.
In Nepal... ..	DR. G. H. D. GIMLETTE.

As mentioned in paragraph 12, the geographical arrangement adopted for the Art manufactures, was not followed in the case of the Imperial Economic, Ethnographical, Administration of India, Silk Culture, Tea, Coffee, and Tobacco, and Picture Collections, each of which it was deemed better to treat as a whole rather than to unnecessarily repeat specimens, as would have been the case if a number of minor collections had been separately exhibited.

For the preparation of these collections in very many instances the officers named above were responsible, but in addition thanks are more particularly due to the following, among many others : Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, who, with the assistance of Babu Trailokya Nath Mukharji, arranged in India with the various Committees and Chambers of Commerce for the proper representation of the vast economic resources of the Empire.

Dr. Watt also rendered very great services, quite independently of his official duties at the Exhibition, in lecturing before various Public Institutions on the resources of India.

The success of the Economic and Administration Courts must, however, be, in a very great measure attributed to the exertions of the various Departments of the Imperial and Provincial Governments and their assistants.

Among these must be mentioned :—

For Timbers, Forest and Agricultural Produce.

MR. B. RIBBENTROP, Inspector General of Forests.
MR. R. H. C. WHITTALL, Assistant Inspector General of Forests.
MR. F. B. MANSON, Conservator of Forests, Bengal.
Lieut.-Col. J. CAMPBELL WALKER { Conservators of Forests, Madras.
MR. J. S. GAMBLE {
MR. E. C. OZANNE, Director, Agricultural Department, Bombay.
Capt. J. A. L. MONTGOMERY, Punjab.
MR. W. H. GLENNY, Madras.

For Geology and Meteorology.

Mr. H. B. MEDLICOTT.

Mr. H. F. BLANFORD.

Survey of India, &c.

Lieut.-Col. J. WATERHOUSE; Major C. STRAHAN, R.E., the late Col. Dr. PREE; also the heads of the Departments concerned with the collections illustrating the Salt, Excise, Opium, Mints, Post Office, Government Printing, Education, Police, Sanitary and Medical, Public Works, Military and Marine, &c.

31. In submitting a statement showing the mode in which the various collections sent from India have been disposed of, it is advisable to refer to the instructions received. In the India Office letter of the 11th February 1885 (R. S. & C. 2384-84), the Secretary to the Royal Commission was informed that my services would be placed at the disposal of H. R. H. the President of the Royal Commission as an Assistant Secretary, and in this capacity it was further added that I was to be responsible for the receipt of the Indian exhibits and for their due disposal at the close of the Exhibition. In the India Office letter of the 9th March 1886 (R. S. & C. 283-86), I was further informed that the Government of India held me responsible for the satisfactory custody and disposal or safe return of all objects exhibited, and I was instructed to render accounts, showing how each article had been disposed of.

32. It is, therefore, in accordance with these official instructions that I now submit detailed sale accounts, showing how every article in the Indian Section has been disposed of, and in so doing I would express my regret that they have occupied a somewhat longer time than I had at first hoped would be needed. But the preparation of these voluminous and complicated accounts, with the assistance only of the untrained and mixed staff placed at my disposal by the Royal Commission, has been a work of considerable magnitude and immense worry to myself; and when the enormous area occupied by India at the late Exhibition and the importance of the collections exhibited are taken into consideration, I feel confident it will be conceded that the date at which my accounts are rendered compares most favourably with that at which those of previous Exhibitions in which India has participated have been completed.

33. Before proceeding to make any remarks on the various collections and on the account connected therewith, I should state that, although the present are complete accounts showing how everything has been disposed of, yet the Government of India have particularly asked me to prepare certain sub-accounts, showing what sums are due to separate exhibitors; and as these will in no way affect the total sum realised, I have not thought it advisable to keep back the general accounts any longer, but have arranged to complete these minor accounts and send them out as quickly as possible. A good deal of correspondence and account work connected with collections of duplicates ordered from India for various museums and firms will also still have to be attended to.

34. The permission granted by the Secretary of State for the Official Agent to demi-officially correspond directly with the Revenue and Agricultural Department proved of the very greatest services in contributing to the expeditionary despatch of the official business of the Indian Section, as may be seen by reference to the two volumes of correspondence circulated with this Report. In addition to the Indian correspondence, the general Home correspondence connected with the Indian Section has reached a total of about 4,000 letters.

35. Passing now to the cost of the collections sent from India and the amount realised by their sale, it will be seen by the appended statement B, that the total value of the collections sent, as invoiced, was Rs. 4,55,818-10-1; but this sum by no means represents the full value of the collections, for many costly loans, such as the Bhavnagar Court jewellery, the Vizianagram *palkis*, *havdahs*, and trappings, and others, having no invoice price entered against them, could not be included in the total. The same remark applies to most of the exhibits in the Economic Court, which, although individually not of much intrinsic value, yet cost in the aggregate a very considerable sum when the expenses of collecting the specimens are taken into account. Altogether, the collections sent from India may be estimated to have cost not less than Rs. 5,50,000.

36. Deducting the cost of goods returned, or presented in accordance with instructions from India, it will be seen from the statement that the goods remaining to be disposed of were of the value of Rs. 2,29,823-2-4; and that these realised a total sum of £20,042-4-8, a result which, taking into consideration the fact that the collections were not chosen with the object of realising a profit from their sale, but as being representative of the various manufactures of India, will, I think, be considered satisfactory. A still more favourable result in proportion to the cost of the collections would have been shown by returning to India more of the property which was eventually disposed of by auction; but as my instructions were to strictly keep down the charges for return freight as much as possible, it was necessary to dispose of the goods even at a considerable sacrifice. Before this was decided on, however, every endeavour was made to induce private firms to tender for the undisposed-of goods; but, except for some of the choicer articles, they were all disinclined to offer any prices which I should have been justified in accepting.

37. The various collections have sold very unequally in proportion to their cost; and this, it will be seen, is caused solely by their suitability or unsuitability to the English market. As an instance of a collection which sold well, I may quote that from the Punjab, which, while priced at

Rs. 34,860 (after deducting value of returned goods), sold for £4,028—a profit which would more than suffice to pay the freight and actual expenses on that collection.

38. It will rest with the Government of India to determine whether any considerable profit on individual articles should or should not be made over to the exhibitor; but as the paying to any exhibitor a higher price than

Profit on individual articles.

he asked would inevitably have the effect of raising the price demanded on any future occasion, I would strongly advise that no more than the price originally fixed should be handed over, any surplus being retained towards payment of freight and other expenses, and towards making up the loss on other exhibits.

39. In order to explain how considerable profits were realised on certain articles, I must refer to the fact that I was instructed by the Government of India to add to all Indian prices an amount sufficient to recover, as far as possible, the cost of freight and packing, which was estimated roughly to be about Rs. 73,000. The

Mode of fixing sale prices.

Secretary of State also instructed me to fix such sale prices as would suffice to cover cost, freight, and reasonable administration expenses, without interfering with the ready sale of the goods. The simplest way of doing this would, at first sight, appear to be by adding a uniform moderate percentage all round; but from previous experience of many Exhibition collections I was aware that a very large proportion of the exhibits would be unsaleable at anything near their cost in India. I was, however, fortunately able to appeal to Sir George Birdwood's intimate knowledge of all such subjects; and it was his opinion that the best course to follow was to be guided by the average value of each exhibit according to London prices, and to fix sale prices, where possible, at a trifle less than the prevailing retail prices. In this manner it was found that while many exhibits were almost totally unsaleable, and could therefore bear no addition to their cost prices, others were able to bear a heavy percentage. The sale prices were consequently fixed by the exercise of judgment, and although in some instances it was found advisable to either raise or lower them, as a rule, the prices first fixed held good throughout the Exhibition, and in most instances those articles to which the highest percentage had been added were greedily bought up, and would have been so even had they been still more highly priced. In connection with the above, I cannot sufficiently express my obligation to Sir G. Birdwood for his kind advice and help in this as well as in many other matters of difficulty. During my own severe illness in the spring of 1886, it would have been impossible to keep pace with this branch of work, had it not been for his personally devoting himself to the troublesome duty of valuing each object as it was unpacked; in this he was most efficiently assisted by Mr. B. J. Rose, who was temporarily deputed for this purpose by the India Office.

40. It will be observed by column 5 of Appendix B. and the marginal note attached thereto, that the money remitted to India through the Accountant General

Sum remitted to India.

amounts to £17,565-17-9, and that this amount added to the sums specified in columns 6 and 7, makes up the total realised, viz., £20,042-4-8, as shown in column 8.

41. As regards the payments specified in column 6, I was instructed by the Secretary of State to make a deduction of 5 per cent. from all sales effected in the

Percentage paid to the Royal Commission.

Exhibition, and to pay the same to the Royal Commission as a contribution towards the salaries of sales-clerks, and general staff. The sales effected in the Exhibition during the time it was open to the public amounted to £16,700, and the 5 per cent. commission thereon to £835; the commission was not charged on such articles as were sold at reduced prices after the close of the Exhibition. Here I may remark that, with the exception of £1,150 allotted by the Government of India to meet sundry contingent expenses, this sum of £835 is the only amount which was paid out of Indian revenues towards the salary of the staff of 62 persons, in addition to workmen employed by the Royal Commission in the Indian Section, and towards the cost of installation of the very large collections, and that the cost must of necessity have been immensely greater if the plan, so economical to India of entrusting the management to the Royal Commission, under the energetic direction of Sir Philip Cunliffe-Owen, had not been followed.

42. The deductions specified in column 7 are made up of customs and auction charges, return

General deductions.

freight, salaries advanced to Native officers, and sundry small items, as specified in Appendix A. It will be for the Government of India to decide in what manner these sums are finally to be debited, but so far as possible I have endeavoured to allot to each provincial account such proportion of the charges as appears to be fairly debitable to that account. I will therefore only briefly allude to the principal items.

43. Customs duty was payable on all gold and silver plate, and also on tobacco and spirits; the amount paid on the latter was trifling, and was due to the fact that

Customs duty.

samples were distributed with a view to ascertaining the commercial value of the various specimens. As regards gold and silver plate, all such goods after being weighed by the Customs officer on arrival, were treated as being in bond for the period of the Exhibition, duty having to be paid on all pieces which were not forthcoming and packed for return under Customs sale at the close of the Exhibition.

Personal ornaments and filigree work were exempted from duty; but the difficulty of disposing of the plate did not cease with the Customs officer's visit, for it was then necessary to take out a "License to deal in Plate," and also to obtain exemption from Hall-marking. This was only done by sending typical specimens of the different classes of silver goods to the Board of Customs for examination, and by claiming exemption, from Hall-marking on the ground that the plate in question was of oriental pattern. This claim was admitted, except in a few instances where the specimens, being only of plain unornamented silver, were not considered by the Board as coming under the description of "oriental

pattern.' A small quantity of the silver goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were disposed of by auction, but the prices realised did not make it advisable to pay duty on the remainder and offer them for sale; they were therefore returned to India.

44. The sums advanced to Native officials on account of salaries and allowances amounted to £422-18-2, as shown by my account and vouchers forwarded to the Government of India in December 1886. This amount has been deducted from the sale proceeds under authority of the Secretary of State, and its final adjustment will be dealt with by the Government of India.

45. I had instructions from the Government of India to keep the charges for return freight as low as possible, and therefore only loans, private property, and a few of the more valuable exhibits were returned. The total charges for return freight were £288-19-2, which sum has been as far as possible apportioned to those places to which goods belonged. The cost of packing was defrayed by the Royal Commission.

46. The total auction charges amounted to £415-13-3, a sum which is rather heavy in proportion to the low prices realised, but it must be borne in mind that the goods disposed of by auction were to some extent the refuse of the collection, consisting of such articles as the public had not cared to buy during the Exhibition. It had been my wish to dispose of the whole surplus collection in one sale, but Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, to whom I first applied, could not spare a sufficient time unless we had waited until a much later date. They therefore disposed of the greater portion of the more valuable goods, the remainder being sold a little later by Messrs. Edmund, Robins & Hine. It being impossible to move the carved screens, they were included in the sale of the building and materials held by order of the Royal Commission by Messrs. Horne, Son & Eversfield.

I now proceed to make a few remarks on the collection sent from each province in the order in which they appear in the general statement, Appendix B.

47. The invoice value of the Madras collection after deduction of the value of returned and presented goods was Rs. 12,594-3-3, and it realized £1,260-5-3. The collection was very fairly representative of the less costly manufactures of the Madras Presidency, and arrived in excellent condition—a distinctive colour for the boxes, each of which was marked externally so as to show its contents, making it perfectly easy to single out and unpack the particular exhibits required, and remove them at once to their allotted position; a carefully and neatly prepared printed catalogue was also sent. This collection would have realized a much larger sum but for the fact that the Madras Government wished a large selection of articles representing the various classes of manufactures to be reserved for the Government Central Museum, and thus the collection for sale was much reduced.

48. The value of the contributions from Vizianagram is not known; they consisted of arms, costly *palkis*, and *huedahs*, plated with silver gilt, lent by H. H. the Maharaja of Vizianagram. Some of them were not very carefully packed, and had therefore become broken and damaged *en route*. Instructions to present these to the Imperial Institute have just been received; but they had already, in January last, been returned through the Madras Committee.

49. The Bombay collection is treated for purposes of account as including Bhavnagar, Kutch, and Sawantwadi, and its value, after deductions for goods returned and presented, was Rs. 36,967-13-5; it realized £3,618-3-6. But it must be observed that the gross value was very much higher than is shown in the accounts, as no value is inserted in the invoices for the costly Bhavnagar Court jewellery and trappings lent by H. H. the Thakur Sahib, and returned to India. The collection arrived in good order, and the invoices were very carefully prepared, but the stock of silver goods sent was so large—supplemented as it was by the Antwerp Exhibition collection—that a great deal had to be returned, as it would have been necessary to pay the Customs duty of 1s. 6d. per oz., before it could have been sent to auction, and it did not appear probable that the prices realised at auction sale would be sufficient to justify this expenditure.

50. The remains of a collection sent from Bombay to the Antwerp Exhibition of 1885 were sent from thence to London for sale. It consisted mainly of arms, silver goods and agates which had proved unsaleable in Antwerp and had naturally lost a great deal of their original freshness. As the cost prices were inserted in francs on the labels which accompanied the exhibits, it is difficult to be certain of the original cost—especially as on comparing the prices with those of similar articles received direct from Bombay, the Antwerp prices appeared to be in most instances higher. I have been unable to make the list of these goods precisely tally with the list received from Antwerp, but for the sake of uniformity in the accounts I have converted the total into rupees at an assumed exchange of francs 1·80 per rupee; this, after deducting the value of returned goods, makes a value for sale of Rs. 6,968, and a price realised of £463-19-11.

51. The principal portion of the Baroda collection consisted of valuable carvings and silver goods, some of which were presented by H. H. the Gaekwar to the Imperial Institute and some returned; the invoice value of the remainder was Rs. 7,241-14-4, and the sum realised was £478-6-11. The loss was caused by the poor prices realised for many of the exhibits at the auction sales. Being in some doubt as to what portions of

this collection ought to be returned, I consulted Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B., V.C., who recommended that in order to keep the return freight charges low, only the more valuable exhibits should be returned and the remainder disposed of.

52. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in arriving at the value of the Bengal collection, and in ascertaining whether everything is accounted for, owing to the fact that the invoices were not received from India in the regular rotation of the numbers, but each invoice contained many items in no numerical sequence. I have found it necessary to bring them as far as possible into rotation in the general account, from which, if desired, all articles belonging to one exhibitor can subsequently be extracted, and an account prepared showing what sum is due to each. I find that after deducting the value of returned and presented goods, the collection for sale was valued at Rs. 23,197-11-4 and sold for £1,209-3-11. The loss is principally accounted for by the unsaleable character of the two screens which, while invoiced as costing more than Rs. 10,000, only fetched £62 at the auction.

53. The same plan had been adopted with the North-West Provinces invoices as with those from Bengal; I have therefore similarly brought the entries as far as possible into numerical rotation, leaving the accounts of individual exhibitors to be prepared later. After deducting the value of returned and presented goods the cost of those sold was Rs. 16,114-12-0 and the amount realized £1,639-15-7. This shows a very fair result, owing to the fact that the collection contained a large proportion of saleable goods such as are in general demand in England.

54. The Punjab collection was in most respects particularly adapted to the requirements of the English market, consisting as it did in great part of ornamental pottery, *kofrigari*, arms, carpets and carvings, all of which were suitable for use in ordinary houses, the result being that the greater part sold readily at a good profit. Thus while the invoice cost of the portion sold was Rs. 34,860-11-0, the sum realised was £4,028-0-3. The only goods found unsaleable, and therefore returned, were the more expensive embroideries; of nearly all the other goods considerably larger quantities than were sent could readily have been sold.

55. The small North-West Frontier collection cost Rs. 1,156 and realised £83-0-4; this account has been added at the end of the Punjab account.

56. The Central Provinces collection cost Rs. 5,687-3-9, and sold for £287-8-8; the loss was on the screen, the Government of India portion of which cost Rs. 2,254 and sold for £97, and on several expensive embroideries and textile fabrics which were quite unsuited for ordinary use and were sold by auction.

57. The Burmese collection, after deducting the value of returned goods, cost Rs. 8,835-15-6 and realised £804-15-4. The exhibits in general sold well, but there was a loss on the carved wood-work and on some of the textile fabrics.

58. The Assam collection cost Rs. 4,128-3-5 and realised £218-0-5; the loss was caused mainly by a large proportion of the goods having to be disposed of by auction. The only instance of a case having been lost or even seriously damaged during transit occurred in connection with this collection. The case in question, No. 58, appears to have been lost or stolen during transit from the Docks to South Kensington, and although all possible means were taken to trace it, they were unsuccessful. The case not having been specially insured, it was only possible to recover £10 from the carriers, that sum being the extent of their liability; the amount is credited in its proper place in the Assam accounts.

59. The most important and attractive of the collections from the Rajputana States was that from Jaipur, which was particularly suitable for sale in England; but as the screen and many of the most valuable models were presented to the Imperial Institute, and to different museums, in accordance with instructions, and as the majority of the goods remaining unsold at the close of the Exhibition were returned, the collection actually disposed of only cost Rs. 14,488-3-3 and realised £1,570-7-7. An important collection of models of vehicles, buildings and astronomical instruments was presented to various museums on condition that they offered some suitable return presents to the Jaipur Museum; a list of such presentations has been separately forwarded to India.

60. Bikanir, in addition to some valuable loans, which were returned, sent a collection valued at Rs. 3,668-12-4, which realised £167-16-9; the loss was incurred on the screen and on goods sold by auction.

61. The Kotah collection, after deducting the value of the screen which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost only Rs. 499-9-0 and sold for £30-1-11.

