



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 16

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL 1896.

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

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 121.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Legislative Department is republished for general information:—

“ Simla, the 10th April 1896.

No. 6.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, No. 19, dated 23rd June 1893, recommended Mr. Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor

General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, His Excellency the Governor General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Vict., c. 14), has been pleased to nominate the said Mr. Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B., to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

(Signed) S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

*By order of His Excellency the Right
Honourable the Governor in Council,*
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1896.

No. 2615.—A revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V of 1879 into the below mentioned villages belonging to the Thástra Táluka of the Kaira Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessment imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of thirty years commencing with the Revenue year 1895-96 and ending with the Revenue year 1924-25 :—

No.	Name of Village.	No.	Name of Village.
1	Awrangpurá.	44	Dabháli.
2	A'garwá.	45	Jargál.
3	Dhundi.	46	Kuni.
4	Dhunádará.	47	Mahí Itádi Vádibhág.
5	Hangádi Pádiá.	48	Mahí Itádi Valanpur-bhág.
6	Hangádi Kasbá.		
7	Jálánagar.	49	Pálaú.
8	Jákhed.	50	Vanodá.
9	Kálsar.	51	Akláchá.
10	Málván.	52	Bordi.
11	Menpurá.	53	Bhadrásá.
12	Ness.	54	Gumaciá.
13	Páli.	55	Kotoriá.
14	Padál.	56	Muliá.
15	Pilol.	57	Morámbli.
16	Páhádvániá.	58	Másrá.
17	Rustampurá.	59	Marghákui.
18	Rasulpur Padál.	60	Rozvá.
19	Rasulpur Thástrá.	61	Sanádará.
20	Rakháil.	62	Sui.
21	Sonáá.	63	Sarnál.
22	Simlaj.	64	Uplet.
23	Thástrá.	65	Úbá.
24	Vaso.	66	Vánghroli.
25	Vizol.	67	Valavpurá.
26	Wáddá.	68	Vajeláo.
27	Wanoti.	69	Wamáli.
28	Ambáv.	70	A'jroli.
29	Badarpurá.	71	Khad Godhrá.
30	Bharthari.	72	Nadádrá.
31	Dábhásar.	73	Salun.
32	Ékalvelu.	74	Sándheli.
33	Golaj.	75	Ajpurá.
34	Khijalpur Talpad.	76	Amratpurá.
35	Khijalpur Vánte.	77	Chetarsumbá.
36	Kosam.	78	Ojralá.
37	Maláí.	79	Pordá.
38	Mithánu Muváru.	80	Ránipordá.
39	Pipalvadá.	81	Rámpur Chandrásar.
40	Sándholiá.	82	Rawáliá.
41	Sháhápurá.	83	Sámalpurá.
42	Udhwátpurá.	84	Saiyát.
43	Baláddá.	85	Vithalpurá.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1896.

No. 2947.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 70 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in lieu of the fine fixed by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, there shall be levied in the Ahmednagar District, in respect of goats or kids trespassing in the Reserved Forests in the said district and impounded under Section 69 of the Indian Forest Act, a fine at the following rate :—

For each goat or kid,—4 annas.

No. 2956.—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 the fixing of the rain-gauge at Roha in the Roha Táluka of the Kolába District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring more or less nine gunthas and situated in Survey No. 185 of the village of Roha, to the west of the táluka kacheri, is required within the aforesaid village.

This declaration is made in accordance with 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.

The plan of the aforesaid land may be inspected at the office of the District Deputy Collector, Kolába.

No. 2957.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a public well at Katraj, táluka Haveli, district Poona; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land described below is required within the aforesaid village of Katraj :—

Survey No.		Area.	Assessment.	Land required.	
Principal.	Pót No.			Area.	Assessment.
		A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
65	5	5 0	7 0 0	0 1	0 0 7

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.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 3085.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1877, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX of the said Code to the village of Amble in the Purandhar Táluka of the Poona District.

No. 3086.—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 the construction of the Sub-Judge's Court-house in the town of Viramgám, táluka Viramgám, district Ahmedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid town of Viramgám :—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.
	A. g.	
Land out of old Survey No. 6.	0 37	No assessment has been fixed.
Revision Survey No. 8.	0 21	Re. 1.

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.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 3114.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3, clause (3) (b), of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place the mills in the districts

Surat, Kaira, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Broach.	Poona, Khandesh, Dhárwar, Belgaum.	noted in the margin under the control of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium,
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Bombay, for the purposes of the Act.

No. 3131.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

No. 1632-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt water tanks from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, when imported by or under the orders of a Railway Company as defined in No. 93 of Schedule IV (Import Tariff) of the said Act.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1375 of 1896.

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJI SORABJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT POONA.

Vesting Order.

