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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 95.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. W. R. MACDONELL of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

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

M. H. W. HAYWARD,
Secretary to the Council of His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay for making
Laws and Regulations.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 2372.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 28 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which in Notification No. 24F, dated the 1st March 1879, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Section 34 of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 10th April 1896 :—

Specification of Land disforested.

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Poona ..	Bhimthadi ..	Barhānpar ..	Part of Survey No. 86.	A. 5. 78 11

Boundaries—

North.—Part of Survey No. 85 remaining in Forest.

West.—Survey Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 74.

South.—Road from Pátas to Báramati, Survey Nos. 103, 104 and 94.

East.—Survey Nos. 88, 91, 92 and 94.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 2414.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands in the Kumta Táluka of the Kánara District specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	G.
Kumta	465	82	20
Hosa Herwate	123	165	24
	124	6	19
	129	20	7
	135	10	33
	195	16	18
Hale Herwate	84	99	7
Talgod	Part 2	4	16
Alkod	10	3	20
	15	5	19
	65	27	38
Uppinpatan	87	4	19
	Part 59	7	29

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

No. 2414A.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands in the Ankola Táluka of the Kánara District specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	G.
Gundbale	52	1	14

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Kánara, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in this land.

No. 2414B.—*Erratum.*—In the second column of the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 719, dated 27th January 1894, published at pages 75-76 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 1st February 1894, Part I, for Survey No. '67' of the village of Gundbale read 'Part of 67.'

No. 2416.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, namely, in connection with the road from Vádi Bandar to Gunpowder Road, at Mázgaon Naughar in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land measuring more or less 83 square yards, together with the building standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Old No. 1, New No. 11691 and New Survey No. 3578, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5378 and Street No. 65, bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south and west by the land lately acquired by the Municipality of Bombay, and on the east by the property of Bomanji Jamasji, is required within the aforesaid village of Mázgaon, Naughar.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, 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 property can be seen at the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

No. 2420.—*Erratum.*—In column 1 of the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 1432, dated 15th February 1896, published at page 173 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 20th idem, Part I, for "913" read "113".

No. 2432.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for muram quarry for the Rahata-Chitali road, within the limits of the village of Wakdi, táluka Kopargaon of the Ahmednagar District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified in the following schedule is required within the aforesaid limits of Wakdi:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Area.		Assessment.		Land required.						
		A.	G.	Rs.	a. p.	A.	G.					
1	48	16	12	9	6	0	37	0	0	8	9	
2	65	25	30	25	12	0	1	16	0	1	5	9
3	680	0	12	0	2	0	0	12	0	0	2	0

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, 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.

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

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1896.

No. 1965.—With the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased to direct the introduction of the following Police Law into the Káthiáwár Political Agency, with effect from such date as may be fixed in this behalf by a notification, published in the *Káthiáwár Agency Gazette*, which date shall be not less than six months after the first publication of such notification :—

KA'THIA'WA'R AGENCY POLICE LAW, 1896.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Short title. 1. (1) This Law may be called the Káthiáwár Agency Police Law, 1896.

(2) Section 2 extends to the whole of the Province of Káthiáwár.

2. (1) In every area in the said Province in which the Governor General in Council exercises for the time being exclusive jurisdiction, the whole of this Law shall come into force at once.

(2) In the portions of the said Province in which the Governor General in Council does not exercise exclusive jurisdiction, this Law shall come into force from such day, in such local area and subject to such modifications as the Political Agent in Káthiáwár subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council may, by notification in the Káthiáwár Agency Gazette, from time to time specify in this behalf.

(3) The Political Agent in Káthiáwár subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council may, at any time by notification in the Káthiáwár Agency Gazette, withdraw from operation, or for such period as he deems fit suspend, the operation of this Law or of any provisions thereof specified in such notification, in any area in the said Province.

Definitions. 3. In this Law, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,

(a) "The Criminal Procedure Code means the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 being Act X of 1882 of the Acts of the Governor General in Council, as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments and subject to all such restrictions and modifications as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe in respect thereof, in order to adapt the same to local circumstances."

(b) "Political Agent," "Pránt Officer," and "Superintendent of Agency Police" mean, respectively, "the Political Agent, Káthiáwár," "the Assistant Political Agent in charge of a Pránt," and "the Superintendent of Agency Police, Káthiáwár."

(c) "Police Officer" means any member of the Káthiáwár Agency Police.

(d) "Constable" means a police officer of the lowest grade;

(e) "District" means a territorial division constituting a district for the purposes of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882;

(f) "Street" includes any highway and the way over any causeway, bridge, viaduct, arch, quay, or wharf and any road, lane, footway square, court, alley or passage accessible to the public, whether a thoroughfare or not;

(g) "Cattle" includes elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine;

(h) Words and expressions which are defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, 1882, have the same meaning as in that Code.

CHAPTER II.—ORGANIZATION OF THE POLICE.

General.

4. In any area in which this Law or any part thereof is for the time being in force, Government may, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, establish and entertain a police force with such duties, rights and authority as are hereinafter prescribed and provided for, and receiving such salaries and allowances as shall from time to time be directed and approved by the authorities aforesaid.
- Power of Government to enter and prescribe duties of police force.
5. In any area in which this Regulation or any part thereof is for the time being in force, Government may appoint a Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents of Police as it may think expedient and may dismiss, suspend, reduce, remove or transfer any of such officers as it may think fit.
- Appointment of Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.
6. Throughout the territories to which this Law extends, the Political Agent shall have all the powers of a District Magistrate as defined in the Criminal Procedure Code.
- Political Agent to have magisterial powers.
7. The Political Agent may, subject to the rules and orders of Government, appoint such Inspectors and Chief Constables as shall be necessary for the service of each district.
- Appointment of Inspectors and Chief Constables.
8. Police officers below the grade of Chief Constable shall be appointed by the Superintendent, subject to such rules as to sanction, designations, mutual relations and conditions of service as Government may from time to time prescribe.
- Appointment of police officers below the grade of Chief Constable.
9. Inspectors and Chief Constables shall, on appointment, receive from the Political Agent a certificate of appointment containing particulars of his race, name, age, caste or religion and of his previous service, if any.
- Certificates of appointment to be given to Inspectors and Chief Constables.
10. (1) Every police officer below the grade of Chief Constable shall, on enrolment, receive a certificate in the form of Schedule A under the seal of the Superintendent of Police.
- Certificates of office to be given to police officers below the grade of Chief Constable.
- (2) Every person appointed as aforesaid shall, in virtue of such appointment, be vested with the powers, functions, privileges and responsibilities of a police officer.
- Powers, &c., of persons appointed as aforesaid.
- (3) a. Every certificate of appointment shall become null and void whenever the person named therein for any reason ceases to belong to the police.
- Such certificates when to become null and void.
- b. The powers, functions and privileges vested in a police officer shall be temporarily suspended whilst such police officer is suspended from office. Such police officer shall not by reason of such suspension cease to be a police officer, but shall continue subject to the same responsibilities and subject to the same authorities as if no such suspension had taken place.
- Temporary suspension of powers, &c., of police officers.
11. The Agency Police Superintendent shall, subject to the orders of the Political Agent, direct and regulate all matters of arms, drill, exercise, observation of persons and events, mutual relations, distribution of duties, study of laws, orders and modes of proceeding and all matters of executive detail in the fulfilment of their duties by the police force.
- General powers of Agency Police Superintendent.
12. The Political Agent shall, subject to the orders of Government, have authority to investigate and regulate all matters of account connected with the police within the division subject to his authority, and all persons concerned shall be bound to give him reasonable aid and facilities in conducting such investigations, and to conform to his lawful orders consequent thereon.
- Political Agent may investigate and regulate all matters of police accounts.

Special.

13. (1) Whenever it shall appear to a Pránt Officer that any unlawful assembly, riot or other disturbance of the peace has taken place or is reasonably apprehended and that the available police force is not sufficient for the preservation of the peace and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in the local area in which such unlawful assembly, riot or other disturbance has taken place or is apprehended, such Pránt Officer may, on the application of any police officer not lower in rank than a chief constable, by a written order signed by himself and sealed with his official seal, appoint to be special police officers for such time and within such limits as he shall think necessary, so many persons fit and willing to act as such officers as he shall think proper.

Appointment of special police officers.

(2) Every special police officer so appointed shall have the same powers, functions, privileges and immunities and be liable to the same duties and responsibilities and be subject to the same authorities as an ordinary police officer; but it shall not be necessary for him to receive a certificate of office under Section 7.

Additional.

14. (1) The Agency Police Superintendent, on the application of any person showing the necessity therefor, may depute any additional number of police to keep the peace or to perform other police duties at any place within the territories to which this regulation extends.

Employment of additional police at request of persons showing the necessity therefor.

(2) Such additional police shall be employed at the charge of the person making the application, but shall be subject to the orders of the police authorities and shall be employed for such period as the Superintendent thinks fit:

Cost thereof.

(3) Provided that if the person upon whose application such additional police are employed shall at any time make a written requisition to the Superintendent for the withdrawal of the said police, he shall be relieved from the charge therefor on the expiration of such period, not exceeding one month from the date of delivery of such requisition, as the Superintendent shall determine.

15. (1) Whenever it shall appear to the Political Agent that the behaviour, or a reasonable apprehension of the behaviour, of the persons employed on any railway, canal or other public work, or in or upon any manufactory or other commercial concern under construction or in operation at any place within his district, necessitates the employment of additional police at such place, the Political Agent may, subject to the control of Government, depute such additional police to the said place as he shall think fit and keep the said police employed at such place for so long as such necessity shall appear to him to continue.

Employment of additional police near large works.

(2) Such additional police shall be employed at the charge of the person by whom the work, manufactory or concern is being constructed or carried on and the said person shall pay the charges therefor at such rates and at such times as the Political Agent, subject to the control of Government, shall from time to time require.

16. In case of any dispute in any case under section 13 or section 14, the decision of the Political Agent shall be conclusive as to the amount to be paid and as to the person by whom it is to be paid and the sum so ascertained may, on the requisition of the Political Agent, be levied by the Pránt Officer as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person found to be answerable therefor.

Disputes as to payment of cost.

17. (1) The Political Agent, subject to the control of Government, may, from time to time, by notification direct the employment of additional police for such period as it shall think fit in any local area which shall appear to it to be in a disturbed or dangerous state, or in which the conduct of any tálukdar or the

Employment of additional police in cases of special danger to the public peace.

inhabitants or of any particular section of the inhabitants shall, in its opinion, render it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the police.

(2) The cost of such additional police shall, if Government so direct, be defrayed, either wholly or partly, by a rate charged on any talukdār or the inhabitants generally or on any particular section of the inhabitants of the local area to which the notification applies.

Assessment of the cost.

(3) The said rate shall be assessed by the Pránt Officer at his discretion.

Recovery of rates and charges under section 16 by the Pránt Officer.

18. Every rate assessed by the Pránt Officer as aforesaid shall be recoverable by the Pránt Officer as if it were an arrear of land revenue due by the person answerable therefor.

CHAPTER III.—REGULATION, CONTROL AND DISCIPLINE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

Framing of rules for administration of the police.

19. Subject to the orders of Government, the Political Agent may from time to time make rules or orders not inconsistent with this Law or with any other enactment at the time in force :

ment at the time in force :

- (a) relating to the recruitment, organization, classification and discipline of the police ;
- (b) regulating the inspection of the police by his subordinates ;
- (c) determining the description and quantity of arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries to be furnished to the police ;
- (d) for the institution, management and regulation of any police fund for any purpose connected with police administration ;
- (e) regulating the distribution, movements and location of the police ;
- (f) regulating the duties of police officers of different grades ;
- (g) regulating the collection and communication by the police of intelligence and information ;
- (h) generally for the purpose of rendering the police efficient and preventing abuse or neglect of their duties.

20. The Political Agent may, subject to the rules and orders of Government, call for such returns, reports and statements on subjects connected with the suppression of crime, the maintenance of order and the performance of their duties, as his subordinates may be able to furnish to him. He will communicate to the Pránt Officer any general orders issued by him for the purposes aforesaid or in consequence of the information furnished to him and also any orders which Government may direct.

Political Agent may call for returns, &c.

Punishment of police officers departmentally for neglect of duty, &c.

21. (1) The Governor in Council, or any officer authorized by sub-section (3) in that behalf, may suspend, reduce or dismiss any police officer whom he shall think cruel, perverse, remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty or unfit for the same, and may fine, to an amount not exceeding one month's pay, any police officer below the grade of Assistant Superintendent, who is guilty of any breach of discipline or misconduct which does not require his suspension or dismissal or who, by any act of his own, renders himself unfit for the discharge of his duty.

Punishment under this section to be in addition to penalty under section 28, 54 or 55.

(2) Any punishment inflicted on a police officer under this section shall be in addition to the penalty to which such officer is liable under section 28, 54 or 55 of this Law or any other law in force.

(3) The Political Agent shall have authority to punish an Inspector under sub-section (1). The Police Superintendent shall have (subject to confirmation of the Political Agent in regard to Chief Constables) the like authority in respect of any police officer subordinate to him below the grade of Chief Constable and may suspend an Inspector who is subordinate to him, pending inquiry into a grave complaint against such Inspector or Chief Constable and until an order of the Political Agent can be obtained. But the exercise of any power conferred by this sub-section shall be subject always to such rules and orders as may be made by Government in that behalf.