62. Jhallawar sent a few objects which, with one exception, were presented to the South Kensington Museum.

63. The Western Rajputana States, including Jodhpur, Sirohi and Jeysulmere, sent small collections, which, after deducting the value of the Jodhpur screen, which was presented to the Imperial Institute, cost Rs. 1,938 and realised £150-19-10.

64. The Meywar collection, not being of a saleable description, was used in the Ethnological collection, which was eventually made over to the Imperial Institute.

65. From Ajmere came a small but attractive collection, which cost Rs. 537-2-0 and realised £67-16-1.
66. The Alwar collection contained many loan objects which were returned, and the remainder for sale cost Rs. 3,916-8-0 and realised £143-11-5. As the proceeds of this collection were to be paid over to the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, special efforts were made to obtain a fair price for the ornamental marble screens, but they were not very suitable for use in houses and only realised at auction a sum of £76. After payment of the expenses, the balance of £116-10-5 has been paid to Messrs. Coutts & Co., to credit of the fund, as shown in the statement.
67. From Harowti and Tonk came a small collection, valued at Rs. 251-5-0, which sold for £37-2.
68. Bhurtpur, Dholpur and Karauli sent a small collection which cost Rs. 2,821-7-0 and fetched £83-3-0, the loss being on the screen and on goods sold by auction.
69. From the Central India States came a collection, which, after deducting the value of goods presented and returned, cost Rs. 4,540-10-1 and realised £255-12-11; the loss was entirely due to the unsuitability of most of the goods to the English market and to the poor prices realised at auction.
70. The Hyderabad collection was important and very attractive; several of the more valuable exhibits were presented on behalf of H. H. the Nizam to members of the Royal Family and others, by Major Nevill, and after deducting the value of these and of returned goods, the value for sale was Rs. 16,992-4-3, and the sum realised £911-13-11, the loss being principally on the screen. It was found necessary to return nearly all the Hyderabad carpets and rugs, as they were totally unsaleable owing to the prevalence of aniline dyes in all of them; the Bidri also did not find nearly so much favour as that from the North-West Provinces and Bengal, and a great deal of it was therefore returned.
71. From the Mysore collection also a good many articles were presented on behalf of the Maharaja to members of the Royal Family and others, by Colonel LeMessurier, some of the more costly unsold exhibits were returned, and the remainder, which were of a very saleable description, cost Rs. 6,488 and realised £621-9-9.
72. The Coorg collection, not being suitable for sale, was used in the Ethnological collection, and was afterwards presented to the Imperial Institute.
73. From Nipal the collection for sale cost Rs. 3,175-3-2 and realised £114-3-6, the loss being on costly dresses and head-ornaments, which were quite unsuitable for sale, and were disposed of by auction.
74. The Kashmir collection was small, but was very much admired and greedily bought up; the only unsaleable articles were some sapphires, said to be far too high in price, and one massive silver tray which it was found better to return rather than pay the Customs duty on it. The remainder of the collection cost Rs. 8,073-4-0 and sold for £1,069-2-11.
75. Of the Silk Culture Court collections I am not able to render an account in precisely the same form as for the other exhibits, because the goods for this Court, in all instances, went direct to Mr. T. Wardle, were arranged by him, and the proceeds of sales paid to me by the clerk placed at his disposal by the Royal Commission. I therefore send in the account as rendered by the Silk Culture Court clerk with the addition of such goods as were sold by auction, from which it appears that the value of goods other than Royal Commission property in the Silk Culture Court was Rs. 4,670-6-0, and the sum realised was £293-2-3, of which sum £62-19-3 is still due by Mr. Wardle for goods purchased by him at the close of the Exhibition of his own valuation as marked in the account.

Respecting this account I understand from Mr. Wardle that he paid for the whole collection, and that he only received from the Government of India a sum of £150 towards it.

The following is the statement he sends me :—

Cost of goods exhibited, Rs. 4,670-6-0, equivalent at 2s. per rupee, to	...	£	s.	d.
Payment to Wolland Pros	...	...	467	0 9
	...	...	1	9 4
	...	Total	468	10 1
Deduct sum paid by the Government of India to Mr. Wardle	...	...	150	0 0
Balance due to Mr. Wardle	...	...	318	10 1
Less sum due by him for goods retained	...	...	62	19 3
Balance still claimed by Mr. Wardle	...	...	255	10 10

Mr. Wardle adds that the reason why he has charged 2s. per rupee is to cover considerable expenses of carriage, &c., which were incurred in bringing the goods from the interior of India.

I have not felt empowered to pay this sum to Mr. Wardle without the sanction of the Government of India, and can only recommend his claim for favourable consideration. There can be no doubt that Mr. Wardle has rendered most important services to the Indian silk industry, and apart from this, it appears only just that his personal outlay on the collection should be, as far as possible, reimbursed.

76. It is not possible to give with any approach to accuracy the cost of the collections exhibited in the Economic Court. The intrinsic value of most of the exhibits was not large, but the expenses incurred in getting together and preparing

the specimens, and the interest for commercial and scientific purposes of so complete and magnificent a collection of natural products and ethnological illustrations, gave to them a value quite beyond comparison with their original cost. The sales in this Court of small exhibits, such as pottery, cheap rugs, durries, mats, baskets, &c., realised about £110; but all the items, excepting a very few, have been entered in their proper provincial accounts, the remainder being credited under the head of sundries.

77. As regards the mode in which the collections were dealt with, I received instructions to allow the Kew authorities to select samples of all such produce as they required to complete their collection, and also to make over to the Cooper's Hill

Distribution of Samples. College a considerable number of specimens. This was done under the direction of Dr. G. Watt, who also, before his return to India, prepared, and named collections of samples of produce for the following places, viz., Agricultural College, Cirencester; Bradford Technical College; Harvard University; Edinburgh University; Owen's College, Manchester; Canterbury Museum, New Zealand; Botanical Garden, Ceylon; Edinburgh Economic Museum; Edinburgh New Veterinary College; the French Government; the Stockholm Royal Academy of Sciences. These collections were despatched to their destinations, and sums, amounting in all to £55, were recovered from some of the recipients towards the expenses of preparing them. This amount is credited in the account of the disbursement of the sums received from the Government of India through the India Office for sundry expenses. The remainder of the collections in the Economic Court were offered to the Imperial Institute, but the Organising Committee were not prepared to find storage room for large quantities of inflammable materials such as fibres, timbers, resins, and other raw produce, all of which, except the Index collection, were consequently made over to the London Chamber of Commerce for use in the proposed City of London Commercial Museum.

78. A sum of £434-0-9, for sundries appears at the end of the general statement (Appendix B.

Sundries and Surplus.

Account of Sundry Sums received for the Government of India.

	£	s.	d.
By Sale of Sundry Small Objects in the Imperial Court ...	3	10	0
By Sale of Packing Cases ...	71	10	7
" of Materials used for Grain and Timber Trophies, &c. ...	63	15	0
By Sale of Andaman Timber ...	26	0	0
" of Hand-books ...	16	8	4
Received from M. Bigex for freight of a Carpet ...	2	0	0
Received from Royal Commission for freight of Cocoons ...	2	10	2
Received from H. S. King & Co. refund of Silver Duty ...	12	3	0
Interest on Bank Deposits ...	31	10	10
By Surplus received for various articles sold with incorrect numbers ...	204	11	10
	434	0	9

sale to trace what had been realised for certain articles, although it was possible from memory to trace many of them; as regards the remainder, the only course open to me was to credit in a lump sum all proceeds which could not be referred to their proper accounts.

79. It will be observed that a few articles in the various accounts are entered as missing, and I

Missing articles.

would suggest that, if the Government of India approve of such a course, this surplus sum, or a part of it, should be employed to compensate *pro ratâ* the owners of any exhibits not duly accounted for.

80. A sum of £31-10-10 is credited for interest on Bank Deposits: this sum would

Interest on Deposits.

have been larger but for the fact that I only retained at the Bank a sufficient amount to meet contingencies, paying all other receipts to the Accountant General at the India Office in sums of £1,000 each as often as the available balance exceeded that amount.

81. The total cost of the ornamental screens, including freight, appears to have been

Screens.

Rs. 1,05,481-12-6; of which sum the equivalent of Rs. 33,989-5-5 was paid by the Royal Commission. The amount realised for these screens was materially influenced by the uncertainty which prevailed up to the last as to whether a permanent Exhibition of any kind was to be retained at South Kensington, and as it was considered desirable that, in that event the screens should be kept together, it was impossible to sell during the Exhibition any of the smaller screens which would have realised good prices. Eventually, when it was decided that only a few of the screens should be retained for the Imperial Institute, it was too late to sell most of the remainder to advantage, and the majority were sold by auction. The total realised was only £2,180-10-0, of which sum £1,362-10-10 was for portions bought out of the Royal Commission grant. The remainder, £817-19-2, is credited in the various provincial accounts.

82. The special catalogue of Indian exhibits was compiled by Mr. E. J. Wade, of the India Office

Catalogues and Hand-books.

Library, from materials supplied by the Government of India and the various provincial Committees, and was published at the expense of the

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix B.— Statement showing values of the Collections forwarded from India, and the amounts realised by their sale.

Province or State.	Col. 1. Invoice value of Collection.		Col. 2. Value of goods returned.		Col. 3. Value of goods presented.		Col. 4. Balance being value for sale.		Col. 5. Cash remitted to India.		Col. 6. Percentage paid to Royal Commission.	Col. 7. Share of Customs Duty, auction and other charges.		Col. 8. Total realised.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Madras	28,009	3 6	10,206	5 3	5,208	11 0	12,594	3 3	1,139	16 10	56	17 0	63	11 5	1,260 5 3
Vizianagram															
Bombay															
Bhavnagar	63,688	1 4	17,701	9 8	9,018	10 3	36,967	13 5	3,204	17 6	145	8 5	267	17 7	3,618 3 6
Kutch															
Antwerp Exhibition	10,595	0 0*	3,606	0 0*	21	0 0*	6,968	0 0*	404	12 10	21	9 6	37	17 7	463 19 11
Baro-la	33,897	14 6	21,292	0 2	5,364	0 0	7,241	14 4	411	10 2	19	15 9	47	1 0	478 6 11
Bengal	52,651	10 1	28,797	8 3	656	6 6	23,197	11 4	1,102	12 0	44	5 0	62	6 11	1,209 3 11
North-West Provinces and Oudh	25,033	7 9	8,014	11 6	904	0 3	16,114	12 0	1,517	5 0	73	6 3	49	4 4	1,639 15 7
Punjab	43,274	4 10	7,678	9 10	735	0 0	34,860	11 0	3,805	10 3	189	14 0	32	16 0	4,028 0 3
Frontier	1,157	8 6			1	8 6	1,156	0 0	77	19 7	3	0 9	2	0 0	83 0 4
Central Provinces	6,378	7 0	645	10 3	45	9 0	5,687	3 9	268	10 0	7	13 8	11	5 0	287 8 8
Burma	19,390	12 6	10,531	13 0	23	0 0	8,835	15 6	714	0 2	38	3 2	52	10 0	804 15 4
Assam	4,395	12 5			267	9 0	4,128	3 5	204	15 8	7	7 0	5	17 9	218 0 5
Jaipur	58,736	7 8	17,811	4 11	26,436	15 6	14,488	3 3	1,459	11 6	74	18 9	35	17 4	1,570 7 7
Bikanir	4,158	0 4			489	4 0	3,668	12 4	137	12 1	4	5 4	25	19 4	167 16 9
Kotah	3,162	9 0			2,663	0 0	499	9 0	27	11 3	0	12 9	1	17 11	30 1 11
Jhallawar	141	15 0			131	15 0	10	0 0	1	0 0					1 0 0
Jodhpur															
Sirohi	4,073	9 9			2,135	9 9	1,938	0 0	135	5 9	5	12 0	10	2 1	150 10 10
Jaysulmere															
Meywar	255	5 0			255	5 0									
Ajmer-Merwara	537	2 0			537	2 0			64	11 1	3	5 0			67 16 1
Alwar	19,634	8 0	15,043	0 0	675	0 0	3,916	8 0	116	10 5+	2	5 0	24	16 0	143 11 5
Harowti and Tonk	251	5 0					251	5 0	35	8 6	1	13 6			37 2 0
Dholpur, Bhurtpur, and Karauli	2,821	7 0					2,821	7 0	75	18 0	1	0 0	6	5 0	83 3 0
Central India	7,053	5 4	990	2 0	1,522	9 3	4,540	10 1	228	1 4	8	12 4	18	19 3	255 12 11
Hyderabad	33,406	7 6	12,424	7 3	3,989	12 0	16,992	4 3	839	12 2	31	2 0	40	19 9	911 13 11
Mysore	11,867	6 8	1,169	3 5	4,210	3 0	6,488	0 3	562	11 8	28	12 0	30	6 1	621 9 9
Coorg	787	14 6			787	14 6									
Nipal	3,463	12 11			288	9 9	3,175	3 2	106	2 6	3	2 6	4	18 6	114 3 6
Kashmir	12,324	14 0	4,251	10 0			8,073	4 0	961	16 1	53	10 0	53	16 10	1,069 2 11
Silk Court	4,670	6 0					4,670	6 0			9	8 4	7	10 0	293 2 3
Sandries									142	5 1			567	19 7	434 0 9
Total Rs.	4,55,818	10 1	1,60,163	15 6	65,831	8 3	2,29,823	2 4	17,745	7 5+	835	0 0	1,461	17 3	20,042 4 8
Additional value of Royal Commission property	66,455	0 0			6,352	12 0	60,102	4 0					170	4 4	4,480 10 6
GRAND TOTALS Rs.	5,22,273	10 1	1,60,163	15 6	72,184	4 3	2,89,925	6 4	17,745	7 5	835	0 0	1,632	1 7	24,522 15 2

* Assumed values at francs 1·80 per rupee.

+ Paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

+ From this sum must be deducted £116·10·5 paid to Countess of Dufferin's Fund, and £62·19·3 due by Mr. Wardle, making a total of £179·9·8, leaving an actual balance of £17,565·17·9 remitted to India.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

Appendix C.—Screen Account.

NAME OF SCREEN.	COST IN INDIA.			AMOUNT REALISED BY SALE.			REMARKS.
	Proportion paid by Royal Commissioners' Fund. A.	Proportion paid by Government of India and other sources. B.	Totals.	On behalf of the Royal Commission. A.	On behalf of other Contributors. B.	Totals.	
	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jalpur .. ..	....	20,183 6 0	20,183 6 0	....	....	....	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Kotah .. ..	....	2,063 0 0	2,063 0 0	....	....	....	
Jodhpur .. ..	....	2,119 15 3	2,119 15 3	....	....	....	Do. do.
Alwar .. ..	....	2,764 11 0	2,764 11 0	....	76 0 0	76 0 0	For Countess of Dufferin's Fund.
Bikanir .. ..	....	1,732 12 4	1,732 12 4	....	37 0 0	37 0 0	
Ajmere	} 2,703 11 5	....	2,703 11 5	54 0 0	....	54 0 0	
Karauli .. ..		....	....	52 0 0	....	52 0 0	
Bhurtpore .. ..	....	1,110 12 0	1,110 12 0	....	53 0 0	53 0 0	
Central India	2,031 0 0	1,900 0 0	3,231 0 0	....	....	....	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Bombay	} 4,985 1 4	....	4,985 1 4	323 0 0	....	323 0 0	
Baroda .. ..		....	....	....	....	....	
Bhavnagar .. ..	....	13,720 1 0	13,720 1 0	....	....	....	Presented to Imperial Institute.
Kutch .. ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	Do. do.
Junagarh .. ..	....	....	....	....	160 0 0	160 0 0	
Bengal	2,437 0 0	8,721 0 3	11,158 0 3	13 10 9	48 9 3	62 0 0	
Nipal	1,506 2 3	....	1,506 2 3	101 0 0	....	101 0 0	
North-West Provinces and Oudh.	3,568 0 0	2,562 0 0	6,820 0 0	149 15 0	108 6 0	258 0 0	Part presented to Imperial Institute.
Punjab	5,722 9 8	....	5,722 9 8	335 0 0	....	335 0 0	
Kashmir	1,464 9 3	....	1,464 9 3	113 0 0	....	113 0 0	
Central Provinces.	1,340 0 0	2,254 5 0	3,600 5 0	83 18 4	97 1 8	181 0 0	
Assam	1,275 0 0	425 0 0	1,700 0 0	9 0 0	3 0 0	12 0 0	
Madras	2,327 0 0	2,500 7 6	5,233 7 6	....	....	....	
Burma	1,995 5 0	....	1,995 5 0	68 0 0	....	68 0 0	Presented to Imperial Institute
Mysore and Coorg.	1,737 14 6	321 0 0	2,458 14 6	51 9 0	....	51 0 0	
Hyderabad.	5 0 0	8,500 0 0	9,000 0 0	9 6 9	155 3 3	164 10 0	
	33,980 5 6	71,489 7 1	1,05,478 12 6	1,362 10 10	817 19 2	2,180 10 0"	

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 638.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 16th February 1888.

No. 300.—In accordance with the provisions of section 37, sub-section (1), of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act, No. VI of 1886, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following draft rules which His Excellency in Council proposes to make under sections 26, 28, and 36 of the Act.

The draft will be taken into consideration on the expiration of two months from the date of this Notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 28 and 36 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

i. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) 'the Act' means the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886:

(2) 'schedule' means a schedule to these rules:

(3) 'Registrar-General' and 'Registrar' mean, respectively, a Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and a Registrar of Births and Deaths appointed under the Act: and

(4) 'sign', used with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, includes mark.

2. Notices of births and deaths shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule A and Schedule B, respectively.

3. Every such notice shall be signed by the person giving it, and shall specify the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give it.

4. Every such notice shall ordinarily be presented to the Registrar for the local area in which the birth or death occurred within three months of the date of the birth or death to which it refers, as the case may be:

Provided that the Registrar may, of his own authority, for any reason which he considers sufficient, accept notice of a birth or death at any time within six months from the date of its occurrence, and with the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, after that time.

5. An appeal against an order of a Registrar refusing to register a birth or death on any other ground than that referred to in proviso (a) to section 19 of the Act shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to register the birth or death.

6. Registers of births and deaths shall be kept in the forms set forth in Schedule C and Schedule D, respectively.

7. When a birth or death has occurred during a journey,

or when the person giving notice of a birth or death was compelled by duty, or urgent necessity, or unavoidable accident, to leave the local area in which such birth or death occurred, so soon after its occurrence that he was unable to give the prescribed notice to the Registrar for that local area,

any Registrar may receive notice of such birth or death, and register the same as if it were a birth or death which had occurred within the local area for which he has been appointed.