Whereas application has been made to the Local Government of Bombay by the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, the Civil Surgeon, Poona, the City Magistrate, Poona, the Assistant Collector in charge, Haveli Taluka, Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, Rao Sahab Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar, and the Accountant General, Bombay, being the persons acting in the administration of the Trust known as the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary Fund, that the following Securities for money,

viz., Government of India Stock Certificate of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865 of the nominal value of Rs. 17,500 representing the amount of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary Fund bearing the No. 1337 and standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay, may be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Presidency of Bombay upon the following terms, viz :

To collect or draw the annual income thereof as and when the same becomes due and payable and to transfer, hand over and pay the same as and when the same is received to the person or persons appointed to administer the same under a scheme settled or to be settled under Section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, or other law for the time being in force, to be applied by him or them to the maintenance of the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary :

Now under or by virtue of Section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay in Council is pleased hereby to order that the above-mentioned Security be and it is hereby vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency upon the terms aforesaid.

Dated this 13th day of April 1896.

No. 1376 of 1896.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KHAN BAHADUR PESTONJI SORABJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY FUND IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT POONA.

Scheme.

Whereas in the year 1861 a fund was raised by the friends and admirers of the late Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji consisting of Rs. 10,500 ten thousand and five hundred which was supplemented by Rs. 7,000 seven thousand rupees contributed by the said Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji himself and his son the late Sardar Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji, both of which sums were, in accordance with the wishes of the said donors, to be applied to the Charitable purposes of a Dispensary in Poona City known as the Khan Bahadur Pestonji Sorabji charitable Dispensary, Poona, and to be held in Trust as a Fund for the endowment of the said Dispensary ; And whereas the aggregate of the said sums, viz. Rs. 17,500, so forming the said Fund, has been invested in Government of India Stock Certificate of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1865, bearing the No. 1337 of the nominal value of Rs. 17,500 and standing in the name of the Accountant General, Bombay ;

And whereas the persons acting in the administration of the said trust being the Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji, the Civil Surgeon, Poona, the City Magistrate, Poona, the Assistant Collector in charge, Haveli Taluka, Rao Bahadur K. V. Raste, and Rao Sahab Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar and the Accountant General, Bombay, applied under

Section 6 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for an order vesting the said security in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms mentioned in the said application and set out in the recital hereinafter appearing;

And whereas by order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council dated the 13th April 1896 duly notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* the said security was on the application of the said persons duly vested under Section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency upon the following terms, viz.: To collect or draw the annual income thereof as and when the same becomes due and payable, and to transfer, hand over and pay the same as and when the same is received to the person or persons appointed to administer the same under a scheme settled or to be settled under Section 5 of the said Act to be applied by him or them to the maintenance of the said Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary, Poona.

And whereas the said Collector and Magistrate of Poona, Khán Bahádúr Dorabji Padamji, the Civil Surgeon, Poona, the City Magistrate, Poona, the Assistant Collector in charge, Haveli Taluka, Ráo Bahádúr K. V. Raste, and Ráo Sáheb Ganpatrao Vinayak Sanglikar, and the Accountant General, Bombay, heretofore acting in the administration of the said Trust, have applied to the Government of Bombay to settle a scheme for the administration of the said property; And whereas the following scheme has been settled by

the Governor of Bombay in Council with the concurrence of the said persons so acting as aforesaid:

Now under Section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, it is hereby declared that the following scheme has been settled and shall come into operation from the date the securities so as aforesaid became vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency:—

Scheme.

The annual income of the property so as aforesaid vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the Bombay Presidency shall be administered by the Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, for the time being, that is to say, by each person successively exercising the functions of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and shall be by him applied when received to the support of the Khán Bahádúr Pestonji Sorabji Charitable Dispensary, Poona, by transferring, paying or handing the same to Her Majesty's Accountant General, Bombay, for the time being, for the purpose of being credited or disposed of by him towards the cost of the maintenance of the said Dispensary and a certificate under the hand of the said Accountant General for the time being that the said income so paid has been so credited or disposed of shall be a sufficient and good discharge to the said person administering the Fund as aforesaid in respect of the execution of the said Trust and the due administration of the said Trust moneys by him.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 1402.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

No. 1636-A.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

The following papers relating to a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit up to which the paper currency reserve may be invested in Government securities are published for general information.

By order, &c.,

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5318-A.

The 7th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,
Calcutta,
Madras,
Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve, which is held in Government securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department No. 5900,* dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891.