22. When any officer passes an order for fining, suspending, reducing or dismissing a police officer, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded, together with the reasons therefor and a note of the inquiry made, in writing, under his signature in the language of the district or in English.

23. (1) The Political Agent and the Superintendent of Agency Police and any Assistant Superintendent may punish, by confinement for a period not exceeding three days, any police officer below the rank of head-constable who is, in his presence, grossly insubordinate or who is insolent to him.

(2) Every order for punishing a police officer as aforesaid shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 21 and a copy of every such order made by the Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent shall be forwarded by him to his immediate superior.

24. Every police officer shall, for all purposes of this Law, be deemed to be always on duty in the area for which he is appointed or to which he is lawfully transferred, and any police officer and any number or body of police officers appointed for one part of the province may, if Government or the Political Agent so direct, at any time be employed on police duty in any other part of the province for so long as the services of the same may be there required.

25. (1) No police officer shall engage in trade or be in any way concerned, either as principal or agent, in the purchase or sale of land within the Province or in any commercial transaction whatever, without the permission of the Political Agent or of Government.

(2) No police officer under the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall, unless with the written permission of the Political Agent, hold any office, or practise in any profession, or engage in any employment whatever, other than his office or duties as such police officer.

These prohibitions to apply also when a police officer is on leave or under suspension.

(3) The prohibitions in sub-sections (1) and (2) apply when a police officer is on leave or under suspension as well as when he is on duty.

26. (1) Unless with the written permission of the Agency Police Superintendent or of some other police officer empowered by the Political Agent to grant such permission, no police officer under the rank of Assistant Superintendent shall resign his office or withdraw himself from the duties thereof, until:

- (a) the expiration of two months after written notice of his intention so to do has been given by him to the Superintendent; and until
- (b) he has fully discharged any debt due by him, as such police officer, to Government or to any police fund:

(2) Provided that if any such police officer produces a certificate signed by the Civil Surgeon declaring him to be unfit by reason of disease or mental or physical incapacity for further service in the police, the necessary written permission to resign shall forthwith be granted to him, on his discharging or giving satisfactory security for the payment of any debt due by him as aforesaid.

Proviso.

(3) If any such police officer as aforesaid resigns or withdraws himself from the duties of his office in contravention of this section, he shall be liable, on the order of the Superintendent, to forfeit all arrears of pay then due to him. This forfeiture shall be in addition to the penalty to which the said officer is liable under section 27 of this Law or other law in force.

Arrear pay of a police officer contravening this section may be forfeited.

27. (1) Every person who for any reason ceases to be a police officer shall forthwith deliver up to some officer empowered by the Agency Police Superintendent to receive the same, his certificate of appointment of officer and the arms, accoutrements, clothing and other necessaries which have been furnished to him for the execution of his office.

Certificate, arms, &c., to be delivered up by person ceasing to be a police officer, and

(2) Any Magistrate and, for special reasons which shall be recorded in writing at the time, the Agency Police Superintendent may issue a warrant to search for and seize, wherever they may be found, any certificate, arms, accoutrements, clothing or other necessaries not so delivered up. Every warrant so issued shall be executed in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by a police officer or, if the Magistrate or Police Superintendent issuing the warrant so directs, by any other person. Act X of 1882.

if not delivered up, may be seized under a search warrant.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any article which, under the orders of the Political Agent, has become the property of the person to whom the same was furnished.

Penalty for making false statement, &c., and

28. (1) Any person who makes a false statement or uses a false document for the purpose of obtaining employment or release from employment as a Police officer; or

(2) Any police officer who :
for misconduct of police officers.

(a) contravenes any provision of section 24; or

(b) is guilty of cowardice; or

(c) resigns his office or withdraws himself from the duties thereof in contravention of section 25; or

(d) is guilty of any wilful breach or neglect of any provision of law or of any rule or order which, as such police officer, it is his duty to observe or obey; or

(e) is guilty of any violation of duty for which no punishment is expressly provided by any other law in force;

shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

(3) A police officer who, being absent on leave, fails, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave shall, for the purposes of clause (c), be deemed to withdraw himself from the duties of his office within the meaning of section 25.

Consequence of failure to return to duty after leave.

29. Any police officer who wilfully neglects or refuses to deliver up his certificate of appointment or of office or any other article, in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 26, shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for failure to deliver up certificate of appointment or of office or other article.

CHAPTER IV.—POLICE REGULATIONS.

30. (1) In any town or other place in which he thinks fit, the Pránt Officer may, from time to time and subject to such orders as may have been made by any authority empowered in that respect, make rules or orders :
- Rules may be made by Pránt Officer regarding use of streets, &c.
- (a) closing certain streets, or places temporarily, in cases of danger from ruinous buildings or other cause, with such exceptions as shall appear reasonable;
 - (b) for guarding against injury to persons and property in the construction, repair and demolition of buildings, platforms and other structures from which danger may arise to passengers, neighbours, or the public;
 - (c) regulating the leading, driving, conducting, or conveying of any elephant or wild or dangerous animal through or in any street;
 - (d) prohibiting the hanging or placing of any cord or pole across a street or part thereof, or the making of a projection or structure so as to obstruct traffic or the free access of light and air;
 - (e) prescribing certain hours of the day during which ordure and offensive matter or objects shall not be taken from or into houses or buildings in certain streets or conveyed through such streets, and during which cattle shall not be driven along the streets, or along certain specified streets, except subject to such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;
 - (f) prohibiting the setting fire to or burning any straw or other matter, or lighting a bonfire or wantonly discharging a fire-arm or air-gun, or letting off or throwing a firework or sending up a fire-balloon in or upon or within fifty feet of a street or building, or the putting up of any post or other thing on the side of or across a street for the purpose of affixing thereto lamps or other contrivances for illumination, except subject to such reasonable regulations as he may prescribe in that behalf;
 - (g) prohibiting, except under such reasonable regulations as the Pránt Officer may impose, the making of any excavation, the placing of building materials or other articles, or the fastening or detention of any horse or other animal in any street;
 - (h) prohibiting, save under such regulations as aforesaid, the exposure or movement in any street of persons or animals suffering from contagious or infectious diseases and the carcasses of animals or parts thereof and the corpses of persons deceased;
 - (i) setting apart places for the slaughtering of animals, the cleaning of carcasses or hides, the deposit of noxious or offensive matters, and for obeying calls of nature;
 - (j) in cases of existing or apprehended epidemic or infectious disease of men or animals, with respect to cleanliness and disinfection of premises by the occupier thereof and residents therein, and as to the segregation and management the persons or animals diseased or supposed to be diseased, as may have been directed or approved by Government with a view to prevent the disease or to check the spreading thereof;
 - (k) directing the closing or disuse, wholly or for certain purposes, or limiting to certain purposes only the use, of any source, supply or receptacle of water; and providing against pollution of the same or of the water therein;
 - (l) regulating the hours during which and the manner in which any place for the disposal of the dead, any dharmshála, village-gate or other place of public resort may be used, so as to secure the equal and appropriate application of its advantages and accommodation and to maintain orderly conduct amongst those who resort thereto;
 - (m) regulating the entrance and exit of persons at theatres and other places of public amusement or assembly, the decent and orderly conduct of proceedings therein and the movement of persons, animals and vehicles at such times and such places at which in the opinion of the Pránt officer special regulations may be necessary for the public safety and convenience.

(2) Every regulation made under clause (h) or made under clause (l) with respect to the use of a place for the disposal of the dead shall be framed with due regard to ordinary and established usages and to the necessities of prompt disposal of the dead in certain cases; and every rule or order made by the Pránt officer under clause (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) or (i) shall be published by affixing a copy thereof, in the language of the district, in the *chavdi* or in some other public building in the town or place in which the same is to have operation, and a copy, in the language of the district, of every rule or order made under clause (a), (b), (j), (k) or (l) shall be kept affixed in a conspicuous spot near to the building, structure, work or place to which the same specially relates.

(3) Every rule promulgated under the authority of article (j) of clause (1) of this section shall be forthwith reported to the Political Agent and shall be in force for not more than fifteen days unless extended by the Political Agent for a longer period and in such case for so long as the Political Agent directs.

(4) It shall be the duty of all persons concerned to conform to any order duly made as aforesaid so long as the same shall be in operation.

31. Every Pránt officer may from time to time make rules for the blasting of rocks or for making excavations in or near any street in any town or village in his district and may provide in such rules for the grant of licenses for such operations.

32. On complaint being made to a Pránt officer that any house in a town or village in his district to which Political Agent has by notification extended this section, is used as a common brothel or lodging-house or place of resort for prostitutes or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the said Pránt officer may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used may order the owner or tenant, within a reasonable period which shall be set forth in the order, to discontinue such use of it.

33. (1) The Pránt officer, or in his absence and subject to his order the Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction in any town or village and present therein or in the neighbourhood thereof, may, whenever and for such time as it shall appear necessary, by a notification publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit in such town or village or the vicinity thereof the carrying of arms, cudgels or other weapons, the carrying, collection and preparation of stones or other missiles or instruments or means of casting or impelling missiles, the exhibition of persons or of corpses or figures thereof, the public utterance of cries, singing of songs, delivery of harangues and use of gestures or mimetic representations, and the preparation, exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing, which may be of a nature to outrage morality or decency or, in the opinion of such Magistrate, may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite to the commission of an offence, to a disturbance of the public peace or to resistance to or contempt of the law, or of a lawful authority.

(2) If in any town or village or the vicinity thereof there are two or more Magistrates of the First Class having jurisdiction therein, a prohibition as aforesaid may be made by any one of them.

(3) An order made under this section by a subordinate Magistrate shall be forthwith communicated to the Pránt officer who shall thereupon confirm, cancel or modify the same as shall seem expedient.

34. In order to prevent an impending or apprehended riot or grave disturbance of the peace the Pránt officer may temporarily close or take possession of any building or place and may exclude all or any persons therefrom or may allow access thereto to such persons only and on such terms as he shall deem expedient. All persons concerned shall be bound to conduct themselves in accordance with such

order as the Prant officer may make and notify in the exercise of the authority hereby vested in him.

35. (1) In any case of an actual or intended religious or ceremonial or corporate display or exhibition or organized assemblage in any street as to which or the conduct of or participation in which it shall appear to the Prant officer that a dispute or contention exists which is likely to lead to grave disturbance of the peace, he may give such orders as to the conduct of the persons concerned towards each other and towards the public as he shall deem necessary and reasonable under the circumstances, regard being had to the apparent legal rights and to any established practice of the parties and of the persons interested. Every such order shall be published in the town or place wherein it is to operate, and all persons concerned shall be bound to conform to the same.

Issue of orders by Prant officers for maintenance of order at religious ceremonials, &c.

(2) Any order made under the foregoing subsection shall be subject to a decree, injunction or order made by a Court having jurisdiction, and shall be recalled or altered on its being made to appear to the Prant officer that such order is inconsistent with a judgment, decree, injunction or order of such Court, on the complaint, suit or application of any person interested, as to the rights and duties of any persons affected by the order aforesaid.

Orders to be subject to decrees, &c., of Courts.

36. (1) Whenever it shall appear to the Prant officer that any place in the district, at which, on account of a fair, pilgrimage or other such occurrence, large bodies of persons have assembled or are likely to assemble, is visited or will probably be visited with an outbreak of any epidemic disease, he may take such special measures and may by public notice prescribe such regulations to be observed by the residents of the said place and by persons present thereat or repairing thereto or returning therefrom as he shall deem necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

Prant officer may take special measures to prevent outbreak of epidemic disease at fairs, &c.

(2) It shall be lawful for the Prant officer, subject to the orders of the Political Agent, to assess and levy such reasonable fees on persons falling under the provisions of sub-section (1) as will provide for the expenses of the arrangements for sanitation and the preservation of order at and about the place of assemblage.

Levy of fees in such cases.

37. Whenever it shall appear to the Prant officer that the movement or encampment of any gang or body of persons in the district is causing or is calculated to cause danger or alarm or reasonable suspicion that unlawful designs are entertained by such gang or body or by members thereof, he may, by notification addressed to the persons appearing to be the leaders or chief men of such gang or body and published by beat of drum or otherwise as he thinks fit, direct the members of such gang or body so to conduct themselves as shall seem necessary in order to prevent violence and alarm, or to disperse and each of them to remove himself to such place by such route as the Prant officer shall prescribe.

Dispersal of gangs and bodies of persons.

38. (1) For the purpose of preventing serious disorder or breach of the law or manifest and imminent danger to the persons assembled, at any public place of amusement or at any assembly or meeting to which the public are invited or which is open to the public, the senior police officer of highest rank superior to that of constable, present in the town or village where such place of amusement is situate or such assembly or meeting is to be held, may, subject to such rules and orders as may have been lawfully made, give such reasonable directions as to the mode of admission of the public to, and for securing the peaceful and lawful conduct of the proceedings at, such place of amusement or such assembly or meeting, as he thinks necessary; and all persons shall be bound to conform to every such reasonable direction.

Police to provide against disorder, &c., at public places of amusement and public meetings.

(2) The police shall have free access to every such place of amusement, assembly or meeting, for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of sub-section (1) and to any direction made thereunder.

Police to have free access thereto.