8. The provisions of rule 4 as to the time within which notice of a birth or death must be given, shall apply to every notice of a birth or death given under the circumstances described in the last foregoing rule.

9. In every case of a birth or death admitted to registration under rule 7, the Registrar to whom the notice of the birth or death is given shall record in his register the reason why the notice was not given to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, and shall, within one week from the date of the registration of the birth or death, forward to the Registrar-General, and to the Registrar of the local area within which the birth or death occurred, a copy of the entry in the register relating to the birth or death.

Every Registrar shall paste into a book kept by him for the purpose all copies of entries received by him under this rule, and the book containing the copies shall be, at all reasonable times, open to inspection by any person desiring to inspect it.

10. The Registrar for any local area including a port may register any birth or death which has occurred on the high seas on board any ship arriving at such port :

Provided that notice of the birth or death is given to such Registrar within sixty days after the arrival of the ship.

In the notice of such birth or death, and in the entry thereof in the register, there shall be specified, in lieu of the name of the place at which, the name of the ship on which, the event occurred, and the name of the Commander of the ship and the approximate latitude and longitude of the ship's position at the time of the birth or death.

11. Every certificate of registration of a birth or death given by a Registrar under section 23 of the Act shall be in the form set forth in Schedule E.

12. At the foot of every copy of an entry given under section 9 or section 25 of the Act there shall be written a certificate, dated and subscribed by the Registrar-General or Officer authorized under section 9, or by the Registrar, as the case may be, that the copy is a true copy of the entry.

13. Every Registrar shall keep, in the form set forth in Schedule F, a register of all certificates of registration and copies of entries given by him.

Every Registrar-General shall keep a register in a similar form of all copies given by him of entries in the certified copies of the registers sent to his office.

14. The copies of entries of births and deaths which Registrars are required by section 24 of the Act to send to the Registrar-General, shall be certified in the form set forth in Schedule G, and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

Should no entries be made in a register during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar-General.

15. The indexes which are required by section 7 of the Act to be made of the certified copies of registers of births, deaths and marriages sent to the office of the Registrar-General shall be in the forms set forth in Schedule H, Schedule I, and Schedule J, respectively.

Every entry in an index shall be made alphabetically with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the entry.

In the index of certified copies of entries of marriages, the names of both the husband and the wife must be indexed.

In the case of a person of European descent the initial letter will be the first letter of the surname, and in the case of any other person, the first letter of his name, and not that of his rank, title or class.

16. A Registrar may, of his own motion, correct, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, any error in form made in an entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths kept by him under the Act.

In every case in which an entry is corrected under this rule, intimation thereof shall (if practicable) be communicated, within one week from the date of the correction being made, to the person who gave the notice of the birth or death.

17. When an error in substance in any entry of a birth or death in a register of births or register of deaths is asserted to have been made, the Registrar may correct the error, in manner prescribed in section 28 of the Act, on application made in writing, and signed in the presence of two witnesses attesting the signature, by any person authorised under section 20 or 21, as the case may be, to give notice of the birth or death to which the entry relates :

Provided that the Registrar is satisfied that the application is well-founded.

An appeal against an order of a Registrar under this rule refusing to correct an asserted error in an entry in a register shall lie to the Registrar-General, who may, in his discretion, either confirm the order of the Registrar or direct him to correct the error.

18. Without the special sanction in writing of the Registrar-General, an application for the correction of an entry in a register of births or register of deaths shall not be entertained after the expiration of one year from the date on which the notice of the birth or death was given.

19. The sums specified in Schedule K shall be the fees payable under the sections of the Act there referred to:

Provided that soldiers and non-commissioned officers of Her Majesty's Regular Forces and all seamen shall be exempted from the payment of any fees.

20. Every Registrar-General and Registrar shall keep a register, in the form set forth in Schedule L, of all fees realised under these rules, and shall forward the fees at the end of each month to the nearest treasury to be credited to Government. The treasury officer shall give the Registrar a certificate of the amount so credited, and the Registrar shall send a copy of the certificate to the Registrar-General.

SCHEDULES.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice of a Birth.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*), being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) I, A. B. or my wife, C. D. or C. D. (*name and description*), was delivered of a _____, and I request that the said birth may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE B.

Notice of a Death.

(Rule 2.)

To the Registrar of Births and Deaths for (*local area or class*).

I, A. B. (*name, description and residence*) being (*here state the capacity in which the person claims to be authorized to give the notice*), hereby give notice, for the purposes of section 19, Act VI of 1886, that on (*date*) at (*place*) my (*state relationship*) C. D. (*name and description*), or, C. D. (*name and description*), died of _____, and I request that the said death may be registered.

Signature.

SCHEDULE C.

Register of Births.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of birth.
3. Place of birth.
4. Name, if any.
5. Sex.
6. Name, race, religion and occupation of father.
7. Name, race and religion of mother.
8. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.

9. Signature, description and residence of mother and person acknowledging himself to be father (*column only to be used in the case referred to in section 19, proviso (b), and section 22, sub-section (3).*)
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area birth occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a birth registered under rule 7.*)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE D.

Register of Deaths.

(Rule 6.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of death.
3. Place of death.
4. Name, sex, race, religion and occupation of deceased.
5. Names, race, religion and occupation of parents of deceased.
6. When deceased was a married woman or a widow, name, race, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
7. Age of deceased.
8. Cause of death.
9. Signature, description and residence of person giving notice.
10. Reason why notice was not given to Registrar within whose local area death occurred (*column only to be used in the case of a death registered under rule 7.*)
11. Date of registration.
12. Signature of Registrar.
13. Rectification of error in entry.

SCHEDULE E.

Certificate of Registration of Birth or Death.

(Rule 11.)

Certified that I have this day registered the birth (or death) to which the entry in the Register of Births (or Deaths), of which a true copy is above written, relates.

Dated the _____

of _____

A. B.,

Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (*local area or class*).

SCHEDULE F.

Register of Certificates of Registration or Copies of Entries granted.

(Rule 12.)

1. Serial number.
2. Name and residence of person applying for certificate or copy.
3. Date of application.
4. Nature of certificate or copy granted.

5. Date of grant of certificate or copy.
6. Fee paid.
7. Initials of Registrar.
8. Remarks.

SCHEDULE G.

Certificate of truth of copies of entries sent to Registrar-General

(Rule 14.)

Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. ... regarding ... to No. ... regarding ... is a true copy of all the entries in the Register of Births (or Register of Deaths, as the case may be) kept by me for the three months ending the day of ... 18 ...

Dated the ... of ...

(Signature.)

Registrar of Births and Deaths
for (local area or class).

SCHEDULE H.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Births.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE I.

Index of certified copies of Registers of Deaths.

(Rule 15.)

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of register.

SCHEDULE J.

Index of certified copies of entries of Marriages.

(Rule 15.)

Name of (husband) (wife).
Date.
Place.
Reference to certified copy of entry.

SCHEDULE K.

*Fees leviable under ss. 8, 23, and 25 of the Act.
(Rule 19.)*

(i) Under section 8 for inspection of indexes in the office of a Registrar-General—	Rs. a. p.
(a) For the first year ...	1 0 0
(b) For every additional year four annas up to a maximum for one inspection of... ..	5 0 0
(ii) Under section 8 for each copy of an entry in a certified copy of a register in the office of a Registrar-General ...	1 0 0
(iii) Under section 23 for a certificate of registration of birth or death ...	1 0 0
(iv) Under section 25 for search in a register of births or deaths—	
(a) for the first year... ..	1 0 0
(b) for every additional year, four annas up to a maximum for one search of .	5 0 0
(v) Under section 25 for each copy of an entry given by a Registrar	1 0 0

SCHEDULE L.

Register of Fees.

(Rule 20.)

1. Serial number.
2. Date of receipt.
3. From whom received.
4. On what account received.
5. Section of Act under which chargeable.
6. Amount of fee.
7. Signature of Registrar-General or officer authorized under section 9 of the Act (or Registrar, as the case may be).
8. Signature of treasury official and date of receipt in treasury.
9. Remarks.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 654.—*Addendum.*—In the fifth line of Government Notification No. 565, dated 22nd February 1888, published at page 153 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd idem, Part I, after the words "Second District," add the words "and Marine Surgeon."

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1888.

No. 513.—Agreeably to Rule XI of the Rules published by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 1709, dated 22nd March 1877, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following statement and review for general information:—

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

Review of the actual and estimated transactions for 1886-87 and 1887-88.

1886-87.

The Provincial Accounts for 1886-87 are summarized below:—

Opening Balance	...	...	...	...	Rs.	71,03,471
RECEIPTS.						
Provincial Civil Receipts	...	...	...	...	Rs.	1,98,51,824
Share of Land Revenue assigned as an Imperial allotment.	...	...	...	...	...	1,83,18,368
						3,81,70,192
Contributions from Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	78,236
Other Departmental Receipts—						
Public Works	...	...	...	...	Rs.	7,55,102
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	3,098
						7,58,200
Total Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	3,90,06,628
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,61,10,099
EXPENDITURE.						
Provincial Expenditure, Civil	...	...	...	...	...	3,52,46,221
Contributions to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	6,31,201
Other Departmental Charges—						
Public Works	...	...	...	...	Rs.	47,20,792
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	5,355
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	16,752
						47,42,899
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	4,06,20,321
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	54,89,778
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,61,10,099
Expenditure from accumulated balances or "Provincial Deficit"	...	...	...	...	...	16,13,693
Decrease.						
I. Land Revenue	...	...	...	Rs.	19,70,944	
VI. Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	55,850	
IX. Forests	...	...	...	...	1,66,802	
X. Registration	...	...	...	...	1,157	
XII. Interest	...	...	...	...	528	
XII. Post Office	...	...	...	...	400	
XVII. Jails	...	...	...	...	12,631	
XVII. Police	...	...	...	...	4,25,557	
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	...	...	...	...	3,387	
XXIII. Stationery, &c.	...	...	...	...	13,821	
XXV. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	92,753	
XXXII. Civil Works	...	...	...	...	55,899	
Contributions	...	...	...	...	91,604	
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	592	
Works in charge of Public Works Officers	...	...	...	...	4,56,088	
						33,48,013
Increase.						
III. Salt	...	...	...	...	Rs.	18,043
IV. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,81,274
V. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	1,28,552
VII. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	2,180
VIII. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	4
XVIIA. Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	13,676
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	185
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	12,742
XX. Medical	...	...	...	...	...	69,161
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	...	...	...	...	...	34,594
						4,60,411
Net Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	28,87,602

2. The total Provincial receipts for the year 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 3,90,06,628 against Rs. 4,18,94,230 for 1885-86, or a decrease of Rs. 28,87,602, which is the net result of the decreases and increases under the several major heads, as shown in the margin.

3. The more important variations under the several heads are explained in the following paragraphs:—

Land Revenue.—The decrease under this head is due (1) to the Bombay Government having surrendered 20 lakhs of its revenue to the Imperial Government to meet the financial exigencies of the empire, (2) to the recovery of large arrear collections in 1885-86, and (3) to the village officer's Cess Fund receipts, which in 1885-86 had been credited to Land Revenue, having in the succeeding year

been carried to credit of a distinct Local Fund called the "Village Officers' Cess Fund". On the other hand, there were increases in the revenue demands for the year, due (1) to enhanced rates of assessment (2) to the extension of cultivation in two districts, (3) to new settlements in Hyderabad, and (4) in the nominal book adjustments on account of "Rent of Resumed Police Service Lands and Service Commutations" resulting on the whole in a net decrease of Rs. 19,70,944 in the Provincial share of Land Revenue.

The absence of any figures under this head in 1886-87 is due to a change in accounting, under which all the revenue is credited to "Local"; the decrease on the Revenue side of the account is met by a corresponding decrease on the Payment side under

VI. Provincial Rates. "8. Provincial Rates" and "Refunds".

The falling off is due to a less number of sleepers having been supplied to the Southern Marátha Railway, to lower prices for myrabolans, and to a decrease in grazing and grass fodder receipts, consequent on Government orders allowing free grazing in cases where it had hitherto been paid for. The decrease under "Registration" is due to the reduction of the copying fee from 2½ to 2 annas per folio, which was estimated to involve an annual loss of revenue of Rs. 15,000; but owing to an increased number of registrations, chiefly in the Deccan, the resulting decrease amounted to Rs. 1,157 only.

Under Jails the decrease as compared with the accounts for 1885-86 is due to a falling off of receipts from (1) Hire of Convicts, (2) Recoveries from Native States, and

XVII. Jails. (3) Miscellaneous. The Jubilee celebrations may probably account for a small proportion of this decrease.

The large apparent decrease of Rs. 4,25,557 under Police is due chiefly to a change in accounting, by which the contributions from Guaranteed Railways and the Bombay Municipality are deducted from expenditure, instead of being treated, as

XVII. Police.

XXIII. Stationery and Printing.

supplied to it having been treated in the accounts for 1886-87 as an Imperial item of receipt, whereas in 1885-86 it was erroneously treated as Provincial. The decrease of Rs. 92,753 under "Miscellaneous" is due (1) to a falling off under "Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures, &c." and (2) to the writes off of lapsed deposits having been exceptionally high in 1885-86, while in 1886-87 there was no credit, owing to the refunds having exceeded the writes off. The decrease under "Civil Works" is due to a change in accounting, by which the charges on account of the collections, &c. of Ferry and Road Tolls are treated as "Local" from 1886-87, instead of as "Provincial" as in 1885-86, and the revenue formerly retained here to meet these charges is now credited to "Local".

The decrease under "Contributions from Local" is more than accounted for by an exceptional adjustment of 1 lăkh in 1885-86 in connection with the part payment by the Government Book Depôt of its debt to the Provincial Revenues, while that under "Civil buildings, Roads and Services" is partially explained by the sale in 1885-86 of the Old Secretariat buildings, which realized close on 4 lăkhs.

Provincial Civil Receipts—Increases.

III. Salt.

The receipts falling to the "Provincial" Government under the head "Salt" are of a miscellaneous character, and necessarily vary from year to year.

The improvement under "Stamps" was due to (1) improvement in trade, also to exceptional receipts in Dhārwar due to stamps on deeds of sale passed by the owners of the land

IV. Stamps.

taken up for railway purposes; (2) increased litigation (chiefly in the Belgaum and Khândesh districts), the establishment of an additional Court of "Joint Judge for the Kaira and Panch Mahals districts," and the use of stamps to the value of Rs. 83,095 for the probate of the will of the late Keshowji Jadowji, a Bhátia millionaire; (3) increase in the number of documents impressed and the impressing of stamps of exceptionally high value on some documents, and (4) greater realizations of stamp duty and penalties on unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents.

The increase under "Excise" was due (1) to the large consumption of country liquor manufactured

V. Excise.

at the Belgaum and Dhārwar distilleries by the workmen employed on the construction of the Southern Marátha Railway; (2) to Uran mowra spirit being imported into Bombay in larger quantities than in 1885-86 to make up the deficiency in local toddy spirit, increase in tree-tapping license fees and still-head duty recoverable on toddy spirit manufactured in Bombay owing to a cessation in October of the strike among the Bhandáris and toddy-dealers which had lasted for nearly two years; (3) to the steady rise in the sale of opium in the several districts of the Presidency and the consequent importation of larger quantities of the drug into Bombay; (4) to the decrease in the cost of opium while the selling price remained unaltered, and to large sales in Sind, Pákanpur, and Mahi Kántha.

VII. Customs.

XVIIA. Courts of Law.

XVIII. Marine, and

XIX. Educational.

The increases under Customs, Courts of Law, Marine, and Education call for no special remark, as from the nature of things the receipts must vary from year to year.

The considerable increase of Rs. 69,161 under "Medical" is due to the recovery, for the first time, from the Trustees of the port of Bombay of contributions (1) of a moiety

of the charges of the Health Officer of the port, and (2) towards the expenses of the European General Hospital. The sums received include arrears.

The increase under this head is due to an increased amount of contributions from officers on foreign service towards securing their pensionary rights from the general revenues. Two special causes have in 1886-87 contributed to this result: (1) the transfer of a number of Local Board schools to Municipalities, and (2) increased establishments under Local Boards established under Act I of 1884.

XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation.

	<i>Increases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
2. Assignments and Compensations, &c. ...	...	6,05,024
5. Salt ...	...	61,792
6. Stamps ...	...	9,627
9. Customs ...	...	17,693
11. Forests ...	...	60,225
15. Post Office ...	...	969
21. Marine ...	...	6,254
22. Education ...	...	2,69,805
24. Medical ...	...	15,025
29. Superannuations, &c. ...	...	77,708
Telegraph ...	...	255
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ...	...	6,572
Public Works ...	...	12,49,112

Total ... 23,80,061

	<i>Decreases.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	...	19,606
3. Land Revenue ...	...	1,42,051
7. Excise ...	...	2,669
8. Provincial Rates ...	...	65,820
10. Assessed Taxes ...	...	6
12. Registration ...	...	607
18. General Administration ...	...	43,322
19A. Courts of Law ...	...	60,025
19B. Jails ...	...	20,085
20. Police ...	...	59,856
26. Scientific, &c. ...	...	36,631
30. Stationery and Printing ...	...	40,305
32. Miscellaneous ...	...	16,116
33. Famine Relief ...	...	4,600
44. Civil Works ...	...	27,142
Contributions ...	...	2,65,369

Total ... 7,34,210

Not Increase ... 16,45,851

4. The total Provincial expenditure for 1886-87 amounted to Rs. 4,06,20,321 against Rs. 3,89,74,470 in 1885-86. There was thus a net increase of Rs. 16,45,851, distributed as shown in the margin.

The more important variations under the several major heads are explained in the following paragraphs:—

2. *Assignments and Compensations.*—The large increase under this head is chiefly due to the book adjustments of alienated Land Revenue, particularly in the Sind districts, consequent on the introduction of new survey rates, &c., while that under Salt

5. Salt. is due chiefly to some of the vacancies in the staff which existed in 1885-86 having been filled during some months of 1886-87. The excess under Stamps is

6. Stamps. accounted for under "Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores" consequent on increased sales of stamps, while

9. Customs. the increase under Customs of Rs. 17,693 was due (1) to an increase in the salary of the Collector of Customs Bombay, owing to his having acted in a higher grade, and (2) in contingencies of the Sind Division, a portion

of which was due to the construction of a steam launch for the Collector of Customs, Karachi.

The increase under "Forests" is due to increased cuttings to meet grater demands by the Southern

11. Forests.

22. Education.

The change in accounting, under which the Government grants to hospitals and dispensaries are now debited to "Medical" instead of to "Contributions", owing to "Dispensary Funds" being now classed as "Excluded Local Funds", will account for the increase under "Medical".

24. Medical.

29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

The increase in 1886-87 under "Superannuations, &c.," is due to the new pensions brought on the registers exceeding the lapses.