* Republished at page 1314 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 25th December 1890.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88 :

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April ...	14,02	16,54	15,83	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,64	30,76
May ...	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17
June ...	14,08	17,69	16,24	17,94	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86
July ...	15,18	18,06	16,50	19,18	27,94	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43
August ...	15,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,06	28,30	31,57	31,54
September ...	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	28,98	31,23	30,37*
October ...	17,73	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,50	31,81	29,98*
November ...	18,61	15,50	16,67	26,54	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,36	28,39*
December ...	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,95	30,13	31,45	27,82*
January ...	17,08	15,28	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,12*
February ...	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	30,35	25,99*
March ...	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	26,40	30,41	30,70	...
Average ...	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	...
Maximum ...	18,31	18,06	16,67	27,66	27,04	29,06	30,52	32,36	...
Minimum ...	13,90	14,83	15,47	17,42	22,62	23,96	24,22	29,50	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

4. On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of over-estimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1890-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April ...	13,20	13,71	17,25	18,72	20,84	18,64	21,81
May ...	13,39	13,96	17,41	19,47	19,99	19,00	21,34
June ...	13,40	13,66	17,90	19,97	19,49	19,09	20,83
July ...	13,44	13,73	17,37	20,59	19,19	19,10	21,49
August ...	12,95	14,48	17,61	20,49	18,96	19,49	21,58
September ...	13,20	15,13	17,69	21,66	19,09	19,55	22,37*
October ...	13,51	15,88	19,17	22,12	18,83	20,12	23,04*
November ...	13,31	15,67	19,91	22,30	18,84	20,65	22,34*
December ...	13,69	16,59	19,39	22,40	19,66	21,82	23,02*
January ...	13,62	16,92	18,21	21,76	19,19	21,15	22,52*
February ...	13,33	17,51	18,44	21,33	18,24	21,65	22,40*
March ...	13,50	17,62	18,45	21,68	18,49	21,31	...
Average ...	13,38	15,40	18,16	21,04	19,23	20,21	...
Maximum ...	13,69	17,62	19,39	22,40	20,84	22,15	...
Minimum ...	12,95	13,66	17,28	18,72	18,24	18,64	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 13 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year

1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889*, over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

* Copy enclosed.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

No. 5319-A.

The 7th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce

Department,

To—The Secretary, Bank of
Bengal,
Madras,
Bombay.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Directors of the Bank will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of their opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government securities from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. The maximum limit of the invested reserve was raised on the last occasion in 1890 from six to eight crores by Act XV of 1890, and in accordance with the requirements of the Currency Act the increases to the investment from time to time were separately notified, the limit of the investment having been raised to seven crores by the Notification in this Department No. 5900, dated 19th December 1890, and to eight crores by the Notification No. 4861, dated 3rd December 1891.

3. The considerations involved in the question of an increase in the currency investment were fully discussed in 1890, and the history of the subject was brought down to 1889 in my letter to the Chambers of Commerce, No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889, a copy of which is enclosed. The following table gives the figures of the circulation of paper currency for all India from 1887-88:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	14,02	16,54	15,83	17,42	25,71	23,96	24,22	30,61	30,76
May	13,90	17,03	15,77	17,65	26,18	25,28	24,99	31,13	30,17
June	14,48	17,69	16,21	17,91	26,81	26,77	26,49	31,40	30,86
July	15,48	18,06	16,50	19,18	27,04	28,46	27,05	31,20	32,43
August	16,66	17,69	16,15	20,50	26,93	29,06	28,30	31,57	31,54
September	16,78	16,94	16,14	22,97	26,24	28,97	27,98	31,23	31,54
October	17,78	16,74	16,63	25,66	25,99	28,94	28,59	31,81	30,57*
November	18,61	15,50	16,07	26,64	25,88	28,83	29,62	32,36	29,98*
December	17,69	15,15	15,47	27,04	24,85	26,05	30,13	31,45	28,39*
January	17,08	15,23	16,29	27,66	22,62	26,61	30,52	29,50	27,82*
February	16,45	14,83	16,37	26,42	22,90	25,86	30,20	29,50	27,12*
March	16,42	15,74	15,77	25,69	24,08	23,40	30,41	30,70	25,99*
Average	16,16	16,43	16,15	22,89	25,44	27,10	28,29	31,11	...
Maximum	18,61	18,06	16,67	27,66	27,04	29,06	30,52	32,36	...
Minimum	13,90	14,83	15,47	17,42	22,62	23,96	24,22	29,50	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

The above figures indicate that the total circulation of currency notes has steadily increased since the year 1887-88 and has now reached a figure about double that of the year 1889-90. But the Government of India are of opinion that these figures of total circulation show the increase as larger than can be considered to be the normal increase which may, with due regard to the caution desirable in the discussion of the question now under consideration, be counted on as certain to continue. In the first place, the Government balances during the past two years have been unusually high and a great portion of the excess balances, held in the Government Reserve Treasuries in currency notes, is included in the circulation. Secondly, the figures include the notes held by the Presidency Banks at their head offices, but the demands for encashment of notes so held are occasionally so large that a considerable portion of them cannot be treated as permanently in circulation.

4. On the grounds above explained, it is considered that for the present purpose it is desirable, in order to prevent all risk of overestimating the permanent circulation, to exclude the balances of currency notes in the head offices of the Presidency Banks and in the Reserve Treasuries from the total circulation. After such exclusion the figures for 1889-90 and subsequent years in the table in paragraph 3 will stand as follows:

[In lakhs of rupees.]