39. (1) The Agency Police Superintendent or an Assistant Superintendent may, subject to any rule or order which may at any time be legally made by any Magistrate, or other authority duly empowered in this behalf :

Police to regulate assemblies, &c., in public streets.

- (a) make rules for and direct the conduct of assemblies and processions and moving crowds or assemblages on or along the streets, and prescribe, in the case of processions, the routes by which, the order in which, and the times at which the same may pass ;
- (b) regulate and control, by the grant of licenses or otherwise, the playing of music, the beating of drums, tomtoms or other instruments and the blowing or sounding of horns or other noisy instruments in or near a street ;
- (c) make reasonable orders subordinate to and in furtherance of any order made by a Prant officer or a Magistrate under sections 30 -37 of this Law.

(2) Every rule and order made under this section shall be published at or near the place where it is to operate, or shall be notified to the person affected thereby, and all persons concerned shall be bound to act conformably thereto.

Manner of publication of such rules and orders.

40. (1) The Prant officer may by public notice, extending to such place or places within the district as shall therein be named, require every dog, while in the streets and not led by some person, to be muzzled in such a manner as will admit of the animal

Provisions as to dogs.

breathing and drinking without obstruction and effectually prevent it from biting, and the police may, except as is hereinafter in sub-section (2) provided, destroy any dog found loose in any place beyond the premises of the owner thereof during the currency of such order, or may take possession of any such dog and detain the same until the owner has claimed it, has provided a proper muzzle, and has paid all expenses connected with such detention.

(2) The police shall not destroy any dog which wears a collar bearing a known owner's name, unless such dog is rabid, until the same has remained in their possession for three clear days without the owner claiming it and paying all expenses incurred by its detention ; but may sell or destroy any dog which has remained in their possession for the said period without the owner claiming it and paying the said expenses.

When dogs may be destroyed or sold by the police.

(3) For the expenses incurred under the preceding sub-sections the owner of the dog shall be answerable as for an arrear of land revenue.

How expenses may be recovered.

(4) When any dog taken possession of by the police wears a collar with the apparently genuine address of any person inscribed thereon, a letter stating the fact of such dog having been taken possession of shall be forthwith sent by post to the said address.

Provision in case of dog wearing a collar with owner's address.

Powers under this chapter to be exercised by Agency Police Superintendent subject to control of Political Agent.

41. Every power conferred by this chapter on the Agency Police Superintendent or officer subordinate to him shall be exercised by him subject to the orders of the Political Agent.

CHAPTER V.—EXECUTIVE POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE POLICE.

42. (1) Every police officer shall :

(a) promptly obey and execute every warrant or other order lawfully issued to him by competent authority ; and shall by all lawful means endeavour to give effect to the commands of his superior ;

Duties of police officer.

(b) to the best of his ability, obtain intelligence concerning the commission of cognizable offences or designs to commit such offences, and lay such information and take such other steps, consistent with law and with the orders of his

superiors, as shall be best calculated to bring offenders to justice or to prevent the commission of offences ;

- (c) to the best of his ability, prevent the commission of public nuisances ;
- (d) apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend and for whose apprehension there is sufficient reason ;
- (e) aid another police officer when called on by him or in case of need in the discharge of his duty, in such ways as would be lawful and reasonable on the part of the officer aided ;
- (f) discharge such duties as are imposed upon him by any law relating to revenue or other law at the time in force.

(2) Every police officer may, subject to the rules and orders made by Government or by a person lawfully authorised, enter for any of the said purposes, without a warrant, and inspect any place of public resort and any place which he has reason to believe is used as a drinking-shop, or a shop for the sale of intoxicating drugs or a place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

(3) When in a street or place of public resort a person has possession or apparent possession of any article which a police officer in good faith suspects to be stolen property, such police officer may search for and examine the same and may require an account thereof, and should the account given by the possessor be manifestly false or suspicious, may detain such article and report the facts to a Magistrate, who shall thereon proceed according to sections 523 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure or other law in force. Act X of 188

Duties of police officers towards the public.

43. It shall be the duty of every police officer :

- (a) to afford every assistance within his power to disabled or helpless persons in the streets and to take charge of intoxicated persons and of lunatics at large who appear dangerous or incapable of taking care of themselves ;
- (b) to take prompt measures to procure necessary help for any person under arrest or in custody, who is wounded or sick, and, whilst guarding or conducting any such person, to have due regard to his condition ;
- (c) to arrange for the proper sustenance and shelter of every person who is under arrest or in custody ;
- (d) in conducting searches, to refrain from needless rudeness and the causing of unnecessary annoyance ;
- (e) in dealing with women and children, to act with strict regard to decency and with reasonable gentleness ;
- (f) to use his best endeavours to prevent any loss or damage by fire ;
- (g) to use his best endeavours to avert any accident or danger to the public.

44. (1) It shall be the duty of a police officer :

- (a) to regulate and control the traffic in the streets, to prevent obstructions therein and, to the best of his ability, to prevent the infraction of any rule or order made under this Regulation or any other law in force for observance by the public in or near the streets ;
- (b) to keep order in the streets and at and within public bathing, washing, and landing places, fairs, temples and all other places of public resort and in the neighbourhood of places of public worship during the time of public worship ;
- (c) to regulate resort to public bathing, washing and landing places, to prevent overcrowding there at and in public ferryboats and, to the best of his ability, to prevent the infraction of any rule or order lawfully made for observance by the public at any such place or on any such boat.

Persons bound to conform to reasonable orders of police. (2) All persons shall be bound to conform to the reasonable directions of a police officer given in fulfilment of any of the said duties.

(3) A police officer may restrain or remove any person resisting or refusing or omitting to conform to any such direction as aforesaid, and may either take such person before a Magistrate or, in trivial cases, may release him when the occasion is past.

45. Whenever a notification has been duly issued under section 33, or an order has been made under section 34 or 35, it shall be lawful for any Magistrate or police officer to require any person acting or about to act contrary thereto to desist or to abstain from so doing, and, in case of refusal or disobedience, to arrest the person offending. Such Magistrate or police officer may also seize any object or thing used or about to be used in contravention of such notification or order as aforesaid, and the thing seized shall be disposed of according to the order of any Magistrate having jurisdiction at the place.

46. It shall be the duty of the police to see that every regulation and notification made by the Prant officer under section 36, or under section 37, is duly obeyed, to warn persons who from ignorance fail to obey the same, and to arrest any person who wilfully disobeys the same.

47. A police officer may take charge of any animal falling under the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to cattle trespass which may be found straying in a street and may take or send the same to the nearest pound, and the owner and other persons concerned shall thereon become subject to the provisions of the said Act.

48. The police shall take temporary charge of all unclaimed property found by or made over to them; and shall deliver all such property to the police patel, if any, of the town or village in which the same was found and take a receipt therefor, from the patel who shall forward such property to the Magistrate to whom such police patel is subordinate. If in any such case there be no police patel or such town or village, the police shall forthwith report to such Magistrate as the Prant officer shall from time to time appoint in this behalf, and act thereafter as the said first-mentioned Magistrate shall direct.

49. (1) If the property regarding which a report is made to a Magistrate under the last preceding section or under Rule 12 of the Káthiáwár Agency Village Police Rules, appears to such Magistrate to have been left by a person who has died intestate and without known heirs and to be likely, if sold in public auction, to realize more than ten rupees net proceeds, he shall communicate with the Prant officer with a view to its being dealt with under the provisions of any Regulation or Law in force to provide for the formal recognition of heirs.

(2) In any other case the Magistrate shall issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto to appear before himself or some other officer whom he appoints in this behalf and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation. If no person within such period establishes his claim to such property, it shall be at the disposal of Government, and may be sold in public auction under the orders of the Magistrate.

(3) The provisions of any Regulation or Law in force to provide for the formal recognition of heirs shall be deemed not to apply to intestate property which is dealt with by a Magistrate under sub-section (2).

50. If the property regarding which a report is made as aforesaid is subject to speedy and natural decay or consists of live-stock, or appears to be of less value than five rupees, the Magistrate may at once direct it to be sold in public auction and the

provisions of the last preceding section shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale.

51. A police officer of rank superior to that of constable may perform any duty assigned by law or by a lawful order to any officer subordinate to him; and in case of any duty imposed on such subordinate, a superior, where it shall appear to him necessary, may aid, supplement, supersede or prevent any action of such subordinate by his own action or that of any person lawfully acting under his command or authority, whenever the same shall appear necessary or expedient for giving more complete or convenient effect to the law or for avoiding an infringement thereof.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENT.

Punishment of certain street offences and nuisances : 52. In any local area to which the Political Agent by notification from time to time extends this section or any part thereof, however contrary thereto :

- (a) without lawful excuse drives along, or keeps standing in, any street a vehicle of any description at any time between three-quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise, without a sufficient light or lights, except when there is sufficient moonlight to render such light unnecessary ;
 driving on dark nights without a light ;
- (b) drives a vehicle of any description along a street and does not keep (except in cases of actual necessity or of some sufficient reason for deviation) on the left side of such street when meeting any other vehicle, or on the right side of such street when passing any other vehicle ;
 disregarding the rule of the road ;
- (c) leaves in any street insufficiently tended or secured any animal or vehicle ;
 leaving cattle, &c., insufficiently tended ;
- (d) causes obstruction, injury, danger or alarm in any street, or mischief, by any misbehaviour, negligence or ill-usage in the driving, management or care of any animal or vehicle, or by driving any vehicle or animal laden with timber, poles, or other unwieldy articles through a street, contrary to any regulation made in that behalf and published by the Prant officer ;
 causing obstruction or mischief by animals ;
- (e) exposes for hire or sale any animal or vehicle, cleans any furniture or vehicle or other animal or makes or repairs any vehicle or any part of a vehicle in any street (unless when in the case of an accident repairing on the spot is necessary) or carries on therein any manufacture or operation so as to be a serious impediment to traffic or a serious annoyance to residents or to the public ;
 exposing animal for hire or sale, &c.
- (f) causes obstruction in any street by allowing any animal or vehicle which has to be loaded or unloaded or to take up or set down passengers, to remain or stand therein longer than may be necessary for such purpose, or by leaving any vehicle standing or fastening any cattle therein, or using any part of a street as a halting-place for vehicles or cattle or by leaving any box, bale, package or other thing whatsoever in or upon a street for an unreasonable length of time, or contrary to any regulation made and published by the Prant officer by exposing anything for sale or setting out anything for sale in or upon any stall, booth, board, cask, basket or in any other way whatsoever causes obstruction ;
 causing any obstruction in a street ;
- (g) causes obstruction on any footway, or danger, alarm or annoyance by driving, riding or leaving any animal or driving or drawing any vehicle thereupon or fastening any animal obstructing a footway ;
 so that the same can stand across or upon such footway ;

- (h) exhibits, contrary to any regulation made and notified by the Prant officer, exhibiting mimetic, musical or other performances, &c.; any mimetic, musical or other performances of a nature to attract crowds or carries or places bulky advertisements, pictures, figures, or emblems in any street whereby an obstruction to passengers or annoyance to the inhabitants may be occasioned;
- (i) assembles with others or joins any assembly in a street assembled for the purpose of gaming or wagering;
- (j) slaughters any animal, cleans a carcass or hide, obeys a call of nature, or causes a child to do so, or bathes or washes his person doing offensive acts on or near public streets; in or near to and within sight of a street (except in some place set apart for the purpose by order of the Prant officer or of some other person having lawful authority in that behalf), so as to cause annoyance to the neighbouring residents or to passers-by;
- (k) negligently lets loose any horse or other animal, so as to cause danger, injury, alarm or annoyance or suffers a ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle, or sets on or urges a dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person or horse or other animal; letting loose horses, &c., and suffering ferocious dogs to be at large;
- (l) bathes or washes in or by the side of a public well, tank, or reservoir, not set apart for such purpose by order of the Prant officer or of some other person having lawful authority in that behalf, or in or by the side of any pond, pool, aqueduct, part of a river, stream, nála or other source or means of water-supply in which such bathing or washing is forbidden by order of the Prant officer or other person having lawful authority in that behalf; bathing or washing in places not set apart for those purposes;
- (m) defiles, or causes to be defiled, the water in any public well, tank, reservoir, pond, pool, aqueduct or part of a river, stream, nála or other source or means of water-supply, so as to render the same less fit for any purpose for which it is set apart as aforesaid; defiling water in public wells, &c.;
- (n) obstructs or incommodes a person bathing at a place set apart for that purpose as aforesaid, by wilful intrusion or by using such place for any purpose for which it is not so set apart; obstructing bathers;
- (o) wilfully and indecently exposes his person, uses indecent language or behaves indecently or riotously or in a disorderly manner in a street or place of public resort, or in any public office, station or station-house; behaving indecently in public;
- (p) is drunk and incapable of taking care of himself in a street or place of public resort; being drunk and incapable;
- (q) wilfully pushes, presses, hustles or obstructs any passenger in a street, or by violent movements, menacing gestures, wanton annoyance, screaming, shouting, wilfully frightening horses or cattle, or otherwise disturbs the public peace or order; obstructing or annoying passengers in the streets;
- (r) uses in any street any threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned; misbehaviour with intent to provoke a breach of the peace;
- (s) begs importunately for alms or exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound, in or near to and within sight of any street; begging and exposing offensive ailments.

