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PART I.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. 668.—On the recommendation of the Sardárs of the Deccan made in accordance with the Regulations framed by the Governor General in Council under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, and approved by the Secretary of State in Council, His Excellency the Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate Meherban NARAYANRAO GOVIND *alias* BABA SAHEB GHORPADI, Jágírdár of Ichalkaranji, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only, with effect from the 21st September 1909.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor,

L. C. CRUMP,
 Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1909.

No. 67.—The following Notice to Mariners, No. 32, dated the 13th September 1909, issued by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is published for general information:—

“No. 32 of 1909.

INDIA—WEST COAST—ARABIAN SEA.

Exhibition of Light at Kotta Point.

Notice is hereby given that the Dioptric Second Order single flashing white light specified in this Office Notices to Mariners Nos. 29 of 1908 and 3 of 1909 will be exhibited on and after the 20th October 1909.

The Light House will be known by the name of ‘KOTTA POINT.’”

No. 68.—The following information received from the Collector of Kolába, dated the 25th September 1909, is published for general information :—

The red buoy on the north side of the "Whale Reef" off the Rájpurí Point at the entrance of the Janjira Harbour, which had been removed for the South-West monsoon, was replaced on the 18th instant.

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

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 1235-P.—The following translation of a Notification No. 199, dated 31st August 1909, issued by the Government of Portuguese India, establishing sanitary measures in the territory of Goa, is published for general information :—

"As the daily service of steam ferry between the ports of Bombay and Nova-Goa will be shortly resumed and also other vessels will call at this port, and it being, therefore, convenient to adopt efficient measures with the view of preventing the importation of any epidemic contagious diseases in our territory, chiefly by the practice of a rigorous disinfection of clothing and other effects, it is hereby enacted under the advice of the Board of Health :—

- (1) That the steamers of daily service and other large and small coasting vessels, when they have on board any case of epidemic or contagious diseases, or are proceeding from infected ports, shall neither come alongside of the wharf nor land any passengers, crew or goods, unless they have been previously inspected by the medical officer.
- (2) That the passengers or crew, which may be found at the medical inspection with symptoms of infections or suspected diseases (plague, cholera, small-pox, sleeping sickness, etc.) shall be removed directly from the steamer or vessel to the infirmary of the lazaretto at Reis Magos along with their respective luggage.
- (3) That all the beddings, soiled linen and every thing else pointed out by the medical inspector shall be thoroughly disinfected.
- (4) That the steamers shall not be granted free pratique unless they are thoroughly washed.
- (5) That a list with the name of the place of their residence shall be made of all the passengers and crew, who shall stay on shore, in order that they may appear for medical inspection for ten consecutive days as in the previous years.
- (6) That the work of sanitary inspection shall be conducted by a medical officer of the Health Department by turns.
- (7) That all the vessels proceeding from ports infected by epidemic or contagious diseases shall have to produce their respective bill of health.
- (8) That all the services of the sanitary inspection shall be rendered free of charge to the passengers, except such as regard the disinfection of soiled linen, beddings and other effects.
- (9) That the measures specified in the preceding numbers shall be carried out both at Mormugao and Collem as far as possible.

Published for the information and guidance of the authorities concerned."

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 1250-P.—The following notification issued by the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department, is published for general information :—

"Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Uchchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli taluq of the Bellary district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing festival of the Goddess Uchchangamma :

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 19th to the 28th October 1909 inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back."

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

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1909.

No. 21.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry is republished :—

“TELEGRAPHS.

No. 697b—137, dated Simla, the 16th September 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), and in supersession of all existing notifications under that Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following rules and orders to have effect from the 1st October 1909 :—

SECTION I.

GENERAL.

1. Telegraph Offices in India are distinguished as follows :—

(a) Government Telegraph Offices.—These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal Combined Offices.

(b) Licensed Telegraph Offices.—These include Canal Offices, State Railway Offices, and Railway Offices not the property of the State, all of which are licensed for working under section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).

2. Business Hours.—Subject to the provisions of Rules 3, 63 and 130, telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours noted against them in the List of Offices published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

II. Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams during the hours for which they are open for Railway business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway Traffic. These hours are notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

III. Canal Offices are open according to the hours notified in the *Telegraph Guide*.

3. An *Express* telegram will be accepted during the hours when an office is closed, if the terminal office is open or its attention can be gained, on the payment of an extra fee. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed the extra fee shall be two rupees, but if only one of them is closed, one rupee. The fees will be paid to the telegraphists in the closed offices.

When several telegrams are handed in together by the same person at an office which is closed, a single fee only will be payable in respect to that office.

If a telegraphist is called up to send a telegram and it subsequently appears that it cannot be despatched, the person desiring to send it must nevertheless pay the fee of one rupee.

4. Telegram forms, unbound and in reasonable numbers, are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices. (See also notes to Rules 9 and 151.)

5. Translation of telegrams.—At Telegraph Offices in places other than the Presidency towns and Rangoon, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into *English*, and of telegrams in *English* addressed to them into the vernacular.

6. Complaints.—All complaints should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Check Office*, Indian Telegraph Department, *Calcutta*.

SECTION II.

RULES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL.

7. Inland telegrams are those which are sent to, or received from, places within Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down from time to time by the Government of India.

8. The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the Sender and Receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

9. Legibility and Forms.—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph and Post Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books containing 100 forms for Inland telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices; price with counterfoils two annas, and without counterfoils one anna each.

10. Offices where Inland Telegrams are accepted.—Inland telegrams are accepted at all Telegraph Offices and Post Offices in India, except at some Branch Post Offices. They are also accepted under certain conditions at Military Field Telegraph Offices.

11. Postal Combined Offices are Postal Telegraph Offices in telegraph connection with other Telegraph Offices.

12. **Postal Receiving Offices** are Post Offices which are not in telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, but which receive Inland telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office. Such telegrams are sent Registered and postage-free by first post.

13. **Inland telegrams** may be also posted by the Sender to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post-free to the Sender. In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office, under the preceding or this rule, with stamps of insufficient value, the deficiency will be recovered from the Addressee (Rule 72).

14. **Licensed Offices.**—All paid telegrams, except Press (Rule 135), can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Licensed Telegraph Office which is open for paid traffic (section VI of the *Telegraph Guide*), or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

15. **Objectionable telegrams.**—Telegraph Offices are required to refuse to accept any telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

16. **General Division.**—Inland telegrams are divided into four classes:—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rules 36 to 42).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rules 43 to 46).
- (c) Private telegrams.
- (d) Press telegrams (Rules 129 to 136).

All these telegrams are transmitted according to their classification, *Express* or *Ordinary* (see Rules 61, 62 and 129), and in the order in which tendered.

MODE OF WRITING, etc.

17. **Characters.**—Inland telegrams must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in telegraphic signals. These characters or signals are the following:—

(a) Letters.

A, B, C, D, E, É, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

The combination 'ch' counts as one character of the Morse Alphabet, except in Code and Letter cipher (Rules 17 (d) and 37) when it counts as two.

(b) Figures.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

(c) Stops and other signs.

Full-stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe ('), Hyphen or dash (-), Brackets or sign of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (" "), Bars of division (/) or (—), Underline.

(d) Special Instructions and Conventional signs.

(See Rules 21 to 23.)

Abbreviated Form.	English meaning.
BPD ...	Boat paid (Rule 84).
BPDN ...	Boat paid double (Rule 84).
Reply paid ...	Reply paid—rupees or annas (Rule 93).
TC ...	Collation or repetition (Rule 103).
PC ...	Telegrams with Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt (Rule 106).
Express ...	Express (Rules 115 and 116).
XP ...	Express paid (Rule 117).
XP Rs— ...	Express paid—rupees or annas (Rule 117).
Post ...	Post (Rules 116, 119 and 120).
PR ...	Post Registered (Rule 120).
Open ...	To be delivered open (Rule 81).
MP ...	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 80).
MTF ...	More to follow [Rule 131 (3)].
TR ...	To be kept at Telegraph Office till called for (Rule 82).
GP ...	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 82).
CTA ...	Communicate all addresses.

18. **Language, etc.**—The text of Private telegrams may be in plain language, in Code language, or in Figure Cipher, or partly in one and partly in the other. Letter Cipher is not admitted in Private telegrams.

(a) **Plain language** is that which offers an intelligible sense in English, or in any foreign language, or in any of the Vernacular languages subject to the conditions of Rule 17.

(b) By 'Telegrams in Plain language' is understood those of which the text is written entirely in Plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of Code addresses, Exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence such as *rsvp.*, *job*, *cfi*, *cif*, *caf*, *sup.*, *clo.*, *bl.*, *mo.*, *vpp.*, *am.*, *pm.*, *%.*, or any other analogous expressions, the meaning of which is understood at the office of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in Plain language.

(c) **Code language** is that which is composed of words which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. The words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages: *English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese* or *Latin*. Artificial words must not contain the accented letters ä, á, a°, é, ñ, ö, ü. Genuine vernacular words are also admissible.

(d) Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rule 17), the combinations ae, aa, ao, oe, ue, being counted as two letters each. The combination 'ch' is also counted as two letters in artificial words.

(e) Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of clauses (c) and (d) are not admitted, neither are compounds composed of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language. (See also Rule 51, *et seq.*)

(f) **Figure Cipher language** is that which is composed either of Arabic figures or of groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning.

(g) If in telegrams in which the text is written entirely in Plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word.

(h) Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i. e.*, a telegram composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet, and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case.

(i) If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 55.

(j) If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in Plain language and of passages in Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of clause (g), and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 55.

(k) The Address or Sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in Code language is charged according to the stipulations of Rule 53 and clause (g).

(l) Registered Abbreviated Addresses are treated as Plain language [clause (g)] when occurring in the Address or as the Sender's name in both Plain and Code language telegrams and also in the text of Plain language telegrams. When in the text of a Code language telegram, they are treated according to clause (h).

19. **Erasures, etc.**—Every interlineation or insertion, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

20. **Parts of a telegram.**—The different parts forming an Inland telegram should be written in the following order:—

(a) The Address (Rules 24—32).

(b) The Text.

(c) The Sender's Name (Rule 33).

21. **Special Instructions.**—The Sender should write upon the form, in the space provided, his instructions regarding prepayment of reply, if any. Other instructions regarding delivery at destination, acknowledgment of receipt, collation (or repetition), open delivery, or delivery only to the Addressee himself, etc., may be written in any blank space at the end of the text of the telegram (but see Rules 116, 119, and 120).

22. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee should be written immediately before his name; but in the case of a Collated Multiple telegram, it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation precedes the first Address.

23. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms given in Rule 17 (d). In this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes, thus = T. C. =. The Special Instructions are not charged for.

24. **Address.**—The name of the office of destination (or the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted) is counted as one word, irrespective of the actual number of words and initials which it may contain [Rule 53 (a)]. For instance, 'Malia Hatina B. G. J. P.' will count as one word. Care should

be taken that the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted is written as given in the list of Telegraph offices published in the Telegraph Guide, but the letters, names of districts and provinces, printed in italics after the names of offices, need not be given.

25. The Address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram without search or enquiry.

26. For large towns the name of the street and the number of the house must be given, or in the absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.

27. Even for small towns the name of the Addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

28. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the Address must contain immediately after the name of the real addressee the words 'care of,' 'C/o.' or any other equivalent.

29. **Insufficient Address.**—Telegrams the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid down in the preceding rules are nevertheless accepted and transmitted at the Sender's risk.

30. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequence of an insufficient Address which, after the telegram has been despatched, can neither be completed nor altered, except by a paid Service Advice (Rule 44).

31. **Abbreviated Addresses.**—The Addressee's name and Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him, is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram.

32. Abbreviated Addresses may be registered under the following conditions :—

(1) Application for the registration of such addresses should be made to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which it is proposed to register an address. The Telegraph Department cannot arrange for the registration of an address at any place in a foreign country.

(2) No address may consist of more than one word in addition to the name of the town where registration is effected.

(3) The word should contain not more than ten letters, and should be easy to read and easy to telegraph. Proper names can only in rare cases be accepted, and in no case can a proper name be registered for a person of a different name.

(4) The names of professions, trades, countries, states, towns, telegraph stations, well known streets and registered newspapers may not be used as registered addresses.

(5) Numbers may not be registered.

(6) To prevent inconvenience to the public the Telegraph Department has to reject words which, either in writing or in telegraph symbols, so closely resemble other registered words as to be liable to be mistaken for them. It is desirable, therefore, that any application should not merely offer one word for acceptance, but should give several words from which a selection may be made.

(7) No address may be registered in one town for the delivery of telegrams in another town.

(8) A registered address is available for telegrams from other countries, as well as for Inland telegrams.

(9) The Telegraph Department reserves to itself the right to cancel an address. In such a case a part of the registration fee, proportionate to the unexpired period, is returned, or a new address may be substituted free of charge for the one cancelled.

(10) In the event of a change in the title of a firm for which an address is recorded, the consent, in writing, of all the partners of the firm must be produced before the records can be altered.

(11) The fee for the registration of an abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, or Rs. 5 half-yearly, payable in advance. The fee for registration should be paid to the officer in charge of the Telegraph Office at which registration is effected.

(12) An additional fee of five rupees is charged for every change of the word selected, or for every transfer to another Telegraph Office, if made during the year or half year as the case may be, but not for change of residence within the delivery limits of the registering office, or for change of name or title of firm or person, so long as the identity is the same (see Condition 10), and it is not a case of transfer from one firm to another; if it is a case of transfer, the full fees are charged.

(13) The Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an Abbreviated Address if such address has not been registered, or for delay in delivering such telegram. Registration is essential in all cases of persons who frequently receive telegrams addressed to them by an abbreviated name, and Telegraph Officials can decline to deliver such telegrams if, after notice has been given, the address has not been registered.

33. **Sender's name or designation.**—The Sender's name or designation may be in an abbreviated form in customary use, or may be replaced by a registered address, or may be omitted altogether.

34. **Text.**—No Private telegram, or series of telegrams, containing more than five hundred words, can be sent at any one time by any individual or firm, and no subsequent telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic. Regarding the length of Press telegrams, see Rule 131 (8).

35. Signature.—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. The Sender of a Private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

36. Definition.—A State telegram is a telegram sent by an official of the British Government on British Government business.

Municipal Commissioners and the officials and servants of a Municipality or of a Guaranteed or Private Railway are not entitled to send State telegrams, nor are the officials and servants of Native States.

37. Language.—The text of State telegrams may in all cases be composed of Secret language (*i.e.*, Code and Cipher). Cipher language may be formed either of groups or series of figures, or of groups or series of letters, having a secret meaning; but a combination in the same telegram of figures and of letters, having a secret meaning, is not admitted.

38. Collation.—State telegrams, when they are written in Figure or Letter cipher, are always repeated in their entirety (Rule 105) by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with 'collated' telegrams (Rule 102). When partially written in cipher, the cipher portions only are repeated.

39. Payment, etc.—State telegrams must be marked *State* by the Sender, and, as a rule, paid for in Service stamps or in cash prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for Private telegrams. The rule regarding prepayment (Rule 64) will be relaxed in case of great emergency; but whenever an *Express* State telegram is tendered for transmission under this permission, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of *Ordinary* State telegrams.

40. At Railway Offices.—State telegrams are not accepted at Railway Offices at places where there is also a Government Office, except in cases of emergency, or when the Sender's Office, or residence, is much closer to a Railway Office than to a Government Office. At Railway Offices State telegrams should be paid for in cash.

41. Abbreviated Addresses.—The conditions for the registration of abbreviated addresses laid down in Rule 32 do not apply to the abbreviated addresses of Government officials. These are registered free of charge, and without any restriction as to the number of words used. Applications for the registration of abbreviated addresses of Government officials should be made to the Director-General of Telegraphs.

42. Clear-the-Line Telegrams.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the Officers named below may 'clear-the-line' within Indian limits, *i.e.*, may suspend the receipt and despatch of all telegrams until the one for which the line is cleared is passed on:—

Such clear-the-line telegrams shall be accepted only if signed by one of the said officers;

The power to clear the line shall not be delegated and 'clear-the-line' telegrams signed 'by order' shall not be accepted;

Any of the said officers may, in sending a clear-the-line telegram, authorise a 'clear-the-line' reply, but no 'clear-the-line' reply shall be accepted in the absence of such authority; clear-the-line telegrams shall be paid for as State (*Express*) telegrams. The words 'clear line' should be written before the address.

Officers authorised to clear the line:

- (1) Military Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
- (2) Private Secretary to the Viceroy, by special order of the Viceroy.
- (3) Private Secretary to the Governor of Madras, by special order of the Governor.
- (4) Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, by special order of the Governor.
- (5) (a) Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, by special order of the Commander-in-Chief.
(b) The Chief of the Staff, Army Head-Quarters.
(c) The Senior Staff Officer at Head-Quarters in the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from the Head-Quarter Station.
- (6) The General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies.
- (7) Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant-Governors, Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma, by special order of such Lieutenant-Governors.
- (8) Ordinary Members of the Governor-General's Council.
- (9) Secretaries to the Government of India.

NOTE.—Also the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department in the absence of the Foreign Secretary on tour with the Viceroy.

(10) Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma.

(11) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and the North-West Frontier Province.

(12) Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province.

(13) Agents to the Governor-General in Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.

(14) The General Officers Commanding the Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Meerut, Lucknow, Secunderabad and Burma Divisions, and the Kohat, Derajat, Bannu and Aden Brigades.

NOTE.—The power of clearing the line is limited in the case of these Officials to messages addressed to the Army Department, to Army Head-Quarters and to the General Officers Commanding the Northern and Southern Armies.

(15) Officer Commanding a Force in the Field.

(16) Director-General of Telegraphs.

(17) Maharaja of Patiala (from Patiala Office only).

(18) Residents in Hyderabad and Mysore.

(19) Comptroller and Auditor General.

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

43. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so-called, and Service Advices. The former classification includes—

(a) those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments, which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office;

(b) those sent free on the service of certain foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India prescribes special instructions in each case.

Paid Service Advices are Service telegrams exchanged between Telegraph Offices under Rules 44 and 45.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

44. The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted, or in course of transmission, may during the period of preservation of records (Rule 137), and after they have proved, if necessary, their right and identity, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given respecting it by telegraph. They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram, which they have sent or received, to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destination, or by the Office of origin, or by a transit office. In all such cases, they have to deposit the following amounts:—

(a) The cost of the telegram making the request, which may be classed *Express* or *Ordinary* at the Sender's option.

(b) The cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary, which may also be classed as in (a) above.

Those which are sent at the request of the Addressee in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous imply always a telegraphic reply which will be of the same class as the telegram making the request, and the insertion of the indication =*Reply paid*= is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested, this indication must be employed.

45. Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to a telegram already transmitted or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand.

46. The charges for Service Advices necessitated through errors of the Telegraph Service are refunded under Rules 145 (b) and 148.

47. When the words to be repeated are written in a doubtful manner, the office of origin consults, in the first instance, the Sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note 'Writing doubtful'.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

48. What is counted.—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent is included in calculating the charge, with the exception of the Special Instructions referred to in Rule 21 and the name of the Telegraph Office of origin, which are transmitted free. No other words may be transmitted unless paid for.

49. Stops, etc.—Dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram, are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for, on the formal request of the Sender.

50. **Preamble.**—Words, numbers and signs added by Telegraph Officials for official purposes are not charged for. The hour and minute (Standard time) at which a telegram is handed in are added by the Telegraph Office and transmitted free.

51. **Combinations or alterations of words** contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (except in the case of registered abbreviated addresses under Rule 32, Condition 3). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be canceled by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and any other kinds of public places, the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words, and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words, without either apostrophe or hyphen.

The words *halfpenny*, *twopence*, *threepence*, etc., up to *elevenpence*, may be written as single words.

52. The following are examples of combinations of words admissible and inadmissible as single words:—

(a) Examples of combinations admissible as single words:—

Cowhide.	Rapeseed.
Gingellyseed.	Sheepskin.

(b) Examples of combinations inadmissible as single words:—

Tapestrypatterns.	Wheatcargo.
Counteroffer.	Beerboxes.
Bankaction.	Dischargingday.
Wireanswer.	Steamercargo.
Innerharbour.	Coastsailing.
Boursecredit.	Hullsteamer.
Sailinsurance.	Alright.
Steamcoals.	Allright.
Tuesdaymorning.	

53. The following are each counted as one word only:—

(a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the *Telegraph Guide* (Rule 24).

(b) Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rule 18, clauses (c) and (d).

(c) Every isolated character, letter or figure, including the initials of persons and of such abbreviations as, *I.C.S.* or *R.A.*, which are treated as isolated letters, however written by the Sender, as well as every sign of punctuation, apostrophe, or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the Sender.

(d) Underline.

(e) Parentheses (the two signs which serve to form).

(f) Inverted commas, *i.e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

(g) In Telegraphic Money Orders, the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

54. **Use of Apostrophes and Hyphens.**—Words separated by an apostrophe and words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

55. **Figures, Letter Cipher, Commercial marks, etc.**—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, *plus* one word for any excess. Each of the combinations *æ*, *aa*, *ao*, *α*, *ue*, and *ch* is counted as two letters. When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram, the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

56. **Signs, etc., used with figures or letters.**—Decimal points or full stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (*i.e.* 'Person From') of a telegram.

57. **Abbreviations.**—Common titles, which in their full form are expressed by a single word, such as *Captain*, *Reverend* and *Esquire*, may be written in their usual abbreviated forms, such as *Capt.*, *Rev.* and *Esq.*, each of which counts as one word. Similarly, common abbreviations of single words, such as *Rs.* (for *Rupees*), *Us.* (for *pounds*), are admissible and count each as one word.

58. **Examples of counting.**—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted:—

	Number of Words.		Number of Words.
Leveson-Gower (family name)	2	I. C. S. }	
Levesongower (family name)	1	ICS } for (Indian Civil Service) ...	3
John Henry (Christian names)	2	Ics }	
Johnhenry (Christian names)	2	R. A. }	
A. Gower (initial and family name)	2	RA } for (Royal Artillery)	2
Agower (evasion ; inadmissible)	—	Ra. }	
Bara Bazar	2	Emvthf (6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams or Commercial marks).	2
Barabazar	1	Emvchf (6 characters, Secret letters in State telegrams, or Commercial marks).	2
Responsibility (14 characters)	1	197a/192a (Commercial mark ; a group of 9 characters).	2
Misrepresentation (17 characters)	2	AP/M (Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 4 characters).	1
Prince of wales (ship)	3	3/M (Commercial mark ; a group of 3 characters).	1
Prince of Wales (ship)	1	GHF (Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 3 characters).	1
Readdressed	1	G. H. F. Commercial mark, or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 6 characters).	2
Re-addressed	2	G. H. F. (Without final stop) Commercial mark or Secret language in State telegrams ; a group of 5 characters).	1
Dont	1	GHF 45 (Commercial mark ; a group of 5 characters).	1
Don't	2	G. H. F. 45 (Commercial mark ; a group of 8 characters).	2
Mother-in-law	3	G/O (for General Order)	3
Motherinlaw	1	GO (for General Order)	2
All right	2	The business is very urgent ; come without delay (8 words and 2 underlines).	10
All-right	2	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (9 words and 1 passage within parentheses.)	10
Allright	2	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says 'conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers' (14 words and a passage in inverted commas).	15
Alright (misspelt ; inadmissible)	—	As. (for 'annas')	1
44½ (5 characters)	1	Co. (for 'Company')	1
44½ (6 characters)	2	Etc. (for 'etcetera')	1
4445 (5 characters)	1	Mr. (for 'Mister')	1
44455 (6 characters)	2	Mrs. (for 'Mistress')	1
44/2 (4 characters)	1	No. (for 'Number')	1
44j (3 characters)	1	d (for 'pence')	1
38 (4 characters)	1	s. (for 'shillings')	1
2% (4 characters)	1	Cwt. (for 'hundredweight')	1
17th (4 characters)	1		
1529th (6 characters)	2		
10Rs. 10As	4		
10Rs. 10	3		
Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2		
11h.30	3		
11.30	1		
Eight/10	2		
5/twelfths	2		
May/August	3		
30 ^a (30 to the power a)*	5		
15 × 6 (15 multiplied by 6)*	4		
Two hundred and thirty four	5		
Two hundred and thirty four (23 characters).	2		
E.	1		
E. M. (Isolated letters, initials of Christian names).	2		
E.M. (Initials of two Christian names, wrong combination).	2		
15A (Number of house)	1		
15—3 or 15/3 (Number of house)	1		

* The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions as 30^a, 15 × 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must therefore replace them by the full signification, thus—30 to power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

CHARGES.

59. Classes.—There are two classes of telegrams—Express and Ordinary. These classes apply equally to State and Private telegrams. The corresponding charges between any two Offices in India or Burma are as follows:—

Class.	Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional word.	Address.
Express	12	R. a. 1 0	Rs a. 0 2	Charged for. Ditto.
Ordinary	12	0 6	0 ½	

60. On telegrams to or from the Pilot Vessel at the Sandheads exchanged by the Wireless Telegraph system, a special fee of Rs. 4 per telegram is levied, in addition to the rates specified in Rule 59.

PRECEDENCE.

61. Express telegrams have precedence over Ordinary telegrams in transmission and are delivered by messengers at any time during the day or night.

62. Ordinary telegrams are transmitted in their turn after Express telegrams, and delivery is effected by messengers between 6 hours and the time of closing of a telegraph office, but not later than 23 hours.

63. Ordinary telegrams are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

PAYMENT OF CHARGES.

64. Charges how paid.—With the exceptions provided for in Rules 39, 65, 70, 71 and 123, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in Cash or Postage Stamps. If the class of the telegram is not stated by the Sender, it will be classed and charged for as Ordinary (Rule 59).

65. At Departmental Telegraph Offices, telegrams can be accepted without prepayment on the Deposit System of Accounts on the following conditions:—

- (i) Any person who deposits a sum of money equivalent, approximately, to the average monthly payments on telegrams transmitted by him, may open an account with the Departmental Telegraph Office at which the deposit is made and transmit all classes of telegrams without prepayment, from that office. This deposit will be refunded when it is desired to discontinue the system of sending telegrams without prepayment.
- (ii) In addition to this deposit, a sum of Rs. 10 will be levied as the minimum charge per annum, payable in advance, to cover as far as it goes a commission at the rate Re 1 for every 25 telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the year.
- (iii) At the end of each month, a bill will be presented showing the net amount due on telegrams transmitted without prepayment during the month, which should be paid into the Telegraph Office concerned within three days of the presentation of the bill.
- (iv) The account for commission will be submitted quarterly, and, if within the period covered by the annual or minimum charge, the account should show a balance against the party in account with the Telegraph Office, the amount will be recovered.

66. Postage Stamps.—Postage stamps are of the following values:—

$\frac{1}{4}$ anna	$2\frac{1}{2}$ annas	8 annas	3 rupees
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 "	12 "	5 "
1 "	4 "	1 rupee	10 "
2 annas	6 "	2 rupees	15 "
			25 "

Service Postage Stamps, *i. e.*, Postage Stamps overprinted with 'O. H. M. S.' should be used in payment of State telegrams.