Month.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
April	13,20	13,71	17,28	18,72	20,84	18,64	21,81
May	13,39	13,96	17,41	19,47	19,99	19,00	21,34
June	13,40	13,66	17,90	19,97	19,49	19,09	20,83
July	13,44	13,73	17,37	20,59	19,19	19,10	21,49
August	12,95	14,48	17,61	20,49	18,96	19,49	21,58
September	13,20	15,13	17,69	21,66	19,09	19,55	22,37*
October	13,51	15,88	19,17	22,12	18,83	20,12	23,04*
November	13,31	15,67	19,61	22,30	18,84	20,65	23,84*
December	13,69	16,69	19,39	22,40	19,66	21,82	23,04*
January	13,62	16,92	18,21	21,76	19,19	22,15	23,04*
February	13,33	17,51	18,44	21,33	18,24	21,65	22,40*
March	13,50	17,62	18,45	21,68	18,49	21,31	...
Average	13,38	15,40	18,16	21,04	19,23	20,21	...
Maximum	13,69	17,62	19,39	22,40	20,84	22,15	...
Minimum	12,95	13,66	17,28	18,72	18,24	18,64	...

* Figures added in March 1896.

From this table it is observed that when the last increase to the investment was discussed towards the end of 1889, the circulation (excluding balances in the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks) amounted to only about 13 to 13½ crores, while during the three years ending 1894-95 the minimum circulation has been well above 18 crores.

5. On a consideration of the figures given above, it appears to the Government of India that the circulation of currency notes has now attained a level about 50 per cent. higher than in the year 1889-90, and that it will be quite safe now to raise the limit of the investment to ten crores. The figures might indeed justify an even greater increase in the investment, but the Government of India do not desire to go to the full limit of safety. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 50 per cent. of the average circulation as given in paragraph 4. The proposed increase would therefore appear to leave a fully sufficient margin to secure the immediate convertibility of the note even during a commercial crisis. As previously explained in paragraph 4 of my letter of 23rd December 1889,† over and above the reserve of coin and securities, the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note under section 21 (1) of the Paper Currency Act.

† Copy enclosed.

6. The proposal which His Excellency the Governor General in Council is disposed to make now is to take power from the Legislature to increase the limit of the investment from eight to ten crores, and for the reasons above explained, he considers, subject to the opinions he may receive from the Presidency Banks and the Chambers of Commerce, that this power may be used with safety on some convenient occasion when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market.

7. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Directors as early as may be convenient.

No. 6468, dated 23rd December 1889.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,

To—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, ^{Calcutta} ^{Madras} ^{Bombay}

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to request that the Chamber of Commerce, ^{Calcutta} ^{Madras} ^{Bombay} will be good enough to favour the Government of India with an expression of its opinion upon a proposal to increase the portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities.

2. When the issue of a Government paper currency was first considered by the Government of India in 1860, it was proposed to fix the limit of the portion of the reserve which might be invested in Government securities at a fixed proportion—two-thirds—of the value of notes in circulation. But it was decided that the safer and sounder principle was to prescribe a fixed sum as the limit, that sum being somewhat less than the smallest aggregate amount of notes which experience had proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country. It was considered that notes to this amount at least would always be outstanding, and that consequently it would not be necessary to keep coin in reserve for the purpose of cashing them. When this principle was adopted it was contemplated that it would be necessary to vary the limit in accordance with the circumstances of the times, and that the maximum sum that might be invested in Government securities would be fixed from time to time by legislation. In the Paper Currency Act of 1861, the sum to be so invested was fixed at four crores of rupees. In 1870, in view of the facts that the note circulation had increased considerably since that limit was fixed, and that the investment in Government securities bore a much smaller propor-

tion to the total reserve than when the Act of 1861 was first brought into operation, the limit was raised to six crores. The minimum circulation of each year from 1862 to 1870 will be found in the statement appended. The maximum limit of investment in Government securities is still six crores of rupees.

3. Since 1870 the note circulation has greatly increased, as will be seen from the statement attached. In that year the minimum circulation was about eight and three-quarter crores of rupees, but since 1880-81 the minimum circulation has never fallen as low as 12 crores; for the last five years the minimum has exceeded 13 crores; and in the present year it approaches 16 crores. There is no reason to doubt that the minimum circulation in the future will continue to be at least 50 per cent. in excess of the minimum of 1870. With a minimum circulation in the present year of say 15½ crores, the investment of the reserve remaining at six crores, the sum held in coin and bullion amounts to about nine and three-quarter crores.