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

53. (1) Whoever cruelly beats, goads, overworks, ill-treats or tortures or causes or
 Punishment for cruelty to animals. procures to be cruelly beaten, goaded, overworked, ill-
 treated, or tortured any animal;

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which
 may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.

(2) Jurisdiction in cases arising under this section shall not be exercised by a Magis-
 trate of lower rank than the First Class unless such Magistrate be specially invested with
 jurisdiction for that purpose by the Political Agent.

Penalty for vexatious search,
 arrest, &c., by the police.

54. Any police officer who :

(a) without lawful authority or reasonable cause, enters or searches or causes to be
 entered or searched any building, vessel, tent or place ; or

(b) vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes the property of any person ; or

(c) vexatiously and unnecessarily detains, searches or arrests any person ; or

(d) offers any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody ;

(e) holds out any threat or promise not warranted by law to a person accused ;

shall for every such offence be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding
 two months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both.

55. Any police officer
 Penalty for vexatious delay in
 forwarding a person arrested.

who vexatiously and unnecessarily delays forwarding any
 person arrested to a Magistrate or to any other authority
 to whom he is legally bound to forward such person, shall
 be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred
 rupees.

Penalty for contravention of
 rules under section 30 or of direc-
 tions under section 44.

56. Whoever :

(a) contravenes any rule made under section 30 ; or

(b) opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by the police under section 44 ;

(c) abets the commission of any offence under clause (a) or (b) ;

shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

57. Whoever contravenes any rule made under section 31 or any condition of any
 Penalty for contravening rules,
 &c., under section 31. license granted under the said rules shall be punished
 with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

58. Whoever fails to
 Penalty for failure to comply
 with order under section 32. comply with an order made under section 32 shall be
 punished with fine which may extend to twenty-five
 rupees for every day that such order continues to be
 disobeyed by him.

Penalty for contravention of
 rules or directions under sections
 33, 34, 35, 36, and 39.

59. Whoever :

(a) disobeys an order lawfully made under section 33, 34 or 35 ; or

(b) opposes or fails to conform to any direction given by the police under section
 38 ; or

(c) opposes or disobeys any rule made or direction given by the police under section
 39 ; or

(d) contravenes any condition of a license granted under clause (b) of the said sec-
 tion ; or

(e) abets the commission of any offence under clause (a), (b), (c) or (d) ;

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

60. Whoever contravenes or abets the contravention of any regulation made under
 section 36 shall be punished with imprisonment which
 may extend to three months or with fine which may extend
 to two hundred rupees, or with both.
 Penalty for contravention of a
 regulation made under section 36.

61. Whoever opposes or disobeys any direction given by a Prant officer under section 37, or abets opposition to, or disobedience of, any such direction, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees or with both.

Penalty for contravention of direction given under section 37.

62. Whoever opposes or fails forthwith to comply with any reasonable direction given by a Magistrate or a police officer under section 45, or abets opposition thereto or failure to comply therewith, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

Jurisdiction when offender is a police officer above the rank of constable.

63. Offences against this Law when the accused person or any one of the accused persons is a police officer above the rank of a constable, shall not be cognizable by a Magistrate below the Second Class.

64. It shall not, except in obedience to a rule or order made by Government or by the Political Agent or Prant officer, be incumbent on the police to prosecute for an offence punishable under section 52, 53, 56, 58, 59, 60, or 61, when such offence has not occasioned serious mischief and has been promptly desisted from on warning given.

Prosecution for certain offences against the Law to be in the discretion of the police.

65. Nothing in this Law shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted and punished under any other enactment for any offence made punishable by this Law or from being prosecuted and punished under this Law for an offence punishable under any other enactment: Provided that all such

Prosecution for offences, under other enactments, not affected by the Law.

cases shall be subject to the provisions of Section 403 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

CHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS.

66. All sums paid for the service of process by police officers and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties or shares thereof which are by law payable to police officers as informers, shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be credited to Government: Provided that, with the sanction of Government, or under any rule made by Government in that behalf, the whole or any portion of any such reward, forfeiture or penalty may for special services be paid to a police officer or be divided amongst two or more police officers.

Disposal of rewards, &c., payable to police officers.

67. In these villages in which the police patels and pasaitas have been hitherto appointed by the talukdar and in villages where the police patels perform revenue duties, the existing system of appointment, &c., will continue, but in other villages where the patels and pasaitas are not hereditary (and have no revenue functions) office holders but are paid either in cash or land, they will be under the authority of the Superintendent of Police who will have the same powers in regard to punishment and dismissal as over the members of the regular police.

Prant officer's authority over village police officers may be delegated to Agency Police Superintendent, and may be withdrawn.

68. (1) No municipal or other local rates shall be payable by Government on account of the occupation or use of any house or place by members of the police force for the convenient performance of their duties.

No municipal or other rates to be payable by Government on Police buildings.

(2) It shall be the duty of a municipality or other local body within the limits of which a police force is stationed for the service of such municipality or other local body in preserving the peace, public order and safety and preventing crime, to provide on the requisition of Government such accommodation for the police so employed as shall be reasonably necessary or such portion thereof as to Government shall seem just and expedient.

Municipalities may be required to provide accommodation for the police.

69. Any order or notification published or issued by Government or by a magistrate or officer under any provision of this Law and the due publication and issue thereof may be proved by the production of a copy thereof in the *Káthiáwár Agency Gazette* or of a copy thereof signed by such magistrate or officer and by him certified to be a true copy of an original published and issued according to the provisions of the section of this Law applicable thereto.

70. No rule, order, direction, adjudication, inquiry or notification made or published, and no act done under any provision herein contained or in substantial conformity to the same, shall be deemed illegal, void, invalid or insufficient for any defect of form or publication or any irregularity of procedure.

Rules and orders not to be deemed invalid on account of defect of form or irregularity in procedure.

71. (1) No Political Agent, Prant officer, other magistrate or police officer shall be liable to any penalty or to payment of damages on account of any act done in good faith in pursuance or intended pursuance of any duty imposed or any authority conferred on him by any provision of this Law or of any rule, order or direction lawfully made or given thereunder.

No Political Agent, Prant officer, magistrate or police officer to be liable to penalty or damages for act done in good faith in pursuance of duty.

(2) No public servant or person duly appointed or authorized shall be liable as aforesaid for giving effect in good faith to any such order or direction issued with apparent authority by Government or by a person empowered in that behalf under this Law or any rule made under any provision thereof.

No public servant liable as aforesaid for giving effect in good faith to any rule, order or direction issued with apparent authority.

(3) In any case of an alleged offence by a magistrate, police officer or other person, or of a wrong alleged to have been done by such magistrate, police officer or other person, by any act done under colour or in excess of any such duty or authority as aforesaid, or wherein it shall appear to the Court that the offence or wrong if committed or done was of the character aforesaid, the prosecution or suit shall not be entertained, or shall be dismissed, if instituted more than six months after the date of the act complained of.

Suits or prosecutions in respect of acts done under colour of duty as aforesaid not to be entertained or to be dismissed if not instituted within six months.

(4) In the case of an intended suit or account of such a wrong as aforesaid, the person intending to sue shall be bound to give to the alleged wrongdoer one month's notice at least of the intended suit with a sufficient description of the wrong complained of, failing which such suit shall be dismissed.

In suits as aforesaid one month's notice of suit to be given with sufficient description of wrong complained of.

(5) The plaint shall set forth that a notice as aforesaid has been served on the defendant and the date of such service and shall state whether any and if any what tender of amends has been made by the defendant. A copy of the said notice shall be annexed to the plaint endorsed or accompanied with a declaration by the plaintiff of the time and manner of service thereof.

Plaint to set forth service of notice and tender of amends.

SCHEDULE A.

(SEE SECTION 10.)

Form of Certificate for Police Officer below the grade of Inspector.



A. B. has been appointed to the Police of the Káthiáwár Political Agency and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a Police Officer under the Káthiáwár Agency Police Law, 1896.

Date

Superintendent of Agency Police."

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1896.

No 1232.—The following Resolution of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. $\frac{6}{2-12}$, dated 26th February 1896, is published for general information:—

“Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—No. $\frac{6}{2-12}$, dated 26th February 1896.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following:—

Prospectus of the Empire of India and Ceylon Exhibition to be held in London in 1896.

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S.W.

Director General:

IMRE KIRALFY.

Honorary Committee:

His Grace The Duke of Newcastle.
The Marquis of Ailesbury.
The Earl of Warwick and Brooke.
Colonel The Earl of Dundonald.
The Earl of Cranbrook, G.C.S.I.
The Viscount Sidmouth.
The Viscount Cross, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
The Lord Auckland.
The Lord Harris, G.C.I.E.
His Excellency The Lord Wenlock, G.C.I.E.
The Lord Wolverton.
The Lord Greville.
The Lord Tennyson.
The Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C.
The Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E.
Field-Marshal The Lord Roberts of Kandahar,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., V.C.
The Lord Burton.
The Lord Cromer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
The Right Honourable The Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
Captain The Honourable Alwyne H. Fulke Greville.
The Honourable W. F. Massey-Mainwaring.
The Right Honourable Sir George F. Bowen,
G.C.M.G.
His Excellency Colonel The Right Honourable
Sir J. West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
(Governor of Ceylon).
His Excellency Sir James S. Hay, K.C.M.G.
Field-Marshal Sir Donald Martin Stewart, Bart.,
G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Field-Marshal Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sir George Pigot, Bart.
Sir George E. W. Couper, Bart., K.C.S.I.,
C.B., C.I.E.
Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P.
Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Frederick Seager Hunt, Bart., M.P.
Sir John Muir, Bart.
Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Bart.
Sir George Tyler, Bart.
General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I.
General Sir Samuel J. Browne, G.C.B.,
K.C.S.I., V.C.

Lieutenant-General Sir William F. Drummond
Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G.,
C.B., C.I.E., R.E.
Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., V.C.
Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G.
Sir Richard Webster, G.C.M.G., M.P.
Major-General Sir John Carstairs MacNeill, K.C.B.,
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K.C.S.I., C.B.
Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer,
K.C.S.I., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Sir Joseph R. D. Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., M.D.
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Sir C. U. Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
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Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Surgeon-General Sir William Guyer Hunter,
K.C.M.G.
Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick D. Middleton,
K.C.M.G.
Sir Augustus Adderley, K.C.M.G.
Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington, K.C.M.G.
Sir Clement L. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Sir Henry G. Bergne, K.C.M.G.
Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.
Sir George W. R. Campbell, K.C.M.G.
Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
Sir Thomas Sutherland, K.C.M.G., M.P.
Sir Charles M. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G.
Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Sir Edwin Arnold, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Sir Guildford Molesworth, K.C.I.E.

Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
 Sir James B. Richey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Sir Charles B. Pritchard, K.C.I.E.
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 K.C.I.E.
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 R.A., F.R.S.
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 Sir James D. Linton, P.R.I.
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 Lieutenant-General George G. Pearse, C.B.
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 Major-General T. Robert Nimmo, C.B.
 Colonel T. Hungerford Holdich, C.B., C.I.E., R.E.
 General R. H. Keatinge, C.S.I., V.C.
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 Major-General Patrick Maxwell.
 Major-General Henry Miller.
 Rear-Admiral Albert Hastings Markham, R. N.,
 F.R.G.S.

Colonel F. H. Rich, R.E.
 Colonel Robert Edis, V.D., F.S.A.
 Lieutenant-Colonel G. T. Plunkett (late R.E.).
 Major Lewis H. Isaacs.
 Captain M. Villiers-Sankey.
 F. Travers Birdwood, Esq.
 David F. Carmichael, Esq.
 Samuel Digby, Esq.
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EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.

EMPIRE OF INDIA AND CEYLON EXHIBITION, 1896,

INCLUDING OTHER CROWN DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Director General: IMRE KIRALFY.

The great success attending the Empire of India Exhibition of 1895 has induced the Directors of the London Exhibitions, Limited, to hold another even larger and far more elaborate Exhibition of the economic wealth of our great Eastern Dependencies during the season of 1896.

At the forthcoming Exhibition every endeavour will be made to present in a most complete manner the Products and Manufactures, Arts and Industries of the different parts of India, as well as those of Ceylon, Burma, and other Asiatic Dependencies.

The Director General, Mr. Imre Kiralfy, who designed the Empire of India Exhibition of 1895, has much enlarged and embellished his plans and designs of the Exhibition for the season of 1896 by numerous architectural and other attractive additions.

The Exhibition of 1896 will be opened early in May next, for a period of about five months, and will be held at the Earl's Court Exhibition Grounds, which cover an area of over 22 acres.

The railway facilities and other traffic advantages of this site are unrivalled, there being no less than four railway stations situated at the principal entrances to the Exhibition, through which nearly 800 trains pass daily. These give communication with all parts of London, and are in direct connection with the leading Railway Companies' lines, thus affording every facility for provincial visitors to visit the Exhibition.

The three main Exhibition Buildings, enumerated below, are fine examples of Indian architecture, and are surrounded by beautifully designed Gardens, with a Lake on which Electric Launches carry visitors to and fro. The best Military Bands will perform throughout the day, and at night thousands of electric and other lights lend enchantment and brilliancy to the scene. Restaurants and Buffets are plentifully provided in convenient places. In brief, the excellent arrangements which tended to make the Exhibition of 1895 one of the most attractive public resorts in the Metropolis, will be maintained and augmented for 1896.