67. Affixing Stamps.—The Stamps must be affixed by the Sender to the telegram form in the space allotted for the purpose, and he should see that the Stamps are defaced by the Counter Clerk with the Name and Date stamp of the office.

68. Spoilt or defaced Stamps.—Postage Stamps which have been obliterated, defaced, torn, cut or otherwise rendered imperfect, or which have any word, letter, figure, or design written, printed, or impressed upon them, otherwise than by the authority of Government, before being affixed, or which have been cut or otherwise separated from embossed envelopes, postcards or wrappers, cannot be recognised in payment of telegrams.

NOTE.—The perforation of Postage Stamps with initials, or other identifying marks, traced in minute holes is not prohibited.

69. Receipt.—A receipt containing particulars of the number of the telegram and the charges paid can be obtained for each telegram tendered for transmission at a Telegraph or Postal Receiving Office. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

70. Telegrams from ships.—Telegrams arriving by mail steamers and other vessels for onward transmission by telegraph may be transmitted without prepayment; but no such telegram, whether prepaid or not, will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office.

71. Telegrams from Field Telegraph Offices.—When at a Field Telegraph Office prepayment is impracticable, Private telegrams, addressed to any office other than a Field Telegraph Office, will be accepted 'bearing,' but such telegrams will not be delivered to the Addressees until they have paid the charges due on them (Rule 72).

72. Recovery of bearing and other charges from Addressee.—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery (Rules 13, 70, 71, 81, 86 and 128), the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due.

73. Any Undercharge made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender.

74. Any Overcharge made in error is returned to the person entitled to it. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, under Rules 145 (j) and 143.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION : TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

75. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route, or failing that by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible).

76. If a telegram is retransmitted by means other than telegraphic, it will be addressed by the retransmitting office either to the nearest telegraph office able to retransmit it, or to the office of destination or to the addressee himself. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service.

CANCELLATION.

77. If the Sender of an Inland telegram, or his authorised representative, wishes to cancel the telegram before transmission has begun, he can do so, and the charges, less a fee of two annas, will be returned: Provided that, if the telegram has been stamped and the stamps have been obliterated, the charges shall be refunded under Rule 145 (k), only on application being made to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within the period prescribed by Rule 148. If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can be cancelled only by a Paid Service Advice addressed under Rule 44 to the office of destination. If, in addition, the Sender wishes to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram: otherwise he is informed by post. If the telegram has been delivered to the Addressee, the latter is informed of its cancellation unless the Service Advice contains instructions to the contrary.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

78. According to Address and Order.—Telegrams are, according to their Addresses, either delivered at the residences of the Addressees, or kept at the Telegraph Office or Post Office till called for. They are, in all cases, delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in order of receipt.

79. Free Delivery Limits.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond this free delivery limit, telegrams are sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the Sender may arrange and pay for (Rules 115—120). For telegrams to be delivered by boat see Rule 84.

80. Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested by writing on the form the Special Instruction *Addressee only* or (*M.P.*)—see Rule 17 (d)—, that the telegram may be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office of destination writes the instruction '*Addressee only*' in full on the envelope and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

81. Open Delivery.—The Sender may also request that the telegram may be delivered open, by writing on the form the Special Instruction '*Open*'—see Rule 17 (a). This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered without an envelope, simply folded, with the Address written on the back.

82. Telegrams to be kept till called for.—When the telegram bears the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for* or (TR), it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative over the telegraph counter. Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *to be kept at the Post Office till called for* or (GP) are handed to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter are, as regards delivery and period of preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

83. Delivery on ships.—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation.

84. Delivery by boat.—When an Inland telegram has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i.e.*, when the ship is not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty) or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee if the Sender omits to pay it. The indication *Boat-hire paid* or (BPD), or *Boat-hire paid double* or (BPDN)—if the Sender has paid the boat-hire and wishes the telegram sent on board at night—should be entered on the form. Boat-hire prepaid but not expended will be refunded [Rules 145 (g) and 148]. Information regarding fixed express charges for boat-hire for certain places in India can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

85. Reply given to messenger.—Save in the case of delivery by the ordinary post beyond the free delivery limit the messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the Reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the original telegram.

86. Re-direction.—Telegrams can be re-directed to a second address, either by an official of the Telegraph Office, or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person who gives notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction, if the two addresses are within the same town, but if in different towns, the full Inland rate, according to the class of the telegram, will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the Addressee before delivery. State telegrams will be re-directed free. Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only; after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 92.

87. Inland telegrams may also be retransmitted to Ceylon at the request of the Addressee or some responsible resident acting on the Addressee's behalf. In that case, the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon will, when possible, be recovered from the Addressee. Requests for retransmission must be made in writing, and any one making such request must undertake to pay the charges which may not be collected by the Delivery Office. When no such undertaking accompanies a request to retransmit, the telegram will be posted and the Sender advised. Telegrams returned unopened with a new address in Ceylon will be similarly dealt with.

88. Undelivered telegrams.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service telegram to that effect to the office of origin and the Sender is informed, except in the case of—

- (a) Telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe restant, Poste restante, or Care of Telegraph (or Post) Office, and*
- (b) telegrams to places beyond the free delivery radius which have been duly posted and are subsequently returned as undelivered by the Post Office to the Telegraph Office which posted them. In cases (a) and (b) when a charge has to be collected, the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by post at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

89. When in consequence of an inexact or insufficient Address or of the Addressee's absence or refusal, bearing charges have not been paid at destination, the amount of these charges is mentioned in the Service telegram and the Sender is bound to make them good.

90. If the messenger finds no one at the Address given who will consent to receive a telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the residence indicated, and the telegram is brought back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or to any person authorized by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. When the Addressee duly advised as above of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 88.

91. Unclaimed telegrams.—Telegrams unclaimed, or not delivered, are not kept after two weeks by the office of destination.

92. Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an abbreviated address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered abbreviated address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government Officials, no charge is made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

93. The Sender of a Private telegram, or of a State telegram addressed to a person other than a British Government Official, may prepay a reply, but the amount so prepaid shall be not less than six annas. The Sender of a Reply-paid telegram should write the words 'Reply-paid' in the space provided on the form. [Rules 17 (d) and 21.]

94. At destination, the Telegraph Office delivers to the Addressee the Reply telegram form, which entitles him to send free of charge from any Telegraph or Receiving Office in India, and within the value of the amount prepaid, a telegram to any destination in India. Two or more Reply telegram forms may be used in payment of one Inland telegram, but one Reply telegram form cannot be used in payment of two or more telegrams. A Reply telegram form can prepay the cost of a telegram and its reply if necessary.

95. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply (Rule 67). If, on the other hand, the amount notified on the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the Reply, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, will

be refunded to the Sender of the original telegram on application to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta. No refund will be given on a Reply telegram form, which has been prepaid by another Reply telegram form and not by cash or stamps.

96. The Reply telegram form is available for only two months (date of issue included) after which it lapses.

97. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form, or has refused it, the money deposited for the reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rules 145 (d) and 148.

98. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a Reply-paid telegram, the office of destination sends a Service telegram to that effect and the Sender is informed (Rule 88). The Reply telegram form remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 91, after which it is sent to the Check Office to await any application for refund of the amount prepaid that may be preferred by the Sender according to Rule 148.

99. When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid, is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and Reply telegram form are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.

100. It is not compulsory on the Addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Office of destination consists simply in the delivery of the Reply telegram form for the amount prepaid, and the Addressee is at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

101. The Sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government Official cannot prepay a reply. In the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government Official, any sum deposited by the Sender under Rule 93 must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

(B) Collated (or Repeated) telegrams.

102. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the Preamble) being repeated back immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

103. The Sender of any telegram can require it to be collated, or repeated, to insure correctness. In this case he must write the Instruction *T. C.* [Rules 17 (d) and 23].

104. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram. In calculating this charge, fractions of half an anna will be reckoned as half an anna.

105. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge (Rule 38).

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt

106. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. He should write on the form the abbreviation (P C) — see Rule 17 (d). When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to any intermediate agency, this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery. This Acknowledgment of Receipt may be addressed to him at any place he may name.

107. The charge for an Acknowledgment of Receipt by telegraph is six annas.

108. A telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt ranks for transmission as an Ordinary Private telegram.

109. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 88, the Acknowledgment of Receipt is preceded by the Service Advice required by that Rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 81, or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt is refunded to the Sender of the telegram under the conditions of Rule 145 (g), if he has not already applied for such refund.

110. An Acknowledgment of Receipt when it reaches the office of origin, or the office indicated in the telegram (Rule 106), is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt has reference to a telegram which has been readdressed (Rule 86), the office of origin recovers from the Sender any charges that may be due.

(D) Multiple telegrams.

111. Addressed to one Telegraph Office.—Except as provided for in Rule 121, a telegram addressed to several persons in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 chargeable words, plus four annas for the excess, is charged for each despatch after the first.

Copies of a multiple telegram will only be delivered by post from the Terminal Telegraph Office when addressed to places beyond the Telegraph lines. Such copies cannot be posted to places where there are Telegraph Offices.

112. Addressed to more than one Telegraph Office. A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person, in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams, and shall be written on separate telegram forms. Telegrams addressed to stations

which are local telegraph offices within the free delivery radius of the Central Office are, however, treated as laid down in Rule 111. Press telegrams addressed to more than one Telegraph Office, are invariably treated as in Rule 111 (see Rule 129).

113. In the case provided for in Rule 111, each copy of the telegram delivered will bear its own particular Address only, unless the Sender has requested the contrary. In the latter case the Sender should write the words *Communicate all Addresses* or =CTA [Rule 17 (d)] which are not charged for.

114. Replies cannot be prepaid on multiple telegrams.

(E) *Telegrams to be delivered by Post or Special Messenger.*

115. **Post or Special Messenger.**—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender, either by post or by special messenger.

116. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines should be written as follows:—

(a) If the message is to be posted from the nearest Telegraph Office—

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Sherghotty, *Post Gya.*

(b) If the message is to be sent by special messenger—

Office of Origin and Service Instructions.

Calcutta=X P., *Rs. Two*

To—John Doe, Esq.,

Nynan, *Express Hooghly Point.*

The Instructions (*Post*) or (*X. P. Rs. two*) are not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

117. Express or portorage charges must be prepaid by the Sender. If the charges are fixed the telegram bears the Sender's Special Instruction *Express paid* or (*X. P.*) only. If not, the Sender must pay such sum as he thinks sufficient and the telegram must bear the Special Instruction *Express R*— or (*X. P.—R*). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient at the Office of destination, the difference is recovered from the Addressee. Information regarding fixed Express or portorage charges for certain places in India can be obtained from the Telegraph Office.

118. **Postage.**—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, *e.g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration:—

(i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom, or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union—

one anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and three annas, if it is to be posted registered.

(ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—

2½ annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered and 4½ annas, if it is to be posted registered.

119. **Inland Telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.**—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon may be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

EXAMPLE.

To—Young,

Oriental Hotel,

Colombo, *Post Tuticorin.*

Text.

Start by first Steamer.

From—W. Collins.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual Inland rate according to class, and, as stated in Rule 118, there is no charge for postage. The word *Post* is also not charged for (Rules 23 and 48).

120. **Inland Telegrams posted from Indian Ports.**—An Inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 118 to a place beyond Indian limits must have the name of the port entered in the Address, and the Instructions *Post*, or *Post Registered* [Rules 17 (d), 21 and 23] before the name of the Telegraph Office from which to be posted.

EXAMPLE.

To—Mrs. Johnson,

20, Cambridge Terrace,

Hyde Park,

London, *Post Bombay.*

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From—Johnson.

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual Inland rate, according to the class (Express or Ordinary at Sender's choice), plus one anna for postage under Rule 118. If the Sender desires the message to be registered before being posted, he should insert the Special Instruction *Post Registered* (or *P. R.*) before the name of the Telegraph Office from which to be posted. The charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 118.

Telegrams as in this Rule may also be multiple (Rule 111), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage and registration, as the case may be, according to the charges laid down in Rule 118. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram.

121. Mixed Postal and Telegraph Service between India and the United Kingdom.—Communications intended for places in the United Kingdom may be telegraphed to Bombay for despatch by registered post to London and telegraphed thence to destination. The charges for such communications will be:—

- (1) The charge for the telegram in India at *Express* or *Ordinary* rates according to the wishes of the sender.
- (2) One anna for postage, and
- (3) The British Inland telegram rate of $\frac{1}{2}d$, or half an anna, per word with a minimum of six pence, or six annas.

The communications should be addressed as shown below:—

To

Mrs. Wilcox,
18, Goldspink Lane,
Newcastle, c/o *Telegraphs Bombay*.

Text.—Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.

From.—Wilcox.

The words '*c/o Telegraphs Bombay*' will be charged for on the Indian section. On arrival at Bombay, the Central Telegraph Office will set out the words '*c/o Telegraphs Bombay*' and arrange to forward the telegram by post in a *registered* packet to the Central Telegraph Office, London, from whence it will be telegraphed to its destination. The charges for the above telegram will be:—

	If sent as—	
	Express.	Ordinary.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
(1) <i>On Indian Section.</i> —18 words (including the instruction ' <i>c/o Telegraphs Bombay</i> ').	1 12	0 9
(2) Postage (including registration) from Bombay to London	0 1	0 1
(3) <i>On British Section.</i> —15 words (excluding the instruction ' <i>c/o Telegraphs Bombay</i> ').	0 7½	0 7½
Total	... 2 4½	1 1½

The following are not admitted in the mixed postal and telegraph service:—

- (a) Telegrams with Reply paid (Rule 93).
- (b) Collated telegrams (Rule 102).
- (c) Telegrams with acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 106).
- (d) Multiple telegrams (Rule 111).
- (e) Telegrams for delivery by Special Messenger (Rule 115).
- (f) Semaphore telegrams (Rule 123).

122. Employment of post.—In case of telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination, that Office is entitled to post such telegrams—

- (a) in the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of delivery to be employed, or
- (b) when there is an unpaid claim against the Addressee for delivery charges on a previous telegram, which he has refused to pay.

Telegrams for places over five miles distant from the Telegraph Office of destination must be posted by that Office—

- (a) when such has been the request expressly made by the Sender (Rule 115) or the Addressee (Rule 86). The office of destination may, however, effect delivery by special messenger, even for telegrams bearing the instruction *Post*, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger;
- (b) when the Office of destination has no more rapid means of delivery at its disposal.

(F) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*

123. **Semaphoric telegrams** are telegrams exchanged with ships by means of Semaphore established on shore.

124. **Semaphore Stations.**—The following are the Government Telegraph Offices which are Semaphore stations :—

Achipur.	Elephant Point.
Amherst.	False Point Light-house.
Budge-Budge.	Hooghly Point.
Diamond Harbour.	Mud Point.
Diamond Island.	Stagor Island.

125. **Language.**—Semaphoric telegram; must be written in *English* or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals.

126. **Address**—When a Semaphoric telegram is for a ship at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which it is intended, and its nationality.

127. **Preamble.**—The word *Semaphoric* should be written and signalled after the office of origin, *i. e.*, in the space marked 'Service Instructions' on every telegram received from a ship at sea. When it is addressed to a ship at sea this instruction is not inserted.

128. **Charges, etc.**—The charge for Semaphoric telegrams is the usual charge, *plus* a fixed fee of eight annas. In case of Semaphoric telegrams addressed to ships, the charges must be paid by the Sender; in case of such telegrams received from ships, the charges must be paid by the Addressee before delivery.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

129. **Rates.**—The following are the rates charged for Press telegrams :—

Class.			Unit No. of words.	Unit rate.	Each additional six words.	Address.
				R. a. p.	R. a. p.	
Express	...	...	43	1 0 0	0 2 0	Free.
Ordinary	...	...	48	0 8 0	0 1 0	Do.

Multiple Press messages will be charged for as in Rule 111, whether all the Addressees are in the same town or not. The address in a Press telegram includes the name of the office to which the telegram is to be transmitted, the name of the correspondent, and the name and address (if necessary) of the Newspaper or News Agency.

130. Press telegrams at Ordinary rates are not accepted on Sundays and the four principal holidays, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday and the King's Birthday.

131. **Conditions.**—A Press telegram to be accepted at Press rates must fulfil the following conditions :—

(1) It must be addressed to a newspaper or news agency, the name of which has been registered by the Director-General of Telegraphs. The Official Gazettes published by the Government of India, by Provincial Governments and by Native States will not be registered under this rule.

A list of such registered newspapers or news agencies is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. A news agency must on registration and annually thereafter submit to the Director-General of Telegraphs a list of its *bona fide* subscribers to whom it issues news. Applications for the registration of newspapers or news agencies should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Offices.

(2) It must be addressed to the newspaper or news agency in accordance with its registered title, and to the town at which the newspaper or news agency is registered.

(3) It must, except as provided hereafter in Condition (b), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in registered newspapers. The news which a news agency receives and disseminates at Press rates may only be given to duly registered newspapers or other registered news agencies.

(4) It must be written in plain *English* so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices and must contain nothing of concealed meaning either in Code language or Cipher. In Press telegrams ordinary English words may be abbreviated.

(5) It may also be a telegram sent from, or to, the newspaper or news agency by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person), to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published, or to be published, or to an official of the Telegraph Department on matters of Press business.

(6) If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager or any other person connected with the newspaper or news agency, by name or designation, it is chargeable at the full inland rates.

(7) Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a Press telegram is published must be furnished to the Telegraph Office from which that Press telegram was delivered.

(8) Long news messages should be broken up into pages of about 75 words each. All the pages must be numbered consecutively and each of them, except the last, should conclude with the words 'More to follow' (or M. T. F.). The last page should conclude with the words 'End of message.' These words and numbers are not charged for. The name of the sender should be written at the top of each page, and the last word of each page should be repeated at the top of the next page. The interval between the handing in of the different pages should not exceed an hour. When this interval is exceeded, the pages handed in late will be treated as a fresh message and charged accordingly. In telegrams addressed to more than one newspaper or news agency, the full list of addresses need only be furnished with the first page, and each of the consecutively numbered pages will be considered to be addressed to all the newspapers and news agencies.

NOTE.—Attention is specially directed to the necessity of writing as legibly as possible, and it is recommended that whenever practicable, the copy should be written in ink, and not in pencil.

(9) When a Press message is addressed to more than one office, a sufficient number of copies of the text should, when practicable, be supplied to allow of its being telegraphed simultaneously to each office. Information as to the number of copies required can always be obtained beforehand from the Telegraph office from which the news is to be sent.

(10) At least 8 hours' previous notice should, when possible, be given of the intention to send long news messages of a greater length than 1,000 words. This notice should be given to the Telegraph office at which the news will be handed in, together with the following particulars:—

- (i) Time at which messages will be handed in ;
- (ii) length ; and
- (iii) addresses.

132. Stops.—In Press telegrams, where the sense so often depends upon the punctuation especially in the case of long messages, full stops will be signalled free of charge, but this privilege will not be extended to other signs of punctuation.

133. The Press telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 131, and any subsequent claim made by the Telegraph Department for the difference between Press and full Inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

134. Press telegrams accepted without prepayment.—Press telegrams may be accepted without prepayment from correspondents, provided that any newspaper or news agency which may desire the facility obtains previous sanction from the Director-General of Telegraphs and deposits a sum of money in cash, or Government Promissory Notes, as detailed below:—

- (i) If the accounts are to be rendered monthly, the equivalent of eight weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.
- (ii) If the accounts are to be rendered fortnightly, the equivalent of six weeks' transactions subject to a minimum of Rs. 50.

The accounts for the messages sent without prepayment will be rendered by the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, and must be paid within one week of the date on which they are received.

135. Railway Offices.—Except in the case of such Railway Administrations as may be willing to accept Press messages for transmission within the limits of their respective Railways, when the wires are not occupied by telegrams on the business of the Railways, the Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Licensed Telegraph Offices. Press messages cannot be transferred from one telegraph system to another (Rule 14).

136. Delivery.—Press telegrams of either class are sent out for delivery as soon as received, by day or by night.

RECORDS.

137. Period of preservation.—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, where they are preserved for three months (except in the case of offices situated on the Frontier beyond Kashmir and on the extreme limits of Burma, the records of which are preserved for four months) from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.

138. Secrecy.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to the Addressee, after proof of identity, or to the authorised representative of either of them.

139. Copies.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of the original telegram or of the copy delivered at destination, on application to the Telegraph Office within three days, or to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within the period of preservation (Rule 137). This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

140. A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 139, if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.

141. Copies cannot be supplied unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams to which their requests refer, to be found.

142. *Extended preservation.*—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within the period of preservation, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of three months beyond the ordinary date for destruction under Rule 137; at the expiration of this further period, they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given, which may be found, will be produced only on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

143. *Fees for searching for telegrams.*—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 139 or Rule 142, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day: thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

REFUNDS.

144. *State telegrams.*—No refunds will, under any circumstances, be made for a State telegram of any class, except in the case of overcharge provided for in Rule 149.

145. *Private telegrams.*—Refunds of the following charges on Private telegrams are made to those who originally paid them on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service:—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full charge paid for every *Express* telegram which has been subjected to serious delay through the fault of the Telegraph service.
- (c) The full charge paid for every *Collated* telegram (Rule 103) which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by paid Service Advices under Rule 44. No refund is granted for errors made in the transmission of uncollated telegrams.

In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b) and (c) the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, delayed or mutilated, including the supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation—

- (d) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply (Rule 93) when the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it (Rule 97), or when the Reply telegram form has been used, the difference, if it be not less than eight annas, between the value of the Reply telegram form and the cost of the reply (Rule 95).
- (e) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply to a telegram which has not been delivered (Rule 98). The Sender should forward with his application for refund—see Rule 148—the receipt granted for the original telegram, and the report of non-delivery received by him.
- (f) The full charge for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.
- (g) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.
- (h) The full charge paid for every paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, if the repetition shows that the word or words repeated were transmitted incorrectly at first.
- (i) The full charge for every other Paid Service Advice sent under Rules 44 and 45, necessitated by an error of the Telegraph Service.
- (j) The value of excess stamps affixed by the Sender (Rule 74).
- (k) The value of the stamps affixed to a telegram cancelled before transmission, less a fee of two annas (Rule 77).

146. No refund is made for the telegram which has given occasion to a request for correction, nor are any refunds made for rectifying or completing telegrams exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee (Rule 45).

147. In case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram, the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies, and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting, in this respect, as one copy.

148. (1) Every claim for refund, and every complaint respecting telegrams, shall be addressed to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within two months from the date of the telegram :

Provided that claims for refunds on account of Paid Service Advices (Rule 46) may be made to the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters from which such advices were booked within three days from the date of the telegram.

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely :—

- (a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the office of destination, or from the Addressee ;
- (b) in case of alteration or omission, by the telegram delivered to the Addressee ;
- (c) in case of unused Reply telegram form (Rule 97), by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee ;
- (d) in case of paid Service Advices (Rule 46), by the receipt for the repetition message and the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery ; and
- (e) in case of telegrams stamped in excess by the Sender (Rule 74), or stamped and cancelled before transmission has begun (Rule 77), by the receipt (Rule 69) granted for the telegram.

149. **State and Private.**—When no doubt exists as to an over-charge having been made on an Inland State or Private telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, the over-charge is to be at once refunded by such Office (Rule 74).

SECTION III.

RULES FOR FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

FOUNDED ON THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONVENTION.

Note.—The Articles and Regulations quoted in the margin denote the corresponding Rules in the International Telegraph Convention. Points not specifically provided for in these Rules are dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Convention.

GENERAL.

150. **Foreign Telegrams** are those which are sent to, or received from, places beyond Indian limits. Such telegrams are subject to the regulations laid down by the *International Telegraph Convention*, to which the Government of India is a party. None of the parties to the Convention accept any responsibility on account of Foreign telegrams. (For tariffs and rates, see Rules 231 to 237).

151. **Legibility and Forms**—To secure accuracy and rapidity of transmission, Senders of telegrams are advised to write them in a clear and unmistakable hand, and on the proper forms, which can be obtained free of charge at all Telegraph Offices (Rule 4). Telegrams written on plain paper are, however, accepted at all Offices.

Note.—Books containing 100 forms for Foreign telegrams can be purchased at the principal Government Telegraph Offices ; price with counterfoils two annas, and without counterfoils one anna each.

152. **Offices where Foreign Telegrams are accepted.**—Telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at all Telegraph Offices in India, also at a few Postal Receiving Offices. Telegrams for other countries are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices, also at a certain number of Railway Telegraph Offices.

153. Foreign telegrams are only accepted at Field Telegraph Offices when fully prepaid in postage stamps, and then at the Sender's risk.

154. Foreign telegrams, except for Ceylon, cannot be accepted at any Railway Telegraph Office at places where there is also a Government Telegraph Office.

Art. 7 and Reg. XLV, 1 and 2. Regt. XLV 4. 155. **Objectionable telegrams.**—The parties to the Convention reserve to themselves the right or stopping the transmission of any Private telegram which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or contrary to the laws of the country, to public order, or decency. The Terminal or any Intermediate Office may exercise this control on condition of immediately advising the Office of origin. Telegrams intended for a re-forwarding agency referred to in Rule 190, and which have been wrongly accepted, must be stopped by the office of delivery.

156. Telegraph Offices in India are required to accept any telegram which appears to be of the above character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt the matter will be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief Civil or Military Officer if tendered at another place.

Art. 8 and Reg. XLV, 1. 157. Each of the Contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to suspend the International Telegraph service for an indefinite period, if it deem necessary, either generally, or only upon certain lines and for certain classes of correspondence.

Art. 5. 158. **General Division.**—Telegrams are divided into four classes :—

- (a) State (or Government) telegrams (Rule 199).
- (b) Service telegrams (Rule 205).
- (c) Private telegrams.

(d) Press telegrams (Rules 334 to 339).

In transmission, State telegrams take precedence of other telegrams, Service telegrams take precedence of Private telegrams, and Private telegrams take precedence of Press telegrams [Rule 334 (2)]. XXXII, 1.

WRITING AND ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS.

159. The text of telegrams may be in Plain or Secret language, the latter being sub-divided into Code or Cipher language. Each of these languages may be employed alone or conjointly with the others in the same telegram. All the administrations admit, in all their relations, telegrams in plain language. They may decline to forward or to receive for delivery private telegrams composed either wholly or in part in secret language; but they must allow these telegrams to pass in transit, unless the service be suspended. Art. 6 and Reg. VI, 1.

160. Plain Language is that which offers an intelligible sense in one or more of the languages authorised for International telegraphic correspondence. The following are the languages authorised for Foreign telegrams in Plain language, subject to the conditions of Rule 173 :— Reg. VII, 1.

Annamite.	Finnish.	Japanese.	Ruthenian.
Arabic.	Flemish.	Latin.	Servian.
Armenian.	French.	Malay.	Siamese.
Bohemian.	German.	Norwegian.	Slavonic.
Bulgarian.	Greek.	Persian.	Spanish.
Croatian.	Hebrew.	Polish.	Swedish.
Danish.	Hungarian.	Portuguese.	Turkish.
Dutch.	Illyrian.	Roumanian.	
English.	Italian.	Russian.	

161. Telegrams from India to Ceylon and *vice versa* may be in the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, or in any of the above languages.

162. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See Rule 230.)

163. By 'Telegrams in Plain language' is understood those of which the text is written entirely in Plain language. Nevertheless, the presence of Code addresses, Exchange quotations, commercial marks, letters representing the signals of the International Code of Signals employed in maritime telegrams, of abbreviated expressions currently used in ordinary or commercial correspondence, such as *rapp.*, *fob.*, *cf.*, *caf.*, *sup.*, *cto.*, *bl.*, or any other analogous expression, the meaning of which is understood in the country of origin, does not alter the character of a telegram in Plain language. Reg. VII, 2.

164. Code language is that which is composed of words which do not form intelligible phrases in one or more of the languages authorised for telegraphic correspondence in Plain language. Reg. VIII, 1.

165. The words, whether genuine or artificial, must be formed of syllables capable of pronunciation according to the current usage of one of the following languages :—English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese or Latin. Artificial words must not contain the accented letters ü, á, a^o, é, ñ, ö, ü. Reg. VIII, 2.

166. Codes intended for correspondence in Code language may be submitted to the Telegraph Administrations designated for the purpose, in order to allow those interested to obtain an assurance that the words contained in Codes fulfil the conditions of the preceding rule. In India, Code makers may submit their Codes to the Director-General of Telegraphs for submission to the Committee of Control.

167. Words in Code language must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet (Rules 173 and 174), the combinations *aa*, *ao*, *oe*, *ue*, being counted as two letters each. The combination 'ch' is also counted as two letters in artificial words. In Indo-Ceylon telegrams, the use of vernacular words is admissible as Code. Reg. VIII, 3.

168. Combinations which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 165 and 167 are considered as belonging to Letter cipher language, Rule 170 (2), and charged accordingly. Compounds composed of two or more words in plain language, combined contrary to the usage of the language are on no account admitted. (See also Rule 230, *et seq.*) Reg. VIII, 4.

169. In Private telegrams worded in Code language, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back if more convenient) that the Code words are not combinations of two or more words in plain language contrary to the usage of the language.

170. Cipher language is that which is composed—

(1) Either of Arabic figures, of groups or series of Arabic figures having a secret meaning, or of letters (excluding the accented letters, ä, á, a^o, é, ñ, ö, ü), groups or series of letters having a secret meaning. Reg. IX, 1.

(2) Of words, names, expressions or combinations of letters not fulfilling the conditions of Plain language (Rules 160 to 163) or of Code language (Rules 164 to 167).

Reg. IX, 2. 171. The employment in one group of figures and letters having a secret meaning is not admitted. It is desirable to avoid the use of Letter cipher, as far as possible, as it is less easy to transmit than pronounceable groups of letters, and is, therefore, more liable to error. In cases where it is necessary to employ letter cipher it should be arranged in groups of five letters in order to facilitate transmission.

Reg. IX, 3. 172. The groups referred to in Rule 163 are not considered as Letter cipher, *i.e.*, as letters having a secret meaning.

Reg. X, 1. 173. Characters.—Telegrams must be legibly written in characters which have their equivalents in the official table of telegraph signals, and which are in use in the country where the telegram is presented.

Reg. X, 2. 174. The following are the characters in use in India :—

(a) *Letters.*

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

Reg. XXXI. Except in Code and Cipher language, the combination 'ch' counts as one character of the Morse alphabet; so also do the twin vowels 'aa', 'æ', 'ao', 'œ', and 'ue', commonly used to represent the continental modified vowels ä, ä, ö, and ü.

(b) *Figures.*

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

There are no telegraphic signals for Roman numerals, such as I, II, etc.

(c) *Signs of punctuation, etc.*

Reg. X, 2. Full stop (.), Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Note of interrogation (?), Note of exclamation (!), Apostrophe (’), Hyphen or dash (—), Brackets or signs of a parenthesis (), Inverted commas (“ ”), Bar of division (/), Underline.

(d) *Special Instructions and Conventional Signs.*

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Réponse payée x	RP x.	Reply paid x words (Rule 277).
Collationnement	TC	Collation or repetition (Rule 284).
Accusé réception télégraphique (télégramme avec).	PC.	Telegram with Telegraphic Acknowledgment Receipt (Rule 289).
Accusé réception postal (télégramme avec) ...	PCP.	Telegram with Postal Acknowledgment Receipt (Rule 289).
Faire suivre	FS.	Telegram to follow Addressee (Rule 293).
Exprès	Exprès.	Express (Rule 311).
Exprès payé	XP.	Express paid (Rule 315).
Exprès payé x	X P x.	Express paid x (Rule 312).
Exprès payé télégraphe	XPT.	Express paid, Telegraph (Rules 313 and 314).
Exprès payé lettres	XPP.	Express paid, Post (Rules 313 and 314).
Jour	Jour.	To be delivered during the day only (Rule 260).
Nuit	Nuit	To be delivered at night.
Poste	Post	Post (Rules 262 and 309).
Poste recommandée	P	Post Registered (Rules 262 and 309).
Ouvert	Ouva	To be delivered open (Rule 267).
Mains propres	MP.	To be delivered into the hands of the Addressee himself (Rule 255).
Télégraphe restante	TR.	To be kept at Telegraph office till called for (Rules 258 and 273).
Poste restante	GP.	To be kept at Post Office till called for (Rules 258, 268 and 274).
Poste restante recommandée	GPR.	To be registered and kept at Post Office till called for (Rule 262).
x Adresses	TMx.	x Addresses (Rule 301).
Communiquer toutes adresses	CTA.	Communicate all Addresses (Rule 306).
x Jours ... ..	...	x Days.

Reg. X, 3. 175. Erasures, etc.—Every interlineation or insertion, reference, erasure, or re-written word must be authenticated by the Sender or by his representative.

Reg. XI. 176. Parts of a telegram.—The different parts forming a Foreign telegram should be written in the following order :—

(a) *Special Instructions (Rules 177—179).*

- (b) The Address (Rules 180—194).
 (c) The Text (Rule 195).
 (d) The Sender's name (Rule 196).

177. Special instructions.—The Sender should write upon the form, in the place provided for the Reg. XII, 1, purpose, such of the Special Instructions prescribed in Rule 174 (d) as he may desire to make use of.

178. In the case of a Multiple telegram, the Special Instructions which concern each Addressee Reg. XII, 2, should be written immediately before his name; but in the case of a collated Multiple telegram it is sufficient if the Special Instruction for Collation (Rule 284) precedes the first Address.

179. Special Instructions may be written in the abbreviated forms allowed in Rule 174 (d). In Reg. XII, 3, this case the counter clerk should place each of them between double dashes. thus:—'R Px=T. C.,=' and so written they are counted each as one word only [Rule 218 (8)]. When they are written in plain language, they should be in *French*.

180. Address.—Every Address must contain at least two words, the first designating the Addressee, Reg. XIII, 1, the second indicating the name of the Telegraph Office of destination. The latter should be spelt as in the *Official List of Offices (Nomenclature des bureaux telegraphiques—see Rule 218)*.

181. The Address must contain all the particulars necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram Reg. XIII, 2, to the Addressee. These particulars, with the exception of names of persons, should be written in *French* or in the language of the country of destination.

182. The Address of Private telegrams must be such that delivery to the Addressee can be effected Reg. XIII, 3, without search or enquiry.

183. For large towns, the name of the street and the number of the house must be given, or, in the Reg. XIII, 3, absence of these particulars, the profession of the Addressee or any other relevant information.

184. Even for small towns, the name of the Addressee must, if possible, be accompanied by Reg. XIII, 3, additional particulars to guide the office of destination in effecting delivery.

185. When a telegram is addressed to one person care of another, the Address must contain, Reg. XIII, 4, immediately after the name of the real addressee, one of the indications 'chez,' 'aux soins de,' 'c/o,' 'with,' 'care of,' or any other equivalent.

186. The name of the telegraph office of destination must be placed after the words in the address Reg. XIII, 5, which serve to designate the addressee and, when given, his place of residence. It must be written as it appears in the first column of the official *Nomenclature of offices*. This name can only be followed by that of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by both of these. In the latter case it is the name of the territorial sub-division which must immediately follow that of the Telegraph Office of destination.

187. When the name of the Office of destination has not yet been published in the *Official Reg. XIII, 6, Nomenclature* the sender must complete the address by the name of the country or of the territorial sub-division, or by any other information which he considers sufficient for the forwarding of his telegram which, however, is only accepted at the sender's risk. This rule applies to the Office of origin also.

188. Telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London.—In telegrams addressed to telegraph offices in the neighbourhood of London, the names of which appear in the *Official List of Offices (Rule 180)*, it is not necessary to add the word London in the Address. Telegrams for places in London itself, the names of which do not appear in the *Official List of Offices (Rule 180)*, cannot be accepted unless addressed *London* as the name of the Terminal Office.

189. Insufficient Address.—Telegrams, the Addresses of which do not satisfy the conditions laid Reg. XIII, 9, down in Rules 180 and 187, are refused.

190. Telegrams addressed to a telegraph reforwarding agency, which is known to be organised for Reg. XIII, 9, the purpose of evading payment of the full rate chargeable for the transmission of telegrams without intermediate retransmission between the office of origin and their ultimate destination, are not accepted.

191. In all cases of insufficient address, telegrams must only be accepted at the Sender's risk, if he Reg. XIII, 10, persist in demanding transmission.

192. In all cases the Sender has to bear the consequences of an insufficient Address. Reg. XIII, 11.

193. Abbreviated Addresses.—The Address may be written in an abbreviated form. But the Reg. XIII, 7, right of an Addressee to have a telegram thus addressed delivered to him is subject to an arrangement made between such Addressee and the Telegraph Office which has to deliver the telegram. For conditions for the registration of Abbreviated Addresses in India, see Rule 32.

194. Registered Abbreviated Addresses are treated as Plain language (Rule 221) when occurring in the Address, or as the Sender's name, in both Plain and Code language telegrams, and also in the text of Plain language telegrams. When in the text of a Code language telegram, they are treated according to Rule 223.

195. Text.—The text of a telegram may be omitted. Reg. XIV, 1.

196. The Sender's name is not obligatory: it may be written by the Sender in an abbreviated Reg. XIV, 2, form in customary use, or replaced by a registered Address.

197. Signature.—The true Signature and Address of the Sender (which are not charged for or transmitted) must always be written at the foot of the telegram. In the case of telegrams from a mercantile firm, if the name of the firm is written, it will be accepted, but if stamped, it must be attested by the signature, or initials, of a responsible member of the firm.

Reg. XIV, 3. **198.** The Sender of a Private telegram is bound to prove his identity, if requested to do so by the office of origin.

STATE TELEGRAMS.

Art. 5. **199. Definition.**—State (or Government) telegrams are generally defined in the International Telegraph Convention to be those which emanate from the Chief of the State, Ministers, Commanders-in-Chief of Land or Sea Forces and Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the Contracting Governments; as well as the replies to such telegrams.

200. From British Officials.—The only British Government Officials in India who are allowed to send Foreign State telegrams are those who have been specially authorised to do so by the Government of India. A complete list of these Officials is published in the *Telegraph Guide*. Foreign telegrams classed State, tendered by Officials not named in that list, will be treated as Private telegrams. State Telegrams to Ceylon will, however, be accepted from all British Government Officials.

Reg. XV, 2. **201. Replies to State telegrams.**—The right to send a reply as a State telegram is established by the production of the original State telegram.

Reg. XV, 3. **202. From Consular Agents.**—Telegrams from Consular Agents engaged in commerce are only considered as State telegrams, when they are addressed to State Officials, and are connected with the business of the State. Nevertheless, telegrams which do not fulfil the last named conditions are accepted by the offices and transmitted as State telegrams, but these offices immediately report them to their own Administration.

Reg. XV, 4 and 5. **203. Language.**—The text of State telegrams may in all circumstances be composed of Secret language. State telegrams which do not fulfil the conditions of Rules 160 to 172 are not refused, but are notified by the office which discovers the irregularities to its own Administration.

Reg. XV. **204.** State telegrams, when they are written wholly or partly in Secret language (Code, or Figure or Letter-cipher), are repeated in their entirety by the Receiving Office in the same manner as is done with Collated telegrams (Rules 285 and 286).

SERVICE TELEGRAMS.

Art. 5. **205.** Service telegrams are those which emanate from the Telegraph Administrations of the Contracting States and which relate, either to the International Telegraph service, or to objects of public interest agreed upon between the said Administrations. Service telegrams are divided into Service telegrams properly so-called, and Service Advices. All Service telegrams are transmitted free except in the cases specified in Rules 206 to 208.

PAID SERVICE ADVICES.

Reg. XVII, 1. **206.** The Sender and Addressee (or the authorised representative of either of them) of any telegram already transmitted, or in course of transmission, may during the period of preservation of records (see Rule 340) and after they have proved, if necessary, their light and identity, cause enquiry to be made, or instructions to be given, respecting such telegram by telegraph. They may also, in order to make or obtain corrections, cause a telegram which they have sent or received to be repeated, entirely or in part, by the Office of destination or by the Office of origin or by a transit office. In all such cases, they have to deposit the following amounts:—

(a) the cost of the telegram making the request;

(b) the cost of a telegram for the reply, if a reply by telegraph is necessary.

Reg. XVII, 1. **207.** In case of a repetition asked for by the Addressee, he must pay the full charge for each word repeated.

Reg. XVII, 3. Those which are sent at the request of the Addressee in order to obtain the repetition of a passage suspected to be erroneous imply always a telegraphic reply, and the insertion of the indication =RPx= is not necessary. In other cases in which a telegraphic reply is requested this indication must be employed.

Reg. XVII, 2. **208.** Rectifying, completing, or cancelling telegrams, and all other communications relating to telegrams already transmitted, or in course of transmission, when they are addressed to a Telegraph Office, must be exchanged exclusively between the Offices under the form of Paid Service Advices, at the cost of the Sender or the Addressee making the demand.

Reg. XVII, 6. **209.** The charges for the above-mentioned Service Advices are refunded under the conditions fixed by Rule 348, when the Advices are necessitated by errors of the telegraph service.

Reg. XVII, 7. **210.** When the words of which the repetition is requested are written in a doubtful manner, the Office of origin consults, in the first instance, the Sender. If he cannot be found, the office of origin adds to the repetition a note: 'Writing doubtful.'

Reg. XVII, 7. **211.** When the repetition concerns a telegram which has reached the Office of origin from the Sender by telephone, or by a private telegraph wire, that office requests at once from the Sender a repetition of the words in question. In this latter case, if one or more of the words thus repeated differ from

those in the telegram, the office gives the repetition requested in accordance with the corrections made, but inserts after the text of the Service Advice, the indication CTP (*conserver taxe payée*, or retain charge paid) accompanied by an indication of the number of words rectified by the Sender, the charge for which must not be refunded, thus :—CTP one, CTP two, etc.

212. The various communications mentioned above may be made by post through the agency of the Telegraph Offices of origin or destination. They are sent under registered cover at the cost of the person who makes the request, and who should, in addition, pay the cost of a reply by post when he demands one. Reg. XVII, 8.

COUNTING OF WORDS.

213. What is counted.—All that the Sender writes upon the form to be transmitted to his correspondent, is charged for, and consequently included in the number of words. Nevertheless, dashes which only serve to separate upon the form the different words or groups of a telegram are neither charged for nor transmitted. Signs of punctuation, apostrophes, and hyphens are only transmitted and, consequently, charged for on the formal request of the Sender. Reg. XVIII, 1.

214. When signs of punctuation, instead of being used singly, are repeated one after the other, they are charged for as groups of figures (Rule 195). Reg. XVIII, 1.

215. Preamble.—The name of the Office of origin, the date and time of handing in, the instructions as to the Route, and the words, numbers or signs, which constitute the preamble, and are added by the Telegraph Office for official purposes, are not charged for; such of these particulars as reach the Office of delivery appear on the copy delivered to the addressee. Reg. XVIII, 2.

216. All telegrams are timed by Standard time which, in India is 5½ hours, and in Burma 6½ hours, in advance of Greenwich time.

217. The Sender may insert the particulars referred to in Rule 215, wholly or in part in the text of his telegram, but in that case they will be charged for. Reg. XVIII, 3.

218. In all languages the following are each counted as one word :—

Reg. XIX, 1.

1. In the address :—

- (a) The name of the Telegraph Office of destination when written as given in the first column of the Official Nomenclature of offices or *Nomenclature des bureaux telegraphiques* (Rule 180) and completed, if necessary, by the particulars also given in that column.
- (b) The names of territorial sub-divisions, or countries respectively, if they are written as given in the said *Nomenclature*, or of their alternative names as given in its preface.
- (c) Initial letters standing for prenames, Christian names, titles, etc. The joining together of such letters into groups is inadmissible.

2. In Telegraphic Money Orders, the name of the postal issuing office, the name of the postal paying office, and that of the locality where the payee resides.

3. Every Code word which fulfils the requirements of Rules 164 to 167.

4. Every isolated character, letter or figure as well as each sign of punctuation, apostrophe or hyphen, transmitted at the request of the Sender (Rule 213).

5. Underline.

6. Parenthesis (the two signs which serve to form).

7. Inverted commas, *i.e.*, the two signs placed at the commencement and end of one and the same passage.

8. Special Instructions written in the abridged form authorised in Rule 174 (d).

219. Plain language.—If in telegrams in which the text is written entirely in plain language, any single word or authorised compound contains more than 15 characters according to the Morse alphabet, the excess is counted separately as one word. Reg. XIX, 3.

220. In Private telegrams in any language other than plain English, or the Vernacular languages of India or Ceylon, the Sender shall certify at the foot of the form (or at the back, if more convenient) that the message does not contain combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language. (See Rule 230.)

221. In Plain language telegrams, Registered Abbreviated Addresses (Rule 194), whether used as the Address (Rule 226), or in the place of the Sender's name, or occurring in the text, are always treated as words in Plain language and counted at the rate of 15 characters to the word.

222. Code language.—In Code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten characters, counted in accordance with the provisions of Rule 167. Reg. XIX, 4.

223. Mixed telegrams.—Words in Plain language inserted in the text of a mixed telegram, *i.e.*, a telegram composed of words in Plain language and words in Code language, must not contain more than ten characters according to the Morse alphabet and any excess is counted separately as one word in each case. Reg. XIX, 4.

This rule applies also to proper Names, including registered Addresses (Rule 194).

224. If the mixed telegram contains, in addition, Cipher language, the passages in Cipher are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 228. Reg. XIX, 1.

Reg. XIX, 4. 225. If the mixed telegram is composed only of passages in Plain language and of passages in Cipher language, the passages in Plain language are counted according to the stipulations of Rule 219, and the passages in Cipher language according to those of Rule 228.

Reg. XIX, 5. 226. The Address or Sender's name in telegrams of which the text is written wholly or partly in Code language is charged according to the stipulations of Rules 218 and 219.

Reg. XIX, 6. 227. Use of apostrophes and hyphens.—Words separated by an apostrophe or joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

228. Figures, Letter-Cipher and Commercial marks.—Groups of figures or of letters, commercial marks composed of figures and letters, are counted as one word for each five figures or letters which they contain, plus one word for any excess. Each of the combinations ae, aa, ao, ce and ch is counted as two letters.

When Commercial marks form part of the text of a telegram the Sender should certify them to be such at the foot of the form.

Reg. XIX, 7. 229. Signs used with figures or letters.—Decimal points or full stops, commas, colons, dashes and bars of division, are each counted as a figure or a letter in the group in which they occur. This also applies to each letter added to groups of figures to form ordinal numbers, as well as to letters or figures added to the number of a house in an address, even in the case of an address in the text or in the signature (i.e. 'Person From') of a telegram.

Reg. XIX, 8. 230. Combinations or alterations of words contrary to the usage of the language are not admitted (Rule 169). The same applies to combinations or alterations sought to be concealed by reversing the order of letters or syllables. Nevertheless, the names of towns and countries, patronymics (family names) of one and the same person, the names of places, squares, boulevards, streets and others kinds of public places; the names of vessels, whole numbers, fractions, decimal or fractional numbers, written entirely in words and compound words admitted as such in the English and French languages and which can, if a question arises, be justified by reference to a dictionary, may be respectively written as single words without either apostrophe or hyphen (Rule 227).

Reg. XIX, 9. 231. Counting by Office of Origin decisive.—The counting of words by the Office of origin is decisive both for purposes of transmission and of the international accounts. When, however, a telegram contains combinations or alterations of one of the languages of the country of destination, or of a language other than those of the country of origin contrary to the usage of such language, the Office of destination is empowered to recover from the Addressee the amount of the under-charge. In this case the telegram is not delivered to the Addressee until he has paid the under-charge. If the Addressee should decline to pay, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of origin, explaining the cause of non-delivery and mentioning the amount of the under-charge due. Should the Sender, duly notified of the reason for non-delivery, agree to pay the under-charge, a Service Advice is sent to the Office of destination, which then delivers the telegram.

In applying this Rule in India the language of the country is considered to be *English, French or Portuguese*, and in the case of telegrams addressed to certain offices in *Persia, Persian*. The Rule applies also to the Vernaculars in case of telegrams from Ceylon (Rules 161 and 167).

Reg. XIX, 10. 232. Inadmissible groups or words.—When the Office of origin discovers, after the charge has been collected, that a telegram contains either inadmissible combinations or alterations of words, or expressions or words which, although not fulfilling the conditions of Plain or Code language, have been charged for as belonging to those languages, it applies to these expressions or words, for the calculation of the undercharge to be recovered from the Sender, the rules to which they should have been respectively subjected. The combinations or alterations are counted in accordance with the number of words which they would contain if they were written in the usual manner. The Office of origin acts in the same manner when the irregularities are brought to its notice by a transit office or by the Office of destination. Nevertheless, neither of these two latter offices may delay the forwarding or delivery of the telegram, except in the case provided for in Rule 231.

Reg. XX, 1. 233. Examples of counting.—The following examples show how the rules for counting words are to be interpreted:—

	No. of words.	
	In Address.	In Text.
New York*	1	2
Newyork	1	1
Frankfurt Main*	1	2
Frankfurtmain	1	1
Sanct Poelten*	1	2
Sanctpoelten	1	1
Emmingen, Bz. Hannover*†	1	2
Emmingen, Württemberg*†	1	2
New South Wales*	1	3
Newsouthwales	1	1
XP 2-50 (<i>Special Instruction in abridged form</i>)	1	...

* In the address these several expressions are joined together by the counter clerk if the sender has not already done it himself.

† *Bz. Hannover* and *Württemberg* following *Emmingen* serve to complete the designation of two Offices of the same name and are so printed in the first column of the *Official Nomenclature* (Rules 180 and 218).

	Number of Words.		Number of Words.
Van de Brande	3	Rs. 10, 10 (or) Rs. 10/10	2
Vandebrande (<i>name of person</i>)	1	11h. 30	3
Du Bois	2	11-30	1
Dubois (<i>name of person</i>)	1	Eight/10	2
Belgrave Square	2	Huit/10	2
Belgravesquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>).	2	5/douzièmes	2
Hyde Park	2	5/twelfthths	2
Hydepark (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>).	2	May/August... ..	3
Hydepark Square*	2	5 ^{bis} (<i>number of house</i>)	1
Hydeparksquare (<i>contrary to the usage of the language</i>).	2	15A (<i>number of house</i>)	1
St. James Street	3	15-3 or 15/3 (<i>number of house</i>)	1
Saintjames Street	2	30 ^a (<i>30 exposit a</i>)†	3
Rue de la Paix	4	30 ^a (<i>30 to the power a</i>)†	6
Ruedelapaix	2	15 × 6 (<i>15 multiplié par 6</i>)†	4
Responsabilité (<i>14 characters</i>)	1	15 × 6 (<i>15 multiplied by 6</i>)†	4
Kriegsgeschichten (<i>15 characters</i>)	1	Two hundred and thirty four	5
Inconstitutionnalité (<i>20 characters</i>)	2	Twohundredandthirtyfour (<i>23 characters</i>)	2
Wie geht's (<i>instead of wie geht es</i>)	3	Troisdeuxtiers	1
A-t-il	4	Unneufdixièmes	1
C'est-à-dire	2	Deux mille cent quatre-vingtquatorze	6
Aujourd'hui	1	Deuxmillecentquatrevingtquatorze (<i>22 characters</i>).	3
Aujourdhui	2	E	1
Porte-monnaie	1	Emvthf (<i>6 characters</i>)	2
Portemonnaie	1	Emvehf (<i>6 characters</i>)	2
Prince of Wales (<i>ship</i>)	3	G.H.F. (<i>Commercial mark or secret language</i>); a group of 3 characters.	1
Princeofwales (<i>ship</i>)	1	G.H.F. (<i>Commercial mark or secret language</i>); a group of 6 characters.	2
38 (<i>4 characters</i>)	1	G. H. F. (<i>Without final stop</i>) (<i>Commercial mark or secret language</i>); a group of 5 characters.	1
44 ^{1/2} (<i>5 characters</i>)	2	G.H.F.45 (<i>Commercial mark</i>); a group of 5 characters.	1
444 ^{1/2} (<i>6 characters</i>)	1	G. H. F. 45 (<i>Commercial mark</i>); a group of 8 characters.	2
444.5 (<i>5 characters</i>)	1	E. M. (<i>Isolated letters, initials of Christian names</i>).	2
444.55 (<i>6 characters</i>)	2	EM (<i>Initials of 2 Christian names, wrong combination</i>).	2
44/2 (<i>4 characters</i>)	1	197 ^a /199 ^a (<i>Commercial mark</i>); a group of 9 characters.	2
44/ (<i>3 characters</i>)	1	AP/M (<i>Commercial mark or secret language</i>); a group of 4 characters.	1
2 % (<i>4 characters</i>)	3	3/M (<i>Commercial mark</i>); a group of 3 characters.	1
2 P%	1	The business is very urgent; come without delay. (<i>8 words and two underlines</i>).	10
2 % _o (<i>5 characters</i>)	1	Received news of you indirectly (very bad) telegraph immediately. (<i>9 words and 1 passage within parenthesis</i>).	10
2 P% _o	3	Received letter from Pera reliable source which says 'conversion business hindered by syndicate bankers.' (<i>14 words and a passage in inverted commas</i>).	15
54-58 (<i>5 characters</i>)	1		
17me (<i>4 characters</i>)	1		
17th (<i>4 characters</i>)	3		
Le 1529me (<i>1 word and a group of characters</i>).	3		
The 1529th (<i>1 word and a group of 6 characters</i>).	3		
Dixcinquante	1		
10 francs 50 centimes (or) 10 fr. 50c.	4		
10 shillings 10 pence (or) 10s. 10d.	4		
10Rs. 10As.	4		
10 fr. 50	3		
Rs. 10	3		
10Rs. 10	3		
fr. 10.50	2		
s. 10, 10	2		

* In this case the expression *Hydepark*, written as a single word, counts as only one word, because the word *park* forms an integral part of the name of the square.

† The telegraph is not able to reproduce such expressions, as 30^a, 15 × 6, etc. Senders of telegrams must, therefore, replace them by the full signification, thus:—30 to the power a, 15 multiplied by 6, etc.

TARIFFS AND CHARGES.