4. The primary consideration in dealing with this question must be the necessity of securing the immediate convertibility of the note under all circumstances to which we can reasonably look forward. His Excellency in Council has no doubt that the reserve held in coin and bullion at the present time is more than sufficient to secure convertibility under all ordinary conditions, and the question to be decided is whether or not it is necessary to maintain the present high rate of reserve with a view to possible difficulties of the future which may never arise. In connection with this aspect of the case, I am to call the attention of the Chamber to section 21 (1) of the Paper-Currency Act, 1882, under which the general credit of Government is pledged for the convertibility of the note. The currency reserve would, therefore, be supplied in case of need by the cash balance at the disposal of the Government of India, and the note would not cease to be convertible, even if the currency reserve was exhausted, so long as the Government of India could spare funds from the general cash balance at its disposal. The proposal which has been under the consideration of the Government of India is to take power from the Legislature to increase the amount of the invested reserve to eight crores of rupees, but it is not intended for the present to increase the investment by more than one crore, any further increase up to the limit of eight crores being made only if and when circumstances are favourable; and it is possible that even the increase of one crore might not be made for some time.

5. I am to say that His Excellency in Council will be glad to be favoured with the views of the Chamber as early as may be convenient.

Statement showing the minimum Currency Note circulation and the reserve in securities on bullion and coin since March 1862.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Month in which the currency Note circulation of each year since 1862 was the lowest.	Minimum note circulation referred to in (1).	Metallie reserve of the Currency Department (silver and gold coin and silver bullion).	Reserve held in Government Securities.	Silver coin included in (3).	Percentage of (3) on (2).	Percentage of (3) on (2).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
March 1862-63	3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	3,69,00,000	100	100
May 1863-64	5,01,00,000	4,33,75,420	67,24,580	3,03,75,420	86.58	60.63
June 1864-65	5,99,25,690	2,95,30,680	3,03,95,010	2,12,30,680	49.28	35.43
February 1865-66	6,87,48,020	2,89,45,480	3,98,02,540	1,81,75,310	42.10	26.44
April 1866-67	7,02,02,540	3,04,00,910	3,98,02,530	2,68,99,800	43.33	38.32
" 1867-68	7,83,54,890	4,58,34,340	3,25,20,550	3,82,25,130	58.49	48.78
" 1868-69	8,91,03,970	5,66,43,420	3,25,20,550	5,12,34,210	63.53	57.46
" 1869-70	9,80,32,010	5,89,01,910	3,91,30,070	3,43,72,730	60.08	35.06
May 1870-71	8,68,19,030	5,55,63,670	3,12,55,360	4,17,14,450	63.99	48.05
April 1871-72	10,13,06,840	6,90,34,830	3,22,72,010	6,31,88,450	68.14	62.37
March 1872-73	11,13,50,610	5,44,11,080	5,69,39,530	4,33,58,500	48.86	38.04
" 1873-74	9,24,97,610	3,55,58,080	5,69,39,530	2,29,10,510	38.44	24.77
April 1874-75	9,27,43,390	3,58,03,860	5,69,39,530	2,32,34,270	38.65	26.13
" 1875-76	10,75,44,640	5,06,05,110	5,69,39,530	4,20,46,580	47.95	39.09
May 1876-77	10,70,38,540	5,00,99,010	5,69,39,530	5,00,07,840	46.85	46.72
April 1877-78	11,13,05,280	5,13,24,380	5,99,80,900	3,73,00,200	46.11	33.51
March 1878-79	11,42,36,450	5,42,45,280	5,99,91,170	3,78,99,040	47.48	33.18
May 1879-80	11,17,12,730	5,25,39,570	5,91,79,160	3,93,10,380	47.03	35.19
April 1880-81	12,88,52,650	6,88,81,900	5,99,70,750	5,83,89,340	53.46	45.31
" 1881-82	12,85,58,290	6,86,34,110	5,29,24,180	6,69,00,000	53.39	52.04
" 1882-83	14,19,99,180	8,10,99,210	5,99,99,970	6,95,44,960	57.74	48.97
January 1883-84	12,30,91,100	6,10,91,130	5,99,99,970	5,67,25,500	50.45	46.84
April 1884-85	12,34,24,500	6,34,24,510	6,00,00,000	5,24,00,280	51.39	42.46
" 1885-86	13,01,78,470	7,01,80,970	5,99,97,500	5,21,37,450	53.91	40.05
" 1886-87	13,77,94,000	7,77,99,000	5,99,96,000	6,41,38,820	56.46	46.55
May 1887-88	13,90,32,420	7,90,39,920	5,99,92,500	7,08,77,980	56.85	50.98
February 1888-89	14,82,98,050	8,88,08,020	5,94,90,030	7,89,34,730	59.88	53.23
May 31st, 1890-90	15,76,65,640	9,78,45,610	5,98,20,030	8,73,41,442	62.06	53.39
<i>Total Circulation since May 1839.</i>						
June 30th, 1889-90	16,24,30,050	10,26,10,021	5,98,20,029	9,72,16,771	63.17	59.85
July 31st "	16,49,51,130	10,51,31,101	5,98,30,029	9,97,63,602	63.73	60.48
August 31st "	16,15,23,510	10,15,23,530	5,99,99,980	9,22,08,752	62.85	57.08
September 30th, "	16,73,70,895	10,13,80,915	5,99,99,980	9,04,04,379	62.82	56.02
October 31st "	16,62,98,105	10,62,98,125	5,99,99,980	9,53,17,630	63.92	57.32
November 30th "	16,66,77,605	10,66,77,625	5,99,99,980	9,79,93,406	64	58.79

* From 1863 to February 1876.