1.—The Ducal Hall, a large Exhibition Building, adjacent to the Warwick Road entrance, and opposite the Earl's Court District Railway Station, forms one of the principal approaches to the Exhibition, having an area of 19,060 square feet. The main avenues of this building will be devoted to Indian Industries and Manufactures, and the two large wings set apart for Loan Exhibits from our Eastern Empire.

2.—The Queen's Palace, a splendid building, 432 feet long by 70 feet wide, and having an area of over 32,000 square feet, will be used for Industrial, Commercial and Art Exhibits from Ceylon and other Eastern Crown Dependencies, together with representative Exhibits of British made goods adapted for Eastern markets.

3.—Imperial Court and Colonnades, having an area of 25,380 square feet, will be devoted to miscellaneous Exhibits from India, Burma, Ceylon, etc.

Diplomas will be awarded for excellence of exhibits.

Few Exhibitions ever held in London have offered greater advantages to exhibitors, and it is intended to make this series of Exhibitions unequalled in this respect, in proof of which it may be stated that though the Exhibition of 1895 did not open until the 30th May, it was visited in less than five months by 2,141,925 persons.

OUR EASTERN TRADE.

IMPORTANT STATISTICS FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

Of all our Colonies and possessions, India has ever been the largest and best market for British goods, and the very marked decline in recent years of this important trade is a matter of serious moment to the country at large.

The following statistics, condensed from the Board of Trade Returns, only too painfully prove how steadily our manufactures are being ousted by those of our Continental competitors.

The total import and export trade of India has increased in the ten years 1884-1894 from Rs. 14,07,96,425 to Rs. 18,03,29,092, or by nearly 30 per cent.; while the trade of the United Kingdom with that country has actually fallen from Rs. 6,65,10,241 to Rs. 5,77,63,800, or by no less than 15 per cent. in the same period.

If we now turn to India's Continental trade, we find that Belgium in 1884 did a business of Rs. 35,79,589 with her, and that this had increased last year to Rs. 77,80,247, or by 115 per cent.; and it should be noted that much of this great increase has been in goods hitherto supplied by Great Britain.

In 1885 we sent 3,636,925 cwts. of iron and steel to India. This has fallen in 1895 to 2,326,474 cwts. On the other hand, Belgium has increased her exports of iron and steel for the same period from 189,775 cwts. to 1,624,230 cwts.

Ten years ago Germany had only the comparatively small trade of Rs. 7,38,159 with India; to-day she has a trade of over Rs. 95,00,000, or an increase of more than one thousand per cent.¹

The other countries of the Continent also show an increased trade with India in the period (1884-1894) under review; but it is not necessary to multiply examples, or give further proofs of the unfortunate fact that our trade with British Eastern possessions is gradually declining.

The above statements should go far to convince Manufacturers and others that it is absolutely necessary, if they are anxious to retain or increase the demand for their various manufactures, that they should more largely avail themselves of every suitable opportunity of advertising their wares.

Much of the recent large success of our Continental competitors can be directly traced to the fact that they have been far more alive than ourselves to the manifold advantages and value of important Exhibitions as a means of bringing their goods into prominence and more extended consumption.

Forms of Application for Space, Plans, and all information, can be obtained on application to THE LONDON EXHIBITIONS, LIMITED, EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, EARL'S COURT, LONDON, S. W.; or the Company's Agent in India, MR. R. A. WILLIS, SIRDARS MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

THE IMPERIAL COURT.

In this portion of the Exhibition will be found a wealth of floral decorations and brilliant illuminations. A post and telegraph office is provided for the convenience of the public. Military Bands perform daily, and refreshment places on either side of the Court admit of *à fresco* service in the gardens.

THE INDIAN AND SINGALESE CITY

will be an important feature of the Exhibition. The Indian City, which during the season of 1895 proved so attractive to its visitors, was by no means all that its designer contemplated. The climatic influence of the winter of 1894-95 delayed operations, so that it was found necessary to simplify the plans. Now, however, the original scheme will not only be carried out, but embellished. A considerable number of native craftsmen, etc., will be brought from India and Ceylon, and will occupy the city and carry on their several crafts as in their native land.

ELYSIA.

The experience of 1895 shows this portion of the Exhibition to be one of the very best sites for outdoor exhibits or side-shows. For the season of 1896, this section, which surrounds the Great Wheel, has been laid out in a way to suit exhibitors and show-men who desire to erect their own buildings. Full particulars of these sites may be obtained from the Agent of the Exhibition.

THE GREAT WHEEL.

Among the attractions of the Exhibition of 1895, this marvellous specimen of engineering skill merits a prominent place. The wheel, 300 feet in diameter, is supported on eight legs, each 150 feet in height. Each revolution occupied 25 minutes, and during the four months it was opened to the public, 430,000 persons patronised it, and paid the sum of £23,491. The motion was pleasant and almost imperceptible. On a bright day it was possible to see the towers of Windsor Castle on one side and the well-known Crystal Palace on the other.

THE OLD WELCOME CLUB.

This Club numbers among its members many of the most distinguished men in the Military, Naval, and Civil Services of the country, and in the Literary, Scientific, Artistic, and Mercantile world. The Club has a membership of over 1,000, and it has proved of much benefit in promoting social intercourse and friendly feeling; it is also believed to have been of considerable benefit in many ways to its numerous commercial members in extending business connections, and as the Club is a permanent institution, these advantages are likely to greatly increase in value.

THE WESTERN GARDENS.

These ever-popular Gardens, unrivalled in London for their extent, beauty, and lavish illuminations, and where the finest Military Bands perform daily, always attract a vast attendance. Space has been reserved on the south-western side of the Gardens for the erection of Exhibition Pavilions and Buildings also to be used for side-show purposes, or for special exhibits from any province, or for manufacturers who may desire to show their wares in process of manufacture, while most of the old popular features will be retained.

THE EMPRESS THEATRE

is the largest building ever erected solely for theatrical purposes. It is built of iron and brick, and is 315 feet in length and 220 feet in width. The roof-span is the largest in the kingdom, except that of the St. Pancras Station of the Midland Railway. The height from ground to lantern is 117 feet. The proscenium has an opening of 184 feet; and from any seat in the huge house the spectator enjoys an uninterrupted view of the stage. There are other novelties which go towards making the theatre the most complete thing of the kind ever built. The stage is arranged so that its actual form can be altered to suit the needs of any particular scene. Its main portion is 315 feet wide by 100 feet in depth. The orchestra is suspended high in the air behind a trellis-work above the stage. Electric lights are everywhere, over 3,000 incandescent burners being used. The seating accommodation, which is 5,000, was taxed twice a day to its fullest capacity during the run of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's spectacular play 'India.'

THE GRAND SPECTACLE.

In the magnificent Empress Theatre a second edition of Mr. Imre Kiralfy's spectacle 'India' will be produced. The former production was conceded by the press and public to be the finest and most complete ever presented. It called for the services of nearly 2,000 persons, 150 horses, besides a number of camels and elephants. It consisted of eight scenes, depicting the principal events in the history of India from the fall of Somnath to the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India. Each of these scenes was of dazzling beauty and magnificence; one of which—the departure of a troopship from Portsmouth for India—has never before been attempted on any stage. Two regiments of soldiers were conveyed by boats, in full view of the audience, to the ship (310 feet in length)—when with steam up the paddle-wheels revolved, and amid the enthusiasm of the populace she departed on her mission. The final apotheosis—the glorification of the Empress Queen with a procession of the makers of India, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, etc., etc., and a cortège representing the different British Colonies paying homage to the Queen, was the greatest masterpiece of stage production ever attempted.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the

To the Secretary to the Government of Madras.	Bombay.
" " " " "	Bengal.
" " " " "	N.-W. P. and Oudh.
" " " " "	Punjab.
To the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.	Burma.
" " " " "	Assam.
" " " " "	Coorg.
" " " " "	Ajmere.
To the Resident, Hyderabad.	

Gazette of India, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for publication in the local Gazette.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 1234.—The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{7}{11}$, dated 26th February 1896, is published for general information:—

"COMMERCIAL EXHIBITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

READ the following:—

Prospectus of the National Hungarian Millennial Exhibition of 1896.

THE MILLENNIAL FESTIVAL OF HUNGARY.

THE STATE OF HUNGARY

will, under the august protectorate of

HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL APOSTOLIO MAJESTY FRANCIS JOSEPH I.,

celebrate in the year 1896

THE MILLENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDATION.

The whole civilised world takes an interest in this rare historical festivity, fully appreciating its high importance.

The chosen representatives of the Nation have decided to organize a series of festivities in order to give foreign guests and other visitors a clear and correct idea of the importance this State has proved itself to be in the historical events of the last ten centuries, and of its present position amongst civilized nations.

*Solemn Political Acts,**Festivities*

in Commemoration of National Heroes ;

an Historical Exhibition,

showing relics of great value and treasures of Art and Industry methodically classified ;

an Historical Pageant,

arranged with extraordinary splendour by the higher classes of Society, as well as numerous other symbolic acts and performances shall recall to the visitor's mind the foundation and the vicissitudes of this State, revive the weary struggles for national independence and Christian civilization, and give testimony of its steady and unswerving contests for progress and liberty, thus to render evident the great

*Historical, Political and Cultural Mission of the Hungarian Nation.**The General National Exhibition*

is meant to set forth all the moral and intellectual power of the Hungarian People; it is to comprise not only the agricultural and industrial products of the country, but also to show the national character and faculties that reveal themselves in popular life, the progress made in every line of public instruction, as well as the means produced and developed by the country in view of taking its share in the economical competition of all the progressive Nations of the World.

The Millennial Festivities will give occasion to the inauguration of newly erected public institutions as well as to the convocation of International and National Congresses, which are to be held by nearly a hundred different social groups, classes and avocations, in view of discussing the result attained in the past as well as the aspirations of the future. All the constitutive elements of the National Power will unite to illustrate, from every point of view, the importance of the Hungarian Nation as an element of political, intellectual and economical power in modern civilization.

It is unnecessary to enumerate here, at greater length, all the instructive details which will be afforded by the Millennial Exhibition to Scholars, Politicians, Literary Men, Artists, Agriculturists, Manufacturers, Merchants and even to simple Workmen. We want only to point out such details as are likely to arouse the interest of the Public at large.

Festivities Monuments.

The Millennial Festivities shall commence on the 2nd May 1896.

On this day

the Millennial Exhibition will be inaugurated by

His Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty Francis Joseph I.

in the presence of the Princely Guests, the Members of the Dynasty, the Ambassadors accredited to the Imperial and Royal Court in representation of all the civilized nations of the World, the Members of both Houses of the Hungarian Legislature, the Hungarian Government and the common Ministers of the Monarchy, the Members of the Austrian Legislature and the Austrian Government, the Deputations of the Residential City of Budapest and of all the Departments and Municipal Bodies of the country, and the representatives of all its Scientific and Literary Societies and Institutions of Fine-Arts.

On the following days

Thanksgiving Services

will be held in all the Churches of the country; all the Municipal Bodies, Institutions and Societies will assemble at

*Special Meetings ;**Gala Performances*

will be given in all the Theatres, the programmes of which will consist of Dramatical Plays and Operas which have been awarded first prizes ;

Gymnastic and various Sporting Clubs

will arrange races, regattas and shooting-matches with valuable prizes. At the same time an almost uninterrupted series of

International Congresses

and other Meetings will be held, accompanied by Inaugurations of public buildings ; while in various provincial towns and counties numerous

Millennial Art-objects

(memorials and historical paintings) will be exhibited, and charitable and other foundations created for the occasion will be inaugurated. The Government will establish 500 primary and technical schools in different parts of the country. In short, public life will present a varied and vivid picture, not surpassed even by Nations of the highest culture. All these festivities will culminate in the

Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

As early as June the 5th the Royal Insignia, *viz.*,

the holy Crown, the Purple Mantle, the Sword and Sceptre

will be conveyed to the Coronation Chapel, there to remain on public show for three days. On June the 8th the High Dignitaries of the Realm shall proceed in procession with the Royal Insignia to the Royal Castle, there to pay homage, in the name of the Nation, to the Bearer of the Crown of Saint Stephen. This procession will be headed by cavalcaades arranged by the Nobility of the country and by gala carriages occupied by the Members of Parliament. The procession shall defile before the King and then proceed to the new

Parliament House.

This monumental Structure

has been erected at a cost of nearly 16,000,000 Fls., for the Nation wanted it to be worthy of her constitution, laid down a thousand years ago. Its inauguration will be solemnized by

a Millennial Meeting of Parliament,

the first that has ever been held before.

After this meeting the Members of both Houses will once more proceed to the Royal Castle, there to renew to the King the oath of reciprocal fidelity, sworn to by their ancestors 1,000 years ago at Pusztaszer.

As a continuation of this solemn act, the

Arpád Memorials

will be erected at those seven points of the Hungarian frontier (Dévény, Zimony, Munkács, etc.) which were occupied by Prince Arpád ten centuries ago on entering this country with his horsemen.

The official Millennium Festivities will, on the 27th of September, be closed by an act of international importance. His Majesty the King will on that day open, for international traffic, the new waterway called the

'Iron Gate,'

which colossal work was commenced by Count Széchenyi and accomplished by Hungarian Engineering art and capital.