Provincial Expenditure—Decreases.

The decrease of Rs. 19,606 under "Refunds" is due to the accounts of 1885-86 containing exceptional items, notably the refund of a portion of the land revenue of an Inám village illegally resumed in 1858-59. The major head "Land Revenue" shows a large decrease, which may be attributed chiefly to (1) absorption of supernumerary assistants by the retirement of senior officers, (2) to a large number of absentees on leave and deputation, and (3) to a small extent to the two-third salaries paid to statutory Civilians. The decrease would have been much greater but for a change in accounting, under which the charges of the "Agricultural Department" were transferred from "26. Scientific and other Minor Departments" to this head, and for increased alienated Land Revenue adjustments.

1. Refunds.

3. Land Revenue.

7. Excise.

8. Provincial Rates.

18. General Administration.

The small decrease under Excise was in the salaries of Inspectors, owing apparently to the full sanctioned scale not having been at work. The absence of figures under "Provincial Rates" has already been explained above under VI. Provincial Rates. "General Administration" shows a decrease of Rs. 43,322, which is due (1) to the deputation of the Honourable Mr. Poile to the Executive Council of the Government of India and other changes in the Secretariat involving a saving of expenditure equal to the difference between full pay and acting allowances, (2) to the abnormal charges of 1885-86 connected with the absence on privilege leave of Commissioners not having been repeated in 1886-87.

The decrease under "Courts of Law" is due chiefly to the causes alluded to under "3. Land Revenue" above, and also (1) to the absence on leave of the Advocate General and the Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, and (2) to an extra Judge being employed on the High Court Bench for some months in 1885-86.

"Jails" shows a decrease of Rs. 20,085, which was due (1) to the absence of the Inspector General of Prisons on furlough and to his duties having been performed by the Inspector General of Registration and Stamps without any charge to "Jails" (in 1887-88 the offices of Inspector General of Jails, Registration and Stamps have been amalgamated); (2) to a saving in the cost of rations, due to lower prices of provision, and to a small extent to the release of prisoners on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The remark made above under "XVII. Police" shows that the decrease on the Payment side of the account should be, for the reasons there stated, above 4 lakhs. Of this

Rs. 1,16,000 appertains to the head "Contributions from Provincial to Local"—see remark below under that head—and the remainder to this head, and the reasons why the decrease is only Rs. 59,856 are as follows:—(1) An exceptional item of Rs. 25,000 under "Presidency Police" on account of the purchase of the Indian Marine Vessel "Czarewitch" as a Police Hulk; (2) Charges under District Executive Force for police clothing in excess of the actuals of 1885-86; (3) absence of the Inspector General of Police on privilege leave; (4) a special charge of Rs. 25,000 to cover the deficit balance of the Káthiáwár Police Fund; (5) larger *pro-forma* adjustments of alienated (Police Service) Land Revenue; and (6) the establishment of punitive police in two districts. The falling off under "Scientific and other Minor Departments" is due to the change in accounting already referred to, by which the charges of the "Agricultural Department" were transferred to "3. Land Revenue." There were, however, other changes which affected this head, the most important being the establishment of the Veterinary College at Bombay, the cost of which prevented the major head from showing a still larger decrease on account of reduced charges for Public Exhibition and Fairs, &c.

26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The decrease under "Stationery and Printing" is due chiefly to smaller issues of stationery to the consuming departments.

30. Stationery and Printing.

The decrease under "Miscellaneous" is due to the fact that in 1885-86 a very large sum was written off on account of the loan due by Khán Bahádúr Murád Khán, which exceeded the aggregate of all the Provincial charges on account of the Jubilee celebrations, and some arrear contributions towards working the telegraph line between Kolhápúr and Ratnágiri, as well as the write off of a sum of Rs. 73,000 on account of the so-called loan incorrectly standing against the Ahmedabad Municipality leaving a net decrease of Rs. 16,116. In 1885-86 some preliminary expenditure was incurred in connection with surveys, &c., of works proposed to be undertaken in anticipation of distress in the Southern Maráthá Country consequent on an expected failure of rain. In 1886-87 there was no Famine relief expenditure: hence the decrease under the head "Famine Relief."

33. Famine Relief Works.

44. Buildings and Roads (Civil Works).

The decrease under the head "Public Works" has already been explained above under "XXXII. Civil Works".

The decrease of Rs. 2,05,369 under "Contributions" is the net result of (1) the change in accounting for pound receipts referred to above under "20. Police," and (2) the transfer of the balance of the Sind Village Officers' Cess Fund to Local at the end of 1885-86, (3) additional grants to local public works and schools.

1887-88.

The estimated transactions on account of the Bombay Provincial Services, according to the "Revised Estimates" for 1887-88, are summarized below:—

	Rs.
Balance from 1886-87 (in even thousands)	54,90,000

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.	
Provincial Civil Receipts	1,96,78,000	
Share of Land Revenue assigned as an Imperial allotment	1,66,71,000	
Contributions from Local Funds		3,63,49,000
		27,000

Other Departmental Receipts.

Civil Works	7,20,000
Telegraph	4,000
	7,24,000

Total Receipts	3,71,00,000
Grand Total	4,25,90,000

EXPENDITURE.						Rs.
Provincial Expenditure—Civil	...	...	...	...	...	3,34,67,000
Contributions to Local Funds	...	...	...	...	...	6,09,000
<i>Other Departmental Charges.</i>						
						Rs.
Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	43,31,000
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	18,000
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
						<u>43,53,000</u>
Total Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	3,84,29,000
Closing Balance	...	...	...	...	...	41,61,000
						<u>4,25,90,000</u>
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	4,25,90,000
Expenditure from accumulated balances or "Provincial Deficit"	...	...	...	...	...	<u>13,29,000</u>

<i>Increase.</i>						Rs.	The Revised Estimate of Provincial Receipts for the year 1887-88 aggregates Rs. 3,71,00,000, which exceeds the Original Estimate by Rs. 8,48,000, being the net result of the increases and decreases under the several major heads, as given in the margin.
I. Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	6,01,000	
III. Salt	...	...	...	...	...	22,000	
IV. Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,000	
V. Excise	...	...	...	...	...	87,000	
IX. Forests	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	
X. Registration	...	...	...	...	...	15,000	
XVIIA. Courts of Law	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	
XVIII. Marine	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	
XIX. Education	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	
XX. Medical	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
XXI. Scientific, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	7,000	
XXII. Receipts in aid, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	29,000	
XXXII. Civil Works	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Telegraph	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	
Civil Works in charge of Public Works Officers	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	
Total Increase	...	...	...	...	...	<u>9,91,000</u>	
<i>Decrease.</i>						Rs.	<i>Provincial Civil Receipts—Increases.</i>
VII. Customs	...	...	...	...	...	17,000	
VIII. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
XII. Interest	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	
XVIIA. Law and Justice—Jails	...	...	...	...	...	40,000	
XVII. Police	...	...	...	...	...	49,000	
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	...	...	18,000	
XXV. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
Contributions from Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	
Total Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	<u>1,43,600</u>	
Net Increase	...	...	...	...	...	<u>8,48,000</u>	

communicated to this office by estimating officers at the time of the preparation of the "Original Estimate". Comparing the "Revised" with the actuals for 1886-87 there is a decrease of Rs. 16,19,406, which is due to the change in the proportion of Land Revenue now assigned to the Provincial Government under the new contract. Under the old contract, which expired on the 31st March 1887, the percentage of Land Revenue assigned as an Imperial allotment was Rs. 59,8216, while under the new it is one-fourth of the collections *plus* a fixed contribution of Rs. 81,87,000. "Land Revenue" is used as the balancing head, and the amount granted under the new contract is that required to secure an initial equilibrium. The details of the new contract differ materially from the old, and the amount of Land Revenue required to balance the account must necessarily differ also.

The receipts under this head are of a miscellaneous nature, and necessarily vary from year to year. Rs. 6,000, however, of the increase in the "Revised" is due to the omission, through an oversight, of this sum, which represents the Sind Miscellaneous Salt receipts, from the Original Estimates.

The improvement is chiefly under "I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency" and "II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers." The increase in the former is in the Southern Circle, and is attributed (1) to an unexpected indent for 35,000 teak sleepers from the Southern Marátha Railway Company, and (2) to a larger quantity of firewood to be supplied to the Railway Company than was anticipated, the Railway requiring 26,000 tons for the year. On the other hand, the Original Estimate is not expected to be realized in the Sind and Northern Circles, owing chiefly in the former to slack traffic on the North-Western Railway, which will require a much smaller quantity of firewood than had been anticipated, and in the latter to the marked fall in the demand for timber, owing to the timber market being depressed, and (2) to a sudden fall in the price of myrabolans. Under "II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers" the improvement is anticipated in the Northern and Sind Circles, and is due in the former (1) to large quantities of timber and firewood having been sold in the Thána Division by "compartments" of so many acres for a lump sum in

connection with the clearance of the site of the new "Tansa Lake" for the supply of additional water for the City of Bombay, and (2) to grazing fees, which in the Original Estimate were under-estimated by the Conservator, who apprehended a serious decline from the introduction of free grazing where it had hitherto been paid for. The improvement in the Sind Circle is due, the Conservator reports, (1) to a growing demand, in Lower Sind, for small babul timber for export, and (2) to a larger demand for grazing and fodder grass. On the other hand, there is an anticipated falling off of about Rs. 50,000 in the Southern Circle from the Original Estimate, owing chiefly to the demand for wood in Bijapur having diminished, due to sales from Inámdári forests, and in Kolába to the low rate realized this year, the market being very much overstocked, and all the merchants having much of their timber undisposed of. Taking all this into consideration, a net increase of Rs. 29,000 is anticipated under Forests.

The increase of Rs. 7,000 under Marine is due to the private contributions towards the "Duchess of Connaught" life-boat having been credited here, a similar provision for the expenditure from the contributions having been made under "21. Marine" in the estimates for 1888-89.

XVIII. Marine.

The improvement of Rs. 7,000 under "Scientific" is due (1) to the Municipal contribution of Rs. 2,500 for 1886-87 wrongly classified in the accounts for that year having been corrected in October 1887, and (2) to anticipated increased receipts under "Experimental Cultivation and Factories."

XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments.

The Original Estimate for "XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation" has been raised by Rs. 29,000 owing to the increased contributions received chiefly from Local Boards and Municipalities, which are commencing to contribute more freely on account of their masters. These contributions are progressively increasing. The excess receipts under the heads noted in the margin are based on eight months' actuals. "a" and "b" are sources of a steadily progressive annual revenue. The increases under "a" are under "Tree-tapping license fees and still-head duty", and under "Transit duty on excise opium", the increase in which is presumably due to improved administration. The increase under "c" is mainly under "Sale-proceeds of Unclaimed and Escheated

Property" and "General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures", which necessarily vary from year to year. Educational fees at Government Colleges (Professional) and schools are expected to exceed the Original Estimate, the increase in the former being due to the enhanced fees levied from students attending the College of Science, Poona. There is also an increase in "Contributions" towards Government institutions which had been under-estimated, on the supposition that some schools would have been made over to Municipal management, but the transfers did not take place to the extent anticipated. From these causes the Revised is expected to exceed the Original Estimate by Rs. 18,000. The increase under "e" is chiefly due to the Municipal contribution of Rs. 500 per mensem to the Jaffar Sulaimán Dispensary (*vide* Resolution in the General Department, No. 716, dated 2nd March 1887).

Provincial Civil Receipts—Decreases.

The decrease of Rs. 17,000 under "Customs" is due to the "Recoveries on account of salaries and pension contributions for Government establishment employed for the convenience of private companies, &c." and of the "Commission on the

Little Besses Light Dues" having been erroneously shown as Provincial instead of Imperial in the Original Budget Estimate. The apparent decline of Rs. 6,000 under "Assessed Taxes" is unreal. A mistake was made at Calcutta in printing the budget, under which the

VIII. Assessed Taxes.

Imperial item of receipt, was divided equally between Imperial and Provincial—*vide* foot-note, page 11 of the Bombay Civil Estimates for 1887-88; if this is left out of consideration, there is an increase of Rs. 49,000. In the Original Estimate for 1887-88, Rs. 965

XII. Interest.

were included on account of interest on the endowment of the Mithibái Hormusji Charitable Dispensary, which is not credited to "Provincial", but paid to the Chairman of the Kúrla Municipality. The mistake originated in the Surgeon-General's estimate, and escaped detection. This will explain the falling off of Rs. 1,000 under "Interest".

XVII. Law and Justice —Jails.

The "Revised" under "Jails" has been based on the latest actuals. The decline of Rs. 40,000 is possibly due to the release of convicts at the Jubilee celebrations, and the re-arrangements of the District Jails may have prevented the Jail Department from earning as much as in previous years.

The large decline of Rs. 49,900 under "Police", as compared with the Original Estimate, is nominal, and is due to a change in accounting, introduced from 1st April 1887,

XVII. Police.

under which clothing recoveries are deducted from the cost of clothing, so as to bring out the net charge under "20. Police".

The decrease of Rs. 18,000 under "Stationery and Printing" is nominal, and is due to "Stationery

XXIII. Stationery and Printing. supplied to the Berár Administration"—an Imperial item of receipts—having been treated as "Provincial" in the Original Estimate: *vide* note at page 20 of the Bombay Civil Estimates for 1887-88.

The Revised, which has been based on the latest actuals, is worse than the Original Estimate by Rs. 6,000. The decline is chiefly under the minor head "Miscellaneous," a fluctuating item of revenue, and which can never be estimated for with any accuracy. The decline of Rs. 6,000 in the mutual adjusting head

Contributions from Local to Provincial.

Local Fund Budgets; but it will not apparently be required, owing to the Local Boards withholding the grants.

Provincial Civil Expenditure.

Increases.				Rs.	The Revised Estimate of Provincial expenditure for the year 1887-88 aggregates Rs. 3,84,29,000, which is more than the Budget Estimate by Rs. 4,32,000, being the net result of the increases and decreases under the several major heads, as detailed in the margin. The important variations are explained in the following paragraphs:—
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	...	...	...	25,000	
2. Assignments and Compensations	...	...	...	8,15,000	
6. Stamps	...	...	...	15,000	
7. Excise	...	...	...	11,000	
10. Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	8,000	
11. Forests	...	...	...	64,000	
12. Registration	...	...	...	16,000	
21. Marine	...	...	...	1,000	
29. Superannuations, &c.	...	...	...	53,000	
Contribution from Provincial to Local	...	...	...	67,000	
Total Increase				10,75,000	
Decreases.					
3. Land Revenue	...	...	...	96,000	
18. General Administration	...	...	...	5,000	
19A. Law and Justice—Courts	...	...	...	1,18,000	
19B. Do. Jails	...	...	...	52,000	
20. Police	...	...	...	16,000	
22. Education	...	...	...	80,000	
24. Medical	...	...	...	54,000	
26. Scientific, &c.	...	...	...	15,000	
30. Stationery and Printing	...	...	...	72,000	
32. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	1,000	
44. Civil Works	...	...	...	11,000	
Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	...	...	...	18,000	
Civil Works by Public Works Officers	...	...	...	55,000	
Total Decrease				5,93,000	
Net Increase				4,82,000	

Increases.

The Revised has been based on the latest actuals, *plus* a sum of Rs. 56,000 specially provided for a refund to be made to certain land-holders in Gujrat, or rather to the Talukdari Settlement Officer on their behalf. This will explain the net increase of Rs. 25,000 under Refunds and Drawbacks.

Out of the large increase of Rs. 8,15,000 under Assignments and Compensations, Rs. 7,61,000 is nominal, and is due to the book adjustments connected with alienated non-service (Inamdari) lands referred to under I. Land Revenue above. The remaining increase is due (1) to certain payments made to District Hereditary Officers (Malek Vaji Haks), Kaira, who have accepted the non-service settlement, and (2) to the payment of the Deshpande allowances, Kolaba, in arrears from 1865-66 to 1884-85, which were not provided for in the Original Estimate. The increase would have been much greater but for the correction of the errors made in Calcutta in printing the estimates in regard to the Janjira State Compensation, and the division of the Excise Compensations between "Imperial" and "Provincial": *vide* foot-notes (a) and (b) to page 23 of the Bombay Civil Estimates for 1887-88.

The increase of Rs. 15,000 under "Stamps" is chiefly in "Stamp paper supplied from Central Stores," and is due to an under estimate by the Superintendent of Stamps which was adopted in the Original Estimates, and it is understood, has been wrongly calculating the cost in previous years on the basis of a three-years' average—a system which is wholly inapplicable to the case of a progressive charge of this kind, and will never give a reliable estimate.

The Revised Estimate was based on 8 months' actuals, which showed a large increase under "Supplies and Services" and "Allowances," and provision was also made for a new charge with reference to the deputation of a special officer in connection with the settlement of excise arrangements with Native States: *vide* Resolutions Nos. 7425 and 8268, dated 31st October and 2nd December 1887, respectively; which explains the increase of Rs. 11,000 under Excise.

The increase of Rs. 8,000 under "Assessed Taxes" is due to the omission from the Original Estimate of (1) the two per cent. commission to employes, owing to the Collector having erroneously estimated for only the net revenue to be received,

10. Assessed Taxes.

instead of the gross revenue on one side and this expenditure on the other, and (2) of the "Remuneration to village officers", owing to no estimates having been received for this expenditure, and to the fact that the payments are made one year in arrear, and consequently there were no actuals in 1886-87.

The increased charges (Rs. 64,000) under "Forests" are chiefly connected with operations tending to effect the enhancement of the revenue explained under increases in

11. Forests. Provincial Receipts. Briefly stated, the excess is due to (1) the increased demand for timber and firewood required by the Southern Marátha Railway, (2) to larger demands for firewood by the public, (3) to payment of arrears for cuttings of the previous year, (4) to payments for larger collections of myrabolans.

The economies which were suggested by the Finance Committee, and upon which the Original Estimate was based, have not all been acted upon, and this will explain the increase of Rs. 16,000 in the Revised Estimate for "Registration".

12. Registration. The "Revised" Estimate for "Superannuations" has been based upon the latest actuals, and, from the nature of things, the charges under this head will increase annually.

29. Superannuation, &c.

Contributions from Provincial to Local.

The increase under "Contributions" is due to the inclusion in the "Revised" of the following additional grants made during the year to Local Funds:—

(a) To the Ratnágiri School of Industry—Resolution (Educational Department) No. 711, dated 30th April 1887	Rs. 10,000
(b) Expenditure on Hari River, Ahmedabad—Government Resolution (Financial Department) No. 1187, dated 10th May 1887	3,000
(c) Grant to the Paunch Maháls Local Board for remetalling the Godhra-Dohad Road—Resolution (Public Works Department) No. 32 C. W., dated 24th December 1887	50,000
(d) Purchase of a Local Fund building in the Dhárwár District—Resolution (Financial Department) No. 3486, dated 24th December 1887	3,000
(e) Contribution to the Shikárpur Horse Fair—Government Resolution (Financial Department) No. 2073, dated 2nd August 1887	1,000
	<u>Rs. 67,000</u>

(b), (c) and (d) are met by reductions of the Public Works Assignment, which will partially explain the decrease under "Civil Works" by Public Works Officers.