234. **Tariffs.**—The franc is the monetary unit employed in Foreign Tariffs, and all accounts with Foreign Administrations are settled in gold. Charges in India are collected at the standard rate of R 15 = 1£ = 25 Francs. The Tariffs for telegrams are made up of the shares of the different Administrations concerned, which may alter them from time to time. The Tariffs vary also according to the Route employed (Rules 246 to 250).

Reg. XXIII,
1. **235. Charge by the word.**—The charge for a telegram is by the word pure and simple, and the minimum charge is for a telegram of two words (Rules 180, 195, and 196). Tables showing the rates per word to Foreign countries are published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

236. On telegrams to or from the Pilot Vessel at the Sandheads exchanged by the Wireless Telegraph system, a special fee of Rs. 4 per telegram is levied, in addition to the usual rates per word shown in the tables referred to in Rule 235.

237. Tariff Areas.—For Tariff purposes India is divided into two areas, namely, India Proper and Burma. When in the course of transmission, a Foreign telegram has to traverse both of these areas, the charge per word is always two annas higher than when it has to traverse only one.

238. Frontier Offices.—The Frontier Offices, or Offices which directly exchange telegrams with Foreign Administrations, are as follows :—

(a) Bombay, Karachi, and Madras in the Indian area, which exchange telegrams with the Eastern Telegraph Company, the Indo-European Telegraph Department, and the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, respectively. Madras and Bombay which work Colombo direct are considered the Frontier Offices for Ceylon ;

(ii) Moulmein and Rangoon in the Burma area, which exchange telegrams with the Siamese Administration ; and

(c) Bhamo in the Burma area, which exchanges telegrams with the Chinese Administration.

All Foreign telegrams originating in India or Burma have to pass through one or other of these Frontier Offices.

Reg. XXIX,
1. **239. Prepayment of charges.**—The charges for telegrams must be prepaid with the exception of the additional charges on telegrams to follow (Rule 236), the charge for delivery by special messenger (Rule 310), Semaphoric telegrams received from ships (Rule 328) and extra charges for alterations or illegal combinations of words discovered by the Office of destination (Rule 231), all of which are recovered from the Addressee.

Reg. XXIX,
2. **240. Receipts.**—The Sender of a telegram can claim a receipt showing the amount paid. Senders of telegrams should examine their receipts to see if they are correct. Duplicate copies of receipts for telegrams are never given.

Reg. XXIX,
4. **241. Recovery of bearing and other charges from Addressee.**—In every case where charges have to be collected on delivery, the telegram is only handed to the Addressee upon payment of the amount due.

242. State telegrams.—The Rule about prepayment (Rule 239) is relaxed in case of State telegrams of great emergency from British Government Officials who have been duly authorised (Rule 200) to send Foreign State telegrams. Whenever a telegram is sent without prepayment under this Rule, the Sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within twenty-four hours.

243. Cash or stamps.—At Offices authorised to accept Foreign telegrams, the charges must be paid in cash or stamps (see Rule 64). At Departmental Telegraph Offices, telegrams can be accepted on the Deposit Account system. (For particulars—see Rule 65.)

Reg. XXX, 1. **244. Under-charges made in error, and charges and expenses not recovered from the Addressee** in consequence of his refusal to pay them, or the impossibility of finding him, must be made good by the Sender, except when the rules provide otherwise (see Rule 299).

Reg. XXX, 2. **245. Over-charges made in error** are returned to those entitled to them. No refund, however, is made of the value of the stamps in excess affixed by the Sender, unless he applies for it to the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, and sends with his application the Receipt granted for the telegram.

ROUTE.

Reg. XLI, 1. **246.** The different Routes by which telegrams may be transmitted are indicated by concise directions in the Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

Reg. XLI, 2. **247.** The Sender who wishes to prescribe the Route should write the corresponding direction on the telegram. The Sender may specify the actual Route to be followed or mark the telegram *Best Route* or *Cheapest Route*. Indications as to Route are transmitted free (Rule 215).

Reg. XLI, 3. **248.** When the Sender has prescribed the Route to be followed, the Telegraph Offices concerned are bound to carry out his wishes, unless the Route named be interrupted, or transmission by it seems likely to involve serious delay, in which cases the Sender cannot raise any objection to the employment of another Route.

Reg. XLI, 4. **249.** If, on the contrary, the Sender does not prescribe the Route, the telegram is sent by the best working route for which sufficient charges have been received. Where the charges are the same, the Offices where Routes diverge will decide by which to forward the telegram.

Reg. XLI, 5. **250.** When the forwarding of a telegram can be effected by several routes belonging exclusively to the same Administration, it rests with that Administration, in the case of private correspondence, to decide, in the best interests of Senders, in which direction the telegram shall be forwarded over its lines. The Senders cannot, in this case, request specially the employment of one of the routes in question.

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION, TRANSMISSION IN DUPLICATE.

251. When an interruption to the regular means of telegraphic communication occurs during the transmission of a telegram, the office beyond which the interruption exists, or an office situated further back and having at its disposal an alternative telegraph route, immediately sends the telegram by such a route, or, failing that, by special messenger or by post (*registered*, if possible). Reg. XLII, 1.

252. If it is found that a telegram cannot be sent to its destination owing to interruption of the specified route taking place after the telegram was accepted, the Sender will be communicated with and asked to pay the additional charge if he wishes his telegram diverted to a more expensive route.

253. An office which has recourse to means of retransmission other than telegraphic addresses the telegraph according to circumstances, either to the nearest telegraph office able to retransmit it, or to the office of destination, or to the Addressee himself, when this retransmission takes place within the limits of the State of destination. As soon as communication is re-established, the telegram is transmitted afresh by telegraph, unless its receipt has been previously acknowledged, or unless, on account of an exceptional accumulation of traffic, this retransmission would be manifestly prejudicial to the general service. Reg. XLII, 3.

CANCELLATION OF A TELEGRAM AT THE REQUEST OF THE SENDER.

254. Before transmission.—The Sender of a telegram or his authorised representative can, on proving his identity, stop its transmission, if in time. Reg. XLIV, 1.

255. When he cancels it before transmission has begun the charges are returned, less a fee of two annas. Reg. XLIV, 2.

256. If the stamps have already been defaced, the refund can be made only by the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, to whom the Receipt should be sent with an application for refund.

257. After transmission.—If the telegram has been transmitted by the Office of origin the Sender can only request that it be cancelled by a Paid Service Advice, forwarded in accordance with Rule 206 and addressed to the office of destination. The Sender must pay, at his option, the cost either of a telegraphic or of a postal reply to the notice of cancellation. So far as is practicable, this Service Advice is transmitted successively to the offices through which the original telegram has transited until it overtakes the latter. Failing contrary indication in the Service Advice if the telegram has been delivered to the Addressee, he is informed of the cancellation of the telegram. The office which cancels the telegram, or which delivers the notice of cancellation to the Addressee, advises the Office of origin accordingly. The information is given by telegraph if the Sender has paid for a telegraphic reply to the notice of cancellations; in the contrary case it is sent by post as a paid letter. If the telegram is cancelled before having reached the Office of destination, the charges for the original telegram, for the Service Advice of cancellation, and for any telegraphic reply prepaid to such Advice in respect of the distance not traversed, will be refunded to the Sender on application to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*. Reg. XLIV, 3.

DELIVERY AT DESTINATION.

258. According to Address.—Telegrams are delivered according to their Address either at the residence of the Addressee or *Poste restante* or *Télégraphie restante* (Rules 262, 273, and 274). Reg. XLVI, 1.

259. Order.—Telegrams are in all cases delivered at, or sent to, their destinations in the order of their receipt. Reg. XLVI, 2.

260. Free delivery limits.—Telegrams addressed to a place of residence within the delivery limits of the Telegraph Office are at once taken to their Address. Telegrams bearing the Special Instruction *Jour or Day* [Rule 174 (d)] are not, however, delivered during the night. Those which are received during the night are only obligatorily delivered at once when they bear the instruction '*Nuit*', or '*Night*', or when the delivery office is in a position to recognise that they appear to be really urgent. In India, Foreign telegrams are classed as '*Express*' and are delivered at any hour of receipt, provided the office of destination is open for traffic at the time. They are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. Beyond that limit, the post is employed, without charge, unless a special means of delivery has been paid for by the Sender, or requested by the Addressee [Rule 319 (a)]. Reg. XLVI, 3.

261. Reply given to messenger.—In India, the telegraph messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the Reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger and the amount paid to him should be mentioned on the Receipt signed for the telegram.

262. Delivery by post.—Telegrams which have to be deposited at the Post Office, *i. e.*, *Poste restante*, or =GP=, (or *Poste restante recommandée* or =GPR=) are sent immediately to the Post Office by the Telegraph Office of destination under the conditions fixed by Rules 317 and 318. In India, all Foreign telegrams which have to be posted to destination are posted as registered letters. Reg. XLVI, 4.

263. Delivery on ships.—Telegrams addressed to passengers on board a vessel arriving at a port are delivered, if possible, before disembarkation. Reg. XLVI, 5.

264. When a telegram in India has to be delivered on board a ship which cannot be reached without a boat (*i. e.*, when not alongside a wharf, pier or jetty), or at a place which cannot be reached without a boat, the cost of boat-hire must be paid by the Addressee (Rule 310).

265. On telegrams to Ceylon addressed to persons on board ships in Ceylon ports, the Sender must prepay twelve annas for boat-hire. He should write the abbreviation =XP= (which is counted and charged as one word) in the space provided on the form to indicate that boat-hire has been prepaid (Rule 315).

Reg. XLVII, 1. 266. Persons to whom telegrams may be delivered.—A telegram taken to the Addressee's place of residence may be delivered either to the Addressee, the adult members of his family, any person in his service, to his lodgers or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house, unless the Addressee has named in writing a special person, or the Sender has requested, by writing in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Mains propres* or 'Addressee only' or =MP= [Rule 174 (d)], that the telegram be delivered only into the hands of the Addressee himself. In this case the Office of destination writes the instruction '*Addressee only*' in full on the envelope, and gives the necessary instructions to the messenger.

Reg. XLVII, 1. 267. Open delivery.—The Sender may also request that the telegram be delivered open, by writing in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Ouvert* or 'Open' [Rule 174 (d)]. This request is reproduced on the copy handed to the Addressee, which is delivered, in India, without an envelope, simply folded with the Address written on the back.

Reg. XLVII, 3. 268. Undelivered telegrams.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the Office of destination, after a brief delay, sends a Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating the cause of non-delivery and repeating the Address exactly as received. If necessary, this Advice is completed by stating the reason for refusal (Rule 231), or by indicating the charges to be claimed from the Sender [Rules 296, 299 and 311]. No Advice is sent under this rule where a telegram duly posted under Rule 320 is returned by the Post Office as undelivered or on telegrams addressed *To await arrival, Télégraphe restante* or *Poste restante*, except when a charge has to be collected, when the Service Advice of non-delivery is sent by ordinary paid letter at the expiration of the period for retaining such correspondence.

Reg. XLVII, 4. 269. The Office of origin verifies the correctness of the Address, and, if it has been mutilated, rectifies it immediately by a Service Advice. If required this Service Advice contains instructions necessary to correct any errors committed, such as, 'send on destination,' 'cancel telegram,' etc.

Reg. XLVII, 5. 270. If the Address has not been mutilated, the Office of origin communicates the notice of non-delivery to the Sender, whenever possible. A notice of non-delivery is only retransmitted by telegraph if the Sender of the original telegram has asked that his telegrams may be redirected to him by telegraph (Rule 299). In all other cases the notice is redirected by post in the form of a letter, if the Sender is known. In India, Advices of non-delivery which are to be posted are posted free of charge. The receiver of a notice of non-delivery can only complete, rectify or confirm the Address of the original telegram by a paid telegram in the form of a Paid Service Advice (Rule 206).

Reg. XLVII, 6. 271. If it becomes possible to deliver a telegram after transmitting an Advice of non-delivery without having received one of the rectifying Advices referred to in Rules 269 and 270, the Office of destination sends a second Service Advice to the Office of origin, stating that the message has been delivered. This information is communicated to the Sender if he has received a notice of non-delivery. This second Advice is not sent when delivery is notified by telegraphic acknowledgment of receipt (Rule 290).

Reg. XLVII, 7. 272. If the messenger finds no person who will consent to receive the telegram for the Addressee, a notice is left at the address given and the telegram is taken back to the Telegraph Office to be delivered to the Addressee, or any person authorised by him to take delivery of it, upon application from either. Reg. XLVII, 3. When the Addressee advised as in the previous rule of the arrival of a telegram, does not take delivery within 24 hours, non-delivery is reported in accordance with Rule 268.

Reg. XLVII, 4. 273. *Télégraphe restante*.—When a telegram is addressed *télégraphe restante*, it is delivered to the Addressee or his duly authorised representative, over the telegraph counter.

Reg. XLVII, 0. 274. *Poste restante*.—Telegrams addressed *Poste restante*, and those which are to be delivered by post are, as regards delivery and period of preservation, subject to the same rules as postal correspondence.

Reg. XLVII, 1. 275. Any telegram which cannot be delivered to the Addressee within a period of forty-two days from the date of its receipt at the delivery office is, subject to the provisions of Rules 274 and 332, not kept by the Office of destination.

276. Directions about delivery.—For the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours, the same fee as for the registration of an Abbreviated Address is levied (*vide* Rule 32). If the fee for a registered Abbreviated Address has already been paid, that fee will cover the registration of special delivery instructions. In the case of Government officials, no charge is usually made for the registration of abbreviated addresses, but they will be required to pay the prescribed fee for the registration of standing instructions regarding the delivery of telegrams during fixed hours.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(A) Prepaid Replies.

Reg. XLIX, 1. 277. The Sender of a telegram can prepay the reply which he requests from his correspondent, by writing, on the form in the space provided, the Special Instruction *Réponse payée* or Reply paid or =RP=, and adding the number of words he wishes to prepay thus: *Réponse payée x*, or reply paid *x* or =RP x =. The charge for the reply is calculated on the supposition that it will follow the same route as the original telegram.

278. A reply of less than two words cannot be prepaid (Rules 180, 195 and 196).

279. At the place of destination, the Delivery Office delivers to the Addressee a Reply telegram Reg. L, 1. form or voucher of a value corresponding to the cost of a telegram of a number of words equal to that given in the Special Instructions, intended for the Office of origin of the reply paid telegram and to be sent by the same route as the latter. This reply telegram form carries the right of sending, within the limit of its value, a telegram to any destination whatever, from any telegraph office of the Administration whose office has issued the Reply telegram form or voucher. Two or more Foreign Reply telegram forms may be used to frank one Foreign telegram, but one Reply telegram form may not be used to frank two or more telegrams.

280. If the reply exceeds the amount notified in the Reply telegram form, the difference must be Reg. L, 2. paid in cash or stamps by the Sender of the reply. If, on the other hand, the amount notified in the Reply telegram form exceeds that of the reply, the difference is refunded by the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta, to the Sender of the original telegram, if he apply for it within three months from the date of issue of the Reply telegram form and provided that such difference is not less than ten annas. This refund is only made on the authority of the Administration which delivered the original telegram. If the telegram with deposit for reply originated in India, the refund of the unused portion is made to the Sender by the Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

281. The Reply telegram form may only be used in payment for a telegram during a period of Reg. L, 3. forty-two days following the date of its issue.

282. When the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form for any reason whatever, Reg. L, 4. or has refused it, the money deposited for the Reply can be refunded to the Sender under the conditions of Rule 348 (k). In case of a Reply telegram form delivered in India, the Addressee should, before the expiration of three months from the date of issue, send the Reply telegram form to the Check Office, as above, accompanied by a claim for refund in favour of the Sender.

283. When, from any cause, a Reply paid telegram cannot be delivered the Reply telegram form Reg. L, 5. remains attached to the telegram during the period of retention fixed by Rule 275. At the end of this period the Administration of destination will initiate the refund if the amount paid is not less than ten annas. The amount of the Reply telegram form is nevertheless refunded to the Sender if he apply for it before the expiration of this period. In this case, the delivery office cancels the Reply telegram form, and the telegram, endorsed accordingly, is preserved during the prescribed period (Rule 275).

(B) Collated (or Repeated) Telegrams.

284. The Sender of a telegram can require that it be collated (or repeated). In this case he should Reg. LI, 1. write in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Collationnement* or 'Collation' or =TC=.

285. State and Service telegrams written in Secret language are invariably collated free of charge. Reg. LI, 2.

286. Collation consists in the entire telegram (including the preamble) being repeated back Reg. LI, 3. immediately on its receipt by each Office concerned in its transmission.

287. The charge for collation is equal to one-fourth of that of a telegram of the same length by the Reg. LI, 4. same Route, fractions of half an anna being reckoned as half an anna.

(C) Acknowledgments of Receipt.

288. The Sender of a telegram can require that a notice of the date and time at which his telegram Reg. LII, 1. is delivered to the Addressee shall be notified to him as soon as possible after its delivery. When the telegram is forwarded to its final destination by post, deposited *poste restante*, or delivered to some intermediate agency this notice mentions the date and time of such forwarding, deposit, or delivery.

289. The notice is sent by telegraph if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Reg. LII, 2. Special Instruction *Accusé réception* or 'Acknowledgment receipt' or =PC=, and pays a charge equal to that of a telegram of five words for the same destination by the same Route. It is sent by post if the Sender writes in the space provided on the form the Special Instruction *Accusé réception postal* or Postal Acknowledgment receipt or =POP=, and pays a charge of 2½ annas for postage.

290. In the case of non-delivery provided for in Rule 288 the Acknowledgment of Receipt is Reg. LIII, 3. preceded by the Service Advice required by that rule. The Acknowledgment of Receipt is detained during the period prescribed in Rule 275 or is transmitted after the delivery of the telegram, if that becomes possible. At the expiration of this period, if the telegram has not been delivered, the Administration of origin officially initiates the refund of the charge for the Acknowledgment of Receipt.

291. A Postal Acknowledgment of receipt contains the same information as a Telegraphic Reg. LIII, 4. Acknowledgment of Receipt. It is sent by the office of delivery to that of origin in a prepaid envelope endorsed '*Accusé de réception*' or 'Acknowledgment of Receipt.'

292. The Acknowledgment of Receipt, telegraphic or postal, when it reaches the Office of origin of Reg. LIII, 5. the telegram, is notified to the Sender. When the Acknowledgment of Receipt has reference to a telegram which has been re-addressed, the Office of origin recovers from the Sender, if necessary, the difference between the amount originally collected for the Acknowledgment of Receipt and the cost of the transmission actually effected. If the latter amount is less than the former by not less than ten annas the difference is refunded to the Sender at his request.

(D) Telegrams to follow by order of the Sender.

- Reg. LIV, 1. 293. The Sender can require, by writing in the space provided on the form, the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or 'To follow' or =FS=, that the Office of destination shall cause his telegram to follow the Addressee.
- Reg. LIV, 2. 294. If the Sender of a telegram *Faire suivre* or 'to follow' requests a Telegraphic Acknowledgment of Receipt, he must be warned that in the event of the telegram having to follow the Addressee beyond the limits of the country of destination, he will be liable to pay any sum that may be necessary to complete the cost of the Acknowledgment of Receipt according to the distance actually traversed independently of any charges for re-addressing his telegram which may not have been collected on delivery.
- Reg. LIV, 3. 295. When a telegram bears the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or 'To follow' or =FS=, without further instructions, the Office of destination writes the new Address, if any, supplied at the residence of the Addressee and sends the telegram forward to its new destination. The same course is followed until the telegram is delivered or until no new Address is furnished.
- Reg. LIV, 4. 296. If delivery cannot be effected, and if no other Address is furnished, the telegram is retained in the office and its non-delivery reported as in Rule 268. The Service Advice of non-delivery must show the amount of the charges to be recovered from the Sender. This Advice, when the non-delivery might have arisen through an error of transmission, must be sent through the last re-transmitting office in order that it may have an opportunity of making the necessary corrections.
- Reg. LIV, 5. 297. If the Special Instruction *Faire suivre* or 'to follow' or =FS= is accompanied by successive Addresses, the telegram is transmitted to each of the destinations mentioned until the last, if necessary. In case of non-delivery the last office treats it in accordance with the provisions of Rule 298.
- Reg. LIV, 7. 298. The charge to be collected from the Sender for a telegram *Faire suivre* or 'to follow' is simply the charge up to the first destination, all the Addresses being counted in the number of words charged for. The supplementary charges are collected from the Addressee. It is calculated by counting the number of words transmitted in each retransmission.

(E) Telegrams to be retransmitted by order of the Addressee or his Agent.

- Reg. LV. 299. Telegrams re-directed in India.—Should the Addressee of a Foreign telegram received in India have left the place to which it is addressed, it may be re-directed to a second address in India either by an official of the Telegraph Office or by an agent of the Addressee. When official re-direction of telegrams is required, a notice to that effect must be given to the Telegraph Office concerned; printed forms for the purpose can be obtained from the local Telegraph Office. The person giving notice is responsible for any charges that may be incurred. No additional charge will be levied for re-direction if the two addresses are within the same town, but if in different towns, the full Inland Express rate will be charged for the re-direction. If the sum due has not been paid at the office where the telegram has been re-directed, the amount will be recovered from the Addressee before delivery. State telegrams will be re-directed free. Instructions left at the Telegraph Office regarding the re-addressing or re-direction of telegrams will be considered to be in force for a month only, after that period they will be liable to the fees prescribed by Rule 276.
300. Telegrams re-addressed to Ceylon.—Foreign telegrams arriving in India may also be re-transmitted to Ceylon at the request of the Addressee or some responsible resident acting on the Addressee's behalf. In that case the full charge for the telegram from India to Ceylon will, when possible, be recovered from the Addressee. Requests for re-transmission must be made in writing, and anyone making such request must undertake to pay the charges which may not be collected by the Delivery Office. When no such undertaking accompanies a request to re-transmit, the telegram will be posted and the Sender advised. Telegrams returned unopened with a new Address in Ceylon will be similarly dealt with.

(F) Multiple Telegrams.

- Reg. LVI, 1. 301. A Multiple telegram may be addressed, either to several persons in the same locality or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, or to the same person at several Addresses in the same locality, or in different localities served by the same Telegraph Office, if the Special Instruction *x Addresses* or 'x Addresses' or =TMa= [Rule 174 (d)], which enters into the number of words charged for be written in the space provided on the form (Rule 178). The name of the Office of destination appears only once, namely, at the end of the Address.
- Reg. LVI, 1. 302. In telegrams addressed to several addresses, the particulars concerning the place of delivery, such as Exchange, Railway station, Market, etc., must be written after each address, or if they relate to several successive addresses, after the last of these addresses.
- Reg. LVI, 2. 303. If the Address of a Multiple telegram contains any Supplementary Instructions, it is written in accordance with Rule 178.
- Reg. LVI, 3. 304. For Multiple telegrams, in addition to the charge per word, a charge of five annas is collected for each copy not containing more than one hundred chargeable words. The number of copies is equal to the number of Addresses less one.
- Reg. LVI, 3. 305. For copies containing over one hundred chargeable words the charge is five annas per hundred words or fraction of hundred words. The charge for each copy is calculated separately, taking into account the number of words which it will contain.

306. In the case provided for by Rule 301 each copy of the telegram must bear only the address Reg. LVI, 4 which belongs to it, and except at the request of the sender the instruction 'X addresses' or 'X adresses' or =TMx= must not appear in it. This request must be included in the number of words charged for and be written before the address of each addressee whom it concerns, as follows:—*Communiquer toutes adresses* or 'Communicate all addresses' or CTA=.

(G) *Telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express.*

307. **Post or Express.**—Telegrams addressed to places where there are no International Telegraph Reg. LVII, 1. Offices may be delivered at destination, according to the request of the Sender either by Post or by special messenger, but delivery by special messenger cannot be demanded, except for those States which have organised a system of delivery more rapid than the Post and have notified to the other States the arrangements provided for such service (Rule 316).

308. The sender may also request that his telegram may be sent by telegraph as far as an office Reg. LVII, 2. which he indicates and thence by post to destination.

309. The Address of telegrams to be conveyed beyond the Telegraph lines must be preceded by Reg. LVII, 3. the instruction denoting the method of conveyance to be employed whether Post or Special Messenger.

310. The cost of conveyance beyond the delivery limits of Telegraph Offices by quicker means than Reg. LVIII, the post, in States where such a service is organised, is, as a rule, collected from the Addressee. (For 1. exceptions—see Rules 312, 313, and 315.)

311. When a telegram which bears the Special Instruction *Expres* or 'Express' and has involved Reg. LVIII, expense is not delivered, the Office of destination enters in the Advice of Non-delivery referred to in Rule 1. 268 the amount to be recovered from the Sender on this account thus, 'PCV.....' (amount due for special service).

312. When the Sender desires to prepay the cost of delivery by special messenger and if he can Reg. LVIII, himself indicate the amount to be collected under this head by the Telegraph Office of origin, the telegram 2. must bear the Special Instruction (charged for) *Expres payé x* or *Express paid x*— (or =X P x=). If the sum deposited is found to be insufficient, the difference is claimed from the Addressee, but, if it exceeds the actual cost, the difference is not refunded.

313. A Sender who does not know the cost of delivery by special messenger can relieve the Reg. LVIII, Addressee from the payment of any charge whatever, either by paying the charge of a telegram of five 3. words to the same destination by the same route, or by paying a fee of 2½ annas for postage, and by depositing in addition, by way of security, a sum to be fixed by the Office of origin with a view to subsequent settlement. The telegram then bears the Instruction *Expres payé télégraphe* or *Express paid telegraph* or =XPT= or *Expres payé lettre* or *Express paid letter* or =XPP=. This instruction is written in the space provided on the form and is charged for.

314. The Telegraph Office which receives for delivery a telegram with the Instruction *Expres payé* Reg. LVIII, *télégraphe* or *Express paid telegraph* or =XPT=, notifies to the Office of origin by a Paid Service Advice, 4. the charge to be collected for portorage. This information is given by a prepaid ordinary letter in cases where the Special Instruction is *Expres payé lettre*, or *Express paid letter* or =XPP=. On receipt of this information the Office of origin settles with the Sender.

315. When the Administration of destination has previously fixed and notified the amount of Reg. LVIII, portorage charges to be paid, payment by the Sender is obligatory. In this case the telegram must bear in 5. the space provided on the form the Instruction *Expres payé* or *Express paid* or =XP=, which is included in the number of words charged for (Rule 179), and there is no necessity for the Office of destination to report to the Office of origin the actual cost of delivery. When the Sender has paid the charges for delivery indicated, in certain cases, in the official Nomenclature of offices, the instruction to be employed is also *Expres payé* or *Express paid* or =XP=.

316. All fixed charges for delivery notified by other Administrations are shown in Tariff Tables published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

317. **Employment of Post.**—Telegrams to be forwarded by post are subject to the following Reg. LIX, 1. additional charges:—

- (a) Telegrams to be delivered within the limits of the country of destination: those bearing the Instruction 'Poste recommandée' or 'Post Registered' or =PR= are subject to a fee of two annas to cover cost of registration.
- (b) Telegrams to be re-forwarded to a country other than the country of telegraphic destination: the fee to be collected is 2½ annas or 4½ annas according to whether they bear the Instruction =Poste=, or Post; or *Poste recommandée* or *Post registered* or =PR=, respectively.