Dated 15th November 1895.

From—JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay;
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5318-A. of the 7th instant, with accompaniment, and in reply to say that the subject-matter thereof having received the careful consideration of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, the proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees meets with their entire approval, and the Committee will be glad to learn that early legislative action has been taken to give it effect.

Dated 21st November 1895.

From—A. M. LINDSAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal;
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In compliance with the request made in your letter No. 5319-A. of 7th instant my Directors have considered the proposal to raise from eight to ten crores of rupees the limit fixed for investment in Government securities of the coin and bullion held as the paper currency reserve, and I have now to submit the views they have adopted.

It is understood that in determining the proportion of the reserve that may be invested in securities, the Government of India are guided to a great extent by the principle followed in the Bank of England Act of 1844, *viz.*, that the amount of notes issued on Government securities shall be maintained at a fixed sum well within the limit of the smallest amount which experience has proved to be necessary for the monetary transactions of the country, and that all additional notes issued shall be backed by an equivalent amount of coin or bullion. This principle is a safe guide in a country like England where a fairly accurate estimate can be formed of the lowest point to which the circulation is ever likely to fall; but in India, the general mass of the people have little confidence in paper money, and it is difficult to say where a run on the reserve might stop.

There is, therefore, under the present method of regulating the fiduciary issue, a possible danger that Government may at times be tempted for the sake of profit to invest in securities a larger proportion of the note reserve than is consistent with safety: but my Directors are pleased to observe that on this as on former occasions the Government of India, in estimating from past experience the smallest future issue, allow a wide margin for possible fluctuations. An investment of the reserve to the extent of ten crores would represent only about 51 per cent. of the minimum circulation of the last three official years excluding the balances of the Reserve Treasuries and the head offices of the Presidency Banks. The proposed increase of securities in the paper currency reserve should therefore leave a stock of coin and bullion sufficient to ensure convertibility of the notes under all circumstances for which it appears necessary to provide.

It is also satisfactory to note that, on this as on former occasions, it is the intention in increasing the securities in the reserve to select some convenient opportunity when it may be possible to carry out the operation without affecting the public market; and no doubts would have been entertained as to the prudence of the proposed measure, were it not that the substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve may interfere with the policy adopted when the Indian Mints were closed to the free coinage of silver.

As to the merits of this policy my Directors express no opinion. They assume that it is the desire of Government to raise gradually, and eventually to fix within convenient limits, our sterling exchange; and I have to point out that, as Government securities are exported and imported, the lock up of two crores of securities in the currency reserve, in whatever form it be effected, must tend to lower or to curtail a rise in sterling exchange, because it will promote imports from or curtail exports to London. The release of the coin will have a like effect on exchange; because much of the money will sooner or later enter the markets that rule the balance of foreign indebtedness. The arguments that support this view are intricate, but it may suffice to say that the sterling value of the rupee currency on its present footing is regulated, or rather determined, much in the same way that the values of inconvertible paper currencies are settled: and it is generally admitted that it would be imprudent for any Government with an inconvertible paper currency of depreciated value to make additions to its circulation merely for the sake of realizing interest on these additions, especially if that Government had a heavy foreign debt bearing interest payable in gold. Apart from other considerations, the loss in exchange on remitting interest on the foreign debt might exceed the gain in interest from the addition to the money in circulation: and as the proposed substitution of securities for coin in the paper currency reserve is practically an addition to the monetary circulation made with the object of securing interest profit, it would appear to be contrary to what is generally accepted as sound policy.

While holding these opinions regarding the effect of the proposed measure on sterling exchange, my Directors can conceive of a position of affairs arising under present currency arrangements in which the proposed increase in the monetary circulation would not only be innocuous but desirable. When a currency is interchangeable with sterling money for foreign payment purposes at or about

transit cost, as all currencies are where sterling 'exchange is fixed with convenient limits, the currency is self-regulating. Any deficiency makes it profitable for Banks to import money and any excess leads to an export of money. But in India the currency has no self-adjusting power. It has no fixed specie export point, while its fixed specie import point (1s. 4d. plus transit charges) is far beyond the present range of exchange; and this want of elasticity might create a stringency at a time when the Reserve treasury balances were low, which would best be met by an addition to the currency such as Government propose to make. The stringency might occur suddenly and require prompt relief, and, under these circumstances, I have to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the power contemplated should be obtained from the Legislature, but should be reserved either for use in an emergency such as above described or until the currency is made automatic.

Dated 23rd November 1895.