Provincial Civil Expenditure—Decreases.

The saving of Rs. 96,000 under "Land Revenue" is due (1) to the absorption of Supernumerary Assistants on the retirement of senior officers, and (2) chiefly to numerous absentees on leave or deputation. There is also a nominal saving in the

3. Land Revenue. Alienated (Revenue Service) Land Revenue, owing to the fact that the revenues alienated for services useful to the community (not being Land Revenue or Police Service), and which have hitherto been variously adjusted in several districts, have now, in preparing the Revised, been adjusted to the debit of 2. Assignments and Compensations.

18. General Administration. The small saving of Rs. 5,000 under "General Administration" is the net outcome of increases and decreases under the several minor heads, which have been carefully worked out with reference to past actuals and known facts.

19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law. This head has also been carefully worked out with reference to past actuals and known facts, and the large saving of Rs. 1,18,000 is chiefly under "Civil and Sessions Courts," "Courts of Small Causes," and "Criminal Courts," and is due to the large number of absentees.

The large falling off in the Revised for "Jails" (Rs. 52,000) is due principally to the savings arising from the re-arrangement of the District Jails by the abolition of some and the conversion of others into Subordinate Jails.

19B. Jails.

The apparent saving under "Police" is due chiefly to the change in accounting, referred to above under "XVII. Police", under which the "Clothing recoveries" are deducted from expenditure so as to show the net charge to Government for clothing. The saving would have been much greater but for the fact that provision has been made in the "Revised" for some special expenditure which is anticipated before the close of the year in connection with "Arms and Accoutrements," "Railway Police adjustments, &c."

20. Police.

The transfer of certain "Grants-in-aid from the Civil to the Public Works" portion of the estimate, an anticipated saving of Rs. 6,000 under "Inspection", and of savings in the grants for "Technical Education" and "Scholarships," &c., have resulted in a net decrease of Rs. 80,000 on the original grant for "Education".

22. Education.

The Revised for "Medical" has been based on the latest actuals and known facts, and the saving of Rs. 54,000 is chiefly due to the deputation of several Commissioned Medical Officers to Burmah as well as to absentees.

24. Medical.

The large savings anticipated in the grants for "Public Exhibitions and Fairs," "Botanical and other Public Gardens," "Agricultural Experiments," and "Inspector of Factories" have been partly neutralized (1) by the provincialization of the charges in connection with the registration of Railway traffic—Government of India letter No. 5209, dated 29th September 1887, recited in Resolution (Financial) No. 3025, dated 9th November 1887—for which Rs. 7,000 have been provided in the Revised, (2) by the donations amounting to Rs. 3,900 sanctioned during the year to (1) Dnyanā Prasārak Mandali, (2) Seamen's Rest (Frere Road), (3) Seamen's Institute (Frere Road)—Resolution (Educational Department) No. 283, dated 18th February 1887, and Nos. 1729 and 1730, dated 15th June 1887 (General Department), respectively—and (3) by the charges incurred in connection with the deputation of an educational officer to compile a catalogue of old records in the Secretariat, &c., resulting on the whole in a net decrease of Rs. 15,000 under "Scientific".

The large decrease under "Stationery and Printing" is due to the original grant for "Stationery supplied from Central Stores" having been reduced by Rs. 44,400 to work up to the contract figure, as the Superintendent of Stationery reported that the expenditure can be kept within that limit: *vide* Government Resolution (General Department) No. 1984, dated 14th July 1887. There were also savings in "Salaries" due to absentees, and under "Supplies and Services" resulting in a net decrease of Rs. 72,000 in the major head.

44. Civil Works.

The decrease of Rs. 11,000 under "Civil Works" has been based on the latest actuals.

Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.

The Original Estimate of Rs. 36,000 for "Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure" was reduced to Rs. 18,000, in accordance with Resolution in the Financial Department, No. 2124, dated 9th August 1887.

Abstract of Actuals for 1886-87 and of the Budget and Revised Estimates of the Provincial Services Transactions of the Bombay Presidency for the year 1887-88.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.	EXPENDITURE.	Actuals, 1886-87.	Budget Estimate, 1887-88.	Revised Estimate, 1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	71,03,471	50,24,000	54,90,090	1. Refunds and Drawbacks	2,82,754	1,81,000	2,06,000
I. Land Revenue	2,76,60,400	2,48,30,000	2,54,31,000	2. Assignments and Compensations ..	87,24,724	81,47,000	89,02,000
III. Salt	35,583	18,000	40,000	3. Land Revenue	67,32,379	67,30,000	66,34,000
IV. Stamps	23,96,574	34,50,000	35,88,000	5. Salt	9,09,602	.. .. .	.. .. .
V. Excise	46,31,112	22,50,000	23,37,000	6. Stamps	1,09,717	1,46,000	1,01,000
VII. Customs	54,409	49,600	32,000	7. Excise	1,27,391	64,000	75,000
VIII. Assessed Taxes	6,29,184	15,50,000	15,44,000	9. Customs	4,97,253	.. .. .	.. .. .
IX. Forest	15,16,335	15,50,000	15,79,000	10. Assessed Taxes	9,944	30,000	38,000
X. Registration	1,91,773	1,93,000	2,08,000	11. Forest	9,74,395	9,25,000	9,39,000
XII. Interest	53,202	53,000	53,000	12. Registration	1,49,373	1,23,000	1,44,000
XIII. Post Office	1,200	2,000	2,000	13. Post Office	1,08,829	1,07,000	1,07,000
XVIA. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	3,18,336	3,05,000	3,25,000	18. General Administration	12,32,508	12,42,000	12,37,000
XVIB. Law and Justice—Jails	2,92,329	2,21,000	1,34,000	19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	44,18,005	44,53,000	43,75,000
XVII. Police	3,04,623	3,03,000	2,54,000	19B. Do. do. Jails	6,83,185	6,07,000	5,55,000
XVIII. Marine	66,925	54,000	61,000	20. Police	48,69,164	48,06,000	47,00,000
XIX. Education	2,90,522	2,72,000	2,90,000	21. Marine	67,614	26,000	27,000
XX. Medical	1,35,531	87,000	93,000	22. Education	16,01,615	16,90,000	15,19,000
XXI. Scientific and other Minor Departments	23,203	20,000	27,000	23. Medical	12,63,295	13,41,000	12,87,000
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannua- tion, &c.	1,82,564	1,60,000	1,89,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Depart- ments	2,23,249	1,82,000	1,77,000
XXIII. Stationery and Printing	48,729	61,000	40,000	29. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	13,05,118	13,12,000	13,66,000
XXV. Miscellaneous	47,187	68,000	62,000	30. Stationery and Printing	8,49,885	6,17,000	6,73,000
XXXII. Civil Works	4,671	4,000	6,000	32. Miscellaneous	3,57,391	1,93,000	1,92,000
Contributions	78,236	33,000	27,000	44. Civil Works	73,893	62,000	51,000
Total Civil Heads	3,82,48,428	3,55,40,000	3,63,76,000	Contribution	6,31,291	5,42,000	6,09,000
Departmental Heads.				Total Departmental Heads	3,58,77,422	3,35,21,000	3,40,76,000
Telegraph	3,093	2,000	4,000	Departmental Heads.			
Civil Works	7,55,102	7,10,000	7,20,000	Telegraph	5,355	4,000	4,000
Total Departmental Heads	7,58,200	7,12,000	7,24,000	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure ..	16,732	36,000	15,000
Total Receipts	3,60,06,028	3,62,52,000	3,71,00,000	Civil Works	47,20,792	43,84,000	43,31,000*
Grand Total	4,01,10,099	4,12,76,000	4,25,90,000	Total Departmental Heads	47,42,839	44,26,000	43,53,000
				Total Expenditure	4,08,20,321	3,79,47,000	3,74,29,000
				Closing Balance	54,89,778	33,29,000	41,61,000
				Grand Total	4,61,10,099	4,12,76,000	4,25,90,000
				Provincial .. { Surplus	16,13,693	16,95,000	13,29,000
				.. { Deficit .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

* Since the Revised Estimate was closed it has been ascertained that there will be a further saving of about two lakhs under this head.

(Signed) A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1888.

No. 604.—The following statement showing the balance standing at the credit of the Public Works and Educational Local Fund Pension Funds of the undermentioned districts on 1st April 1887 is published for general information :—

"Statement showing the Cash and invested balance of Local Fund Pension Fund on 1st April 1887.

Districts.	PUBLIC WORKS FUND.		EDUCATIONAL FUND.	
	Cash balance on the 31st March 1887.	Amount invested in Government Securities.	Cash balance on the 31st March 1887.	Amount invested in Government Securities.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ahmedabad	594 6 5	6,800 0 0	2,370 4 6	27,800 0 0
Ahmednagar	535 8 11	6,000 0 0	2,562 8 5	26,000 0 0
Belgaum	512 0 8	3,500 0 0	2,589 4 4	22,000 0 0
Broach	600 4 3	7,900 0 0	2,106 3 3	28,000 0 0
Bijapur	316 12 8	4,200 0 0	2,243 3 2	18,300 0 0
Dhárwār	614 14 10	7,800 0 0	3,294 12 11	29,500 0 0
Hyderabad	857 12 4	11,000 0 0	1,664 11 4	19,000 0 0
Thar and Parkar	304 9 2	800 0 0	205 9 11	500 0 0
Kolāba	461 1 11	6,700 0 0	1,587 6 5	10,000 0 0
Kānara	393 13 4	5,500 0 0	1,495 4 0	13,500 0 0
Kaira	57 5 6	7,500 0 0	3,575 13 8	37,000 0 0
Panch Mahāls	751 8 0	2,500 0 0	1,013 12 9	7,000 0 0
Khāndesh	1,036 5 9	13,800 0 0	3,845 11 3	45,800 0 0
Karāchi	776 10 10	10,900 0 0	1,913 5 8	20,000 0 0
Nāsik	9 0 4	.....	2,420 2 9	21,500 0 0
Poona	588 5 6	5,000 0 0	2,269 5 2	22,500 0 0
Ratnāgiri	345 8 3	5,100 0 0	2,534 2 4	17,300 0 0
Sātara	507 3 10	4,300 0 0	2,378 13 5	27,900 0 0
Sholāpur	364 11 10	3,500 0 0	1,796 13 11	14,500 0 0
Shukārpur	1,328 9 3	15,000 0 0	2,241 15 0	23,800 0 0
Frontier Districts	174 6 5	300 0 0	393 14 4	1,000 0 0
Surāt	653 1 5	7,000 0 0	3,657 4 8	34,500 0 0
Thāna	924 8 9	12,500 0 0	2,442 14 10	27,500 0 0
Central Pension Fund	188 14 6	15,000 0 0	.....	.....
Presidency Educational Fund ... ..	.....	.....	70 9 3	18,000 0 0
Total Rs.	12,967 8 8	1,60,800 0 0	50,973 15 3	5,12,300 0 0

(Signed) A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General."

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1888.

No. 1333.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Bombay Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for the erection of a chāwl for workmen at Vehār, in the village of Pāspoli, tāluka Sālette, zilla Thāna; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified in the following schedule is required within the aforesaid village of Pāspoli :—

Name of Village.	Name of Occupant.	Survey No.	Area of Land required.	Boundaries.
			A. g. a.	
Pāspoli	Mr. Ardeshir Frāmji Mus, Receiver Pawai Estate, for the proprietors of the Pawai Estate.	Unsurveyed waste land known as "Wanbhat."	1 28 14	East.—Land occupied by filtering beds of the Vehār Water-works. North, South and West.—Waste land called "Warwas" hill in the village of Pāspoli, a part of the Pawai Estate.

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

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 1339.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 18 of the Matádárs Act, No. VI of 1887, published at pages 1—11 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 30th January 1888, Part IV, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. On, or in anticipation of, the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Patel in any village to which Section 15 of the above Act applies, the Collector, or with his sanction, an Assistant or Deputy Collector, shall issue a notice in the form hereto appended to all the Matádárs of the village, fixing a date and place for the election of a Patel.
2. The date fixed for the election shall not be less than 14 days from the date of notice.
3. The notice shall be endorsed by all the Matádárs of the village, or by as many of them as can be found, and a copy shall be posted up at the Chowra or at some other conspicuous place in the village. The original notice endorsed by the Matádárs shall be returned to the officer issuing it before the date fixed for the election.
4. Only females shall be allowed to vote by proxy, such proxy being on paper bearing one Rupee stamp and duly attested.
5. Each voter shall, in the presence of the presiding officer, write or cause to be written the name of his or her nominee on a piece of paper which shall be signed by the voter.
6. No elector shall vote for more than one person, provided that an elector, who is the guardian of a minor Matádár of the village, shall have two votes on each question.
7. An election fails,—
 - (1) if a majority of the Matádárs do not attend in person (or in case of females, by proxy);
 - (2) if no person eligible under the Act obtains the votes of more than half the total number of Matádárs of the village;
 - (3) if the person elected is unfit or disqualified, or within 14 days declines, or fails to accept, the appointment.
8. If a majority of the total number of Matádárs then and there agree upon the term, exceeding five years, during which their nominee is to serve, he shall be appointed for such term. Failing such agreement the term shall be five years (Section 23).
9. When an election fails, the presiding officer shall call on the representative Matádár of the family, whose turn it is to officiate, to serve in person or by deputy.

Form of Notice referred to in Rule 1.

Whereas a { Revenue and } Patel has to be
 { Police }
 appointed for the village of _____ in the
 Táluka of the _____ District, from
 the _____ day of _____ 18 _____, notice is hereby
 given to the undermentioned Matádárs of the
 said village to appear at _____ on the _____ day

of _____ 18 _____, at _____ o'clock in the office
 of the _____ Collector of _____, there to
 elect a member of the family of _____ Matádár,
 to serve in the abovementioned office for such
 term, not less than five years, as the Matádárs
 may, on the date abovementioned, agree to fix:—

Matádárs.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

2. The abovementioned Matádárs are also hereby informed that unless at least _____ of them agree before me, on the date above specified, in nominating a qualified member of the family above mentioned, the representative Matádár whose turn has arrived will be appointed.

Date of issue.

Collector.

No. 1347.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Igatpuri Táluka of the Násik District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Káchangaon ...	261	7 2
	262	5 16
	263	6 0
Bársingwe ...	267	0 2
	268	0 3½
Bharvir Badruk ...	224	0 4
	235	0 10
	236	0 4
	237	0 23
	238	0 13½
	412	0 1½
	366	137 14
Awalkhed ...	413	43 34
	41	1 19
Gahunda ...	14	0 3½
	74	0 2
Káuste ...	112	43 16
Wálwihir ...	139	0 31
	140	0 4½
	141	0 2½
	142	0 11
	143	0 19½
	144	0 12½
	145	0 15
	165	0 5½
	170	5 2
	171	1 5½
	45	0 6
	47	0 18
Jámunde ...	23	0 24½

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. G.
Dhārgaon	414	0 2½
	415	0 3
	417	0 8½
	54	0 6½
Tāki Harsh	142	0 23
	145	0 4
	275	0 7½
	276	0 12½
	277	0 3½
	216	0 7½
	215	0 2½
	217	0 5
Khaira	70	0 2½
	71	0 3
Aswali Harsh	174	12 14

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

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 1415.—With reference to Government Notification No. 1405B, dated 2nd March 1882, published at pages 191—195 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest in the Gadag Tāluka of the Dhārwar District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Length in feet.	Breadth in feet.
Malikārjunpur ...	16 (part)	1,030	80
	18 (part)	520	80

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th February 1888.

No. 11.—The following Notice by the Port Officer, Madras, dated 9th February 1888, is published for general information:—

“WARNING NOTICE TO MARINERS.

It having become imperatively necessary to remove the revolving machinery of the Light apparatus at Madras, which has been working since the year 1843, and replace the same by the new machinery just received, notice is hereby given that the Madras Light will be extinguished from and after the seventh day of March next for a period of twenty-five days, and will be re-exhibited on

the first day of April 1888 without any change in its present character and power.

- The attention of Mariners is called to the two lights situated immediately to the north and south of the port of Madras.
- The Pulicat Light-house is situated off the shoals of that name in latitude 13° 25' 15" North and longitude 80° 19' 06" East, and displays a white fixed Dioptric Light at an elevation of 56 feet above sea level, and is visible at a distance of 14 miles over the whole sea horizon.
- The Seven Pagodas Light is situated off the Tripalora Reef on a small grey turret erected on a rock in lat. 12° 37' North and long. 80° 11' East, and displays a red Dioptric Light of the fourth order at an elevation of 119 feet above sea level, and is visible at a distance of 10 miles."

Bombay Castle, 22nd February 1888.

No. 13.—The following Bye-law made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the provisions of Section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, is published:—

"No. 20A.—Of Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the Wet-Docks. Between sunset and sunrise two lights in properly secured lanterns shall be exhibited at the gangway of every vessel having a quay side berth in Dock. One light to be fixed at the ship end of the gangway and one at the quay end of the said gangway."

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 16.—The following letter from the Assistant Conservator of the Port, Rangoon, No. 131 (H. W.), dated 10th February 1888, is published for general information:—

"I have the honor to report having examined the 'Monkey Point Channel' with the following result:—

No. 1 Track 9 feet.

" 2 " 10 "

" 3 " 10 "

" 4 " 11 "

reduced to zero of King's Point Tide-gauge."

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 17.—The following Memorandum by the Port Officer, Aden, dated 20th February 1888, is published for general information:—

"Information has been received that it is the intention of the French Government shortly to establish a Permanent Light on Ras-el-Bir at north entrance to Gulf of Tadjurah and east of Obokh 6 miles in Latitude 11° 58' N., Longitude 43° 22' E.

"The Light will be a fixed white Light of First Order, and visible about 20 miles."

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

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th February 1888.

No. 802.—An examination under the rules for the examination of Native Subordinate Magistrates, published in Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 3330, dated the 11th June 1879, will be held in the Town Hall, Bombay, on the 3rd and 4th May 1888, commencing at 10 A.M. on each day.