318. The Telegraph Office of destination is entitled to employ the post—

- (a) In the absence of directions in the telegram as to the means of portorage to be employed;
- (b) When the means indicated differ from the mode adopted and notified by the Terminal Administration (Rules 315 and 316); or
- (c) When a charge for delivery by special messenger would have to be paid by an Addressee who has previously refused to pay such charges.

Reg. LIX, 2.

- Reg. LIX, 3. 319. The employment of the post is obligatory upon the Telegraph Office of destination—
- (a) When a request to this effect has been expressly made by the Sender (Rule 307), or by the Addressee (Rule 298). The Office of destination may, however, employ a special messenger even for telegrams bearing the Instruction = *Poste* = or Post, if the Addressee has expressed a desire to receive his telegrams by special messenger.
- (b) When the Office of destination has no more rapid means at its disposal.
- Reg. LIX, 4. 320. Telegrams which have to be sent to their destination by post are posted by the Telegraph Office of destination without any charge being made to the Sender or Addressee, except in the cases provided for under Rule 317 (a) and (b).
321. All Foreign telegrams, which have to be posted to destination in India, are sent by post registered (Rule 262).
- NOTE.—Foreign telegrams delivered by His Highness the Nizam's State are delivered in duplicate. The first copy is posted unregistered by the terminal telegraph office, and then that office telegraphs the second marked *duplicate*, to Hyderabad (Deccan), where it is posted registered through the British Post Office.
- Reg. LIX, 5. 322. Telegrams too late to be posted registered.—When a telegram, to be forwarded as a registered letter, cannot immediately be registered, it is, in order to take advantage of a postal despatch, first posted as an ordinary letter, a duplicate being sent as a registered letter as soon as possible. This applies to all Foreign telegrams posted in India. The second copy will always be marked *Duplicate*.
- (H) *Semaphoric Telegrams.*
- Reg. LXI, 1. 323. Semaphoric telegrams are telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores established on the coasts of any of the Contracting States.
324. Semaphore Stations.—The following Telegraph Offices in India are Semaphore stations:—
- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Achipur. | Elephant Point. |
| Amherst. | False Point Light-house. |
| Budge-Budge. | Hooghly Point. |
| Diamond Harbour. | Mud Point. |
| Diamond Island. | Saugor Island. |
- Reg. LXI, 2. 325. Language.—Semaphoric telegrams must be written either in the language of the country in which the Semaphore station which has to signal them is situated, or by means of groups of letters of the International Code of Signals.
- Reg. LXI, 3. 326. Address.—When they are for ships at sea, the Address must contain, in addition to the ordinary directions, the name or official number of the vessel for which they are intended and its nationality.
327. Preamble.—Every Semaphoric telegram received from a ship at sea must contain in the Preamble the Service instruction *Semaphorique* or 'Semaphoric.' When it is addressed to a ship at sea, this instruction is not inserted in the Preamble.
- Reg. LXI, 4. 328. The charge for telegrams exchanged with ships at sea by means of Semaphores is fixed at ten annas per telegram. This charge is added to the cost of its transmission by the electric telegraph, calculated according to the ordinary rules. The total is collected from the Sender for telegrams addressed to ships at sea, and from the Addressee for telegrams signalled from ships at sea (Rule 239). In the latter case, the instruction 'PCV' (which means *Percevoir* or Collect), must be inserted in the preamble.
- Reg. LXI, 5. 329. Transmission.—Telegrams from a ship at sea are transmitted to their destination in signals of the International Code of Signals, when the sending ship requests it.
- Reg. LXI, 6. 330. When such request has not been made they are translated into ordinary language by the Official of the Semaphore station and transmitted to destination.
- Reg. LX, 4. 331. Period of retention.—The Sender of a telegram addressed to a ship at sea may specify the number of days during which the telegram is to be signalled to the ship by the Semaphore station. In this case he should write in the space provided on the form the Instruction '*x...days*' (or *x...jours*); specifying the number of days, which will include the day on which the telegram is handed in for despatch.
- Reg. LX, 6. 332. When the vessel to which a semaphoric telegram is addressed does not arrive within the period indicated by the Sender, or, in the absence of such indication, on the morning of the 29th day, the Semaphore station advises the Sender of it. The Sender has the option of requesting, by paid telegraphic or postal Service advice addressed to the Semaphore station, that the latter should continue to offer his telegram for a further period of 30 days, and so on. When no such request is received, the telegram is destroyed on the thirtieth day excluding the day of deposit.
- (I) *Combination of Special Telegrams.*
- Reg. LXIII, 1. 333. In applying Rules 277 to 332, the facilities given to the public for prepaid replies, collated telegrams, acknowledgments of receipt, telegrams 'to follow,' multiple address telegrams, and telegrams to be delivered by Post or by Express may be combined, the Instructions in Rules 177 to 179 and 293 to 298 being duly observed.

FOREIGN PRESS TELEGRAMS AT REDUCED RATES.

334. United Kingdom.—Telegrams containing news or intelligence for publication in newspapers Reg. LVII, are transmitted *via* Teheran or *via* Suez from the United Kingdom to India and Burma, and from Government Telegraph Offices in India and Burma to the United Kingdom, at reduced rates, subject to the following conditions, namely :

(1) The newspapers, their correspondents or agents, shall address their telegrams to a registered newspaper, which shall be prohibited from selling, distributing or communicating such telegrams to clubs, exchanges or news-rooms, or disposing of them for any purpose whatsoever, directly or indirectly, other than for publication in registered newspapers.

(2) Telegrams at the reduced rate shall not be allowed to interfere with the transmission of telegrams at full rates, and in order to ensure this, the transmission of such news telegrams may be deferred, suspended, or interrupted, until any State or Private telegram, or any Press telegram at full rates, which may be on hand, shall have been transmitted and completed. On the lines of the Indian Telegraph Department such telegrams shall take precedence with Ordinary Island telegrams.

(3) No telegrams shall be transmitted at the reduced rate except for publication in a newspaper, and they shall be written in plain *English, French or German* or in the plain language in which is published the newspaper to which they are addressed, so as to be intelligible to the transmitting Offices. Telegrams containing news or information not for publication, or containing Code words or groups of letters or figures, or words of concealed meaning, shall be paid for at the full rates in force for Private telegrams. Stock Exchange and market quotations are admitted in Press telegrams at reduced rates. The Telegraph offices of origin shall, in cases of doubt, assure themselves in communication with the Sender, who is bound to give proof, that groups of figures appearing in the telegrams really represent exchange quotations.

(4) Telegrams shall be accepted only from the authorised correspondent of a newspaper, and the news sent in such telegrams shall be duly published in the newspapers, or satisfactory reasons be given for non-publication, in the absence of which full rates will be chargeable.

(5) All Press telegrams at the reduced rate shall be prepaid, except under special arrangements made by an authorised newspaper for a specially nominated correspondent.

(6) The reduced rate for Press telegrams shall apply only when all the above conditions have been satisfied, and any subsequent claim made for the difference between the reduced and full rates shall be satisfied immediately on demand.

335. Multiple Press Telegrams.—Press telegrams can only bear a single supplementary instruction,—that relating to multiple address telegrams. The charge to be collected for the copies to be made by the office of destination is the same as that for ordinary Private telegrams (Rules 304 and 305).

336. How marked, etc.—Press telegrams must be marked *Press* by the Senders, and the benefit of Press rates must be claimed by them at the time the telegrams are tendered for despatch.

337. Other places.—On exactly the same conditions, Press telegrams can be sent to, or from, other places, in respect of which rates have been arranged and published in the *Telegraph Guide*.

338. Except as provided in the four last foregoing rules, Press telegrams to and from the above-named places at reduced rates come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

339. Press telegrams for Ceylon are accepted at reduced rates under the same general rules and conditions as inland Press telegrams (Rules 131 to 136). In other respects Press telegrams for Ceylon come under the general rules for Private Foreign telegrams.

RECORDS.

340. Period of Preservation.—The originals of telegrams and documents relating to them are Reg. LXII kept for three days only in Government Telegraph Offices, after which time they are sent to the *Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, where they are preserved for at least ten months from the month following that in which the telegram was handed in, and then destroyed.

341. Secrecy.—The originals or copies of telegrams can only be communicated to the Sender, or to Reg. LXX the Addressee, after proof of identity or to the authorised representative of either of them.

342. Copies.—The Sender or the Addressee of a telegram, or the authorised representative of either, Reg. LXX has a right to be furnished with a certified copy of such telegram, or of the copy delivered at destination, if the latter has been preserved by the Administration of destination. This right lapses after the expiration of the time fixed for preserving the records.

343 A fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished in conformity with Rule 342, Reg. LXX if the telegram does not exceed 100 words. Over 100 words, this charge is increased by four annas for each 100, or fraction of 100 words.

344. Telegraph Administrations are not obliged to produce or give copies of the telegrams above-Reg. LXX mentioned, unless the Senders, the Addressees, or their authorised representatives, furnish the necessary information to enable the telegrams, to which their requests refer, to be found.

345. Extended Preservation.—On the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings, application may be made by an interested party to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons. Such application must be made within ten months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a period of four months beyond the ordinary date fixed for destruction under Rule 310; at the expiration of this further period they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed. It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams, if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found, will only be produced on the order of a competent Court of law or other competent authority.

346. Fees for searching for telegrams.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office at once to trace the telegrams applied for under either Rule 313 or 315, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

347. Applications for the originals or for copies of telegrams may be addressed to the Telegraph Office within three days of the date of handing in or receipt of such telegrams or to the *Superintendent, Check Office, Indian Telegraph Department, Calcutta*, within ten months (Rule 340).

REFUNDS.

348. Refunds of the following charges are made to those who have paid them, on receipt of an application for such refund, or of a complaint against the service:—

- (a) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has failed to reach its destination.
- (b) The full charge paid for every telegram stopped in transmission owing to interruption of a route and of which the Sender has for this reason requested its cancellation.
- (c) The full charge paid for every telegram which, through the fault of the Telegraph service, has either suffered a greater delay than it would have if sent by post, or which has not been delivered within 72 hours in the case of Private, or 36 hours in the case of State telegrams and paid Service Advices. The periods during which offices are closed, when that is the cause of the delay, and the time occupied in delivery by special messengers are not counted in calculating this delay.
- (d) The full charge paid for every *Collated* telegram in Secret language or of any telegram in Plain language which, owing to errors made in transmission, has manifestly failed to accomplish its object, unless the errors have been rectified by Paid Service Advices under Rule 206.
- (e) The supplementary charges pertaining to any special service which has not been rendered, as well as the charge for the corresponding supplementary instructions.
- (f) The amounts deposited for Paid Service Advices requesting the repetition of a passage supposed to be incorrect if the repetition does not agree with the first transmission, with the reservation, however, that when some words have been correctly and some incorrectly transmitted in the original telegram, the charge for the words which relate exclusively to the words correctly transmitted in the first instance is not refunded. Nevertheless, the charge for the words correctly transmitted must be refunded, whatever may be the language in which the telegram is written, if the Administration concerned recognises that the mistakes made prevented the sense of the words which had not been mutilated from being understood.
- (g) The full charge paid for every other Paid Service Advice, telegraphic or postal, sent under Rules 206 to 212, necessitated by an error of the Telegraph service.
- (h) The full amount of every sum prepaid for a reply, when the Addressee has not made use of the Reply telegram form or has refused it, and when before the expiration of *three* months from the date of issue this Reply telegram form is in the possession of, or has been returned to, the Telegraph Administration which granted it.
- (i) The charges in respect of the telegraph section not traversed when, owing to an interruption of the telegraph route, the telegram in question has been forwarded to its destination by post or by some other means. The charges incurred in replacing the original telegraphic route by any other means of transport are, however, deducted from the amount to be refunded.
- (j) The full charges for every telegram with prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the reply; also the full charges for every prepaid reply which has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object owing to a service irregularity which warrants the return of the charges for the original telegram.
- (k) The charge, when it amounts to ten annas or more, of every word omitted in the transmission of a telegram, unless the error has been rectified by means of a Paid Service Advice under Rule 206.

(l) The difference between the amount of a Reply telegram form and the charge for the telegram prepaid by means of such Reply telegram form, if this difference is equal to ten annas at least (Rule 270).

(m) The charge for every telegram stopped under Rules 155 to 157.

(n) The proportion of charge due for every telegram cancelled by the Sender (Rules 251 and 257).

349. In the case of a partial refund on account of a multiple telegram the total charge collected is divided by the number of copies and the quotient represents the charge appertaining to each copy, the telegram itself counting, in this respect, as one copy. ^{Reg. LXXI, 2.}

350. In the cases provided for in clauses (a), (b), (c), (d), (i) and (k) of Rule 348, the refund applies only to the charge of the actual telegrams not delivered, or which have been cancelled, delayed or mutilated, including any supplementary charges not utilised, but not to telegrams necessitated or rendered useless by such non-delivery, delay or mutilation. ^{Reg. LXXI, 3.}

351. When the errors due to the Telegraph service have been rectified by means of Paid Service Advices under Rules 206 and 208 within the periods specified in Rule 348 (c) the refund applies only to the cost of these Paid Service Advices. No refund is due for the telegrams to which the Service Advices refer. ^{Reg. LXXI, 4.}

352. No refund is made for rectifying telegrams which, instead of being exchanged between Telegraph Offices in the form of Paid Service Advices, have been exchanged direct between the Sender and Addressee. ^{Reg. LXXI, 5.}

353. Rules 348 to 352 are not applicable to telegrams traversing the lines of non-adhering Administrations which refuse to accept the obligation of Refunds. At the same time, the adhering Administrations which have participated in transmission give up their proportion of the charge when the right to a refund has been established. ^{Reg. LXXI, 6.}

354. Every claim for refund must be made, under penalty of rejection, within five months from the date of handing in of the telegram. ^{Reg. LXXII, 1.}

355. (1) Every claim for refund, and every complaint respecting telegrams should be made by the Sender to the Telegraph Administration under which the telegrams originated. Provided:— ^{Reg. LXXII, 2.}

(i) that such application or complaint may also be presented by the Addressee to the Administration of destination which will then decide whether it will deal with it, or whether it should be forwarded to the Administration of origin;

(ii) that in India all such applications and complaints should be addressed, except in the case mentioned in proviso (iii) below, to the Superintendent, Check Office, Calcutta;

(iii) that claims for refunds on Paid Service Advices [Rule 348 (f) and (g)] may, if made within three days from the date of the telegram, be presented at the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Combined Post and Telegraph Offices in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters at which such advices were handed in.

(2) Every such claim and complaint shall be accompanied by documentary evidence, namely:—

(a) in case of non-delivery or of delay, by a written statement from the Office of destination or from the Addressee;

(b) in case of alteration or omission, by the copy of the telegram delivered to the Addressee;

(c) in case of an unused Reply telegram form (Rule 282), by the Reply telegram form delivered to the Addressee;

(d) in case of telegrams sent from India, by the Receipt (Rule 240);

(e) in case of Paid Service Advices (Rule 209), by the correction memorandum granted in connection therewith by the Telegraph Office of delivery.

356. When a claim is admitted by the Administrations concerned, the refund is made to the applicant by the Administration of origin. The right to the refund lapses after a period of six months from the date of the letter by which the Sender is informed that the refund has been granted. ^{Reg. LXXII, 4, 5.}

357. If the Sender does not reside in the country where he handed in his telegram he can have his claim forwarded to the Administration of origin through the medium of another Administration. In this case the latter is deputed to make the refund, if need be. ^{Reg. LXXII, 6.}

358. No claim is admitted when a telegram not being in accordance with the conditions prescribed for observance by the public with regard to composition, language, legible writing, address, instructions for the conveyance of telegrams beyond the telegraph lines, etc., has been accepted for transmission at the Sender's risk.

(Signed) B. ROBERTSON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

W. L. CAMERON,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1909.

No. 9434.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the roadway along left side of the Vasai Reservoir Feeder at Girantha in the Daskroi Taluka of the Ahmedabad District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Survey No.	Area.	Area to be acquired.
1031	A. g. 0 14	A. g. a. 0 2 0

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen at the office of the Mánlatdár of Daskroi.

No. 9436.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a bungalow for the District Superintendent of Police, West Khándesh; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the village of Dhulia, taluka Dhulia, district West Khándesh:—

Survey No.	Area required.	Assessment.
582	A. g. 4 19	Rs. a. p. 6 11 5

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

A plan of the land can be seen at the office of the District Deputy Collector, E. D., West Khándesh.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1909.

No. 9459.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the purpose of digging kacha wells for supplying sweet water to the Agaria village in the village of Khárághoda, taluka Virangám, district Ahmedabad,

during the hot weather when the level of water in the Khárághoda tank goes down; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land measuring more or less as specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area required.
24	A. g. 0 19	Rs. a. p. 0 12 0	A. g. 0 17
25	14 11	20 0 0	0 29
			1 6

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the District Deputy Collector in charge Virangám Sub-Division.

No. 9464.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for constructing quarters for servants in Government House in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plot of land is to be acquired in the aforesaid City of Bombay:—

Plot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land together with the structures standing thereon, situated at Walkeshwar Road, containing 366'66 square yards or thereabouts, belonging to the Trustees of Walkeshwar Charity Committee, rent free and forming a part of New Survey No. 7263, and bounded as follows:—

On the North by the property of the Trustees of Walkeshwar Charity Committee.

On the South by Government House premises.

On the East by Government House premises, and

On the West by Walkeshwar Road.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

A plan of the abovementioned land can be seen at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1909.

No. 9531.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Sholápur Municipality for a public purpose,

viz., for improving insanitary areas in Mangalwar Peth in the City of Sholápur in the Sholápur District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the plots of land specified below with any houses which may be standing thereon are required within the limits of the aforesaid City:—

Names of Owners.	Plot No.	Area of land required.	
		Square feet.	Square inches.
Ladlesahab Ebhramsaheb ...	1	207	8
Shankar Pandoba Katkar ...	2	187	9
Do. do. ...	2A	67	6
Appa valad Casiba ...	3	182	3
Nagu valad Bhimu Wadar ...	4	696	0
Eshwant valad Bhawani ...	5	258	3
Tima valad Sheti Wadar ...	6	242	0
Pemabai kom Tukaram ...	7	386	11½
Lalu Ayapa ...	8	56	0
Malik valad Balabhai ...	8A	29	9
Lalu Ayapa ...	9	185	0
Andoba valad Siyba ...	10	98	8
Sheti valad Pandu ...	11	531	0
Sheti valad Pandu ...	12	396	0
Hanmantu valad Erapa ...	13	217	0
Laxuman valad Margu ...	14	206	3
Do. do. ...	14A	225	0
Do. do. ...	14B	553	6
Do. do. ...		120	0
Bhimashankar Sidramapa ...	15	229	6
Karanje. Do. do. ...	15A	51	3
Do. do. ...	15B	1543	3½
Elapa valad Gundapa ...	16	408	3
Margu valad Sambhu ...	17	189	0
Dhondi valad Margu ...	18	49	6
Do. do. ...	18A	196	10½
Balu valad Bhima ...	19	147	6
Margu valad Nagu ...	20	168	9
Jeti valad Nagu ...	21	76	0
Do. do. ...	22	321	9
Do. do. ...	23	114	1½
Do. do. ...	24	194	0
Dudma valad Sheti ...	25	144	0
Do. do. ...	25A	207	0
Shambhu valad Nagu ...	26	235	0
Do. do. ...	26A	320	0
Margu valad Sukapa ...	27	225	0
Yelava kom Yellapa ...	28	109	3
Bhimu valad Fakira ...	29	74	0
Tatyá valad Bhima ...	30	305	3
Do. do. ...	31	114	0
Bicha valad Sheti ...	32	165	9
Bhimu valad Fakira ...	33	217	3
Mukta kom Margu ...	34	107	7
Bhimu valad Fakira ...	35	28	0
Do. do. ...	35A	56	0
Do. do. ...	35B	370	0
Fakira valad Honapa ...	36	62	0
Do. do. ...	36A	87	6
Bhawani valad Bharma ...	37	369	9
Sheti valad Pandu ...	38	138	0
Do. do. ...	38A	983	7½
Yelapa valad Sheti ...	39	154	8
Do. do. ...	39A	181	6
Anjana kom Bhimu ...	40	182	3
Do. do. ...	40A	96	9
Do. do. ...	40B	78	0
Do. do. ...	40C	147	3
Laxman valad Yakdya ...	41	381	3
Do. do. ...	41A	405	6
Sheti valad Nagu ...	42	125	0
Bhima valad Margu ...	43	44	0
Do. do. ...	43A	135	0
Tima valad Gidapa ...	44	315	6
Nagu valad Yellapa ...	45	250	11
Do. do. ...	45A	247	6
Bhimu valad Gidapa ...	46	164	4
Tatyá valad Bhima ...	47	667	0
Sheti valad Fakira ...	48	20	7
Do. do. ...	48A	617	3
Manjula kom Vithoba ...	49	1071	0
Devidas Eknath ...	50	1147	11
Gopal Govind ...	51	393	9
Laxuman valad Margu ...	52	872	0

Names of Owners.	Plot No.	Area of land required.	
		Square feet.	Square inches.
Mr. Hirachand Sakharam ...	53	556	10½
Do. do. ...	54	399	0
Bhagwat Kashinath ...	55	101	3
Shankar Pandoba ...	56	182	1
Bapurao Bhimrao ...	57	532	6

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the abovementioned plots can be seen at the office of the Collector of Sholápur.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 9570.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend rule 56-II of the Land-Revenue Code Rules to all lands in the villages mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed.

Schedule.

Name of the District.	Name of the Táluka.	Name of the Village.
East Khándesh ...	Bhusával ...	Bhusával.
Násik ...	Násik ...	Singve-Bahula.
Poona ...	Haveli ...	Yerandawane Yerav-da Aundh.
„ ...	Mával ...	Nágargaon.

No. 9577.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken up by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., in connection with the Deola-Kalvan Road at the village of Niwana, táluka Kalvan, district Násik; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Revised Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area required.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g. a.
1	20 32	14 0 0	1 3 4
112	4 11	1 8 0	0 11 3
128	0 26	1 8 0	0 0 5
129	1 5	1 8 0	0 11 8

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the Assistant Collector, Málegaon Sub-Division.

No. 9578.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land under houses Nos. 1126, 1127 and 1131 to 1134 in the town of Násik is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Násik Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a vegetable market for the town of Násik, district Násik; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid town of Násik:—

Serial No.	House No.	Name of Owner.	Area in Square Feet.	Boundaries.				Remarks.
				North.	East.	South.	West.	
1	1134	Bhika Sakharam Avti ...	Built house 513'50 open space 708'50.	Vegetable market.	General road.	House No. 1133.	Vegetable market.	This house is required for vegetable and grain market.
2	1133	Nathu valad Mahadu Hivle.	Built house 434'50 open space 599'50.	House No. 1134	Do. ...	House No. 1132	Do. ...	Do.
3	1132	Pandu valad Vithu Bhoir.	Built house 908'50 open space 1207'50	House No. 1133	Do. ...	House No. 1131	House No. 1130	Do.
4	1131	Anant Parashram Khatie.	Built house 390 open space 262'50.	House No. 1132	Do. ...	General road.	House No. 1130	Do.
5	1126	Biram valad Lalkha Nalband.	Built house 422'90 open space 605'80 Ota 25.	House No. 1125	Amir Dalal open space.	House No. 1127	Royal road.	Do.
6	1127	Damodar Mahadev Shet Sonar.	Built house 435'60 open space 534'75 Ota 26.	House No. 1126	Do. ...	Municipal vegetable market.	Do. ...	Do. for widening the vegetable and grain market.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with the persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the District Deputy Collector, Násik Sub-Division.

No. 9580.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a stone quarry for the new Mámlatdár's Kacheri in the village of Dindori, táluca Dindori, district Násik; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Survey No.	Pôt No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area of land to be acquired.
326	...	A. g. 27 14	Rs. a. p. 8 0 0	A. g. 5 4

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the District Deputy Collector, Násik Sub-Division.

No. 9581.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the tank Hoskatti in Survey No. 70 at Shidgarwalli, táluca Bankápur, district Dhárwár; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land measuring more or less as specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village:—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area to be acquired.	Proportionate assessment.
76	A. g. *8 13	Rs. a. p. 19 0 0	A. g. 0 33	Rs. a. p. 1 14 0

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the Assistant Collector, I Division, Dhárwár.

No. 9588.—*Erratum*.—In column 2 of the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 3381, dated 5th April 1909, published at page 564 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 8th idem, for "18 $\frac{33}{4}$ square yards" read "297 $\frac{3}{4}$ square yards".

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 9640.—The following notification is published in supersession of Government Notification No. 9199, dated 23rd September 1909, published at page 1836 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 30th idem:

* Out of this 25 gunthas are under pôti Kharab.

Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a bungalow with out-houses for the Public Works Department (Irrigation) in the village of Manur in the Kalvan Táluka of the Násik District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the limits of the aforesaid village :—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Area required.
88	A. g. 2 13	Rs. a. p. 1 8 0	Whole survey number measuring 2 acres 13 gunthas.

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

The plan of the land can be seen in the office of the Collector of Násik.

No. 9647.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Mámlatdár's Kacheri and Police lines at Ráver; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land measuring more or less as specified below is

required within the limits of the village of Ráver, táluka Ráver, district East Khán-desh :—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Particulars of land to be acquired.	
			Area.	Assessment.
311	A. g. 7 36	Rs. a. p. 18 0 0	A. g. 3 25	Rs. a. p. 8 4 2

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

A plan of the land can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector, E. D.

No. 9650.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 216 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879, as amended by Bombay Act VI of 1901, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the village of Antarganji in the Sindgi Táluka of the Bijápur District.

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

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 40.—In modification of Government Notification No. 36, dated the 1st September 1909, the following programme of the visitation tour of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bombay is published for general information :—

Programme.

Stations.	Arrival.	Departure.	Remarks.
Mount Abu	... 2nd October 1909	... 9th October 1909.	
Abu Road	... 9th October 1909	... 11th October 1909.	
Lonávli	... 12th October 1909	... 16th October 1909.	
Bombay	... 16th October 1909	.....