From—A. MURRAY, Esq., Officiating Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5319-A. of the 7th instant requesting the opinion of the Directors of this Bank upon a proposal to take powers from the Legislature to increase the portion of the paper currency reserve which is invested in Government securities from eight crores to ten crores of rupees.

In reply I am directed to say that the subject of your letter has had the careful consideration of my Directors, and that they desire to express their entire approval of the proposal submitted for their opinion. The tables of figures given in your letter, and specially those contained in paragraph 4, seem to my Directors to show that this proposed increase to the Government securities in the paper currency reserve may be adopted with safety, and is as fully warranted as any previous addition which has been made to this portion of the reserve.

No. 5597-A., dated 20th November 1895.

From—J. F. FINLAY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department,
To—The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, ^{Bangoon} ^{Karachi.}

I am directed to forward copy of a letter* No. 5318-A., dated the 7th November 1895, addressed to the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency Towns regarding a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government Securities from eight to ten crores of rupees.

2. I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with the views of the ^{Bangoon} ^{Karachi} Chamber on the subject.

Dated 11th December 1895.

From—J. MATHERSON, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Madras,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour, by desire of my Directors, to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5319-A., dated 7th ultimo, and to say in reply that they are of opinion that the cash balance held in the Currency Department may be reduced by two crores with perfect safety.

I am to say further that my Directors are of opinion that the market would be less disturbed by the transaction if the amount, instead of being invested by purchase of interest-bearing promissory notes of the Government of India in the open market, were transferred direct from the Currency to the Treasury Department, as a book debt, when next the Government have occasion to raise a loan for public works. It is presumed that the object of having a portion of the currency money invested in Government bonds is, that coin may be the more readily obtained by the sale of such bonds, which are already negotiable, rather than by the more formal procedure of the issue of a fresh loan.

My Directors are, however, of opinion that a sufficient amount of bonds for this purpose is already held, whereas if a portion were held as a book debt, the amount could at any time be re-transferred from the Treasury to the Currency, and so avoid any sudden disturbance of the market by sale of bonds.

The interest-bearing promissory notes of the Government of India afford no additional security to holders of currency notes which are on demand promissory notes, and are equally secured with the other notes by the credit of the Government of India.

Dated 10th December 1895.

From—The Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5597-A. of 29th ultimo, with enclosures, having reference to a proposal to raise the limit of paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees.

I am desired to say that the Committee approve of the proposal.

Dated 16th December 1895.

From—The Honourable Mr. G. L. CHAMBERS, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5318-A., dated the 7th November 1895, asking for an expression of opinion from this Chamber upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government securities from eight to ten crores of rupees.

In reply I have the honour to state that this Chamber sees no objection to the proposal in so far as it will affect the proportion of cash to be held in order to make good the issue of currency notes.

The view taken by the Chamber is that the Government, after mature consideration in consultation with the best authorities, can decide what proportion of cash should be held (whether one-half of the notes in circulation, or any other ratio) in order to convince the public that on presentation of the notes for payment there will be no danger of their not being paid, even in times of panic, and the Chamber is almost unanimous in thinking that there is no necessity to hold any other security as a guarantee for such payment. For instance, if the note circulation be at present twenty crores, and if ten crores be held in cash, there is no danger whatever of any fear of non-payment arising in the minds of holders of currency notes—even in a commercial crisis or a great war.

The currency note being payable on demand is not, in the opinion of this Chamber, rendered any more secure by Government holding as security for its prompt payment Government securities which are not payable on demand, or even at any time, except at the option of Government. It seems almost unnecessary to add that if the public for any reason become imbued with the feeling that Government is about to become unable to meet its engagements, and if in consequence of that feeling there is a rush to realise currency notes, then in that case Government securities, which are unredeemable, will be unsaleable, and will therefore be useless as a reserve for securing the repayment of the 'on demand' liabilities of Government.

The Chamber considers, in fact, that the only security for the repayment of the note issue should be actual cash, and that the proper proportion of cash to liabilities can only be determined by experience, and the most important factor in the calculation will always be the state of the financial credit of the Government of India, and finally of the Government of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, currency notes are in India at present looked upon by all classes, with comparatively few exceptions, as actual money, and only the best informed people ever trouble themselves about the amount of cash held against them.

With regard to what should be done with the cash not required by the Currency Department, the Chamber is of opinion that it should be paid to the Government of India to enable it to avoid borrowing in future, whereby the general credit of that Government would be strengthened and the pockets of the taxpayer saved.

The proposal to set free two crores of rupees is one to which objection has been taken in other quarters, on the ground that the Barbour Exchange Scheme would be affected thereby. Although it expresses no opinion upon the wisdom of that scheme, including the closing of the Mints, the Chamber considers that this step having been taken, and the success of the measure having been declared to be dependent upon the contraction of the currency, any fresh action is to be deprecated which would cause it to be said that the scheme had not had a fair trial. It appears to be established that such contraction has not yet taken place owing to the unexpected supply of hoarded rupees—and as this supply must have its limit, the flooding of the market by two crores would appear to be contrary to the recently declared policy of Government.