2. The prescribed fee of Rs. 3 in the case of candidates for the Lower Standard Examination, and of Rs. 4 in the case of candidates for the Higher Standard Examination, should be paid by candidates in the Mofussil to, and receipts for the payments obtained from, the Huzár Deputy Collectors or officers in charge of the Treasuries, who are directed, when they receive the fees, to fill in a form as below:—

Candidate's Name, Father's Name and Surname in English and in the Vernacular.	Language in which the Candidate will be examined.	Office or occupation of the Candidate, and if in Government service, his salary.	District in which the Candidate serves.	Amount of fees received from the Candidate.	Date of payment of the fee.
Higher Standard (Rule IX) ...					
Lower Standard (Rule VIII) ...					

and forward it on the 1st April 1888 to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department.

3. Candidates residing in Bombay should pay their fees to the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department at the Secretariat and obtain receipts for the payments. They should also submit written applications to the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department accompanied with a form as below, duly filled in:—

Candidate's Name, Father's Name and Surname in English and in the Vernacular.	Language in which the Candidate will be examined.	Office or occupation of the Candidate.	Monthly Salary.	Signature of the Head of the Office.
Higher Standard (Rule IX) ...				
Lower Standard (Rule VIII) ...				

4. No fee will be received after the 31st March 1888.

5. Each candidate should retain by him for production, if asked for at the time of the examination, the receipt furnished to him for the payment of his fee.

6. The seats in the examination room will be numbered, and each candidate will take the seat specially allotted to him. Each candidate will be informed before the day of examination of the number of his seat.

7. A separate room will be provided in which candidates may leave books, papers, &c., as under no circumstances may any books or papers be taken into the examination room.

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

J. J. HEATON,

Acting Under Secretary to Government.

सन १८८८ चा नंबर ८०२.

जुडिशियल डिपार्टमेंट.

मुकाम जंजिरे मुंबई, तारीख ९ माहे फेब्रुवारी सन १८८८.

जाहिरनामा.

जुडिशियल डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारी जाहिरनामा नंबर ३३८०, तारीख ११ माहे जून सन १८७९, यांत जेटिव सर्वाडिनेट माजिस्ट्रेटांच्या परीक्षेविषयी कानून प्रसिद्ध केल्या आहेत त्याअन्वये परीक्षा मुंबई येथे टाउनहॉलमध्ये तारीख ३ व ४ माहे मे, सन १८८८ रोजी होईल, व ती प्रत्येक दिवशी सकाळचे १० वाजतां सुरू होईल.

२. लोअर स्टान्डर्डच्या परीक्षेचे उमेदवारांवदल ठरलेली ३ रुपये फी, व हायर स्टान्डर्डच्या परीक्षेचे उमेदवारांवदल ठरलेली ४ रुपये फी ही, जिह्यांतील उमेदवारांनीं हजूर डेप्युटी कलेक्टरांकडे किंवा देखरी स्वाधीन असणाऱ्या अमलदारांकडे दिली पाहिजे, व ती दिव्यावदलच्या पावत्या त्यांकडून घेतल्या पाहिजेत. सदर डेप्युटी कलेक्टरांस किंवा अमलदारांस फी पोहोचली झणजे यांनीं खाली लिहिल्याप्रमाणे एक नमुना भरावा; तो असा:—

इंग्रजीत व देशभाषेंत उमेदवाराचें नांव व बापाचें नांव व आडनांव.	उमेदवाराची ज्या भाषेंत परीक्षा व्हावयाची ती भाषा.	उमेदवाराचा हुद्दा किंवा धंदा, आणि तो सरकारी नोकरीत असेल तर त्याचा पगार.	उमेदवार ज्या जिह्यांत चाकरी करीत असेल तो जिह्वा.	उमेदवाराकडून पोहोचलेले फीची रकम.	फी दिव्याची तारीख.
हायर स्टान्डर्ड (कानू ९).					
लोअर स्टान्डर्ड (कानू ८).					

आणि या प्रमाणें भरलेला नमुना सदरील कामदारांनीं तारीख १ वी एप्रिल सन १८८८ रोजी जुडिशियल डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारचे सेक्रेटरी यांकडे पाठवावा.

३. मुंबईत, राहणाऱ्या उमेदवारांनीं आपली फी सेक्रेटरी भाकिसांत जुडिशियल डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारचे असिस्टंट सेक्रेटरी यांकडे द्यावी, व ती दिव्यावदल पावत्या घ्याव्या. यांनीं जुडिशियल डिपार्टमेंटांतील सरकारचे सेक्रेटरी यांस लेखी अर्जद्वारे पाठविले पाहिजेत, व त्या अर्जासोबत खालीलप्रमाणे एक नमुना योग्य रीतीने भरून जोडला पाहिजे.

इंग्रजीत व देशभाषेंत उमेदवाराचें नांव व बापाचें नांव व आडनांव.	उमेदवाराची ज्या भाषेंत परीक्षा व्हावयाची ती भाषा.	उमेदवाराचा हुद्दा किंवा धंदा.	दरमाहा पगार.	कचेरीच्या मुख्याची सही.
हायर स्टान्डर्ड (कानू ९).				
लोअर स्टान्डर्ड (कानू ८).				

૪. તારીખ ૩૧ માહે માર્ચ સન ૧૮૮૮ નંતર કોળતીહી ફી ષેળ્યાંત યેનાર નાહીં.
૫. પ્રત્યેક ઉમેદવારાસ ફી મરલ્યાવદલ જી પાવતી દેળ્યાંત યેઈલ તી લ્યાનૈં, પરીક્ષેચે વેઝીં માગિતલી અસતાં હજર કરળ્યાસાઠીં, આપલ્યાજવઢ ઠેવિલી પાહિજે.
૬. પરીક્ષેચે લોલીંતીલ વસળ્યાચે જાગાંવર નંવર લાવળ્યાંત યેતીલ, વ પ્રત્યેક ઉમેદવારાસાઠીં જી નિરાનિ-રાઝી જાગા નેમિલી અસેલ યા જાગીં યાનૈં વસાવૈં. પ્રત્યેક ઉમેદવારાચ્યા વસળ્યાચ્યા જાગેચા નંવર પરીક્ષેચ્યા દિ-વસાચ્યા પૂર્વીં લ્યાસ કઢવિળ્યાંત યેઈલ.
૭. એક નિરાઝી લોલીં ઠેવળ્યાંત યેઈલ યા લોલીંત ઉમેદવારાંનીં બુકૈં, કાગદ વગીરે ઠેવાવે, કારણ કોળતીંહી બુકે ફિંવા કાગદ પરીક્ષેચ્યા લોલીંત કોળલ્યાહી કારણાંનૈં નેળ્યાંચી પરવાનગી નાહીં.

बमुजी बेहुकुम,
बंदेगान आली नवाब मुस्तताब हजरत रैट भानरेवल
गव्हर्नरसाहेब बहादुर दर इजलास कौन्सिल.

जे. जे. हीटन,
आकिंग अंडर सेक्रेटरी निसबत सरकार.

(True Translation.)
Y. M. KELKAR,
Oriental Translator to Government.

સન ૧૮૮૮ નો નંબર ૮૦૨.

ગુડિશિયલ ડિપાર્ટમન્ટ.

મુકામ બંજરે મુંબઇ તારિખ ૯ મી ફેબ્રુઆરી સને ૧૮૮૮.

બાહેરનામું.

ગુડિશિયલ ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટના નંબર ૩૩૮૦ તારીખ ૧૧મી માહે જૂન સન ૧૮૭૯ના સરકારી બાહેરનામામાં નેટિવ સંખ્યાડ-નેટ માનિફેસ્ટોની પરિક્ષાખાતતી કાનુન પ્રસિદ્ધ કરી છે તે કાનુનપ્રમાણે પરિક્ષા મુંબઇમધે ટૅનહાલમાં તારીખ ૩૭ તથા ૪ થી માહે મે સને ૧૮૮૮ ને રેજન થયે, તથા તે દરરેજ સવારના ૧૦ વાગે સર થયે.

૨. લોઅર સ્ટાંડર્ડની પરિક્ષાના ઉમેદવારોખાત ૩ રૂપિયા ઠરાવેલી શી, અને હાઇર સ્ટાંડર્ડની પરિક્ષાના ઉમેદવા-રો ખાત ૪ રૂપિયા ઠરાવેલી શી, જ્યાં માંહેના ઉમેદવારોએ હુજુર ડેપુટી કલેક્ટરને અથવા ને અમલદારને સ્વાધીન ટ્રેઝરી હાથ તેમને ભરવી જોઇયે, અને સદહ પ્રમાણે શી ભધાખાતતી પોહોંચ તેઓની પાસેથી લેવી જોઇયે. સદહ ડેપુટી કલેક્ટરને અથવા અમલદારને શી પોહોંચે એટલા તેઓએ નીચે બખેલા નમુનો ભરવો.

અંગ્રેજી તથા દેશી ભા- ષામાં ઉમેદવારનું નામ તથા બાપનું નામ અને અટક.	ઉમેદવારને ને ભાષામાં પરીક્ષા આપવાની હાથ તે ભાષા.	ઉમેદવારનો હુદો અથવા ઘંધો અને તે સરકારી નોક- રીમાં હાથ તેના પગાર.	ઉમેદવાર ને જિલ્લામાં નોકરી કરતો હશે તે જિલ્લો.	ઉમેદવાર પાસેથી પોહોંચેલી શીની રકમ.	શી ભધાંની તારીખ.
હાઇર સ્ટાંડર્ડ (કાનુન ૬).					
લોઅર સ્ટાંડર્ડ (કાનુન ૮).					

ವಿಘ್ನಯದ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಮುಂಬಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟೌನಹಾಲಿನೊಳಗೆ ತಾರೀಖು ೩ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೪ನೇ ಮೇ ಸನ್ ೧೮೮೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ದಿವಸ ಅಧೀಶ: ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಪ್ರಕಟವಿಸ ಪ್ರಾಕಟಕಾಲದ ಹಕ್ಕು ಘಂಟೆಗೆ ಶುರು ಆದಿಕ್ಕು.

೨. ಲೋಕರ ಫೌಂಡರ್‌ನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿದ ೩ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೀ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಯ್‌ರ ಫೌಂಡರ್‌ನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಉಮೇದವಾರರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು ಪಡಿಸಿದ ೪ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೀ ಜಿ ಲ್ಲಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಉಮೇದವಾರರು ಹುಜೂರ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರವರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಟ್ರೈಬರಿಗಳ ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಿರುವ ಅಮಲದಾರರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ಅವರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ನದರೀ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರವರಿಗೆ ಯಾ ಅಮಲದಾರರವರಿಗೆ ಫೀ ಮುಟ್ಟಿತೆಂದರೆ ಅವರು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆ ದಂತ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ಶುಂಬಬೇಕು;

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದ್ಧ ಹೆಸರು.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಜಾತಿಯು.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಮತ್ತು ಅವನು ಸರಕಾರದ ಸೌಕರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ ಸಂಬಳವು.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನು ಯಾವ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೌಕರಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾನೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಮುಟ್ಟಿದ ಫೀಯ ರಹಮು.	ಫೀ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ತಾರೀಖು.
ಹಾಯರ ಫೌಂಡರ್. (ಕಾನೂನು ೯)					
ಲೋಕರ ಫೌಂಡರ್. (ಕಾನೂನು ೪).					

ಮತ್ತು ಅ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾರೀಖು ೧ನೇ ಎಪ್ರಿಲ್ ಸನ್ ೧೮೮೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ದಿವಸ ಜುಡಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನೊಳಗಿನ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೆಕ್ರಟರಿಯವರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

೩. ಮುಂಬಯಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಉಮೇದವಾರರು ತಮ್ಮ ಫೀಯನ್ನು ನೆಕ್ರಟರಿ ಅಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಜುಡಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನೊಳಗಿನ ಸರಕಾರದ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ನೆಕ್ರಟರಿ ಇವರ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು; ಮತ್ತು ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪಾವತಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವರು ಜುಡಿಶಿಯಲ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನೊಳಗಿನ ಸರಕಾರದ ನೆಕ್ರಟರಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಬರಹಮೂಲವಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು, ಮತ್ತು ಅ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಸಂಗಡ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದ ನಮೂನೆಯನ್ನು ಯೋಗ್ಯಗ್ರಾಹಿಯಿಂದ ಶುಂಬಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಜಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಹೆಸರು, ತಂದೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಮತ್ತು ಅದ್ಧ ಹೆಸರು.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಯಾವ ಜಾತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದೋ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಆ ಜಾತಿಯು.	ಉಮೇದವಾರನ ಹುದ್ದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉದ್ಯೋಗವು.	ಶಿಂಗಳನ ಸಂಬಳ.	ಕಡೀರೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯನ ಸಹಿಯು.
ಹಾಯರ ಫೌಂಡರ್. (ಕಾನೂನು ೯.)				
ಲೋಕರ ಫೌಂಡರ್. (ಕಾನೂನು ೪.)				

೪. ತಾರೀಖು ೩ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಸನ್ ೧೮೮೮ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ನಂತರ ಯಾವ ಫೀಯನ್ನಾದರೂ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

೫. ಪ್ರತಿಬಟ್ಟ ಉಮೇದವಾರನಿಗೆ, ಫೀಯನ್ನು ಶುಂಬಿದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಪಾವತಿಯು, ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಡಿದರೆ ಹಾಜರು ಮಾಡುವದರದನೆಯಿಂದ ಅವನು ಹಕ್ಕು ಇಡಬೇಕು.

೬. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಕೂಡುವ ಜಾಗಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಂಬರುಗಳು ಹಚ್ಚುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ದಾಖಲೆ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾರನ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾಗ ನೋಡಿಸಿದ್ದಿರಲು ಈ ಜಾಗಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವನು ಕೂಡಬೇಕು ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾರನ ಕೂಡುವ ಜಾಗಯ ನಂಬರು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ದಿವಸದ ಮೊದಲು ಅವನಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರಲಿ.

೭. ಒಂದು ಬೇರೆ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿರಲು ಈ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗವಾರರು ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಗದ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇಡಬೇಕು. ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾವ ಬುಕ್ಕುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕೂಗದವುಗಳಾಗಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕ್ರೋಢಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಸಂಬಂಧವಿರುವದೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.

ಬಮುಜಿಬೆ ಹುಕುಂ,

ಬಂದೆಗಾನ ಅಲಿ ನವಾಬ ಮುಕ್ತಕಾಬಿ ಇಜರಾ ರೈಟಿ

ಅನುಬಲ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಸಾಹೇಬ ಬಕಾದೂರ

ದರ ಇಜಲಾನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಲರ್.

(ಸಹಿ) ಜೆ. ಜೆ. ಹಿಟನ್

ಆಕ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡರ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ಏಸಿಟೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ.

(True Translation.)

Y. M. KELKAR,

Oriental Translator to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1888.

No. 99.—The following appointment is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Brigade-Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, M.D., to be Deputy Surgeon-General vice Deputy Surgeon-General Pinkerton, appointed Surgeon-General.

No. 100.—The retirement of Surgeon-General W. J. Moore, C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, notified in G. G. O. No. 65, dated 7th February 1888, will take effect from the 26th idem, and not as therein stated.

No. 101.—In G. G. O. No. 88, dated 17th February 1888, for "25th instant" read "26th instant."

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1888.

No. 102.—The services of Lieutenant J. F. Whyte, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 103.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on private affairs, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Brigade-Surgeon H. Cook, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, Poona.

1.—57

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 104.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circular, 1886:—

Lieutenant C. A. S. Montgomery, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 1st Bombay Infantry. Pension service ninth year, commenced 25th February 1888.

No. 105.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 14th February 1888:—

20th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

Jamáddar Gauri Ahir to be Subhedar vice Sak Mhetar, pensioned, and Haváddar Limnak Deonak to be Jamáddar vice Gauri Ahir, promoted.

No. 106.—*2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The undermentioned officer is permitted to resign his Commission:—

Lieutenant J. Denman.

No. 107.—The following appointment is made:—

Surgeon-Major D. A. Patterson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, to be Secretary to the Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Forces in Bombay, vice Brigade-Surgeon Turnbull, M.D., appointed Deputy Surgeon-General.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1888.

No. 108.—In G. G. O. No. 96, dated 22nd February 1888, after the name of Captain Henry Breffney Ternan add "22nd February 1888."

No. 109.—*Erratum*.—In G. O. G. No. 93 of the 22nd instant, for "Lieutenant" read "Captain."

No. 110.—The services of Captain S. M. Schneider, Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 111.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 152, dated 24th February 1888, is republished:—

"No. 152.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Captain R. H. Mahon, R. A., Assistant Superintendent of Factories, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Ordnance Department, with effect from the 13th February 1888."

No. 112.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Coussmaker, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Major W. Ashfield, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Sub-Conductor F. Ford, Ordnance Department, six months, medical certificate.

No. 113.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 7th February 1888, page 819, is republished:—

"Memoranda.

* * * *

Deputy Assistant Commissary James Cody, Bombay Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 27th March 1887."

No. 114.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Conductor J. Merriman, Ordnance Department.

No. 115.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant C. M. Ducat, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer 4th Bombay Cavalry. Pension service eighth year, commenced 22nd January 1888.

No. 116.—It is notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the conversion of the 28th Regiment Bombay Infantry into a Pioneer Corps.

No. 117.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for two hundred and eighty days from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Lieutenant G. E. Staveley, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers. Pension service tenth year, commenced 15th September 1887.

No. 118.—*Erratum*.—In G. O. G. No. 98, dated 22nd February 1888, for "Major W. C. Blank" read "Major W. C. Black."

No. 119.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Captain A. W. L. Bayly, Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Mhow Division. Pension service thirteenth year, commenced 23rd July 1887.

No. 120.—The Christian names of Captain Prior, Staff Corps, are Herbert *Morres*, and not as stated in G. O. G. No. 77 of 1888.

No. 121.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty, under Clause 51, India Army Circulars, 1886:—

Captain C. O. Nicholletts, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Bombay Light Infantry. Pension service eighteenth year, commenced 6th July 1887.

No. 122.—The services of Surgeon J. Macgregor, M.D., Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India.

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

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

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 12.—Under Section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the District Magistrate and the Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Senior Marriage Registrar and Marriage Registrar, respectively, for the district of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 13.—The Reverend J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service from the 17th December 1887.

No. 14.—Consequent on the retirement of the Reverend J. H. T. Blunt, M.A., the Reverend H. N. Midwinter, M.A., is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 17th December 1887.

No. 15.—The services of the Reverend G. T. Carruthers are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 24th February 1888.

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

B. H. POTTINGER,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1888.

No. 1428.—The services of Captain S. M. Schneider, Acting Assistant Political Superintendent and *ex-officio* Assistant Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department at his own request.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1888.

No. 1137.—The transfer of Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, from Sângola and Málsiras to Panvel, ordered in Government Notification No. 823B, dated 10th instant, is hereby cancelled.