Finally the last generation of the first Millennium will erect as a token and memorial for generations to come

a Pantheon-like Triumphal Arc

to hold the statues of all those great men, who by their genius and bravery have so often led up Hungary to the heights of Prosperity and Power.

The series of official festivities will be diversified by such of a social and popular character. These will be the

Interparliamentary Conference for International Courts of Arbitration ;

the Congress of Journalists

with the view to constitute an International Journalistic Union ; international Congresses of Art-Historians, of Actors, Tourists, Athletes, Mountanists, etc. ; numerous National Congresses embracing every intellectual and material interest of the country, in which the leading personages of all groups and branches of national production, the highest authorities in the field of commerce, industry, communication, etc., as well as those who are in the forefronts of the literary, spiritual and philanthropic movements of the country will convene, in order to demonstrate their faculties and aspirations at this most solemn moment of the History of the Nation.

There is a movement in all classes of Hungarian Society with a view to carry out the ingenious project of the Artist Paul Vágó, the great

Historical Pageant.

Several Municipal Bodies have already promised their concurrence, while scores of noble men and women, bearers of historical names, have declared their readiness to take part at their own costs. All the costumes and fashions of all the races and social classes who have inhabited this country during ten centuries shall pass before our eyes in this beautiful Cortège. The genius of the artist will call into life in their now living descendants all the belligerent ancestors, who have conquered Pannonia under Arpád and, during the reign of Louis the Great, annexed to this Realm all the neighbouring countries ; all the High Dignitaries, both Civil and Ecclesiastical, who under Stephen the Saint, King Kálman and Mathias Corvinus have spread Christianity, Enlightenment, Liberty and Wealth till the extreme confines of this part of Europe ; all the Crusaders of Joannes Hunyady who have driven back the Crescent for a century and thus defended western civilization against eastern barbarism ; all the Kings, Princes, Noblemen and Poets of modern times who have led on the Nation in her struggle for modern ideas. All these historical figures will be followed by their retinues or surrounded by the popular types of the respective epoch. To

judge by the sketches of the artist, this Pageant promises, with its glamour, the picturesqueness of its groups, and the symbolic significance of its details, far to surpass everything that has hitherto been offered on similar occasions.

The Millennial Exhibition.

All these festivals will move, as it were, within the fixed frame of the

Millennial National Exhibition,

which will cover an area of 500,000 square metres and consist of 169 constructions and pavilions erected at a total cost (including private expenses) of 10,000,000 Fls. This Exhibition is divided into two sections, *viz.*,

I.—THE HISTORICAL SECTION,

containing, as above mentioned, Art-Treasures, Relics, Memorabilia and Antiquities of the past, which shall illustrate the Political, Religious, Military and Private life of each principal period in the History of the Nation.

His Majesty Francis Joseph I.

will figure as chief exhibitor, upon whose command the Archives and Treasuries of the Dynasty will exhibit a collection of priceless value ;

His Imperial Majesty the Sultan

will send the precious relics of those of his illustrious Predecessors on the Ottoman Throne who, in the past, have materially influenced the destinies of Hungary. Italian, German, Polish and Russian Museums and Collections have also promised to send valuable objects relating to Hungary ; while the Hungarian Clergy, the Aristocracy and the Municipal Bodies have voluntarily offered for exhibition all the relics and art-treasures in their possession. Graphical sketches, paintings, historical charts, battle-pieces, imitations and similar means and objects shall fill up any void that might be left in the picture of an epoch.

These collections will be accommodated in a group of buildings the architectural details of which are a reproduction of all the conspicuous parts of the monumental buildings of the country, thus presenting a general review of the History of Hungarian Architecture. These groups of buildings, though of a temporary character, have, nevertheless, required an outlay of 600,000 Fls.

II.—THE SECTION OF MODERN TIMES.

This section will contain everything offered by similar Exhibitions. Nevertheless, the visitor's mind will, here too, be impressed with the solemnity of the Millennium and the enthusiasm inspiring the Nation at this momentous period of her history. The buildings show the luxury of solemn festivities and the programme embraces the national life in all its manifestations. And not only shall the present condition of Hungary be laid open to general view, but the world shall also be impressed with the fact of the great progress Hungary has made during the re-establishment of her Constitution in 1867, obliterating, in this comparatively short time, the misfortunes and neglects of many centuries.

In order that none of the social or economical classes of the country should remain excluded from the Millennial Exhibition, there will be represented besides exhibiting producers also those elements of the People which are not usually represented in exhibitions, *viz.*, the Army and Navy, whose colossal mechanism shall be explained in all its details, the Public Health Institution with all their various apparatuses, Commerce with its complicated organisation, its far-reaching, almost invisible, threads, and finally the village and country people with their manners of life, their customs and in their picturesque costumes, placed in a natural frame in the shape of some 30 dwelling houses copied from nature and used by the different nationalities and tribes of this country.

These brief indications will perhaps suffice to arouse the sympathies of all civilized people and direct the interest of the public at large of all countries toward the Millennial Festivities of the State of Hungary.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* in continuation of Resolution No. ³²⁶⁹/₆₋₂, dated the 12th December 1895, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for publication in their official Gazettes.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 1286.—The following Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1145P, dated 13th instant, is republished:—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1145P.

Calcutta, the 13th March 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that if any officer or servant of Government, being a volunteer, is called out on actual military service under the provisions of Act X of 1896, he shall, while on such actual military service, be entitled to receive—

- (a) if at the time of being called out he was on duty, or on leave on full pay—the same salary and allowances as if he had remained on duty or on such leave, or the military pay and allowances of his rank, whichever is greater;
- (b) if at the time of being called out he was on leave on less than full pay—his leave allowances, and the military pay and allowances of his rank, as provided by the rules under the Act;

and for all purposes of counting service he shall be reckoned as if he had remained on duty or on leave, as the case may be.

2. If any such officer or servant of Government is wounded or killed in such actual military service, and he or his family are, in consequence thereof, entitled, by the rules of the service to which he belongs, to a higher pension, allowance, or gratuity than is provided by the rules under Act X of 1896, then he or his family shall receive such higher pension, allowance, or gratuity in lieu of that provided by the said rules.

3. Provided, in every case, that he has given to the head of his office if he is a member of an office establishment, or to his superior officer in other cases, notice of his having been called out under the Act.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Heads of Departments under the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

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

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 1287.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 300 dated 13th instant, is republished:—

"VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 300.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 23 of the Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869), as amended by the Indian Volunteers Act Amendment Act (X of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the concessions admissible to volunteers called out for military service:

When a volunteer corps is called out for actual military service, the following rules shall take effect, namely:

- (a) There shall be issued to the commanding officer a sum of thirty-two rupees for the use of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and volunteer belonging to, and assembling with, the corps (except such of them as do not desire to receive the benefit thereof); and each such sum, or so much thereof as the commanding officer of the corps thinks fit, shall be laid out, under the direction of the commanding officer, in providing necessaries for such officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer; and, within one month after issue thereof, an account shall be settled with each such officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer respecting the application thereof, and any unapplied residue thereof shall be paid to him.

- (b) Such officers, non-commissioned officers and volunteers shall, while on, or proceeding to, or returning from, actual military service, be entitled to receive pay, allowances and rations as under:

pay and allowances admissible to the different ranks in the British Army corresponding with those held by them in the volunteers and

rations in the same manner and on the same scale as authorized for British troops serving in the military district in which the volunteers are serving.

- (c) On the release of the corps from actual military service, each officer, non-commissioned officer and volunteer present with the corps at the time of such release shall be paid sixteen rupees (except such of them as do not desire to receive the same) in addition to his pay and allowances.

- (d) A commissioned officer of the volunteers, who, when on actual military service, shall be wounded in action, or shall have received an injury when in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action, shall be entitled to the same pension or gratuity as an officer of similar rank in the British Army would be entitled to under the Royal Warrant in force at the time being.

- (e) A commissioned officer of volunteers, who, when on actual military service, shall be so wounded in action or injured when in the execution of military duty otherwise than in action as to be rendered permanently incapable of resuming similar employment to that in which he was engaged at the time when called out for actual military service, shall have the option of being placed for life upon the half pay

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

Nature of Conveyances.	Rate per mile.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Two horse tongas with spring	0	2	6
Single horse tonga with spring... ..	0	2	0
Dhamnis or tongas with two bullocks	0	2	0
Dhamnis or tongas with one bullock	0	1	6
Labour carts of two bullocks	0	2	0

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

Nature of Conveyances.	Number of Passengers, including Driver.	Luggage or load.
Two horse tongas with spring	5	} Each person not to carry more than 20 lbs. of luggage.
Single horse tongas with spring	4	
Dhamnis or tongas with two bullocks	5	
Dhamnis or tongas with one bullock	4	
Labour carts of two bullocks	No limit fixed.	Load of 1,200 lbs.

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

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

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

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

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

Nature of Conveyances.	Rate of fee.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Two horse tonga with spring	0	8	0
Single horse tongas with spring	0	8	0
Dhamnis or tongas of two bullocks	0	4	0
Dhamnis or tongas of one bullock	0	4	0
Labour carts of two bullocks	0	4	0

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1896.

No. 31.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information in continuation of Government Notification No. 105, dated 13th November 1895:—

“INDIA—WEST COAST—KARACHI HARBOUR.

LIGHTING OF CHANNEL BUOYS.

Further information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, that the channel buoys in the Port of Karachi are lighted from and after the 26th of February 1896.

Two can (black) buoys on the port hand and one conical (red) buoy on the starboard hand have been recently laid on the bearings (magnetic) noted against them.

The bearings are from seaward.

New Can (Black) Buoy, Port hand—

Manora Light-house	...	S. 30° W.
Signal Staff	...	S. 11° E.
Port Office Pier	...	N. 58° W.

New Can (Black) Buoy marking Spit—

Manora Light-house	...	N. 82° W.
Temple	...	S. 64° W.
Signal Staff	...	S. 14° W.

New Conical (Red) Buoy, Starboard hand—

Manora Light-house	...	N. 61° W.
Signal Staff	...	N. 88° 30' W.
Breakwater Light	...	S. 43° W.

Seven conical (red) buoys on the starboard hand will show red lights, and four can (black) buoys on the port hand, green.

The conical red buoy marking the entrance channel has not been replaced.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 33.—The following Dock Bye-law made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under Section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and published (in Government Notification No. 20, dated 12th February 1896) on the 27th February and 5th and 12th March 1896, has received the approval of Government as required by Section 74 of the aforesaid Act:—

“If any vessel shall discharge upon any wharf or property of the Trust any cargo, goods or substance in such a rotten, putrid, damaged or other condition as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Health Officer of the Port, or if any cargo, goods or substance discharged from any vessel and lying on a wharf or in a shed or other property belonging to the Trust shall become in such a rotten, putrid or other condition as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health in the opinion of the Health Officer of

the Port, the Docks Superintendent or Traffic Manager may require the consignee thereof, or, if the consignee should disclaim, deny or dispute the consignment or decline all responsibility for the same, or if there should be no consignee, the owner, master or agent of the vessel from which the same had been discharged, to forthwith cause the said cargo, goods or substance to be removed from the property of the Trust; and if such consignee or such master, owner or agent as the case may be, shall, on being so required, refuse or neglect, for the space of eighteen hours after notice, to remove such cargo, goods or substance, then such removal may be effected in such manner as he may think fit by the Docks Superintendent or Traffic Manager, who may, if he thinks necessary, cause the same to be destroyed, and the said consignee or the said master, owner or agent as the case may be, shall, within forty-eight hours after demand in writing, pay to the Board all the costs or expense attending or occasioned by such removal and destruction and of such cleaning, purifying or disinfecting the place of discharge or storage as may be considered desirable, and shall be further liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 100.”

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DEC. ATKINS,

Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1896.

No. 1906.—Rao Bahadur Harilal Lallubhai Thakur, Third Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, acted as Assistant Political Superintendent, and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, in addition to his own duties, from the 11th August to the 6th October 1895, and as Assistant Political Superintendent and *ex-officio* Superintendent of Police, Palanpur, from the 7th October to the 28th November 1895 during the absence of Lieutenant Beale.

No. 1908.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent and Collector of Stamp Revenue, Kathiawar, with effect from the date of Colonel G. E. Hancock's reversion to the Military Department, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1896.

No. 1910.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Woodburn, I. C. S., to act as Commissioner in Sind from the date on which Sir E. C. K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., gives over charge until Mr. H. E. M. James, I. C. S., takes charge or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 2004.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I. C. S., on return to duty, to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. H. F. Silcock, I. C. S., on relief by Mr. Ommanney, to act as Political Agent, Surgána.

No. 2014.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 1066, dated the 8th February 1896, it is notified that Captain H. M. Abud delivered over charge of the office of Second Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, on the 25th January 1896, after office hours.

No. 2015.—Lieutenants F. W. Wodehouse, J. W. B. Merewether, J. L. Harrington and F. S. Walker, and Mr. W. Malcolm Jones, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bulhar, acted respectively as Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, from the 26th to the 29th January 1896, both days inclusive.

Mr. W. Malcolm Jones held charge of the office of the Assistant Political Resident, Berbera, from the 24th January to the 4th February 1896, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties of Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bulhar.

No. 2028.—Mr. G. M. Sathe, Reporter on the Native Press, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 7th April 1896, or such subsequent date in that month as he may avail himself of it.