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

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 3634.—In accordance with No. 18 of the rules under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879, published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 6565-A, dated 24th October 1907, the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following statement showing the loans granted under the Act to Municipalities and other public corporations other than Presidency Corporations, the repayments due and made during the year 1908-09, and the balances outstanding at the beginning and end of that year :—

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loans.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.
	(1)—MUNICIPALITIES.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Ahmedabad Municipality.	Rs. a. p. 4,50,000 0 0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 300, dated 29th January 1890, and No. 559, dated 18th February 1890.	1,04,464 3 1	.....	1,04,464 3 1
2	Ahmednagar Municipality.	1,46,863 11 4	4 per cent. from 1st April 1907.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4103, dated 1st December 1896, No. 931, dated 26th February 1897, No. 4671, dated 12th December 1901, and No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907.	1,41,143 4 11	.....	1,41,143 4 11
3	Do.	19,531 8 9	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4671, dated 12th December 1901, and No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907.	18,977 14 4	.....	18,977 14 4
4	Do.	6,895 15 9	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4671, dated 12th December 1901, and No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907.	5,828 6 2	.....	5,828 6 2
				Carried over ...	2,70,413 12 6	.....	2,70,413 12 6

Amount repaid.	Balance of Loan at close of year.	Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,667 11 4	87,796 7 9	4,388 4 8	.....	Loan granted for water-works Rs. 3,00,000 and drainage Rs. 1,50,000. <i>Conditions.</i> —The loan was to be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. in 30 years by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 13,734 each, payable on 30th September and 31st March under Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2393, dated 6th July 1893. But in liquidation of this loan, Rs. 1,00,000 were repaid during 1896-97 under paragraph 2 of Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2782, dated 19th August 1890, and the instalment for repayment of the loan reduced to Rs. 10,528 (half-yearly). The two instalments due during the year were paid. An acknowledgment of the balance has been received.
4,827 14 8	1,36,315 6 3	5,574 1 4	.....	Loan granted for improvement of water-supply. The loan was to be repaid in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent. by equal half-yearly instalments. The Government of India, in their letter No. 6033-A, dated 27th September 1907, Finance Department, authorized the conversion of the interest (in the case of this loan and those at items 3 and 4 below) due on the 1st April 1907 into a loan, and thus the original loan which was increased to Rs. 1,22,884-6-9, has been further increased to Rs. 1,46,863-11-4. The rate of interest in the case of this loan and that at Item No. 3 has also been reduced to 4 per cent. from 1st April 1907. <i>Conditions.</i> —The loan is repayable by the year 1927 by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,201 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907), and the instalments are payable on the 30th September and 20th February each year. The instalments due during the year were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
492 12 8	18,485 1 8	751 3 4	.....	Loan granted for water-works. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was advanced to the Municipality. The advance with interest thereon was converted into a loan payable with interest at 4½ per cent. in 30 years, <i>i.e.</i> , by the year 1931. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 622 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907), payable on 30th September and 20th February each year. <i>Vide</i> remark against Item No. 2 regarding the payment of instalments. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,084 9 2	4,743 13 0	219 6 10	.....	Loan granted for plague operations. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 10 years, <i>i.e.</i> , by 1912-1913 by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 652 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4268, dated 31st October 1907), payable on 30th September and 20th February each year— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2308, dated 7th July 1903. <i>Vide</i> remark against Item No. 2 regarding the payment of instalments. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
23,072 15 10	2,47,340 12 8	10,938 0 2	.....

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loans.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.
	(1)—MUNICIPALITIES— <i>contd.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p.		Brought forward ...	2,70,413 12 6	.....	2,70,413 12 6
5	Alibág Municipality.	10,000 0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4660, dated 15th October 1900.	3,424 9 10	.....	3,424 9 10
6	Bándra Municipality.	70,000 0 0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 1360, dated 16th April 1895, No. 184, dated 14th January 1896, and No. 1476, dated 23rd April 1896.	52,403 10 5	.....	52,403 10 5
7	Do.	20,000 0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 1233, dated 30th March 1903, and No. 2148, dated 23rd June 1903.	14,795 4 8	.....	14,795 4 8
8	Belgaum Municipality.	20,277 0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2938, dated 26th August 1902, and No. 4003, dated 10th December 1903.	2,181 2 11	.....	2,181 2 11
9	Bhingár Municipality.	1,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1215, dated 27th March 1905.	1,000 0 0	.....	1,000 0 0
10	Do.	3,500 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2715, dated 6th August 1902.	3,500 0 0	.....	3,500 0 0
11	Do.	800 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2372, dated 17th July 1905.	800 0 0	.....	800 0 0
12	Bulsár Municipality.	35,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2491, dated 8th June 1897, and No. 782, dated 18th February 1898.	8,006 14 3	.....	8,006 14 3
				Carried over ...	3,56,525 6 7	.....	3,56,525 6 7

Amount repaid.	Balance of Loan at close of year.	Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
23,072 15 10	2,47,340 12 8	10,933 0 2	.....
1,128 1 8	2,296 8 2	104 14 4	.....	Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 10 years by equal annual instalments of Rs. 1,233, payable on 31st December each year from the year 1901 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2108, dated 12th June 1902). The instalment due during the year was paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,942 1 5	50,461 9 0	2,332 13 7	.....	Loan granted for water-works. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. in 30 years by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 2,137-7-6 payable on 30th June and 31st December. The instalments due on 30th June and 31st December 1908 were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,874 0 5	12,921 4 3	591 13 0	.....	Loan granted for the purchase of water-meters. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 10 years with interest at 4 per cent. by annual instalments of Rs. 2,465-13-5. The instalment due during the year was paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,690 15 3	490 3 8	81 0 9	.....	Loan granted for plague purposes. The total expenditure incurred by Government was adjusted by debit to loans. The loan is repayable in 10 years with interest at 4 per cent. by annual instalments of Rs. 1,772 payable on the last working day of December each year. The instalment due during the year was paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
.....	1,000 0 0	40 0 0	.....	Loan granted for water-supply. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid within 4 years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, but the payment of the instalments is to commence after the liquidation of the loan referred to in Item No. 10. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
.....	3,500 0 0	140 6 3	.....	Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 7 years by equal instalments of Rs. 500 plus interest, on 1st August each year, commencing from 1st August 1903. The condition was however modified, and the Municipality allowed to commence the repayment of the loan, one year after the introduction of the Ostroi Scheme, which is to be brought into operation from the 1st April 1909. The instalments are fixed to be paid on 1st June each year commencing from the year 1910 (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3523, dated 25th September 1909). Interest to be charged from 1st April 1902. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
.....	800 0 0	32 0 0	.....	Loan granted for plague purposes by conversion of amount advanced for plague expenditure. To be repaid in two instalments simultaneously with the first two instalments of the loan referred to in Item No. 10, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
8,006 14 3	.....	140 15 2	.....	Loan closed by the payment of balance by the Municipality in June 1903 as permitted in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2365, dated the 29th May 1908.
37,715 0 10	8,18,810 5 9	14,396 15 3	.....

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.
	(1)—MUNICIPALITIES— <i>contd.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p.		Brought forward...	3,56,525 6 7	.....	3,56,525 6 7
13	Dhárwár Municipality.	40,000 0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2419, dated 22nd May 1900, and No. 1316, dated 29th March 1901.	23,272 10 11	.....	23,272 10 11
14	Dhulia Municipality.	2,50,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4948, dated 14th December 1892, and No. 869, dated 6th March 1893.	1,29,789 3 11	.....	1,29,789 3 11
15	Gadag Bettigeri Municipality.	20,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 930, dated 24th February 1908.	20,000 0 0	.....	20,000 0 0
16	Honávar Municipality.	5,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1362, dated 29th March 1906.	4,369 9 6	.....	4,369 9 6
17	Hubli Municipality.	1,95,000 0 0 47,000 0 0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4020, dated 8th December 1890, No. 1010, dated 19th March 1891, No. 1078, dated 24th March 1891, No. 1173, dated 1st April 1891, and No. 423, dated 31st January 1894.	1,66,474 15 2	.....	1,66,474 15 2
				Carried over ...	7,00,431 14 1	.....	7,00,431 14 1

Amount repaid.	Balance of Loan at close of year.	Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.	Balance of Interest unpaid.	REMARKS.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
37,715 0 10	3,18,810 5 9	14,396 15 3	.....
23,272 10 11	.....	701 15 11	.....	Loan closed by a grant-in-aid equal in amount to the balance of loan as it stood on 1st April 1909— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, General Department, No. 7171, dated the 2nd December 1908.
15,260 8 5	1,14,528 11 6	2,569 7 7	2,290 9 2	Loan granted for the improvement of water-supply. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent. by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 7,634, since reduced to Rs. 5,415— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1527, dated 25th March 1907, payable on 30th June and 31st December each year. Both the instalments due during the year were paid in one sum on the 11th June 1908; in addition to these a sum of Rs. 7,000 was paid on the 25th idem towards the liquidation of the loan. The rate has been reduced to 4 per cent. <i>Vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2458, dated 19th July 1904. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,779 5 3	18,220 10 9	19 10 9	.....	Loan granted for the construction and extension of buildings for Primary Schools and for the construction of a vegetable Market at Gadag. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 15 years in annual instalments of Rs. 1,799 payable on 1st April each year, commencing from 1st April 1903— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4617, dated 26th November 1907. The instalment due during the year was paid. An acknowledgment of the balance has been received.
441 13 10	3,927 11 8	170 2 2	.....	Loan granted for the construction of, and repairs to, certain Municipal buildings in the City. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 10 years in 20 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 306 each, payable on the 1st May and 1st November each year, commencing from 1st November 1906— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 4232, dated 11th December 1905. The instalments due during the year were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
7,600 2 0	1,58,874 13 2	7,256 9 3	.....	Loan granted for the construction of water-works for the town of Hubli. <i>Conditions.</i> —Loan to be repaid with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum in 30 years by equal yearly instalments of Rs. 11,971-4-10 each, payable on the 1st April each year. A further loan of Rs. 47,000 was granted on the same conditions as the previous loan under Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 423, dated 31st January 1894. The annual instalment on account of the loan was Rs. 2,885-6-5, payable on 1st April each year. The Municipality, however, with the permission of Government (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3891, dated 15th November 1895), merged the balances of the two loans into one, and changed the date of the payment of the instalment from 1st April to 1st October each year. The amount of the yearly instalment for the repayment of the combined loans is therefore Rs. 14,856-11-3. The instalment due on 1st October 1908 was paid on the 13th April 1908. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
86,069 9 3	6,14,362 4 10	25,114 12 11	2,230 9 2	

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.		Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loan.	Balance from last year.			Amount advanced this year.			Total.		
		Rs.	a. p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
	(1)—MUNICIPALITIES— <i>contd.</i>													
		Rs.	a. p.		Brought forward...	7,00,431	14	1	.....		7,00,431	14	1	
18	Igatpuri Municipality.	3,565	14 4	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 1939, dated 5th June 1903, and No. 1901, dated 30th May 1904.	2,168	0	4	.....		2,168	0	4	
19	Jalgaon Municipality.	1,40,000	0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 166, dated 14th January 1905.	1,30,157	2	8	.....		1,30,157	2	8	
20	Karad Municipality.	11,000	0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 3090, dated 3rd July 1900, and No. 2403, dated 11th July 1902.	3,098	7	4	.....		3,098	7	4	
21	Lonavla Municipality.	5,000	0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3756, dated 4th November 1904, and No. 2368, dated 17th July 1905.	4,151	4	7	.....		4,151	4	7	
22	Mhasvad Municipality.	1,500	0 0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 240, dated 22nd January 1895, and No. 1534, dated 11th May 1895.	234	10	7	.....		234	10	7	
23	Nargund Municipality.	1,500	0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 1621, dated 17th April 1906, and No. 2764, dated 13th July 1906.	1,374	12	7	.....		1,374	12	7	
					Carried over ...	8,41,616	4	2	.....		8,41,616	4	2	

Amount repaid.			Balance of Loan at close of year.			Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.			Balance of Interest unpaid.			REMARKS.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
86,069	9	3	6,14,362	4	10	25,114	12	11	2,290	9	2	
354	9	3	1,813	7	1	85	6	9	.....			Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 10 years by equal annual instalments of Rs. 440, payable on the 10th July each year (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3002, dated 31st August 1904). The instalment due during the year was paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
5,081	2	2	1,25,076	0	6	5,154	13	10	.....			Loan granted for the extension of Water-works. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 20 years, in 40 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 5,118 each (<i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 166, dated 14th January 1905), payable on 30th June and 31st December each year. The instalments due during the year were paid and the balance has been acknowledged as correct.
813	13	8	2,284	9	8	186	2	4	.....			Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with 4 per cent. interest in 9 years by annual instalments of Rs. 2,471, since reduced to Rs. 1,000 by Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 3923, dated 15th October 1906, payable on 15th November each year (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1277, dated 16th March 1908). The instalment due in the year was paid on the 7th April 1908. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
450	9	6	3,700	11	1	161	6	6	.....			Loan granted for plague purposes, being the balance of a plague advance converted into a loan. To be repaid in 20 half-yearly instalments of Rs. 306 on 1st May and 1st November with interest at 4 per cent. per annum. The instalments due during the year were paid, the 2nd instalment due on 1st November 1908 being paid two days late. An acknowledgment of the balance has been received.
154	4	7	80	6	0	8	13	9	.....			Loan granted for the construction of a new School Building. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 12 years with interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 81-9-2, payable on the 30th June and 31st December each year. The instalments due during the year were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
130	4	7	1,244	8	0	53	11	5	.....			Loan granted for improvement of Water-supply. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid within 10 years by half-yearly instalments of Rs. 92, to be paid on 1st April and 1st October each year. The instalments due during the year were paid punctually on due dates and the balance has been acknowledged as correct.
98,054	5	0	7,48,561	15	2	30,785	3	6	2,290	9	2	

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loan.	Balance from last year.	Amount advanced this year.	Total.
	(1)—MUNICIPALITIES— <i>contd.</i>				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
		Rs. a. p.		Brought forward ...	8,41,616 4 2	.....	8,41,616 4 2
24	Panvel Municipality.	59,000 0 0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2659, dated 29th June 1892, No. 3672, dated 14th September 1892, and No. 4944, dated 14th December 1892.	38,863 14 4	.....	38,863 14 4
25	Do. ...	14,000 0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 4092, dated 5th September 1900, and No. 976, dated 5th March 1902.	4,523 1 9	.....	4,523 1 9
26	Poona City Municipality.	25,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, General Department, No. 5603, dated 1st October 1901, and Financial Department, No. 1930, dated 26th May 1902.	21,919 2 0	.....	21,919 2 0
27	Do. ...	2,89,661 0 0	Do.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 2938, dated 26th August 1902, and No. 1323, dated 8th April 1904.	1,92,141 6 6	.....	1,92,141 6 6
				Carried over ...	10,99,063 12 9	.....	10,99,063 12 9

Amount repaid.		Balance of Loan at close of year.		Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.		Balance of Interest unpaid.		REMARKS.
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
93,054	5 0	7,48,561	15 2	30,765	3 6	2,290	9 2	
1,884	5 3	36,979	9 1	1,718	13 3	.....		Loan granted for water-works. <i>Conditions.</i> —Loan to be repaid in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent., by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 1,801-9-3, payable on 30th June and 31st December. The instalments due in June and December 1908 were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
1,482	7 2	3,040	10 7	229	8 10	.....		Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid with interest at 4 per cent. in 10 years, by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 856 each, payable on 31st October and 28th February (Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2846, dated 16th August 1902). The instalments due in 1908-09 were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
21,919	2 0	.....		871	11 6	.....		Loan closed by a grant-in-aid equal in amount to the balance of loan as it stood on 1st June 1908— <i>Vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 774, dated the 20th February 1909.
1,92,141	6 6	.....		7,530	18 5	.....		Loan closed by a grant-in-aid equal in amount to the balance of loan as it stood on 1st July 1908— <i>Vide</i> orders quoted above.
3,10,481	9 11	7,88,582	2 10	41,116	2 6	2,290	9 2	

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.	Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loan.	Balance from last year.		Amount advanced this year.		Total.	
					Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
	(1) MUNICIPALITIES— <i>contd.</i>									
		Rs. a. p.		Brought forward ...	10,99,063	12 9	.....		10,99,063	12 9
28	Sholapur Municipality.	45,000 0 0	4 per cent.	Government Resolutions, Financial Department, No. 722, dated 22nd February 1904, and No. 1240, dated 31st March 1904.	44,997	3 9	.....		44,997	3 9
29	Uran Municipality.	8,000 0 0	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 534, dated 10th February 1903.	4,081	14 2	.....		4,081	14 2
30	Wai Municipality.	2,962 10 6	Do.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 128, dated 13th January 1904.	1,516	15 11	.....		1,516	15 11
				Carried over ...	11,49,659	14 7	.....		11,49,659	14 7

Amount repaid.			Balance of Loan at close of year.			Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.			Balance of Interest unpaid.			REMARKS.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
3,10,481	9	11	7,88,582	2	10	41,116	2	6	2,290	9	2	
1	15	6	44,995	4	3	1,824	2	11	.....			Loan granted for purchasing a new pumping engine for the Municipal Water-works. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 13 years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the annual instalments in re-payment of the loan to commence from 1st January 1913. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
823	2	9	3,258	11	5	163	2	8	.....			Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in ten years by equal annual instalments of Rs. 986-5-5 payable on 1st May each year from 1903. The instalment due in the year was paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
504	5	1	1,012	10	10	66	10	11	.....			Loan granted for plague purposes. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in six years with interest at 4 per cent. per annum by annual instalments of Rs. 565 payable on 10th June. The instalment due on the 10th June 1908 was paid on the 30th October 1908, but penal interest was not enforced by Government— <i>vide</i> Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5157, dated the 18th December 1908. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
3,11,811	1	3	8,37,848	15	4	43,164	3	0	2,290	9	2	

No.	Corporations receiving Loans.	Amount of Loan sanctioned.			Rate of Interest.	Date of Orders authorizing the Loan.	Balance from last year.			Amount advanced this year.			Total.					
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.						
	(2)—DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.																	
						Brought forward ...	11,49,659	14	7	.....		11,49,659	14	7				
		Rs.	a.	p.														
31	Dhárwár District Local Board.	1,60,000	0	0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 1043, dated 26th March 1895.	1,25,953	4	1	.....		1,25,953	4	1				
	(3)—PORT FUNDS.																	
32	Karáchi Port Trust.	7,11,500	0	0	4½ per cent.	Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 27, dated 27th January 1886.	3,73,671	3	4	.....		3,73,671	3	4				
33	Do. ...	15,50,000	0	0	Do.	Government Resolution, Public Works Department, No. 375—C. W. 1096, dated 1st July 1886.	9,49,793	4	1	.....		9,49,793	4	1				
						Grand Total ...	25,99,077	10	1	.....		25,99,077	10	1				

Amount repaid.			Balance of loan at close of year.			Amount of Interest received and credited to Revenue.			Balance of Interest unpaid.			REMARKS.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
3,11,811	1	3	8,37,848	13	4	43,164	3	0	2,290	9	2	
4,182	14	8	1,21,770	5	5	5,589	1	4	.....			Loan granted for miscellaneous works. The amount originally sanctioned was Rs. 3,00,000, but the loan was directed to be closed at Rs. 1,80,000 by Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 5415, dated 22nd December 1897. <i>Conditions.</i> —To be repaid in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent. per annum by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 4,886, payable on 31st January and 31st July each year. The instalments due during the year were paid. The balance has been acknowledged as correct.
26,936	7	4	3,46,734	12	0	16,515	8	8	.....			Loan granted for improvement of Karachi Harbour. <i>Conditions.</i> —Loan to be repaid in 30 years with interest at 4½ per cent. in half-yearly instalments of Rs. 21,726, payable on 31st March and 30th September, both interest and debt being guaranteed by the Government of Bombay. The instalments due during the year were paid punctually on due dates. The balance has been acknowledged by the Trust to be correct.
52,503	6	4	8,97,289	13	9	42,156	9	8	.....			Loan granted for the improvement of the Harbour. <i>Conditions.</i> —Same as the above, the instalment in this case being Rs. 47,330. The instalments due during the year were paid punctually on due dates. The balance has been acknowledged by the Trust to be correct.
3,95,433	13	7	22,03,643	12	6	1,07,425	6	8	2,290	9	2	

(Signed) W. H. MICHAEL,
Accountant General.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 3643.—The following notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

POST OFFICE.

No. 7339—216, dated Simla, the 1st October 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 43 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned amendments shall be made, with effect from the 1st October 1909, in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 7397—225,* dated the 5th August 1908:

1. *For rules 98 and 101 substitute the following:*

98. A fee for the issue of a telegraphic money order shall be charged at the rate of commission on an ordinary inland money order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an ‘Express’ or as an ‘Ordinary’ message. The remitter of a telegraphic money order may have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance on paying for the additional words at the rate of two annas or half-an-anna a word, according as the telegram is to be sent ‘Express’ or ‘Ordinary.’

101. The money order form duly filled in, together with the amount to be remitted and the fees for the telegraphic money order and private communication (if any), may be presented at the post office during the hours prescribed by the Director General for telegraphic money order business.

2. *In rule 111 after the word ‘undeliverable’ insert the words ‘but not any private communication that may have been added to it.’*

3. *Add to rule 131 the words ‘except that the remitter shall not be entitled to have a private communication added to the telegram advising the remittance’.*

4. *For rule 133 substitute the following:*

133. A fee for the issue of a foreign *sterling* money order telegraphed to the office of exchange shall be charged at the rate of commission on a foreign sterling money order for the same amount, added to a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an ‘Express’ or as an ‘Ordinary’ message.

(Signed) B. ROBERTSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

R. A. LAMB,

Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th September 1909.

No. 5454.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 9542—6, dated the 27th August 1909—Submitting, for the information of Government, a report regarding the recent Dockyard case, in which the Foreman of the Government Dockyard and two officers of the City Police Force were found guilty of conspiring to defraud Government and have each been sentenced to imprisonment for six months and one day.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council has read this report with interest and desires that Superintendent Sloane and the other Police officers mentioned in the report should receive the commendation of Government for the skilful and efficient way in which they performed their duty under most unpleasant conditions.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1909.

No. 5563.—Under clause 15 (a) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following additions to, and omissions from, the list of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, rifles of .303 bore or

* Republished at pages 1261 @ 1286 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 20th August 1908.

rifles of .450 bore and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, published under Government Notifications No. 950, dated 22nd February 1905, No. 5341, dated 5th October 1906, No. 4832, dated 24th August 1907, No. 5340, dated 9th October 1908, No. 548, dated 27th January 1909, No. 1816, dated 26th March 1909, No. 2720, dated 10th May 1909, and No. 2881, dated 18th May 1909, have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council and are published for general information:—

Additions.	Omissions.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>	
Mirza Aftab Husain walad Mirza Nazarali Khan, Badshahi Divan.	
<i>Kaira.</i>	
Acharya Shripatiprasadji Viharilalji of Vadtal (in respect of 10 guns and 20 swords).	Acharya Laxmiprasad Biharilal of Vadtal.
<i>Panch Mahals.</i>	
	Karamali Rahimbhai Nanjiani.
CENTRAL DIVISION.	
<i>Ahmednagar.</i>	
	Balbhimrao bin Sadojirao Nimbalkar of Bhalwani. Brahmarao Yeshwant Mirikar.
<i>East Khândesh.</i>	
Bhagirath Ramchandra Sheth.	Narayan Gopal Purandhare of Khirdi Budruk, Táluka Sánda.
<i>Sátára.</i>	
Krishnarav Vasudev Deshpande, Inamdar of Kolewadi.	Ramchandra Vasudeo Kanhere. Kamalrao Vithalrao Deshmukh.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.	
<i>Belgaum.</i>	
Shiddojirav Yashavantrav Parvatrav.	
<i>Ratnáguri.</i>	
Mehrban Dattajirav Gorakh Savant, Rajé Bhosle, Inamdar of Achre. Ramchandra Balaji Bagve.	Gopal Laxman Varadkar.
<i>Dhárwad.</i>	
Barjorji Manekji Patel.	
<i>Kolába.</i>	
Kamruddin walad Shaikh Ahmad.	Dayaram Kaloji Bagade of Mahád. Balvantrav Ganesh Oze of Palaspe, Táluka Panvel.
<i>Kánara.</i>	
Nilkanth Timmaya Hebbar. Madappa Ganap Hegde. Dasappa Pandappa.	Chandrayan Ganap Hebbar of Achwe.
SIND.	
<i>Karáchi.</i>	
	Jotesing Chandasing Shahani.

Additions.	Omissions.
<i>Hyderabad.</i>	
Buzurg Ahmad Zaman walad Buzurg Muhammad Sayad, Pir of Luari.	Mukhi Gurudinomal Sukhramdas. Seth Haji Varial walad Seth Muhammad Hafiz. Gowharkhan walad Rashid Khan Mari. Akhund Lutif Ali walad Khan Bahadur Akhund Azizulah.
<i>Sukkur.</i>	
	Pir Muhammad Araf Shah walad Pir Fakhrudin Shah. Jam Alam Khan walad Jam Bhambho Khan Dahar. Wadero Allah Bakhsh Khan walad Ghulam Muhammad Khan Mahar.
<i>Lárkána.</i>	
Pir Saleh Shah walad Pir Allah Bakhsh Shah Sayad.	Wadero Illahibux walad Dodo Khan Bhuto. Ghulam Hyder walad Ghulam Ali Isran. Sirai Jan Mahomed walad Bhuro Khan Lahori. Khan Mahomed walad Jan Mahomed Lahori. Wadero Mahbub Khan walad Alahbux Wagan.
<i>Thar and Párkar.</i>	
Haji Latifali Khan walad Abdullah Khan Mari.	Mahomed Alim walad Abdul Karim Pali. Ghulam walad Bachal, Bhambhro. Alibux walad Karamali Laghari.
<i>Upper Sind Frontier.</i>	
Sardar Chakarkhan walad Mehrab Khan Dombki.	

No. 5564.—Under clause 14 of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following additions to, and omissions from, the list of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, rifles of .303 or .450 bore and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, published under Government Notifications No. 952, dated the 22nd February 1905, No. 5343, dated the 5th October 1906, No. 4834, dated the 24th August 1907, and No. 5341, dated the 9th October 1908, have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council and are published for general information:—

Additions.	Omissions.
<i>Pálanpur Agency.</i>	
Shahebzada Talemhammad Khanji, heir-apparent to the Pálanpur State. Shahebzada Yavar Husain Khanji, second son of His Highness the Divan of Pálanpur. Shahebzada Jalaluddin Khanji, brother of His Highness the Nawab of Rádhanpur. Kumar Harisingji, second son of the Rana of Wáio. Thakor Rawaji Lakhaji of Santalpur.	
<i>Mahi Kántha Agency.</i>	
Maharaj Kumar Dolatsingh, heir-apparent to the Idar State. Bhanwar Hematsing. Bhanwar Mansingh.	The Naib Divan of Idar. Bhayat Keshavsingji. Bhayat Jaswansingji. Bhayat Fatehsingji. Bhayat Devisingji. Himatsingji Andarsingji.
<i>Surat Agency.</i>	
Nawabzada Ahmad Khan. Kumar Shri Pravnsingji, second son of the Raja of Bansda.	

No. 5565.—Under clause 18 (b) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, the following additions to the list of persons exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, rifles of '303 or '450 bore and ammunition which can be fired from such rifles and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, published under Government Notifications No. 951, dated 22nd February 1905, No. 4379, dated 28th August 1905, No. 5342, dated 5th October 1906, and No. 4833, dated 24th August 1907, have been sanctioned by the Governor in Council and are published for general information:—

Mir Mehar Husain Khan walad Mir Bakar Khan of Sukkur, a member of the Talpur family of Sind.
The Valvi of Raisingpur,
The Padvi of Kathi,
The Padvi of Singpur,
The Padvi of Navalpur,
The Padvi of Nal.

} Mehwasí Chiefs of the West Khándesh District.

No. 5566.—*Erratum*.—In the list of exemptions under clause (10) of paragraph 1 of the Government of India's Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, published with Government Notification No. 5340, dated the 9th October 1908, under the Kaira District:—

For "Malek Karimbhai Mubaraj Khan" read "Malek Karim Khan Mubaraj Khan."