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale is transferred from Sângola and Málsiras to Pen.

Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is, on his transfer to Pen, invested, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, 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.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 1166.—Ráo Bahádúr Narayan Krishna, Acting Huzúr Deputy Collector in the district of Sátára, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, 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).

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

No. 1173.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, Mr. N. B. Divatia, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholápur, is invested with the following additional power specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

No. 1174.—Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Shridhar Pathak relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbád in the Thána District on the 25th ultimo, after office hours.

No. 1175.—Ráo Sáheb Gopal Anant Bhat assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Murbád in the Thána District on the 16th instant, after office hours.

No. 1176.—Ráo Sáheb Anandráo Krishna Kothare assumed charge of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhulia in the Khándesh District on the 16th instant, before office hours.

No. 1178.—Mr. C. G. W. Macpherson, C.I.E., is appointed to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the deputation on special duty of Mr. H. F. Aston, or till further orders.

No. 1180.—In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification No. 799, dated 9th instant, Mr. J. B. W. Biddle is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Sátára District during the absence of Colonel Codrington, or till further orders.

No. 1181.—Mr. E. Lawrence assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Thána on the 18th instant, after office hours.

No. 1184.—Ráo Sáheb Sakhamram Vasudeva Joshi assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honávar in the Kánara District on the 14th instant, after office hours.

No. 1185.—Ráo Sáheb Vithal Vaikunth Vagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Chiplán in the Ratnágiri District, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

No. 1186.—Under Act XIII of 1859, Mr. G. D. Pause, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Khándesh, is appointed to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

No. 1187.—The undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the Broach District are invested with powers to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878:—

Khán Sáheb Sorabji Ratanji.

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Ichharam.

Ráo Sáheb Motilal Dwarkadas.

Rao Sáheb Devadat Dhaneshwar.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1888.

No. 1211.—Rao Sáheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani relinquished charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon in the Khándesh District on the 15th instant, after office hours.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 1226.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for the period specified against their names:—

Mr. C. H. Jopp, C. S., six months.

Mr. H. M. Gibbs, Superintendent of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, three months.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1888.

No. 348A.—Mr. E. Greenwood, Teacher of Elementary Drawing in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is granted three months' privilege leave on half pay from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 359.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., to act as Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon R. Manser, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., or till further orders.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1888.

No. 1254.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Thána District.

Mr. Keshav Sakháram, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 26th July to 22nd August 1887.

Mr. Váman Vishnu, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 23rd August to 28th September 1887.

Mr. Váśudev Govind, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 29th September to 8th December 1887.

Mr. Váman Dattátraya, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Kalyán, from 14th to 18th December 1887.

Mr. Bajába Nathoba, *pro tem.* Sub-Registrar of Váda, from 28th March to 14th December 1887.

Mr. Khanderao Moreshvar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Váda, from 15th to 19th December 1887.

Kánara District.

Mr. Bápu Vithoji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Supa, from 24th December 1887 to 2nd January 1888.

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Keshav Malhá, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sangamner, from 11th November 1887 to 9th January 1888.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1888.

No. 1335.—In consequence of the appointment of Mr. H. L. Wright to act as Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue during the absence of Mr. H. A. Acworth, C. S., or till further orders, His Excellency

the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Jehángir Dosábhái Frámji to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Wright.

Mr. W. E. Young to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Jehángir Dosábhái Frámji.

Mr. Ardesar Jehángir Wádia to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Young.

Bombay Castle, 27th February 1888.

No. 1340.—Mr. E. C. Morrisson, C. S., is allowed furlough for one year from 1st April 1888 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1352.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. V. Stace has been appointed to act as District Registrar of Aden from 24th November 1887 during Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter's absence, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 28th February 1888.

No. 1373.—In modification of Government Notification No. 675 dated 28th January 1888, Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C. S., Acting Collector of Kolába, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and twenty-five days instead of two months and eighteen days.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 1400.—Keshav Bábu Mhatra, late Revenue and Police Pátíl of mauze Surekhar, táluca Alfbág in the Kolába Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 147 and 325 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 1409.—Ráo Bahádúr Váśudev Rámchandra Putvardhan has been appointed to act as Dáftárdar to the Collector of Khándesh from 16th December 1887, until further orders.

No. 1410.—Mr. J. Fairlie Muir, C. S., Collector of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 26th March 1888 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1414.—Eśu Dharma, Deputy Revenue and Police Pátíl of mauze Talowli, táluca Pen in the Kolába Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 352 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

No. 642.—Assistant Surgeon Bháu Govind is appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary, Kháraghoda, with effect from 9th February 1888, after office hours.

No. 643.—Surgeon R. J. Baker, B.A., M.B., Assistant Surgeon, European General Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 645.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Soráji Postvála, L.M., to act as Civil Surgeon, Shikárpur, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., or till further orders.

No. 653.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Pirozsha Pálanji Mullán, L.M. & S., to be in medical charge Convict Gang, Bijápur, till further orders.

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 29th February 1888.

The following Notifications by the Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Railway), are published for information:—

No. 6.—Furlough for six months from 1st April 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, is granted to Mr. W. Harvey, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

No. 7.—Furlough for eight months from 1st April 1888, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave, is granted to Mr. H. E. Haddon, Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, substantive *pro tem.*, Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*
F. FIREBRACE, Major, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Inspector Ráo Sáheb Ganpat Malhar, of the Sátára Police, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

F. J. WISE, Colonel,
Inspector General of Police.
Poona, 23rd February 1888.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

No. T. A. III.
23844

Dated Bombay, 26th February 1888.

TREASURY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Establishment Returns for 1888-89.

All heads of offices are reminded that these Returns should be prepared at the time of preparation of the Pay Bills for March and forwarded to the Accountant General direct not later than 15th April 1888.

Full instructions will be found in Civil Account Code, Chapter 4, Sections 3 and 4, and notes of common errors are given in Accountant General's Circular No. 6 of 8th March 1883, reprinted in *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th March 1883, page 238.

No later pay bills relating to that particular office will be passed till these returns are received.

A. COTTERELL TUPP,
Accountant General.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are made:—

1. Ráo Sáheb Govindji Gopalji from Kálol to A'mod in Branch.
2. Ráo Sáheb Motilal Dwarkadas from A'mod to Kálol in the Panch Maháls.

G. F. SHEPPARD,
Commissioner, N. D.
Camp Bulsár, 22nd February 1888.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

This office Notification dated 31st January 1887, appointing Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Sadashiv Mudle to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mámlatdár vice Ráo Sáheb Narhar Daji Kalavde, published at page 133 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1887, is cancelled.

Poona, 21st February 1888.

Messrs. G. Waddington and A. F. Woodburn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Second Assistant Collector comprising the tálukas of Ráhuri, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola on the 20th instant, before noon.

Poona District, Camp Mancher,
27th February 1888.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Govind Vyankatesh Datar, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Honávar in the Kánara District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. Naráyan Malhar Patekar acted as Mámlatdár of Pen in the Kolába District from 28th January to 5th February 1888, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave for that period of Ráo Sáheb Bhikaji Krishna Patwardhan.

Poona, 22nd February 1888.

Messrs. G. P. Thakar and R. K. Vaidya respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzúr Deputy Collector, Ratnágiri, on the 13th instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 24th February 1888.

A'zam Narhar Swamirao, Head Kárkún, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Gokák in the Belgaum District, with effect from 10th January 1888, during the absence on privilege leave of the permanent incumbent, Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayan Mangalwedhekar.

Poona, 25th February 1888.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 2033.—Under Section 15 of the Sea Customs Act, Compartments 11 and 12 of the old block of licensed petroleum warehouses belonging to the Port Trustees and situated near Powder Works Bandar, Mázgaon, are hereby appointed public warehouses wherein petroleum may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof.

Bombay, 24th February 1888.

In supersession of the rules published under Notification No. 4883, dated 10th September 1886, the following Rules framed by the Commissioner of A'bkári under the provisions of Section 35 of the A'bkári Act, 1878, for the management of the public toddy spirit distilleries established in the Thána and Kolába Districts, and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein, are published for general information :—

Rules framed by the Commissioner of A'bkári under the provisions of Section 35 of the A'bkári Act, 1878, for the management of the public toddy spirit distilleries established in the Thána and Kolába Districts, and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein.

1. No toddy shall be admitted into the distilleries between the hours of 1 P.M. and 4 P.M., or between the hours of 9 P.M. and 5 A.M.

2. Toddy brought to either of the distilleries aforesaid shall be taken direct to the Inspector in charge thereof for examination and measurement.

3. The Distillery Inspector shall examine and measure without delay all toddy brought to his distillery and shall enter in a register, to be kept by him in the annexed Form A, the quantity of toddy brought in from time to time by or on account of each licensed distiller.

4. Each licensed distiller shall, at his own expense, construct and complete within thirty days after the date of his distillery license, or within such further period as the Collector may allow, and thereafter keep in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector, a strong room for the custody of spirit, and shall separately deposit therein all spirit manufactured by him as soon as it is drawn from the still, and shall not open the entrance thereof or remove spirit therefrom without the permission of the Distillery Inspector. He shall also provide Chubb's locks and such other fastenings for the entrance to the strong room as the Collector may prescribe. He shall also provide vessels of such kind and capacity as the Collector may prescribe for the storage of spirit in his said strong room. The Distillery Inspector shall measure and test all spirit taken into such strong room not later than the day after its deposit, and shall enter in the Register in Form A aforesaid the quantities and strengths of the spirit taken into and removed from each strong room daily. No licensed distiller shall be permitted to distil spirit until his strong room has been completed and approved by the Collector. Licensed distillers shall conform to the orders issued to them by the Collector or the Distillery Inspector as to the positions in which their respective stills and strong rooms shall be set up and as to the level of the base of the stills.

5. Spirit shall be removed from the distillery only in casks, each of capacity between 16 and 17 gallons, or between 20 and 21 gallons, or in casks of such other capacities as the Collector may prescribe. All casks used for the removal of spirit shall be filled full to the bung-hole before being gauged and tested and passed out of the distillery.

6. Persons entitled to remove spirit shall provide each his own casks of authorised capacity for the removal of spirit. Each cask, before being used, shall be taken by the owner to the Inspector, who shall gauge its capacity by means of the standard measures provided for the purpose and shall brand upon it—

- (1) the name of the distillery,
- (2) the consecutive number of the cask,
- (3) the capacity of the cask in gallons and pints,
- (4) the date of branding.

7. Every cask so branded shall be again gauged once in every six months by the Inspector by means of the standard measures provided for the purpose, and shall then be branded anew if necessary. Whenever any cask is coopered, or repaired in any way, it shall be taken by the distiller to whom it may belong to the Inspector before being used for the removal of spirit, and shall be re-gauged by the Inspector in the manner aforesaid and shall be branded anew, if necessary. Whenever the capacity of a cask as ascertained by measurement with the standard measures may be found to differ from the capacity branded thereon, the old brand shall be erased and the

correct capacity of the cask shall be branded upon it.

8. The Inspector shall keep a register of all casks measured and branded by him.

9. Toddy spirit may be issued from either of the distilleries to—

(a) the person holding for the time being a license granting him the exclusive privilege of retailing country spirit of strength not exceeding 25° U. P. in the táluka in which the distillery is situated;

(b) any person producing a permit signed by the Collector of Bombay for the transport of toddy spirit to Bombay for sale therein.

10. Whenever the person mentioned under clause (a) of the preceding rule wishes to remove spirit from the public distillery of the táluka of which he holds the liquor farm, he shall apply for and obtain a permit in the annexed Form B from the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Thána, if the applicant holds the farm of the Sálsette Táluka, or from the Mámátdár of the táluka of which he may hold the liquor farm. The permit shall be in triplicate. After the production of the permit before the Inspector in charge of the distillery, that officer shall proceed to measure and test the liquor which the permit-holder wishes to buy and remove from the distillery, and shall satisfy himself that the quantity and strength of the spirit offered for removal does not exceed the quantity and strength entered in the permit. He shall then note on the reverse of the permit all the particulars required to be by him therein entered and shall complete and sign the permit and allow the spirit to pass out of the distillery after each cask has been properly secured and sealed by himself. The Distillery Inspector shall then make the necessary entries in his register in Register Form C hereto annexed, and shall deliver the second and third portions to the person transporting the spirit to be carried along with the same to the depôt to which the spirit is conveyed. He shall record the first portion in his office.

On arrival of the spirit at the depôt, the Sub-Inspector in charge shall examine the casks, and if he finds that the seals are unbroken and that the casks show no sign of having been tampered with, he shall allow the spirit to be admitted into the depôt and shall then measure and test the same, and satisfy himself that the quantity and strength are as shown in the permit. He shall then endorse each portion of the permit and forward the second portion so endorsed to the Huzúr Deputy or Mámátdár, as the case may be, who shall then adjust the duty account with the farmer. The third portion of the permit shall be recorded in the depôt.

11. Any person licensed to sell toddy-spirit in Bombay shall apply to the Collector of Bombay for a permit for the removal and transport of such spirit from either of the distilleries. The permit applied for shall be granted by the Collector on payment by the applicant of the amount of the duty payable on the spirit, at the following rates:—

	Rs.	s.	p.
Spirit of strength not exceeding 60° U. P.	0	12	0
Spirit of strength exceeding 60° U. P. but not exceeding 25° U. P.	...	...	1 6 0

The permit shall be in triplicate in the accompanying Form D. One copy of the permit shall be given by the Collector to the applicant and the second and third copies shall be forwarded by him to the Inspector in charge of the distillery. After the production of the original permit by the applicant before the Distillery Inspector, that officer shall compare the same with the second and third copies received by him direct from the Collector, and proceed to measure and test the liquor which the permit-holder wishes to buy and remove from the distillery, and shall satisfy himself that the quantity and strength of the spirit offered for removal does not exceed the quantity and strength entered in the permit. He shall also calculate the still-head duty payable on the spirit presented for removal and shall satisfy himself that the correct amount has been levied in the Collector's office. He shall then note on the reverse of the permit all the particulars required to be by him there entered, and shall complete and sign the permit and allow the spirit to pass out of the distillery after each cask has been properly secured and sealed by himself. The Distillery Inspector shall then make the necessary entries in his Register in Form E and shall deliver the completed original permit to the person transporting the spirit to be carried along with the same to Bombay. The Distillery Inspector shall forward the second copy of the completed permit to the Collector of Bombay, and record the triplicate in his own office.

The Collector of Bombay shall furnish monthly to the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Thána, or to the Treasury Officer, Kolába, as the case may be, a statement showing the number of permits issued for each distillery, the quantities of spirit of each strength arrived in Bombay under each permit, and the amount of duty recovered by him on the same.

12. In calculating the duty payable on toddy spirit removed from the distilleries, fractions of a pint shall be taken as one whole pint.

13. Spirit removed under any permit shall be of uniform strength, viz., either spirit not exceeding 60° U. P. in strength or spirit of strength above 60° U. P. and not exceeding 25° U. P.

14. No one shall be allowed to remain in the distilleries between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5 A. M. except with the written permission of the Collector.

15. No distillation shall be carried on in any distillery between the hours of 10 P. M. and 5 A. M., except with the written permission of the Collector. No spirit shall be issued from the distillery to the local farmer except on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and no spirit shall be issued from the distillery for transport to Bombay on those days of the week.

16. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery except between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The rules will come into force from the 1st January 1888.

*Bombay Custom House,
25th February 1888.*

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, MARCH 1, 1888.

Name of Distiller

No. of Stills allowed

[PART I

FORM B.

Permit.

No.

Date

Permission is granted to

To be filled in by the Farmer.

Quantity and strength of Spirit to be removed—

Gallons.

Of strength not
exceeding
60° U. P.Of strength ex-
ceeding 60°
U. P. but not
exceeding 25°
U. P.

Amount of still-head duty—

Rs. a. p.

On 60° U. P. at Rs. per gallon.....

On 25° U. P. at Rs. per gallon.....

Total Rs.

Farmer.

Country Spirit Farmer of the

táluka to remove from the Public Distillery
at Toddy

Spirit in quantities and of strengths described
in the margin above the signature of
the said Farmer, after the same shall have
been measured, tested and passed by the
Inspector in charge of the said Distillery,
and after that officer shall have filled in and
attested the endorsement on the reverse
of this Permit

is further authorized to transport the said
Spirit, after removal from the Distillery,

to his depôt at by the following route, viz.—

This permit shall hold good until the sunset of 188 .

Huzúr Deputy Collector
or
Mámlatdár.

*Reverse of Form B.**To be filled in by the Distillery Inspector.*

No. of each Cask.	Regis- tered capacity of each Cask.	Spirit actually contained in each Cask.	Thermo- meter indica- tion.	Hydro- meter indica- tion.	Actual strength.	No. and name of the Distiller from whom the Spirit has been bought.	Initials of the Distiller.	Initials of Testing Officer.

Passed at M. on the 188 .

Distillery Inspector.

Arrived at the Farmer's Depôt at at M. on the

188 , and found on examination to be correct.

Sub-Inspector in charge of Depôt.

FORM D.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

I.

Bombay

No.

Dated

To be filled in by the Applicant.

No. of Distiller's License _____
Name of Distiller _____

No. and locality of applicant's shop. _____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed. _____

Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—
Gallons. _____

Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P. }
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P. }

Licensed Shopkeeper. _____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distiller, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Shopkeeper, after the same shall have been

measured, tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit. The spirit shall be detained at _____ for examination by an A'bkári Officer. This permit shall hold good till the sunset of _____ 188 .

Assistant Collector.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

II.

Bombay

No.

Dated

To be filled in by the Applicant.

No. of Distiller's License _____
Name of Distiller _____

No. and locality of applicant's shop. _____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed. _____

Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—
Gallons. _____

Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P. }
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P. }

Licensed Shopkeeper. _____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distiller, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Shopkeeper, after the same shall have been

measured, tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit. The spirit shall be detained at _____ for examination by an A'bkári Officer. This permit shall hold good till the sunset of _____ 188 .

Assistant Collector.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

III.

Bombay

No.

Dated

To be filled in by the Applicant.

No. of Distiller's License _____
Name of Distiller _____

No. and locality of applicant's shop. _____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed. _____

Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—
Gallons. _____

Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P. }
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P. }

Licensed Shopkeeper. _____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distiller, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Shopkeeper, after the same shall have been

measured, tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit. The spirit shall be detained at _____ for examination by an A'bkári Officer. This permit shall hold good till the sunset of _____ 188 .

Assistant Collector.

To be filled in by the Distillery Inspector.

No. of each Cask.	
Registered capacity of each Cask.	Gals.
Spirit actually con- tained in each Cask.	Gals. p.
Thermometer Indica- tion.	
Hydrometer Indica- tion.	
Actual Strength in Degrees under Proof.	
Name of Distiller.	
Initials of Distiller.	
Initials of Testing Officer.	