No. 2029.—Mr. B. V. Joshi, First Assistant to the Reporter on the Native Press, is appointed to act as Reporter on the Native Press during the absence of Mr. G. M. Sathe.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1896.

No. 1790.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions vice Mr. H. J. Duggan, retired:—

Mr. H. N. Alexander to be Second Grade District Superintendent of Police vice Mr. H. J. Duggan.

Mr. L. H. Spence to be Third Grade District Superintendent of Police vice Mr. H. N. Alexander.

Mr. R. Mactier to be Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police vice Mr. L. H. Spence.

Mr. J. R. Tregear to be Fifth Grade District Superintendent of Police vice Mr. R. Mactier.

Mr. H. R. Hume to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. J. R. Tregear.

Mr. A. H. M. Ostrehan to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. H. R. Hume.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1896.

No. 1831A.—Ráo Sáheb Jagatrai Khubchand, Mukhtyárkar, táluca Lárkhána in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1896.

No. 1861.—Mr. H. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 18th April 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. G. Ommanney, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Khándesh District, to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Ahmednagar District during the absence of Mr. Kennedy or pending further orders.

No. 1898.—Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Pranvalabhdas Parikh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st March 1896.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 2007.—Ráo Sáheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vágra in the Surat District on the 20th ultimo, in the afternoon, and Ráo Sáheb Mohonrai Dolatrai assumed charge of the said Court on the 21st idem, in the forenoon.

No. 2008.—Ráo Sáheb Mohonrai Dolatrai delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vágra in the Surat District on the 22nd ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 2010.—A'zam Shivlál Ambaram, acting Head Kárkún, táluca Mándvi in the district of Surat, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 2013.—Mr. E. V. Mackay, District Superintendent of Police, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. J. B. Alcock, I. C. S., District Judge and Sessions Judge, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to India within the period of his leave.

No. 2019.—A'zam Annaji Hanmant Narsapur, Head Kárkún, táluca Sindgi in the district of Bijápur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with

the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 2021.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the tálukas of Chorási and Jalápor.

2. Under Section 37 of the said Code, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule:—

Power to call for records (Section 435).

No. 2023.—Ráo Sáheb Narayan Hari Mokashi, Mámlatdár, táluka Taloda in the district of Khándesh, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 2026.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Kírpashanker Bhagwanji, Mámlatdár and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

No. 2029.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Krishna Sowani, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Sátára, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Islámpur from the 20th May to the 31st July 1896.

No. 2034.—Ráo Sáheb Tulsidas Chaturbhuj Ojha, acting Mukhtyárkar, táluka Mirpur in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 2036.—A'zam Vishnu Ganesh Kerhalkar, Head Kárkún, táluka Nandurbár in the district of Khándesh, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 2037.—Mr. G. Jacob, I. C. S., relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholápur-Bijápur, on the 12th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 2039.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr. L. C. Swift, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ratnágiri, with the following additional powers, being some of the

powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133).

Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon information (Section 191 c).

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

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1896.

No. 2228.—Ráo Bahádúr Gopal Janardau Bhatkhande, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1896.

No. 2272.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpánde to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, pending further orders.

No. 2.73.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kánara, and District Registrar, Kánara, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kánara District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. J. Davidson, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1896.

No. 2296.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. Dodgson, I. C. S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Hyderabad, and District Registrar, Hyderabad.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 2373.—Mr. J. Mollison, Superintendent of Farms, Bombay Presidency, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 8th April 1896.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 2411.—Mr. J. Davidson, I. C. S., Collector of Kánara, is allowed furlough for seven months with effect from 26th March 1896.

No. 2413.—Kazí Alláwharayo valad Khair Mahomed, late a Forest Guard in the Sukkur Forest Division, Sind, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 2451.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agricul-

ture to hold charge of the appointment of Superintendent of Farms during the absence of Mr. J. Mollison, M.R.A.C., on leave.

No. 2457.—Mr. T. B. Fry, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 2460.—Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 34.—With reference to Section 6 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following return received from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

“Return of Gentlemen elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act to be Members of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of those whose term of office expires on 31st March 1896:—

Date of Election.	Names of Gentlemen elected.
13th March 1896	H. W. Uloth, Esq. (Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company). S. M. Moses, Esq. (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.). R. G. Currie, Esq., (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.).

No. 35.—Under Sections 10 and 12 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint the following gentlemen members of the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.
Fazulbhoy Visram, Esq., C.I.E.
Vizbhucands Atmaram, Esq.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1896.

No. 17.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis, B.A., B.D., is granted furlough for eleven months and twenty-three days from the 16th May 1896.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 593.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hormusji Kerbadji Bharucha, B.A., to be substantive *pro tem.* Head Master, Nadiad High School, vice Mr. K. K. Kapadia.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 596.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Maheshwar Dhondadev Joshi, B.A., to act as Head Master, Ratnagiri High School, during the absence of Mr. Damodar Ganesh Kelkar, M.A., or pending further orders.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th March 1896.

No. 1197.—Assistant Surgeon Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Khán Bahádur Pestanji Sorábjí Charitable Dispensary, Poona, with effect from 7th March 1896, forenoon, as a temporary measure, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Dadaji Nathaji Silke on leave.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1896.

No. 1238.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. H. Lucas, I. C. S., to be a Second Assistant.

No. 1239.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. F. Macconochie, I. C. S., on his return to British service, to be a First Assistant, the junior officers in the First and Second Grades reverting.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 1251.—Assistant Surgeon Jamshedji Pochaji Pocho, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty, with effect from 9th March 1896, afternoon.

No. 1258.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S., M.R.A.C., promoted—

Mr. S. M. Fraser, I. C. S., to be a First Assistant.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I. C. S., to be a Second Assistant.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 1288.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 305, dated 13th instant is republished:—

“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Appointments.

No. 305.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Alexander George Norman, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant vice Khambatta, promoted.”

No. 1289.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 308, dated 13th instant, is republished:—

“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Promotions.

No. 308.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Major John Tate to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect

from the 20th October 1895 vice Crawford, transferred to the Supernumerary List."

No. 1307. — Surgeon-Major O. H. Channer, M.B., C.M., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

2. The Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, is appointed to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Surgeon-Major Channer.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th March 1896.

No. 18. — Mr. H. C. R. John, Executive Engineer, Jámrao Canal, Second District, is appointed to hold charge of the Third District, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. Ibrahim S. D. Ahmadi on privilege leave or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 19. — Mahomed valad Raje Sab, late Peon in the Public Works Department at Dhárwár, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government in any capacity.

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1896.

No. 14. — His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for eight months, with the usual subsidiary leave, to Mr. J. Adam, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, with effect from the 18th April 1896.

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

H. O. SELBY,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant Mr. L. A. Watkins, First Deputy Registrar, Judge's Clerk and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, three months' extension of furlough from 10th May 1896.

Dated this 17th day of March 1896.

J. W. ORR,
Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J.

APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 554. — The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to grant Mr. S. L. Batchelor, Joint Judge, Ahmedabad, three months' privilege leave from the 17th April 1896 inclusive.

Bombay, 16th March 1896.

No. 559. — The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to modify in the District of Poona the rule in the fifth clause of Section 12 of Regulation III of 1827 embodied in Circular No. 132, paragraph 5, of the High Court Civil Circulars by substituting in it for the words "to

make copies for their own use", the words "to have copies made for their own use by the Section-writers appointed under Circular No. 136."

Bombay, 10th March 1896.

No. 565. — The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature has been pleased to grant Mr. R. D. Sethna, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, privilege leave of absence for two months and nineteen days from the 20th of April next or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay, 17th March 1896.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

No. 521. — The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Balsukhram Kaustubhram Divanji, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Bombay, 11th March 1896.

No. 566. — The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Baji Vishnu Nerurkar, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

No. 563.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Durlabhji Ranchhodji Desai, B.A., LL.B., a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Surat District as the District Judge may assign to him.

No. 570.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Shivram Krishna Sovani a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Sâtara District as the District Judge may assign to him.

Bombay, 16th March 1896.

VAMAN M. BODAS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1896.

No 1915A.—Mr. Ganesh Krishna Gole, residing at Khed, is appointed, with effect from the 20th March 1896, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Kâed Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr. Vishnu Keshav, deceased.

No. 1918.—Mr. Raghunath Vaman Godbole, residing at Kamati Khurd, is appointed, with effect from the 20th March 1896, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Sholâpur Taluka of the Sholapur District vice Mr. Pandurang Govind Kulkarni, deceased.

No. 1937.—In modification of all previous Notifications on the subject His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 40 of Bombay Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), to appoint Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Joshi, at present Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar, to be Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ratnâgiri, and to appoint Mr. Vaijanath Ramkrishna Athale, at present Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ratnâgiri, to be Clerk of the District Judge's Court at Ahmednagar.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 2015.—Mr. Narayan Hari Gokhale has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Mahâd in the Thâna District during the absence of Mr. Ganesh Raghunath Ketkar on leave from the 3rd instant or until further orders.

No. 2017.—Mr. Balkrishna Lakshman has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satâna in the Nâsik District during the absence of Mr. Lakshmanarav Vithal on leave from the 27th ultimo or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1896.

No. 2045.—Mr. Lakshman Ganesh has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869

(The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Medha in the Sâtara District, from the 6th instant during the absence of Mr. Narayan Shridhar on privilege leave or until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1896.

No. 2334.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877, the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Surat District.

Bhâidâs Dullabhrâm, officiating Sub-Registrar of Surat, from 26th November to 3rd December 1895.

Dâyâbhâi Jivanji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Pârdi, from 7th to 10th December 1895.

Shâkarâlâl Raghnâthdâs, officiating Sub-Registrar of Chikuli, from 13th to 16th October 1895 and on 6th February 1896.

Ratnâgiri District.

Bâlkrishna Mahâdev, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar, from 10th to 17th December 1895.

Krishnâji Yeshvant, officiating Sub-Registrar of Devgad, from 23rd December 1895 to 1st January 1896.

Nâsik District.

Kâshinâth Shridhar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Yeola, from 2nd to 8th and on 18th December 1895.

Eknâth Sakhârâm, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mâlegaon, from 9th to 15th December 1895.

Bijâpur District.

Bâlâji Nilkant, officiating Sub-Registrar of Indî, from 21st to 27th January 1896.

Hanmant Govind, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hungund, from 2nd to 15th February 1896.

Belgaum District.

Bâlâji Vâsudev, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khânâpur, from 20th to 25th January 1896

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1896.

No. 2412.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Shikârpur District.

Pesurâm Deumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Naushâhro Abro, from 28th November to 27th December 1895.

Shewâram Kanwarsing, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mehar, from 8th to 22nd December 1895.

Ghulam Mustáfa Abdul Sami, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sukkur, on 30th and 31st August 1895 and from 5th December 1895 to 5th January 1896.

Gianchand Hashmatrái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sukkur, from 1st September to 4th December 1895.

Karachi District.

Gurbaxsing Isarsing, officiating Sub-Registrar of Táta, from 16th December 1895 to 1st January 1896.

Hyderabad District.

Mahbubrái Jethumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hála, from 24th December 1895 to 12th January 1896.

Fazulláh Abdul Háfiz, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sháhdádpur, from 29th April to 30th June and from 17th July to 30th September 1895.

Jhámrái Láhorimal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Sháhdádpur, on 1st October 1895.

Mahomed Hussein Imámbaksh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad, from 1st November to 31st December 1895.

Abdul Karim Mahomed Bachal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Nausháhro, from 8th July to 7th December 1895.

Upper Sind Frontier District.

Satramdás Sakhávatrái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jacobabad, from 23rd to 25th January 1896.

Híránand Jethánand, officiating Sub-Registrar of Thul, from 23rd to 28th January 1896.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 889.—Mr. W. Doderet, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. Bamanji Edalji Mody, M. A., received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Kaira, on the 28th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Camp Anklack, 10th March 1896.

No. 359.—Mr. H. M. Gibbs delivered over and Mr. E. H. Ingle received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, on the 9th instant, in the afternoon.

Camp Sámarmál, 13th March 1896.

No. 970.—The following promotions and transfers of Mámlatdárs are ordered vice Mr. Govindji Gopalji, dismissed from the Service, with effect from the date of his suspension:—

1. Ráo Sáheb Bhailal Parshotam, L.C.E., substantive *pro tem*. Third Grade Mámlatdár, is confirmed in that grade.

2. Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Bhaishanker to be substantive *pro tem*. Third Grade Mámlatdár.

3. A'zam Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, B.A., LL.B., is appointed to be probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, and to do duty at Máhim in the Thána District.

4. Ráo Sáheb Wasudev Shiwaji Nabar is appointed to do duty as Mámlatdár of Murbád in the Thána District, and to draw the First Class Magisterial allowance from the date of his being invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

5. Ráo Sáheb Narayen Gopal Raje, B.A., is appointed to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Thána.

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

1. Ráo Sáheb Jhaverbhai Mathurbhai on return from leave to do duty as Mámlatdár of Bulsár in the Surat District.

2. Ráo Sáheb Durgeshwar Natwarji Trivedi, B.A., to do duty as Mámlatdár of Vágira in the Broach District.

Camp Sámarmál, 16th March 1896.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-955.—Mr. Wasudev Sakharam Sathaye, Head Kárkún of táluca Dindori in the Násik District, acted as Mámlatdár of the same táluca from 17th October to 17th December 1895, both days inclusive, and from 31st December 1895 to 29th January 1896, both days inclusive, the first being the period intervening between the departure of Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Bhimrao Desai and the arrival of Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Narsingh Ransing, and the second being the period intervening between the departure of Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Narsingh Ransing and the arrival of Mr. Vishvanath Ganesh Kardile.