No. 5567.—*Erratum*.—In the list of exemptions under clause (10) of paragraph 1 of the Government of India's Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, published with Government Notification No. 5340, dated the 9th October 1908, delete the name Dagdu Ramji under the Ahmednagar District and insert the same name under the East Khándesh District.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 5598.—It is hereby notified that the undermentioned convict, who has escaped from Port Blair, is still at large, and that a reward of Rs. 100 will be paid by the Government of Bombay for information leading to the recapture of the convict:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22						
Serial Number.	Jail Register Number.	Name of Prisoner.	Father's Name and Trade or Occupation.	Caste, Religion.	Town or Village.	Native of what place.	Trade or Profession.	Whether able to read and write, and what language.	Crime.	Date of Sentence.	Period of Sentence.	Date of expiry of Sentence.	By what Court sentenced.	Age.	Height.	Measurement from tip of middle finger with arms extended at right angles to body.	Cranial Measurements.	Personal Description.	Previous convictions with section of Penal Code or other Law and date and period of Sentence.	Surgeon's Report.	Remarks.						
	Port Blair No. 30133.	5567.	Vallopi Garavadu.	Pottogadu.	Vedla.	Hindu.	Chentalaputti.	Ellore.	Kistna.	Cooly.	Illiterate.	307, 324, Indian Penal Code.	3rd July 1907.	Transportation for life.	2nd July 1927.	Sessions Judge, Kistna.	35	5	7½	5	11	L. 18". B. 14".	A well marked depressed scar on forehead and scar in the middle of the outer aspect of right thigh. Two burn scars, one big and another small, below the right knee.	Fit.	F. T. WATSON, Asst. Medical Officer.—4-1-09.	Escaped on the 11th August 1909.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 5620.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information:—

“POLICE.

No. 904, dated Simla, the 30th September 1909.

The following Statutes establishing ‘the King’s Police Medal’ and the Regulations attached thereto, are published for general information:

THE KING’S POLICE MEDAL.

The KING has been pleased to issue a Warrant under His Majesty’s Royal Sign Manual to the following effect:—

EDWARD, R. & I.

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these Presents shall come: Greeting!

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration the good services which are rendered by officers of the Constabulary Forces and by persons serving in Fire Brigades within Our Dominions and in Territories under Our Protection or Jurisdiction and the heroic acts of courage and instances of conspicuous devotion to duty of such persons which are from time to time brought to Our notice:

And whereas We are desirous of distinguishing such meritorious conduct by some mark of Our Royal favour:

We do by these Presents for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, institute and create a new Medal to be awarded for such acts of courage and conspicuous devotion to duty.

Firstly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall be designated and styled ‘The King’s Police Medal.’

Secondly.—It is ordained that the King’s Police Medal shall consist of a circular Medal of Silver with Our Effigy on the obverse, and on the reverse a design emblematic of Protection from danger, and shall bear on the rim the name of the person to whom the Medal is awarded.

Thirdly.—It is ordained that the Medal shall only be awarded to those of Our Faithful Subjects and others who being members of a recognized Police Force or of a properly organized Fire Brigade within Our Dominions or in Territories under Our Protection or Jurisdiction, have performed acts of exceptional courage and skill or have exhibited conspicuous devotion to duty; and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer this Decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and that a Register thereof shall be kept in the Office of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Such Register shall show the name and rank of the person holding the Medal, the Police Force or Fire Brigade of which he is or was a member, and particulars of the action for which the Medal has been awarded.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that each Medal shall be suspended from the left breast, and the riband, of an inch and three-eighths in width, shall be dark blue with a narrow silver stripe on either side.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the King’s Police Medal, but is performed by one upon whom the Decoration has already been conferred, may, on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, be recorded by a Bar attached to the riband by which the Medal is suspended; and for every such additional act an additional Bar may be added.

Seventhly.—In order to make such provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable Decoration, it is ordained that if any person on whom the Decoration is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, this Medal shall, by an especial Warrant under Our Royal Sign Manual, be forfeited, and his name shall be forthwith erased from the Register of those upon whom the said Decoration shall have been conferred. And every person to whom the said Medal is given shall before receiving the same enter into an agreement to return the same, if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared that We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such forfeiture.

Given at Our Court at *Saint James’s*, the seventh day of *July*, one thousand nine hundred and nine, in the ninth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty’s Command,

H. J. Gladstone.

The following Regulations shall be observed in recommending His Majesty to grant the King's Police Medal :—

1. A list of the names of officers of recognized Police Forces, or of properly constituted Fire Brigades, who are recommended for the Medal, shall be submitted once in each year to His Majesty by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Provided that a recommendation may be made at any time when His Majesty so commands.

2. A list of officers recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India shall be forwarded to the Home Office in the month of October in each year.

3. Each list shall contain the name and rank of each person recommended, the Police Force or Fire Brigade of which he is or was a member, and particulars of the action or service for which the grant of the Medal is recommended.

4. The number of Medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed one hundred and twenty, of which at the most forty shall be awarded for service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, thirty for service in His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, and fifty for service in the Empire of India.

5. In very special circumstances, which, in His Majesty's opinion, would justify an exceptional grant, His Majesty may award medals exceeding the above number.

6. The qualifications for the grant of the Medal shall be as follows :—

(a) Conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals; the risks incurred to be estimated with due regard to the obligation and duties of the officer concerned.

(b) A specially distinguished record in administrative or detective service.

(c) Success in organizing Police Forces or Fire Brigades or Departments, or in maintaining their organization under special difficulties.

(d) Special services in dealing with serious or widespread outbreaks of crime or public disorder, or of fire.

(e) Valuable political and secret services.

(f) Special services to Royalty and Heads of States.

(g) Prolonged service; but only when distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit.

H. J. Gladstone.

Whitehall, July 7, 1909.

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. 5629.—Gradation List of Police Officers for June and July 1909.

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the substantive appointment.	Cause of vacancies.	Holder of the acting appointment in grade.	Date of appointment to act in grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Inspector-General of Police, Pay Rs. 2,500—100—8,000.	1	Mr. M. Kennedy ...	.....	.....	.....
Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Pay Rs. 1,800.	1	Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O.	On special leave for 3 months and 13 days from 24th June 1909.	Mr. S. M. Edwards, I. C. S.	8th May 1909.	
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, 1st Grade, 2 appointments, Rs. 1,800.	1	Mr. L. H. Spence .	.....	Mr. H. M. Gibbs.	28th Mar. 1909.	
	2	Sir E. C. Cox, Bart.	On furlough for 22 months and 11 days from 7th October 1908.	.....	.....
2nd Grade, 2 appointments, Rs. 1,500.	1	Mr. W. L. B. Souter.	On furlough for 6 months from 28th June 1909.	Mr. D. Davies ...	28th Mar. 1909.	
	2	Mr. H. M. Gibbs ...	Acting First Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.	22nd Apr. 1908.	
Superintendents 1st Grade, 2 appointments, Rs. 1,200.	1	Mr. D. Davies ...	Acting Second Grade Deputy Inspector-General of Police.	Mr. R. MacTier .	14th July 1908.	
	2	Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.	Do. ...	Mr. E. F. Green.	26th Mar. 1909.	
2nd Grade, 5 appointments, Rs. 1,000.	1	Mr. R. MacTier ...	Acting First Grade Superintendent.	Mr. W. A. Dubois.	28th Jan. 1908.	
	2	Mr. E. F. Green ...	Do. ...	Mr. H. R. Hume.	26th Mar. 1909.	
	3	Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher.	.....	.....	.....
	4	Mr. J. B. W. Biddle.	.....	.....	.....
	5	Mr. J. V. Cooke ...	.....	.....	.....
3rd Grade, 8 appointments, Rs. 900.	1	Mr. R. P. Lambert.	On furlough for 18 months from 22nd March 1909.	Mr. E. H. Ingle.	15th Feb. 1909.	
	2	Mr. W. A. Dubois .	Acting Second Grade Superintendent.	Mr. D. G. Ommanney.	26th Mar. 1909.	
	3	Mr. H. R. Hume ...	Do. ...	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent.	14th June 1909.	
				Mr. W. G. Clabby.	21st April 1909.	

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the substantive appointment.	Cause of vacancies.	Holder of the acting appointment in grade.	Date of appointment to act in grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Superintendents <i>continued.</i>	4	Mr. W. H. Luch...	On privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 3 months from 7th May 1909.	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.	3rd July 1909...	Also acted as Third Grade Superintendent up to 13th June 1909. Was in transit to join the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 2nd July 1909.
	5	Mr. A. H. M. Ostrahan.	.....	.....	.....
	6	Mr. J. W. Fellowes.	.....	.....	.....
	7	Mr. R. M. Phillips.	On privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 3 months from 3rd July 1909.	.....	.....
3rd Grade, 8 appointments, Rs. 900— <i>continued.</i>	8	Mr. W. Heyland ...	.....	.....	.....
	1	Mr. E. H. Ingle ...	Acting Third Grade, Superintendent.	Mr. K. C. Rushton.	28th Dec. 1907.	
	2	Mr. D. G. Ommanney.	Do. ...	Mr. G. H. White.	28th Jan. 1908.	
	3	Mr. T. S. Greenaway.	On furlough for 12 months and 15 days from 1st January 1909.	Mr. F. M. Gadney.	7th April 1908.	
4th Grade, 8 appointments, Rs. 800.	4	Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent.	Acting Third Grade Superintendent.	Mr. F. C. Griffith.	16th April 1903...	On privilege leave for 2 months from 4th July 1909.
	5	Mr. W. G. Clabby.	Do. ...	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke.	26th Mar. 1909.	
	6	Mr. J. A. Guider ...	On special duty ...	Mr. W. C. Holman.	21st April 1909...	Was on privilege leave from 3rd June to 14th July 1909.
	7	Mr. O. C. G. Hayter.	Acting Third Grade, Superintendent.	Mr. J. B. Jenkins.	2nd May 1909.	
	8	Mr. C. S. Marston.	.....	Mr. R. L. McCulloch.	3rd July 1909 ...	Also acted as Fourth Grade Superintendent on 1st and from 3rd to 13th June 1909. On privilege leave for 3 months with furlough for 9 months from 16th June 1909.
				Mr. E. Priestley.	3rd July 1909.	
5th Grade, 10 appointments up to 13th June and 11 appointments from 14th June 1909, Rs. 700.	1	Mr. K. C. Rushton.	Acting Fourth Grade Superintendent.	Risaldár S. K. Bapat.	15th July 1909 ...	Also acted as Fifth Grade Superintendent up to 3rd July and as Fourth Grade Superintendent from 4th to 14th July 1909.
	2	Mr. G. H. White ...	Do. ...	Mr. G. S. Wilson.	1st May 1908.	
	3	Mr. F. M. Gadney.	Do. ...	Mr. E. E. Turner.	13th July 1908.	
	4	Mr. F. C. Griffith.	Do. ...	Mr. S. F. Ellis...	16th June 1909...	Was in transit from Hyderabad (Rivera Police) to Jacobabad (Upper Sind Frontier) on 15th June 1909.
	5	Mr. W. M. F. Clarke.	Do. ...	Mr. P. Kelly ...	7th May 1909.	
	6	Mr. W. C. Holman.	Do. ...	Mr. R. R. Boyd.	26th Mar. 1909.	
	7	Mr. J. B. Jenkins...	Do. ...	Mr. A. C. Daniel.	19th Mar. 1909.	
	8	Mr. R. L. McCulloch.	Do. ...	Mr. C. H. Longley.	23rd April 1909.	
	9	Mr. E. Priestley ...	Do. ...	Mr. E. P. White.	4th July 1909...	Also acted as First Grade Assistant Superintendent up to 24th June 1909. Was in transit from Shoolapur to Poona on 25th June and on special duty from the 28th June 1909.
		Khán Balvidur R. H. Kohal.	Serving in the Cutch State.	Mr. D. MacDonald.	6th July 1909...	Also acted as Fifth Grade Superintendent up to 1st June and as First Grade Assistant Superintendent from 2nd June to 1st July 1909. Was in transit from Ahmednagar to Kolsa from 2nd to 6th July 1909.
	10	Mr. J. A. Wallinger.	On Special Duty ...	.....	.....
11	Mr. H. Stanley ...	.....	.....	.....

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the substantive appointment.	Cause of vacancies.	Holder of acting appointment in grade.	Date of appointment to act in grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assistant Superintendents — <i>continued.</i>	1	Mr. F. G. Collett...	Acting First Grade Assistant Superintendent.	.....	.....
	2	Mr. H. O. Moore...	Do.	.....	.....
3rd Grade, 6 appointments, Rs. 200.	3	Mr. W. R. G. Smith.	.....	.....	.....
	4	Mr. H. M. Haslehurst.	.....	.....	.....
	5	Mr. F. W. Gerrard.	.....	.....	.....
	6	Mr. H. G. Lang ...	.....	.....	.....

(i) Mr. W. L. B. Souter acted as First Grade Deputy Inspector General of Police up to 27th June 1909, while on privilege leave.

(ii) Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher acted as First Grade Superintendent up to 1st June 1909.

(iii) Mr. W. H. Luck acted as Second Grade Superintendent up to 1st June 1909, while on privilege leave.

(iv) Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan acted as Second Grade Superintendent up to 1st June 1909.

(v) Mr. C. S. Marston acted as Third Grade Superintendent up to 1st June 1909.

(vi) Mr. J. A. Wallinger was entitled to salary as Acting Fourth Grade Superintendent from 4th to 14th July 1909.

(vii) Mr. A. H. Gordon acted as Fifth Grade Superintendent from 3rd June to 14th July 1909. Was in transit from Karáchi to Hyderabad and vice versá for the 1st and 2nd June and from 15th to 25th July 1909.

(viii) Mr. W. Heyland was in transit from Kolába to Bombay on the 1st July 1909.

(ix) Mr. H. Stanley acted as Fifth Grade Superintendent up to 13th June and was confirmed as such from 14th June 1909.

(x) Mr. P. O'Brien acted as First Grade Assistant Superintendent up to 13th June and was confirmed as such from 14th June 1909.

No. 5632.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information with reference to the Notification of the Bombay Government, No. 4879, dated 27th August 1909 :—

“ PUBLIC.

No. 3638, dated Simla, the 30th September 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following words shall be added after the words ‘Imperial Service Troops in active service,’ in clause (3) of Schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

‘Every member of the Imperial Cadet Corps.’

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 5633.—The following notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information with reference to the notification of the Bombay Government, No. 4879, dated 27th August 1909. :—

“PUBLIC.

No. 3677, dated Simla, the 1st October 1909.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following amendments to the Indian Arms Rules, 1909 :—

Rule 31 (1).—After the words ‘local Government’ insert the words ‘or the Commissioner in Sind.’

Schedule VI, clause (11) (f) substitute the following revised clause (f) :—

‘The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár, and the Political Agents in (1) Kolhápúr, (2) the Southern Marátha Country, (3) Kutch, (4) Rewa Kántha, (5) Mahi Kántha and (6) Sávantvádi.’

(Signed) H. A. STUART,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Secretary to Government.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 52M. OF 1909.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

SANDOWAY RIVER—ENTRANCE.

Zallataung Island Light to be discontinued.

Subject.—The abovementioned Fixed Red Unattended Light has been removed and will not be exhibited from October to May as formerly.

Remarks.—It is not intended to maintain this light in future.

Charts affected.—No. 832, Cheduba Strait and Ramree Harbour; No. 822, Cheduba Strait to Koronge Island; and No. 829, Coconada to Bassein River.

Publications.—India Light List, page 50, and Bay of Bengal Pilot, page 273.

Authority.—Principal Port Officer, Burma.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD :

Bombay, 22nd September 1909.

No. 53M OF 1909.

INDIA—WEST COAST.

Bombay Harbour—Position of Buoys.

Subject ... The buoys have been moved and now lie in a position with the Yacht Club Flagstaff, bearing as follows :—

(a) No. 2 Buoy N. $26\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 6 cables.

(b) No. 7 “ S. $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 5.23 “

(c) No. 8 “ S. 63° W. 5.96 “

(d) No. 9 “ S. $70\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 6.35 “

(e) N. Transport Buoy N. $81\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 6.47 cables.

(f) S. “ “ N. 44° W. 7.1 “

N. and S. Transport Buoys were formerly known as ‘Troopship buoys.

The buoy formerly known as D. buoy is now named “Tapti”, and lies in a position from which the Castle Flagstaff bears No. $50\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W. 2.1 cables.

The buoy shown on Admiralty charts as C. buoy no longer exists.

A new break-water has been built projecting from the Dockyard wall 40 yards to the northward of Falkland slip and extending to seaward N. 64° E. 460 yards and is 30 feet wide.

Charts affected ... No. 2621, Bombay Harbour.
“ 655, Port of Bombay.

Publications ... West Coast of India Pilot, Fifth Edition, 1909, page 215.

Remarks ... All bearings are true.

Authority ... Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay.

No. 54-M. OF 1909.

Hydrographic Notice No. 1 of the year 1909 is republished for general information.

CAUTION WHEN APPROACHING BRITISH PORTS.

(1) My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having taken into consideration the fact that circumstances may arise in which it may be necessary, on account of periodical exercises, manoeuvres, or otherwise, to forbid all entrance to the Naval Ports at night, this is to give notice that on approaching the shores of Great Britain, or any port of the British Empire, if search lights are observed to be in constant operation, the Naval Ports should be approached with great caution, as it may be apprehended that obstructions may exist outside, or that the entrances may be altogether closed.

(2) If an entrance to a port is closed, three *red* vertical lights by night, or three red balls by day, will be exhibited in some conspicuous position, in or near to its approach, and as far as possible notice of this fact will be given by look-out vessels in the offing.

In this case vessels must either proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there, or keep the sea.

II.

EXAMINATION SERVICE.

(1) In the event of relations becoming strained between this country and any Naval Power, it may become necessary to take special measures to examine vessels desiring to enter the ports or localities in the United Kingdom and His Majesty's Possessions abroad mentioned at the end of this Notice.

(2) In such case, vessels carrying the distinguishing flags or lights mentioned in paragraph (4) will be charged with the duty of examining ships which desire to enter the ports, and of allotting positions in which they shall anchor.

(3) As the institution of the Examination Service at any port will never be publicly advertised, especial care should be taken in approaching the ports, by day or night, at such times of strained relations, to keep a sharp look-out for any vessel carrying the above-mentioned flags or lights, and to be ready to "bring to" at once when hailed by her or warned by the firing of a gun.

(4) By day the distinguishing flags of the Examination Steamer will be a special flag (white and red horizontal surrounded by a blue border) and a blue ensign.

Also, three red vertical balls if the port is closed.

By night the steamer will carry —

(a) Three *red* vertical lights if the port is closed.

(b) Three *white* vertical lights if the port is open.

The above lights will be carried in addition to the ordinary navigation lights and will show an unbroken light around the horizon.

(5) Masters are warned that, before attempting to enter any of these ports when the Examination Service is in force, they must in their own interests strictly obey all instructions as to entry given to them by the Examination Steamer. In the absence of any instructions from the Examination Steamer they must proceed to the position marked "Examination Anchorage" on the Admiralty charts and anchor there.

(6) In case of fog, Masters of vessels are enjoined to use the utmost care, and the Examination Anchorage itself should be approached with caution.

(7) The pilots attached to the ports will be acquainted with the regulations to be followed.

PORTS OR LOCALITIES REFERRED TO.

United Kingdom.

Port.	Approximate position.			
	Latitude	Longitude	Latitude	Longitude
Belfast	54 40 N.	5 50 W.		
Berehaven	51 39 "	9 50 "		
Clyde	55 57 "	4 45 "		
Dover	51 6 "	1 19 E.		
Falmouth	50 8 "	5 0 W.		
Firth of Forth	56 0 "	3 20 "		
Harwich	51 56 "	0 19 E.		
Hull	53 40 "	1 20 W.		
River Mersey	53 25 "	3 5 "		
Milford Haven	51 40 "	5 10 "		
Newhaven	50 47 "	0 3 E.		
Plymouth	50 20 "	4 10 W.		
Portland	50 35 "	2 25 "		
Portsmouth	50 45 "	1 5 "		
Queenstown	51 50 "	8 15 "		

Port.	Approximate position.			
	Latitude	Longitude		
Sheerness	51 25 N.	0 45 E.		
River Tees	54 35 "	1 10 W.		
" Thames	51 25 "	1 25 E.		
" Tyne	55 0 "	1 25 W.		
Alderney	49 45 "	2 10 "		
Guernsey	49 30 "	2 30 "		
Jersey	49 15 "	2 10 "		
<i>Canada.</i>				
Esquimalt	48 25 N.	123 25 W.		
Halifax	44 30 "	63 35 "		
Quebec	46 50 "	71 10 "		
<i>Mediterranean.</i>				
Gibraltar	36 6 N.	5 21 W.		
Malta	35 54 "	14 31 E.		
<i>Indian Ocean.</i>				
Aden	12 45 N.	45 0 E.		
Bombay	18 53 "	72 50 "		
Calcutta	22 30 "	88 20 "		
Colombo	6 55 "	79 50 "		
Karachi	24 50 "	66 50 "		
Madras	13 5 "	80 15 "		
Mauritius	20 5 S.	57 35 "		
Rangoon	17 10 N.	96 45 "		
<i>China Sea.</i>				
Hong Kong	22 15 N.	114 10 E.		
Singapore	1 18 "	103 51 "		
<i>Africa.</i>				
Cape Town	33 55 S.	18 25 E.		
Durban	29 53 "	31 5 "		
Sierra Leone	8 30 N.	13 10 W.		
Simons Bay	34 10 S.	18 25 E.		
<i>Australia.</i>				
Adelaide	34 50 S.	138 30 E.		
Albany	35 0 "	117 55 "		
Brisbane	27 20 "	153 10 "		
Fremantle	32 0 "	115 45 "		
Melbourne	37 50 "	145 0 "		
Newcastle	32 55 "	151 45 "		
Sydney	33 50 "	151 10 "		
Thursday Island	10 35 "	142 15 "		
Townsville	19 15 "	146 50 "		
Wollongong	34 25 "	150 55 "		
<i>Tasmania.</i>				
Hobart	42 55 S.	147 20 E.		
<i>New Zealand.</i>				
Auckland	36 50 S.	174 45 E.		
Otago	45 50 "	170 40 "		
Port Lyttleton	43 35 "	172 45 "		
Wellington	41 15 "	174 45 "		
<i>West Indies.</i>				
Bermuda	32 20 N.	64 50 W.		
Kingston, Jamaica	18 0 "	76 50 "		

By Command of their Lordships.

(Signed) A. MOSTYN FIELD,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
1st January 1909.

R. I. M. DOCKYARD:
Bombay, 4th October 1909.

WALTER LUMSDEN, Captain, R. N.,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Heads of Departments and all other Officers concerned are informed that Notifications in the Gazette are in future to be accepted as disposing of all references regarding leave transfers, appointments, powers, and other personal questions affecting Gazetted Officers as to which orders are gazetted by the Governor in Council in this Part of the Gazette, and that any subsidiary orders as to relief of their subordinates and the like, which such Notifications necessitate, must be issued by them on receipt of the Gazette, as no other orders will be issued by Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1909.

No. 6542.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. 6616.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Captain A. H. E. Mosse, on return to duty, to be Assistant Resident, Baroda, and in charge Okhāmandal District and Commandant of the Waghir Corps.

Major T. A. F. R. Oldfield, on relief, to be Assistant Political Agent, Pālanpur.

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

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th September 1909.

No. 5497A.—At the request of the Rāja of Bāria, the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 85 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1903, to appoint Mr. Chandulal Nathji to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Rāja any suits that may arise concerning the Rāja's estates in the Kālol Tāluka of the Panch Mahāls District in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1909.

No. 5527.—In supersession of so much of Government Notification No. 5207, dated the 15th September 1909, as relates to the appointments of Messrs. C. E. Palmer and E. Clements, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. C. E. Palmer, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. F. X. DeSouza, M.A., LL.D. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sātāra, vice Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S.

Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S., on relief, to do duty as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardārs in the Deccan, vice Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I. C. S., to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, from the date of departure of Mr. C. A., Kincaid, I. C. S., pending relief by Mr. C. R. Roper, I. C. S.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 5590.—Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. Gandabhai Indrajī Desai, Resident Magistrate of the First Class, Bāndra, in the district of Thāna, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. 5626.—Mr. Joseph Bocarro, Assistant Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, is granted privilege leave from the 18th October to the 23rd December 1909 with permission to affix the Christmas holidays to it.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. Willard to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government and to be in charge of the Judicial Department during Mr. Bocarro's absence, or pending further orders.

No. 5634.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of Act II of 1834 (the Aden Courts Act), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant H. M. Wightwick, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, with all the powers conferred on a Magistrate of the Second Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1893, for Aden and its dependencies wherein the said Code is in force.

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

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 9590.—Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, M.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, is allowed such privilege leave as may be due to him on 31st October 1909, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to two years.

No. 9591.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S., on relief, to act as Superintendent of Land Records and Registration, Southern Division, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, M.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S. proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

No. 9592.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Leatham, I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Ratnágiri, vice Mr. W. Greer, I. C. S.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 9630.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, East Khándesh.

No. 9631.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., on reversion from the Government of India, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

No. 9632.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakor, B.A., to be substantive *pro tem*. Sixth Grade Deputy Collector and to do duty as Huzúr Account Officer, Surat, vice Mr. Sorabshah Hormasji, retired.

No. 9651.—Mr. C. B. Critchley, I. C. S., passed an examination in Hindustáni on 14th September 1909.

No. 9652.—Messrs. L. V. M. Robertson, I. C. S., and H. Montgomery, I. C. S., passed an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard on 14th September 1909.

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

R. A. LAMB,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 70.—The following appointment is made on the Board of Examiners for granting certificates of competency as Masters and Mates at the Port of Bombay during the absence of Commander D. F. Vines, R. I. M., on leave:—

Commander T. A. L. deBerry, R. I. M., to act as Examiner in Navigation, in addition to his duties as President and Examiner in Seamanship, until the 30th September 1909, and thereafter Commander E. J. Beaumont, R. I. M., who resumes his appointment on the 1st October 1909.

No. 71.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. C. Mules, M.V.O., to be full-time Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust with effect from the 1st November 1909.

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

L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1909.

No. 5115.—*Corrigendum*.—In Government Notification No. 4712, dated 7th September 1909, published at page 1680 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th idem, for "11th October 1909" read "9th October 1909".

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1909.

No. 5146.—The following extract from Brigade Order by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade, No. 1206, dated the 30th September 1909, is published:—

"VOLUNTEERS.

No. 1206.—*Furlough and Leave*.—Leave of absence out of India is granted to the under-mentioned officers:—

Major P. R. Cadell, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, from the 20th September 1909 to 20th June 1910.

Captain H. A. Trimming, 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, for six months from the 1st October 1909."

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1909.

No. 5174.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., on return from special duty under the Government of India, to be on special duty in the General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments pending his departure on leave or further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. 5177.—The following notification by the Government of India, Army Department, is republished:—

"*Sind Volunteer Rifles.*

No. 917, dated the 1st October 1909.