No. of each Cask.	Registered capacity of each Cask.	Spirit actually contained in each Cask.	Thermometer Indication.	Hydrometer Indication.	Actual Strength in Degrees under Proof.	Name of Distiller.	Initials of Distiller.	Initials of Testing Officer.
	Gals.	Gals. p.						

is permitted to transport _____ gallons
pints of Toddy spirit of the strength and in the casks described
above from the Public Distillery at _____ to the
licensed shop No. _____ situated in _____ by the
route, viz., _____ within a period of _____ hours
from _____ M. of the _____ 188 .

Distillery Inspector.

Certified that I have personally examined the liquor at _____ M. after its arrival in shop No. _____, and have found it in accordance with the permit. The quantity of liquor shown in this permit has been correctly entered in the shop account book.

Date _____

Inspector.

Distillery Inspector.

No. 2090.—Under the authority delegated to him by Government the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the undermentioned six servants of the Country Spirit Farmer of the Kaira District with powers under Section 37 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, to be exercised by them within the limits of the farm during the farmer's tenure thereof and during their employment by the said farmer:—

1. Ootamram Bhaishankar.
2. Nowrojee Burjorjee.
3. Kanjee Jawer.
4. Shikunderkhan Hushenkan.
5. Chotabhai Mathurbhai.
6. Rustamjee Dadabhai.

Bombay, 28th February 1888.

J. G. MOORE,

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 40.—Harjivan Vishwanath, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Mahals Zilla, was granted privilege leave with effect from 15th January to 14th February 1888 inclusive, and Bhaishankar Kesharam, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 41.—Govind Ramchandra, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kánara Zilla, was granted sick leave with effect from 6th October 1887 to 1st February 1888 inclusive, and Bhau Balaji was appointed to act for him from 24th January last.

No. 42.—Rewashankar Sanmukhram is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Candidate Vaccinator, Broach Zilla, from 1st February 1888, vice Abdul Rehman Samsher, on leave.

No. 43.—Vithu Jotibarao, Sub-Vaccinator, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave with effect from 10th February to 9th March 1888 inclusive.

No. 44.—Shaik Kalu valad Shaik Emam, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 17th September 1887 to 6th February 1888 inclusive, and Krishnaji Bhatu was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Vaccinator in his place, with effect from 19th November last.

No. 45.—The leave without pay granted to Kirpashankar Kasiram in this Office Notification No. 29, dated 8th February 1888, is extended to 26th March 1888 inclusive.

No. 46.—Atmaram Bhicaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thápa Zilla, was granted leave on private affairs with effect from 9th December 1887 to 8th February 1888 inclusive, and Mahadeo Govind was appointed to act for him.

T. G. HEWLETT,

Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 28th February 1888.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the districts of Sátára, Khándesh, Sholápur-Bijápur and Ahmedabad for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks, from Monday the 23rd April to Sunday the 3rd June 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 18th February 1888.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the adjournment of the Court of Small Causes at Poona from the 4th to the 24th April 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 20th February 1888.

The privilege leave of absence on half pay for thirty days granted to Ráo Bahádúr Gopal Vinayak Bhanup, First Class Subordinate Judge of Kárwár, by the District Judge of Kánara, and published in High Court Notification dated 2nd instant, has been extended by two days by the District Judge.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Kánara District for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks, from the 4th April to the 15th May 1888, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 23rd February 1888.

The following Candidates for the office of Subordinate Judge and Pleader in the High Court have been admitted by order of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges to the Examination to be held in the Town Hall at 10-30 o'clock A.M. precisely on Monday the 19th March 1888 and following days:—

- 1 Barve, Vinayak Vasudev.
- 2 Bhadkamkar, Pandurang Nilkant.
- 3 Bhagvandas Tribhovandas.
- 4 Bhat, Ganesh Chintaman.
- 5 Bhattá, Karunashankar Chhaganram.
- 6 Bhatta, Lalubhai Nanabhai.
- 7 Bhatt, Purnanand Mahanand.
- 8 Bhude, Bhikaji Ramchandra.
- 9 Chipade, Shrinivas Laxuman.
- 10 Datar, Sitaram Ravaji.
- 11 Deputy, Chhaganlal Motiram.
- 12 Divatia, Krishnarao Bholanath.
- 13 Gadgil, Hari Lakshman.
- 14 Ghanekar, Waman Ganesh.
- 15 Gupte, Narayan Daji.
- 16 Kaekar, Gajanan Keshav.
- 17 Karnik, Kashinath Malhar.
- 18 Kupekar, Hari Narayan.
- 19 Lele, Vishnu Kashinath.
- 20 Maru, Narbhashankar Jivanram.
- 21 Medh, Chhaganlal Anantrai.

- 22 Medh, Kalianrai Dolatrai.
- 23 Mehta, Narandas Pranujivandas.
- 24 Mehta, Ochhaolal Nagindas.
- 25 Mehta, Thakurdas Navalchand.
- 26 Mehta, Vamanrao Kapilram.
- 27 Mehtaji, Vallabhram Atmaram.
- 28 Muzumdar Narayan Balkrishna.
- 29 Nanabhai Ochhavram.
- 30 Pakvasa, Vithaldas Mancharam.
- 31 Parikh, Chhotalal Vithaldas.
- 32 Patel, Dhanjishaw Kuvajji.
- 33 Patel, Hari Lakshman.
- 34 Patel, Ranchhodhas Narotamdas.
- 35 Pradhan, Vithal Ganesh.
- 36 Ranade, Govind Vishnu.
- 37 Sangavi, Nagindas Purushottamdas.
- 38 Shah, Gawtam Motichand.
- 39 Shroff, Brijbhukhandas Maneklal.
- 40 Subba Rav K.
- 41 Tilak, Krishnaji Ganesh.
- 42 Unclesaria, Pestonji Hirjibhai.
- 43 Utpat, Sitaram Tukaram.
- 44 Vora, Haridas Vakhatchand.

The following Candidates for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts have been admitted by order of the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges to the Examination to be held in the Town Hall at 10-30 o'clock A.M. precisely on Monday the 19th March 1888 and following days:—

- 1 Abhyankar, Govind Sadashiv.
- 2 Aiyar, C. Kuppuswami. Admitted provisionally on his furnishing certificate.
- 3 Alachavala, Dayabhai Vijbhukhandas.
- 4 Antrolikar, Ganesh Krishna.
- 5 Apte, Shridhar Hari.
- 6 Atgur, Ramrav Pandurang.
- 7 Badshah, Bhagvanlal Ranchhodlal.
- 8 Betdar, Balavant Mahadev.
- 9 Bhagat, Panachand Ishvardas.
- 10 Bhagvat, Pandurang Vaman.
- 11 Bhagvandas Pandulal.
- 12 Bhalerav, Eknath Vithal.
- 13 Bhatt, Jivanlal Nathubhai.
- 14 Bhide, Ramchandra Vishnu.
- 15 Bhor, Nana Narayan.
- 16 Bhukhandas Gopaladas.
- 17 Bhukebag, Narayan Jayacharya.
- 18 Bhulavala, Tribhovan Harjivan.
- 19 Bijapurkar, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
- 20 Budha, Kelavadi Govind.
- 21 Chhanatia, Girdharlal Ranchhodhas.
- 22 Chhapkhanawala, Vadilal Saukalechand.
- 23 Chavak, Govind Keshav.
- 24 Chitale, Vasudeva Gopal.
- 25 Dane, Mulshankar Dayaram.
- 26 Dastur, Ardesir Nasirvaaji.
- 27 Datar, Ganesh Ramkrishna.
- 28 Dave, Balvantrav Tripurashankar.
- 29 Dave, Manilal Ranchhodlal.
- 30 Desai, Harilal Madhavlal.
- 31 Desai, Harisukhprasad Taraprasad.
- 32 Desai, Kanthadji Khusalbbhai.
- 33 Desai, Krishnaji Lakshuman.
- 34 Desai, Uttamram Vithaldas.
- 35 Deshmukh, Kashinath Sitaram.
- 36 Deshpande, Gopal Vaman.
- 37 Deshpande, Narayan Gopal.
- 38 Deshpande, Shankar Parshuram.
- 39 Devchand Nagindas.

- 40 Devdhar, Anant Babaji.
- 41 Dhairyavan, Krishnarao Sadanandji.
- 42 Dhopate, Vasudev Gundo.
- 43 Doctor, Krishnalal Narayan.
- 44 Dolas, Ramkrishna Anand Rao.
- 45 Donde, Trimbak Atmaram.
- 46 Dravid, Trimbak Yadneshvar.
- 47 Drivedi, Trimbak Bhaishankar.
- 48 Gandhi, Chhotalal Kalidas.
- 49 Gandhi, Maganlal Chunilal.
- 50 Gandhi, Pranjivan Damodar.
- 51 Garde, Vishvanath Krishna.
- 52 Gavankar, Rajaram Raghoba.
- 53 Ghole, Gopal Vishram.
- 54 Gidadhuli, Hanamant Bhimaji.
- 55 Goobole, Damodar Govind.
- 56 Gogate, Krishnaji Govind.
- 57 Gokaker, Abaji Sakharam.
- 58 Gokhale, Narayan Ganesh.
- 59 Gokhale, Ramchandra Narayan.
- 60 Gokhale, Vinayak Vishnu.
- 61 Gokhale, Vishnu Sadashiv.
- 62 Gokhale, Vithal Sadashiv.
- 63 Gokhle, Vishnu Ganesh.
- 64 Gole, Damodar Chintaman.
- 65 Gore, Narayan Trimbak.
- 66 Goundy, Gopal Chotiram.
- 67 Gulwadi, Manjunath Ramchandra.
- 68 Gunderia, Nathabhai Chhagaulal.
- 69 Gupte, Shankar Damodar.
- 70 Gutikar, Bhimrav Ramaji.
- 71 Gutlal, Sitaram Narayan.
- 72 Halkar, Venkatesh Sheshgiri.
- 73 Harolikar, Balaji Vithal.
- 74 Hathi, Tulashankar Harishankar.
- 75 Hubliker, Krishnarav Raghavendra.
- 76 Jitram Dayabhai.
- 77 Jahagirdar, Mathurdas Jugaldas.
- 78 Jani, Achabhai Varajbhai.
- 79 Jhaveri, Chhotilal Gulabchand.
- 80 Joglekar, Sitaram Ballal.
- 81 Joshi, Balkrishna Appaji.
- 82 Joshi, Dattatraya Krishna.
- 83 Joshi, Datto Govind.
- 84 Joshi, Gangadhar Amrit.
- 85 Joshi, Ganesh Bhaskar.
- 86 Joshi, Govind Gangadhar.
- 87 Joshi, Krishnaji Virupax.
- 88 Joshi, Maheshwar Dhonddev.
- 89 Joshi, Prabhakar Ballal.
- 90 Joshi, Ramchandra Babaji.
- 91 Joshi, Ramchandra Jivaji.
- 92 Joshi, Sadashiva Babaji.
- 93 Joshi, Trimbak Ravji.
- 94 Joshi, Vaman Balkrishna.
- 95 Joshi, Vaman Daji.
- 96 Joshi, Vasudev Ravji.
- 97 Joshi, Vithal Krishna.
- 98 Joshi, Ambalal Damodar.
- 99 Kaduskar, Vasudev Ganesh.
- 100 Kale, Sadashiva Vaman.
- 101 Kamat, Keshav Padmanabh.
- 102 Kane, Govind Narayan.
- 103 Kanhere, Narayan Sitaram.
- 104 Kantharia, Balashankar Ullasram.
- 105 Kantharia, Chhotalal Hiralal.
- 106 Karandikar, Keshav Baburav.
- 107 Karandikar, Keshav Vasudev.
- 108 Karandikar, Vasudev Vishnu.
- 109 Karavade, Mahadev Gopal.
- 110 Karkare, Chimanaji Raghunath.

- 111 Katkar, Vithal Shamrao.
 112 Katugeri, Raghvendra Sakhamam.
 113 Kavi, Maganlal Dalpatram.
 114 Kelkar, Hari Ganesh.
 115 Kelkar, Vyankatesh Mahadev.
 116 Kerur, Vasudevacharya Shrinivasacharya.
 117 Khandvala, Vithaldas Gordhandas.
 118 Khare, Damodar Chitutamam.
 119 Khole, Vinayak Ravji.
 120 Kinarivala, Dayabhai Raghunathdas.
 121 Kirloskar, Ramachandra Kashinath.
 122 Kochaka, Narayan Govind.
 123 Kolatkar, Vishvanath Raghunath.
 124 Kotabage, Govind Raghunath.
 125 Krishnaram Mansukhram.
 126 Kulkarni, Dinkar Chintaman.
 127 Kulkarni, Ramchandra Mangesh.
 128 Kulkarni, Narayan Mahipat.
 129 Kulkarni, Vinayak Shripat.
 130 Lalubhai Bhogilal.
 131 Lele, Mahadev Bhimaji.
 132 Limaye, Krishnaji Raghunath.
 133 Lokhande, Balaji Ganesh.
 134 Madgiri, Anant Bhagvant.
 135 Maindargi, Rajaram Kashinath.
 136 Majmudar, Laxmaurai Sukhbhai.
 137 Makanji Fakirbhai.
 138 Mandrekar, Narayan Mahadev.
 139 Malegavkar, Trimlak Ramakant.
 140 Mehta, Mohanlal Kikabhai.
 141 Mehta, Bapalal Krishnalal.
 142 Mehta, Chandramukhlram Mohobatrani.
 143 Mehta, Sadashivram Narsairam.
 144 Mehta, Umedram Sukhdevram.
 145 Mehta, Vadilal Khusal.
 146 Modi, Chhabildas Pranjiandas.
 147 Motaframna, Fardunji Manekji.
 148 Morat, Gurunath Balaji.
 149 Mujumdar, Narayan Vithal.
 150 Mule, Gajanan Vithal.
 151 Mulye, Narayan Ganesh.
 152 Mungikar, Balkrishna Ravji.
 153 Murdeshwar, Ramrao Ramchandra.
 154 Nadkarni, Krishnaji Vishvanath.
 155 Nadkarni, Venkatrao Ramchandra.
 156 Nagarkatti, Narayan Venkatesh.
 157 Nagnur, Ramachandra Narsinha.
 158 Namatrai Himatrai.
 159 Oka, Damodar Vinayak.
 160 Pandit, Mahadev Ganesh.
 161 Paranjpe, Ramchandra Balvant.
 162 Parbhudas Mangaldas.
 163 Patak, Lajashankar Madenji.
 164 Patankar, Sitaram Lakshman.
 165 Patel, Bhailal Narsibhai.
 166 Patel, Harikrishna Sankalchand.
 167 Patel, Lalubhai Dyabhai.
 168 Patel, Utamram Lalubhai.
 169 Patel, Veribhai Vaghjibhai.
 170 Pathak, Shripad Sitaram.
 171 Patvardhan, Balvant Ramchandra.
 172 Patvardhan, Narhar Krishna.
 173 Patvardhan, Purushotam Ganesh.
 174 Pendse, Vasudev Govind.
 175 Phansalkar, Atmaram Narayan.
 176 Phansalkar, Dattatraya Nagesh.
 177 Phansalkar, Ganesh Ballal.
 178 Phanse, Yeshvant Khandarav.
 179 Pradhan, Keshav Vithal.
 180 Puranik, Purushotam Tipana Shastri.
 181 Rajavade, Ramachandra Krishna.
 182 Rambhor, Krishnaji Ramchandra.
 183 Ranade, Govind Balkrishna.
 184 Rashingkar, Balaji Krishna.
 185 Ranina, Manchershah Nanabhai.
 186 Rege, Bhaskar Govind.
 187 Renghe, Ganesh Eknath.
 188 Sabavala, Ardesir Sorabji.
 189 Sahasrabudhe, Shivram Shridhar.
 190 Sahasrabudhe, Vinayak Vasudev.
 191 Sahib, Chunilal Motiram Khan.
 192 Sakhardande, Anant Vishvambhar.
 193 Sathe, Bhaskar Vasudev.
 194 Sathe, Vithal Ganesh.
 195 Seth, Motirav Fakirbhai.
 196 Seth, Mulchand Jivan.
 197 Shah, Dayabhai Hakamchand.
 198 Shah, Lalubhai Hargovandas.
 199 Shalut, Maganlal Govindram.
 200 Shouche, Narayan Balkrishna.
 201 Shroff, Motilal Jannadas.
 202 Souar, Jotaram Ramchandra.
 203 Takledi, Amulakhrai Chhaganlal.
 204 Thakore, Kalianrai Govindram.
 205 Tikekar, Dattatraya Ganesh.
 206 Tilak, Dinkar Vinayak.
 207 Tilak, Narayan Ganesh.
 208 Trivedi, Krishnalal Keshavlal.
 209 Trivedi, Mangal Dujibhai.
 210 Trivedi, Trikamlal Damodar.
 211 Tumne, Keshav Gopal.
 212 Vaidya, Ramchandra Raghunath.
 213 Vaidya, Shankar Dinkar.
 214 Vaiganakar, Ganesh Vishram.
 215 Vaiganakar, Vaman Vishram.
 216 Vaishampayan, Damodar Krishna.
 217 Vakil, Manilal Maganlal.
 218 Vakil, Motilal Ujamlal.
 219 Vakil, Navnitram Motiram.
 220 Vakilna, Chunilal Dayabhai.
 221 Vakilna, Farasram Ratanram.
 222 Vallabhdas Hargovandas. Admitted provisionally on his sending his application and certificates.
 223 Valladares, Philip R.
 224 Valsara, Pestanji Aspandiarji.
 225 Vyas, Ishverlal Devshankar.
 226 Vyas, Vithalrai Govardhanprasad.
 227 Wagh, Dattatraya Nagappa.

G. JACOB,

Acting Registrar.

Bombay, 28th February 1888.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES:

Mr. R. B. Stewart, C.S., Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Sátára, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of Act X of 1882:—

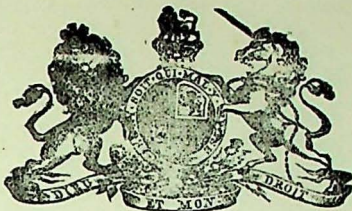
1. Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 142).
2. Power to make orders under Section 144.
3. Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
4. Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints and upon police reports (Section 191).

A. D. YOUNGHUSBAND,

District Magistrate, Sátára.

21st February 1888.

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

MONDAY, 5TH MARCH 1888.

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

PART I.

Notification.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1888.

No. 60.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate Mr. BEHECHARDAS VEHARIDAS to be an additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor,

J. J. HEATON,

Secretary to the Council of His Excellency the Governor
of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.