Camp Akola, 14th March 1896.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 1081.—Mr. Vithsawant Harichandra Sawant, Head Kárkún of Rájapur, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Rájapur in the Ratnágiri District during the absence on privilege leave for twenty-five days of Mr. Rangrao Krishna Bhandiwad or until further orders.

Camp Ratnágiri, 12th March 1896.

No. 1140.—The Postal address of the Commissioner, S. D., will be "Vengurla" in the Ratnágiri District from the 21st instant until further notice.

Camp Ratnágiri, 16th March 1896.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 1153.—In modification of this office Notification No. 545, dated 31st January 1896, Mr. Hormasji Behramji Mehta, Second Gauger, Uran Distilleries, on Rs. 50, was granted privilege leave of absence for two months on half pay from the 1st idem, and the following acting arrangements were ordered:—

Mr. M. A. DeSouza, Third Gauger, on Rs. 30, to act as Second Gauger, with an acting allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem.

Mr. Nassarwanji Merwanji, a Candidate, to act as Third Gauger on Rs. 20 per mensem.

Bombay, 11th March 1896.

No. 1197.—Mr. Rastomji Fakirji, District A'bkari Inspector, Kolaba, on Rs. 75, and doing duty as Distillery Inspector, Vengurla in the Ratnagiri District, is transferred to Nasik as District A'bkari Inspector.

Mr. Kharsetji Nowroji, District A'bkari Inspector, Nasik, on Rs. 75, is transferred to Ratnagiri as Distillery Inspector, Vengurla.

The above transfers are ordered in the interests of the public service.

No. 1208.—The following subordinate officers of the Customs Department have passed the Departmental Examination held on the 14th and 15th ultimo as prescribed by Rule 4 of the rules issued under Government Notification No. 1665, dated 4th March 1891. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

No.	Names.	Designation.
1	Mr. Balkrishna Vaman Khar- kar.	Gauger.
2	" Raghunath Bhaskar Go- khale.	Clerk.
3	" Byramji Dadabhai Tata...	Do.
4	" Cawasji Muncherji Mistry.	Do.
5	" Shankar Mahadeo Rajee ..	Do.
6	" Narayan Mahadeo Lotli- kar.	Do.
7	" Ramkrishna Appaji Gupte.	Do.
8	" Yadav Shankar Vavikar ..	Do.
9	" Yeshwant Gawroba Dalvi.	Do.
10	" Balkrishna Govind Parulekar.	Do.
11	" Haribhai Jagubhai Desai.	Do.
12	" Shankar Vinayak Sule ...	Do.
13	" Sakharam Narayan Pathre.	Do.
14	" Vinayek Govind Kotwal.	Do.
15	" Sorabji Nowroji Kanga ...	Do.
16	" Khanderao Kashinath Pradhan.	Do.
17	" Babulji Krishnanath Dhurundhar.	Do.
18	" Vasanttrao Ganpatrao Kamalakar.	Do.
19	" Atmaram Narsinh Dikshit.	Do.
20	" Bhaskar Jaganath Limaye.	Do.

No.	Names.	Designation.
17	Mr. Shridhar Narayan Vaidya	Clerk.
18	" Nanabhai Bhimbhai Desai	Do.
19	" Cawasji Dossabhai Billimoria.	Do.
20	" Ramchandra Jairam Pradhan.	Gate-keeper.
21	" Balkrishna Ravalnath Shirgaonkar.	Clerk.
22	" Fazlulah Lutfullah ...	Chief Inspector, Opium Department.
23	" Govind Sadashiv Manerikar.	Clerk.
24	" Giridharilal Chotalal Daru Pranjivandas Bhogilal Kothare.	Gate-keeper.
25	" F. S. Punnett ...	Appraiser.
26	" Keshav Mukund Damle...	Clerk.
27	" Vinayak Anant Mogre ...	Do.
28	" Raghunath Govind Kolvankar.	Do.
29	" Trimbak Lakshman Chitnis.	Do.
30	" Krishnaji Pandurang Bapat.	Do.
31	" J. M. Tainsh...	Appraiser.
32	" Balvant Jairam ...	Tallyman.
33	" Sheik Ahmed Hakim ...	Gate-keeper.
34	" Chunilal Jaikisandas Metha.	Do.
35	" Judah Samuel ...	Do.
36	" J. DeMonte... ..	Do.
37	" Abdulla Khalib ...	Tallyman.
38	" Sayad Nisar Housein ...	Assistant Inspector, Opium Department.
39	" Trimbak Ramchandra Kale.	Assistant Wharf-inger.
40	" Ramkrishna Harischandra Chowdhari.	Clerk.
41	" Balkrishna Baburao Phanse.	Do.
42	" Cawasji Dadabhai Daruvalla.	Do.
43	" Dadabhai Mancherji Raja.	Do.
44	" Jansedji Dadabhi Cama.	Do.
45	" Ganesh Vishvunath Bapat	Do.
46	" Ramchandra Moreswar Apte.	Do.
47	" J. M. Pereira ...	Tallyman.
48	" Balkrishna Mahadev Korde.	Clerk.
49	" Kashinath Vishwanath Bhandare	Do.
50	" Mahadeo Gangadhar Nadekarni.	Deputy Superintendent, Reporter General's Department.
51	" Vasudev Nilkant Patankar.	Clerk.
52	" Maganlal Surajlal Daru...	Tallyman.
53	" Damodar Ramchandra Sathaye.	Clerk.
54	" Sheik Daud Dalvi ...	Gate-keeper.
55	" Atmaram Abaji Bhise ...	Do.
56	" Krishnaji Ramchandra Shembekar.	Clerk.
57	" Vishnu Ramchandra Haldankar.	Do.
58	" Vinayek Vithoba Dhairavann.	Inspector.
59	" Moreswar Harischandra Joshi.	Do.
60	" Bhau Janardhan Mantri ..	Clerk.
61	" Narhar Ganesh Phansikar.	Do.
62	" Ganesh Balkrishna Lele...	Do.
63	" T. A. Noronha ...	Assistant Wharf-inger.
64	" Sheik Kamruddin Farukhi	Clerk.
65	" C. C. Monteiro ...	Do.
66	" Hakim Abdul Kadarkhan.	Do.

No. 1210.—The following officers of the Preventive Branch of the Bombay Customs Department passed the Departmental Examination held on the 14th and 15th ultimo in the parts shown below as prescribed by Government Notification No. 5511, dated 31st July 1893. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

Part I only.

No.	Names.	Designation.
1	Mr. G. Clarke ...	Preventive Officer.
2	" P. McCann ...	Do.

Parts I and II.

1	Mr. C. Reel ...	Preventive Officer.
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Part II only.

1	Mr. B. H. Jamieson ...	Preventive Officer.
2	" R. H. Selkirk ...	Do.
3	" E. Ingle ...	Do.
4	" H. Robottom ...	Do.
5	" J. D. Gandhy ...	Wharfinger.
6	" M. Veervers ...	Preventive Officer.
7	" D. Gillespie ...	Do.
8	" J. McQuade ...	Do.
9	" G. Kelly ...	Do.
10	" S. Stewart ...	Do.
11	" W. J. Otto ...	Do.

No. 1214.—Mr. Keshav Narayan Chinchghar, District A'bkári Inspector, Ahmedabad, on Rs. 60, and doing duty as Distillery Inspector, A'njarla, Ratnágiri District, was granted furlough for one year from the 19th January 1896 inclusive, and Mr. Sharfuddin Nasrudin, Inspector, Sankheda Mewás, on Rs. 35, was appointed to act for him on Rs. 60.

Bombay, 12th March 1896.

A. WINGATE,

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 68.—Mr. Kashinath Govind, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khándesh Zilla, C. D., is permitted to retire from the Service with effect from 12th January 1896.

No. 69.—Sitaram Sadashiv, Second Grade Vaccinator, Jalgaon Town, Khándesh Zilla, was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khándesh Zilla, C. D., with effect from 12th January to 16th February 1896 inclusive, vice Mr. Kashinath Govind, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, retired.

No. 70.—Nato Wamon, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pimpalner Táluka, Khándesh Zilla, was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Second

Grade Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, with effect from 7th January to 21st February 1896 inclusive, vice Sitaram Sadashiv, promoted.

No. 71.—Candidate Bhagwan Ramkrishna was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla, with effect from 7th January to 21st February 1896 inclusive, vice Nato Wamon, promoted.

No. 72.—Wamon Gopal Gokhley, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pen Táluka, Kolába Zilla, is appointed Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Khándesh Zilla, C. D., on probation, with effect from 17th February 1896, vice Mr. Kashinath Govind, retired.

No. 73.—Atmaram Bhicaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mahád Táluka, Kolába Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, on probation, with effect from 13th February 1896, vice Wamon Gopal Gokhley, promoted.

No. 74.—Purshotam Sagun, acting Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Pen Táluka, Kolába Zilla, is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, with effect from 13th February 1896, vice Atmaram Bhicaji, promoted.

No. 75.—Haji Bhikaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ránbenmur Táluka, Dhárwar Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 16th December 1895 to 15th February 1896 inclusive, and Candidate Ramchandra Kallo was appointed to act for him.

J. W. CLARKSON, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 17th March 1896.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL LETTER No. T.A.M.
32457

TREASURY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 12th March 1896.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

SIR,—With reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 8374, dated 28th October 1895, prescribing rules for the remittance of forest revenue to Treasuries, I have the honour to intimate that copies of the forms of the advice list, prescribed in Rule 3, are kept in stock at the Government Central Press and may be obtained on indent. The form is numbered as Treasury Form No. 216.

No. G.A.
32293

Rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Under Rule 8 of the rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department No. 3624A, dated the 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified for general information

that the market rate of exchange for the first quarter of 1896-97 has been fixed at 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being Rs. 13-4-9 approximately.

Bombay, 17th March 1896.

O. T. BARROW,
Accountant General.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 7772.—Messrs. W. G. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and A. C. Robinson, Extra-Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kolaba Division on the afternoon of the 2nd March 1896.

W. G. BETHAM,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Camp Dhárwár, 11th March 1896.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

No. 1633.—Mr. W. Plunkett, Magistrate of the First Class in the Násik District, is invested with power to transfer cases under Section 192, Criminal Procedure Code.

R. B. STEWART,
District Magistrate.

Camp Wághad, 13th March 1896.

BY THE PRINCIPAL, COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE.

Statement showing the names of the successful Candidates at the First-year's Course Examination of the High School Agricultural Classes held in January 1896:—

No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of High School.	Percentage of Marks obtained.
1	T. A. Advant ...	Ahmednagar.	62.6
2	K. D. Tambhekar ...	Sholápur ...	61.0
3	V. V. Muley ...	Do. ...	60.8
4	R. P. Kasar ...	Ahmednagar.	60.4
5	A. G. Mahaiskar ...	Kolhápur ...	60.4
6	H. N. Kulkarni ...	Sholápur ...	59.2
7	R. R. Dhavale ...	Kolhápur ...	58.6
8	M. N. Kulkarni ...	Do. ...	57.0
9	K. M. Thakur ...	Do. ...	57.0
10	V. N. Hardikar ...	Sholápur ...	56.0
11	G. S. Regal ...	Do. ...	55.2
12	M. G. Nigudkar ...	K. lhapur ...	54.6
13	N. R. Pathak ...	Sholápur ...	54.4
14	B. A. Deshpande ...	Kolhápur ...	52.2
15	S. S. Phade ...	Sholápur ...	52.0
16	V. K. Phatak ...	Násik ...	50.6
17	K. V. Valambhe ...	Kolhápur ...	50.6
18	S. M. Muleji ...	Ahmedabad ...	50.4
19	M. H. Saptaroshi ...	Kolhápur ...	50.2
20	J. B. Sane ...	Násik ...	50.0
21	D. B. Mallekar ...	Sholápur ...	49.2
22	M. G. Hurgovandass ...	Ahmedabad ...	48.8
23	D. M. Mohunlal ...	Do. ...	48.6
24	R. L. Nagarkar ...	Ahmednagar.	48.2
25	V. N. Thanedar ...	Sholápur ...	48.2
26	H. D. Kulkarni ...	Kolhápur ...	47.6
27	V. T. Ranade ...	Ahmednagar.	46.0
28	Y. S. Ranade ...	Do. ...	45.2
29	S. H. Ghoreali ...	Ahmedabad ...	44.8
30	B. B. Bugati ...	Kolhápur ...	44.8
31	P. P. Mitrugotri ...	Sholápur ...	41.2

Statement showing the names of the successful Candidates at the Second-year's Course Examination held in January 1896:—

No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of High School.	Percentage of Marks obtained.	Voluntary Subjects taken up.	Marks obtained in Voluntary Subjects.	If passed the Matriculation, the P. S. C. Examination, with the date of passing.
1	Ramchandra M. Sonar ...	Násik ...	50.7	Botany and Physiology	60 48	Second Grade P. S. C. Examination, 1895.

S. COOKE,
Principal, College of Science.

Poona, 28th February 1896.