Major Charles Stephen Anderson to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel vice J. S. Couper, V.D., deceased. Dated 18th June 1909.

(Signed) R. I. SCALLON,
Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 5189.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased—

- (a) to appoint Mr. A. H. Baker, R. I. M., to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from the 18th September 1909, vice Mr. E. J. Ellery, R. I. M. ;
- (b) to fix Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector.

No. 5192.—The following notification by the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. 1231, dated the 1st October 1909, is republished:—

“ His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Khán Bahádur Palanji Hormasji Dadachanji of the Bombay establishment to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon on His Excellency's personal staff vice Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie, retired.

(Signed) H. A. STUART,
Secretary to Government of India.”

No. 5201. — Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments (now on special duty), is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the

15th October 1909 or subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year and three months.

*By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,
L. ROBERTSON,
Acting Secretary to Government.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 6th October 1909.

No. E.-2361.—On return from leave Mr. P. J. Fitz-Gibbon, M.Inst.C.E., is appointed Superintending Engineer, Central Division, but pending the arrival of Mr. Fitz-Gibbon, Mr. H. V. R. Kemball is appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his own duties as Sanitary Engineer to Government.

2. On return from leave Mr. Ali Akbar, M.Inst.C.E., is posted to the Sholapur District.

No. E.-2362.—*Corrigendum.*—In Government Notification No. E.-1323, dated 21st May 1909, for the words “ hold charge of the office of the ” read “ act as ”.

*By order of His Excellency the
Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. L. CAMERON,
Secretary to Government.*

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1909.

No. 5519.—The appointment of Mr. Narayan Balwant Lunke as a Village Munsif for the villages of Dhond, Sonavali and Khorvadi in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, made by Government Notification No. 2043, dated the 23rd April 1904, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 2nd October 1909.

No. 5555.—Messrs. Ravji Sakharam Kelkar and Balkrishna Shankar Bopardikar residing at Wai are appointed, with effect from the 15th October 1909, to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Wai Taluka in the Satara District vice Mr. Ganpatrao Madhavrao Nanajkar, deceased, and Mr. Narayan Dhonddev Risbud, respectively.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R.-3229.—Mr. J. P. Brander, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. L. C. Swifte, I. C. S., received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and Political Agent, Bhor State, on the 25th instant, in the forenoon.

No. R.-3230.—The following promotions are ordered in consequence of the appointment of Mr. Narayan Govind Chandorkar, B.A., First Grade Mámlatdár, as substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector:—

- (1) Mr. Ramchandra Vishvanth Gadgil, L. C. E., Second Grade Mámlatdár, to be substantive *pro tem.* First Grade.
- (2) Mr. Shivram Sadashiv Pitambre, B.A., Third Grade Mámlatdár, to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade.
- (3) Mr. Gangadhar Annaji Advant, B.A., Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade, and
- (4) Mr. Narhar Bapu Joshi, acting Mámlatdár at Sinnar, to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár.

Poona, 28th September 1909.

No. P.-1401.—In pursuance of the powers delegated to the Commissioner by Government Resolution No. 4887, dated 3rd December 1908, Financial Department, the local magisterial allowance of Rupees 40 *per mensem* attached to the Bhusával Taluka of the East Khándesh District, is transferred to Mr. B. R. Dixit,

Magistrate, First Class, of Jalgaon Taluka in the same district, during the deputation of Mr. S. A. Latkar as acting Huzúr Deputy Collector, East Khándesh, or until further orders.

Poona, 1st October 1909.

No. R.-3355.—The Court of Wards having on 20th September 1909 assumed the superintendence of the property of deceased Dagdu Nagesh Gorwadkar of Ránjangaon in the Chálisgaon Taluka of the East Khándesh District in the Central Division, notice is hereby given under section 14 (1) of the Court of Wards Act (Bombay I of 1905), that all persons having claims against the property should submit the same in writing to the Court of Wards or to the Collector of East Khándesh within six months from the date of the publication of this notice.

Poona, 2nd October 1909.

नोटीस.

नंबर ३३५५.

मयत दगडू नागेश गोरवाडकर, राहणार रॉजणांवां, तालुके चाळीसगांवां, जिह्वा पूर्व खानदेश, प्रांत मध्य-भाग, याच्या मिळकतीची देखरेख तारीख २० माहे सप्टेंबर सन १९०९ इस्वी पासून "कोर्ट ऑफ वार्डस्" कडे घेण्यांत आल्यामुळें कोर्ट ऑफ वार्डस्चा कायदा (मुंबई १९०५ चा १ ला) याच्या १४ (?) कलमा-अन्वये या नोटिशीवरून फर्माविण्यांत येतें कीं, सदरहू मिळकतीविरुद्ध व्हांचे दावे असतील त्या सर्व मनुष्यांनी आपले दावे ही नोटीस प्रसिद्ध झाल्या तारखेपासून सहा महिन्यांच्या आंत कोर्ट ऑफ वार्डस्ला अगर पूर्व खानदेश जिह्वाचे मेहेरबान कलेक्टर साहेब यांजकडे लेखी सादर करावे.

मुक्काम पुणें,

तारीख २ माहे अक्टोबर सन १९०९ इ०

G. CARMICHAEL,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. V.O.-237.—Mr. Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Deputy Chitnis, Kánara (pay Rs. 60), is appointed to act as Mámlatdár, Haliyal in the Kánara District, during the deputation of Mr. Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre to audit the Jamábandi accounts of the Belgaum District or pending further orders,

No. V. O.-239.—The following promotions among Mámlatdárs and District Inspectors are ordered vice Mr. Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Second Grade Mámlatdár, retiring from 10th October 1909 :—

1. Mr. Ganpatrao Krishna Kumble, B.A., substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mám-latdár, to be Second Grade.
2. Mr. Shankar Narayan-Krishna Bijurkar, B.A., Third Grade Mámlatdár, to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade.
3. Mr. Virupax Shivlingapa Kulolgi, B.A., substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mám-latdár, to be Third Grade.
4. Mr. Mangesh Vithal Mudbidri, B.A., Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade.
5. Mr. Mangesh Subrao Sashital, B.A., District Inspector, Kolába, and substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, to be Fourth Grade Mámlatdár on probation and continue to do duty as District Inspector.
6. Mr. Raghunath Balkrishna Kalelkar, B.A., acting District Agricultural Inspector, Ratnágiri, to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár and to continue to do duty as District Inspector.

Belgaum, 2nd October 1909.

No. V. O.-240.—In consequence of the death of Mr. L. P. Adval, IV Grade Head Accountant, Mr. Yeshwant Jivaji Nabar, Deputy Accountant, Ratnágiri, is appointed to be IV Grade Head Accountant and to do duty at Ratnágiri vice Mr. Ramchandra Anant Naik, transferred to Belgaum.

Belgaum, 4th October 1909.

M. C. GIBB,
Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 6198.—Mr. Gulam Hussein B. Munshi, clerk in the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Surat Range, on Rs. 20, has been appointed to act as Sub-Inspector, Surat Distillery, with effect from the 5th September 1909 vice Mr. Sayad Ahmed Edrus, transferred as Inspector, Taloda Range, West Khandesh District, vide Commissioner's Notification No. 5136, dated the 17th August 1909.

No. 6205.—Messrs. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., and R. F. L. Whitty, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector of Customs, Bombay, in the afternoon of the 25th instant.

No. 6207.—Messrs. R. F. L. Whitty, I. C. S., and S. T. Bhandare respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Prince's Dock, Custom House, in the afternoon of the 25th instant.

Ahmednagar, 30th September 1909.

No. 6307.—The following transfers of Sub-Inspectors are ordered in the Excise Department :—

1. Mr. Kasim Aga valad Aban Aga, Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Háveri, Dhárwár District, on Rs. 75, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Belgaum Circle, on the same pay.
2. Mr. Akbarkhan valad Usman Khan, Sub-Inspector, Karajgi, Hángal and Lakshmeshwar, Dhárwár District, on Rs. 35, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Liquor Warehouse, Háveri, Dhárwár District, on the same pay.
3. Mr. Dadamiya Abdulla Saheb, Sub-Inspector, Ránebennur and Kod, Dhárwár District, on Rs. 30, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Karajgi, Hángal and Lakshmeshwar, Dhárwár District, on the same pay.
4. Mr. Rangswami Lingswami Naidu, Sub-Inspector, Belgaum Circle, on Rs. 35, to do duty as Sub-Inspector, Ránebennur and Kod, Dhárwár District, on the same pay.

No. 6309.—The following transfers are made in the Excise Department :—

1. Mr. Nanasaheb Khanderao Gaikwad, acting District Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, Dhárwár District (vide Commissioner's Notification No. 5969, dated the 22nd September 1909), to do duty as District Inspector, Athni North Circle, Belgaum District.
2. Mr. C. C. Hurst, District Inspector, Athni North Circle, Belgaum District, to do duty as District Inspector, Gadag and Shirhatti, Dhárwár District.

Poona, 6th October 1909.

W. W. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL WITH
THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

No. A.-3411.—Assistant Surgeon P. V. Shikhare, L. M. & S., Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, B. J. Medical School, Poona, has been granted forty days' privilege leave with effect from the forenoon of 27th September 1909.

H. W. STEVENSON,
Surgeon-General, I. M. S.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 5th October 1909.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

No. 274.—Kashinath Narayan, Joint Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mahád and Mángaon Tálukas, Kolába Zilla, was granted

sick leave from 10th June to 31st August 1909 inclusive and Krishnaji Sadashiv, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him from 14th July 1909.

No. 275.—Mr. Dinkar Vithal, Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, N. D., was granted privilege leave from 7th August to 6th September 1909 and Ahmed Nurmahomed, First Grade Vaccinator, Dhulia Táluka, was appointed to act for him.

No. 276.—Gangadhar Konher, Municipal Vaccinator, Dhulia Town, and Damodhar Mahadeo, Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, were appointed acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinators, Dhulia Táluka, from 6th to 13th August 1909 and from 14th August to 8th September 1909 inclusive, respectively.

No. 277.—Bakhatsing Mohansing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dápoli Táluka, N. D., Ratnágiri Zilla, is appointed Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Vaccinator, with effect from 5th September 1909 vice Govind Ramchandra, deceased.

No. 278.—Pandurang Krishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Sátára Zilla, S. D., is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dápoli Táluka, N. D., Ratnágiri Zilla, on probation for six months with effect from 25th August 1909 vice Bakhatsing Mohansing, transferred.

No. 279.—Candidate Laxman Krishna is appointed substantive *pro tem*. Candidate Vaccinator, Sátára Zilla, S. D., from 9th August 1909.

No. 280.—Candidate Rangnath Chimnaji was appointed acting Poona and Kirkee Cantonment Vaccinator from 9th July to 4th September 1909 inclusive.

No. 281.—Mr. Narso Narayan, Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Poona Zilla, was permitted to retire from the service with effect from 1st June 1909.

No. 282.—Shankar Khanderao, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kopargaon Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Poona Zilla, on probation for six months with effect from 26th July 1909 vice Mr. Narso Narayan, retired.

No. 283.—Anant Balkrishna, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Rájápur and Ratnágiri Tálukas, is promoted to First Grade on probation for six months and posted to Kopargaon Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 17th September 1909 vice Shankar Khanderao, promoted.

No. 284.—Shankar Appaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khed Táluka, N. D., Ratnágiri Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade on probation for six months and posted to Shrigonda Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, with effect from 23rd August 1909.

No. 285.—Sheoram Pandurang, Candidate Vaccinator, Sholápur Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khed Táluka, N. D., Ratnágiri Zilla, on probation for six months with effect from 8th August 1909 vice Shankar Appaji, promoted.

No. 286.—Candidate Laxman Vasudeo is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Sholápur Zilla, on probation for six months with effect from 26th July 1909 vice Sheoram Pandurang, promoted.

No. 287.—Balwant Krishna, Head Vaccinator, Poona City, was appointed substantive *pro tem*. Third Grade Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Poona Zilla, from 1st June to 25th July 1909 inclusive.

No. 288.—Mahadeo Balkrishna, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, was appointed acting First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kopargaon Táluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, from 21st July to 16th September 1909 inclusive.

No. 289.—Raghvendra Subaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwár Táluka, was granted privilege leave from 12th August to 11th September 1909 inclusive, and Sidram Malkapa, Candidate Vaccinator, Dhárwár Zilla, was appointed to act for him from 15th August to 11th September 1909.

No. 290.—Mulji Kishordas, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Borsad East Táluka, Kaira Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 4th August to 18th September 1909 inclusive, and Harilal Sevakram, Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

No. 291.—Candidate Dhalumal Bherumal is appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, from 10th September 1909 vice Alumal Udhandas, on leave.

No. 292.—Allah Baksh Imam Baksh, Public Vaccinator, Karáchi Town, is granted privilege leave from 10th September to 24th November 1909 inclusive, combined with furlough from 25th November 1909 to 9th May 1910 inclusive, and Candidate Holaram Ramdas is appointed to act for him.

No. 293.—Mohomed Jaffer Abdullah, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 19th September to 18th October 1909 inclusive.

T. E. DYSON, Lieut.-Col.,

M.B., C.M., D.P.H., I. M. S.,

Sanitary Commissioner for the
Government of Bombay.

Poona, 4th October 1909.

BY DISTRICT JUDGES.

No. 1678.—Under section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (Bombay Civil Courts' Act), Mr. Dattatraya Anantaya Mankikar, Kárkún in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Kárwár, is appointed to act as Názir and Clerk of the Court of the Hon'var Subordinate Judge's Court from 11th October 1909 vice Mr. Appajirao Wasudev Wagh, granted privilege leave for one month, or until further orders.

Kárwár, 27th September 1909.

No. 1695.—Under section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (Bombay Civil Courts' Act), Mr. Vithal Venkatrao Kaikini, Kárkún, District Court, Kánara, is appointed to act as Shirastedár and Clerk of the Court of the District Court of Kánara from 2nd October 1909 vice Mr. Raghvendrao Timmappa Kasargode, granted privilege leave for twenty-two days or until further orders.

Kárwár, 29th September 1909.

T. WALKER,
District Judge, Kánara.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

No. 5723.—For the purposes of Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 2331 of 29th August 1906, the town of Pen is declared to have been infected with plague from 1st August 1909.

J. K. N. KABRAJI,
District Magistrate, Kolába.

Alibág, 28th September 1909.

No. 3241.—K. B. Rustamji Jehangirji Vakil, Magistrate, First Class, Ahmedabad District, is invested with the following additional powers:—

- (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances (section 143, Criminal Procedure Code).
- (2) Power to make orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code.
- (3) Power to hold inquests (section 174, Criminal Procedure Code).
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, (section 190 (b), Criminal Procedure Code).

A. L. EMANUEL,
District Magistrate, Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad, 29th September 1909.

No. 5939.—In exercise of the powers vested in the District Magistrate, Sátára, Mr. Bhau Narayan Patil, Honorary Magistrate, Third Class, residing at Kasegaon, táluka Válva, is invested with the following additional powers being some of the powers specified in Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

- (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (section 143).
- (2) Power to make orders under section 144.
- (3) Power to hold inquests (section 174).
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint (section 190).

A. R. BONUS,
District Magistrate, Sátára.

Sátára, 29th September 1909.

I.—503

BY COLLECTORS.

No. 8379.—Messrs. J. E. Sahasrabudhe and S. A. Latkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Collector and Treasury Officer, Jalgaon, on 10th September 1909, afternoon.

F. G. H. ANDERSON,
Collector of East Khándesh.

Jalgaon, 28th September 1909.

No. 2840.—The undermentioned employees of the Revenue Department in the Broach District passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination held on the 20th September 1909 and succeeding days. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

1. Ganpatram Nageswar, Taláti, Vágra Táluka.
2. Iswar Govind, Taláti, Broach Táluka.
3. Dayabhai Sankerji, Taláti, Broach Táluka.
4. Gulam Mustaba Mahmud, Taláti, Hánsot Mahál.

J. A. G. WALES,
Collector of Broach.

Broach, 29th September 1909.

No. 5898.—Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in charge Koregaon Táluka in the Sátára District, delivered over charge of that táluka to Mr. J. A. Pope, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Wái Division, on the afternoon of the 19th September 1909.

A. R. BONUS,
Collector of Sátára.

Sátára, 29th September 1909.

No. Gen.-2113.—The undermentioned subordinates in the Revenue Department serving in the Thána District passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination held at Thána on the 20th September 1909 and following days. The names are arranged in the order of passing:—

No.	Name.
1.	Trimbak Govind Pendse, Taláti, táluka Váda.
2.	Bahirao Vishwanath Kunte, Taláti, táluka Bassein.
3.	Keshav Narayan Shringarpure, Taláti, táluka Bhiwndi.
4.	Trimbak Gangadhar Bendre, Taláti, táluka Bhiwndi.
5.	Anant Vishnu Naphde, Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
6.	Kashinath Ramchandra Raje, Taláti, táluka Murbád.
7.	Trimbak Dhondeo Datar, Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
8.	Krishnarao Dajiba Indulkar, Taláti, petha Umbergaon.
9.	Chintaman Laxman Dongre, Taláti, táluka Bassein.
10.	Vithal Kondshet Sonar, Taláti, táluka Váda.

- No. Name.
11. Degin Zuze D'Souza, Taláti, táluka Bassein.
 12. Shantaram Moreshwar Phanse, Taláti, petha Umbergaon.
 13. Vinayak Ramchandra Samel, Taláti, petha Mokháda.
 14. Narayan Mahipat Kathe, Kárkún, Mám-latdár's office, táluka Bassein.
 15. Vishnu Krishna Pimpalkhare, Taláti, táluka Murbád.
 16. Eknath Narhar Bhawalkar, Kárkún, Mám-latdár's office, táluka Kalyán.
 17. Ramchandra Sadashiv Powar, Kárkún, Mám-latdár's office, táluka Bhiwndi.
 18. Venkatesh Vithal Bal, Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
 19. { Dattatraya Damodar Jog, acting Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
Vinayak Trimbak Athavle, Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
 21. Moreshwar Vishnu Joshi, Taláti, petha Umbergaon.
 22. Gopal Moreshwar Gokhale, late Taláti, táluka Váda.
 23. { Shridhar Hari Bhopardikar, Taláti, táluka Kalyán.
Anant Baburao Yeshwantrao, Taláti, táluka Murbád.
 25. Mingel Farsu D'Souza, Taláti, táluka Sálsette.
 26. Hari Narayan Shringarpure, Taláti, petha Mokháda.
 27. Rango Eknath Keskar, acting Taláti, táluka Sálsette.
 28. Shridhar Vishnu Abhyankar, Taláti, táluka Dáhánu.
 29. Vinayak Raghunath Zunzarrao, acting Taláti, táluka Sháhápur.

J. L. RIEU,
Collector of Thána.

Thána, 2nd October 1909.

No. 4430.—The undermentioned employees of the Revenue Department in the Sholápur District have passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination held at Sholápur on and after the 20th September 1909. The names are arranged according to merit:—

No.	Name.	Designation.
1	Mr. Narsinha Shankar Patil.	Acting Kárkún, Sholápur Mám-latdár's office.
2	" Bhimaji Shrinivas Bettigiri.	Kárkún, Huzúr Deputy Collector's office, Sholápur.
3	" Dhondo Abaji Wai- kar.	Kárkún, Collector's office, Sholápur.
4	" Dattatraya Raghunath Chidanand.	Kárkún, Huzúr Deputy Collector's office, Sholápur.
5	" Mahadeo Narayan Wagdarikar.	Record Kárkún, District Survey office, Sholápur.
6	" Sadashiv Bhaskar Gokhale.	Kárkún, Málsiras Mám-latdár's office.
7	" Ichharan Keshav Desai.	Kárkún, Collector's office, Sholápur.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
Collector of Sholápur.

Sholápur, 2nd October 1909.

No. 4719.—Mr. Sorabsha Hormasji delivered over and Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakor received charge of the office of Treasury Officer, Surat, on the 2nd day October 1909, in the afternoon.

P. J. MEAD,
Collector of Surat.

Surat Castle, 5th October 1909.

BY THE REGISTRAR, CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

No. 186.—Under rule 3 of the Rules framed by the Local Government under the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act (X of 1904), the Registrar hereby notifies that the Sátára Municipal Safai-Khata Servants' Urban Co-operative Credit Society, Unlimited, Sátára, táluka Sátára, district Sátára, has been registered under section 6 (2) of the said Act.

C. S. CAMPBELL,
Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies,
Bombay Presidency.

Sátára, 28th September 1909.

BY CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 3726.—Mr. R. A. Hemmadi, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, is appointed as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara, Northern Division.

2. Mr. K. E. Kotwal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade, is appointed as Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, Kánara, Western Division, but should remain in charge of the Ankola Range until relieved.

H. MURRAY,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Belgaum, 27th September 1909.

BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 8166.—This office Notification No. 7885 of 21st September 1909 posting Mr. A. B. Spencer, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, to the Kaira and Panch Maháls District, on return from privilege leave, is cancelled.

G. McC. HARRISON,
Superintending Engineer, N. D.
Ahmedabad, 1st October 1909.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. 7222.—Mr. A. B. Spencer, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, transferred to the Central Division, is posted to the Godáviri Irrigation District.

G. N. CLIFTON,
Superintending Engineer, C. D.,
Poona, 30th September 1909.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 4057.—Messrs. L. V. Gadkari and V. N. Dravid, Overseers, Third Grade, transferred to the Southern Division as per Government Resolution No. 1954, dated 12th August 1909, were attached to the office of the Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from 11th to 17th August 1909, both days inclusive.

W. L. STRANGE,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 2nd October 1909.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL
OF POLICE.

No. 14873-A.—Third Grade Police Inspector Michael Andrew O'Gorman, General No. 77 of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he avails himself of it and Mr. Shapurji Dinshaji Variava, Head Clerk to the Superintendent of Police, B. B. & C. I. Railway, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Inspector during his absence.

Poona, 30th September 1909.

No. 14935-A.—Second Grade Police Inspector Khán Sáheb Kamrudin Abdul Rehman, General No. 23, of the East Khándesh District, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from such date as he avails himself of it.

No. 14937-A.—Fourth Grade Police Inspector Hari Piraji Shinde, General No. 121 of the Thána District, is granted two months' privilege leave with effect from such date as he avails himself of it.

No. 14960-A.—Second Grade Inspector Yeshwant Mahadeo Karnik, General No. 11 of the Násik District, having resumed duty, the following reversions in the Inspector's and Sub-Inspector's Grades are ordered with effect from the 1st September 1909:—

1. Acting Second Grade Inspector John William Foster of the G. I. P. Railway to Third Grade.
2. Acting Third Grade Inspector Shaik Ismail Karim of the Sholápur District to Fourth Grade.
3. Acting Fourth Grade Inspector Rámchandra Dhanaji Jadhav to First Grade Sub-Inspector in the Kolába District.

Poona, 1st October 1909.

No. 15093-A.—The combined leave granted to Fourth Grade Police Inspector Narayan Diwakar Patil, General No. 91, of the Dhárwár District in the Inspector-General's Notification No. 11315-A, dated the 22nd July 1909 (published at page 1409 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, for 1909) is extended by three months.

No. 15095-A.—Third Grade Prosecuting Police Inspector Nusserwanji Cawasji Patel, General No. 54 of the Sholápur District, is

granted privilege leave for one month and a half with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Poona, 4th October 1909.

No. 15133-A.—The following Inspectors are confirmed in their appointments:—

INSPECTORS.

Broach.

Mr. Dwarkaprasad Manbodh.

Surat.

Mr. Trikamlal Lallubhai.

Ratnágiri.

Mr. Pandurang Sadashiv Pagnis.

No. 15164-A.—Sergeant Tom Robinson of the 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, Kamptee, is appointed Fourth Grade Inspector on probation with effect from the date of assumption of charge and is posted to the Central Police Training School, Násik, as Head Drill Instructor.

Poona, 5th October 1909.

M. KENNEDY,

Inspector-General of Police.

BY THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLE-
MENT OFFICER, GUJARAT.

NOTICE.

No. 1410.—Inasmuch as the estates of the undermentioned Tálukdárs have been taken under management by me under section 28 of Bombay Act VI of 1888 with the sanction of the Governor in Council, I hereby give notice, under section 29-B of Bombay Act VI of 1888 inserted by section IV of Bombay Act II of 1905, to all who have any claims against the said Tálukdárs or their property, that all such claims must be submitted to me in writing within six calendar months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Any claim not submitted in compliance with this notice will be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged, unless the claimant's inability duly to comply with this notice is proved to my satisfaction or to that of any Court in which the claimant may institute a suit:—

No.	Name of Estato.	Names of Tálukdárs.
	<i>Jambusar Táluka.</i>	
1	Sigam	... Rámshing Mohansing.
	<i>Virangám Táluka.</i>	
2	Tanmania	... Bhupatsang Nayaji.

P. R. MEHTA,

Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer, Gujarát.

Ahmedabad, 4th October 1909.

નોટીસ.

નીચે જણાવેલા તાલુકદારોની એસ્ટેટોના નામદાર ગવર્નર ઈન્ કાઉન્સીલની મંજૂરીથી મુંબઈના સને ૧૮૮૮ ના છઠ્ઠા એક્ટની કલમ ૨૮ની રૂએ અમોએ વહીવટમાં લીધી છે, સખ્ય મુંબઈના સને ૧૮૮૮ ના છઠ્ઠા એક્ટની ૨૯ (બી) કલમ (સને ૧૯૦૫ ના એક્ટ બીજાની કલમ ૪ થી સુધર્યા પ્રમાણે) મુજબ સદરહુ તાલુકદારો અથવા તેમની મિલકત ઉપર જે સર્વેને કંઈ દાવા હશે તેમને આથી નોટીસ આપવામાં આવે છે કે આ નોટીસ સરકારી ગેઝીટમાં પ્રસિદ્ધ થાય તે તારીખથી છ મહિનાની દરમિયાન એવા તમામ દાવા લેખીત અમારી આગળ રજુ કરવા જોઈએ. જે કોઇપણ દાવો આ નોટીસની રૂએ અમારી આગળ રજુ ન થયો તો, કાંતો તે દાવો કરનારે સંતોષકારકરીતે અમને અથવા જે કોઈ કોર્ટમાં તે સંબંધી દાવો કરે તે કોર્ટને સંતોષકારકરીતે સાબીત કરી આપવું પડશે કે આ નોટીસ પ્રમાણે અમલ કરવાને તે અશકત હતો, નહીંકર તે દાવો સર્વપ્રકારે અને સર્વપ્રકારે વહીવટ દરમિયાન અથવા તે પછી પૂરેપૂરો ચૂકાઈ ગયેલો ગણાશે.

નંબર.	એસ્ટેટનું નામ.	તાલુકદારનું નામ.
૧	જંજીર તાલુકો. સીગામ	રામસીંગ મોહનસીંગ.
૨	વીરમગામ તાલુકો. તનમનીયા ...	ભુપતસંગ નાયાલ.

P. R. MEHTA,

એક્ટીંગ તાલુકદારી સેકલેમેન્ટ ઓફીસર, યુજરાત.

મુ. અમદાવાદ,

તારીખ ૪ માહે અક્ટોબર સને ૧૯૦૯.