No. 15, dated 17th January 1896.

From—C. H. CHITHAM, Esq., Acting Secretary, Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th November 1895, No. 5597-A., enclosing copy of a letter No. 5318-A., addressed to the Chambers of Commerce in the Presidency

Towns, regarding a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government securities from eight to ten crores of rupees and calling for the views of this Chamber on the subject.

I am instructed by the Managing Committee to state that they see no objection to the increase of the reserve as contemplated, provided it is done gradually and at a favourable time.

No. 233-96, dated 31st January 1896.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce direct me to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 5318-A., dated 7th November last, calling for an expression of opinion upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve which is held in Government securities from eight to ten crores of rupees.

The Committee considered this proposal of sufficient importance to place before the members of the Chamber of Commerce, and to invite their individual opinions thereon. These replies have now been received, and show that the opinion of members is divided as to the merits of the proposal as well as to the expediency of such a measure being undertaken by the Government of India.

I am to say further that those who are in favour of Government taking the power to increase the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees, as suggested, think that such an operation, if attempted, would need to be carried out with very great caution, and only when a favourable opportunity occurred."

No. 1403.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

No. 1401-A.

Simla, the 10th April 1896.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the Rules laid down in the Notification in this Department No. 6318-A., dated the 28th December 1894, regarding the registration of Government Promissory Notes in Book Debt Account:

(1) In paragraph 11 of the Notification substitute the words ‘each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10’ for the words ‘each such certificate issued’:

(2) In Rule 10 of the Rules on the form of Stock Certificate, substitute the words ‘each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England’ for the words ‘each such certificate issued.’

2. The paragraph and the rule as now corrected will run as follows:

1. *Paragraph 11.*—No encasement or renewal fees will be levied in respect of the issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued under paragraph 10* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay will be chargeable at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

(2) *Rule 10.*—No encasement or renewal fees charged for issue of Stock Certificates; but *each non-transferable certificate issued for transmission to the Bank of England* by the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay to be charged at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1896.

No. 2591.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend to the following villages in the Jalalpor Taluka of the Surat District the clauses of Section 61 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, entered against the names of those villages, respectively:—

Kaliavadi—Clauses (a), (b), (c), (f), (i), (j), (l), (m), (o), (q) and (r).

Abrama—Clauses (c), (f), (j), (l), (m), (o) and (r).

A't—Clauses (c), (f), (j), (l), (m) and (o).

Amalsad and Saribujrag } Clauses (c), (f), (j),
Amalsad Station. } (l), (m) and (o).

Kacholi }

Kharsad } Clauses (c), (f), (j), (l), (m) and (o).
Sisodra }

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 2715.—The following list* of gentlemen appointed under the provisions of Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay, is published for general information in supersession of all previous orders for the appointment of Justices of the Peace in the said Town :—

Abdul Husen Adamji Peerbhoy.
 Abdulla Ahmad Khandvani.
 Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, B.A., LL.B., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Abercrombie, Alexander.
 Acworth, E. C. B.
 Adamji Pirbhái.
 Adams, J.
 Ága Abdul Husan Shirázi.
 Ága Akbar Sháh.
 Ága Jangi Sháh.
 Ága Muchul Sháh.
 Ahmadbháí Habibbhái.
 Ainsworth, George.
 Alexander, H. N.
 Almon, William.
 Amiruddin Tayabji.
 Anandráv Náráyan.
 Anderson, John Coussmaker.
 Anderson, Joseph.
 Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B.A., M.D.
 Ardesir Dádábháí Modi, L.M. & S.
 Ardesir Frámji.
 Ardesir Pestanji Káma, L.M. & S.
 Armstrong, C. H.
 Arnott, Brigade - Surgeon - Lieutenant-Colonel James, M.D.
 Átkins, J. DeC., I.C.S.
 Átmárám Jagannáth Kirtikar.
 Átmárám Pándurang, G.G.M.C.
 Bábáji Káshináth.
 Badruddin Abdulla Kur.
 Baird, James Peters.
 Báláji Pándurang.
 Bálkrishna Bhiwáji Tánáji Nákhwa Patel.
 Bálkrishna Vásudev Náráyan Kirtikar.
 Bálkrishna Vásudev Pándurang.
 Bamanji Behránji Patel.
 Bamanji Dinsha Petit.
 Bamanji Pestanji Master.
 Baptista, Thomas.
 Barjorji Sorábji Shroff, L.M. & S.
 Barker, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
 Barnett, George Alfred, C.I.E.
 Barrow, Henry Wynford.
 Barrow, O. T., I.C.S.
 Barry, Surgeon-Captain T. D. C.
 Barton, E. L.
 Baumbach, Robert.
 Bayley, Vernon B. F.
 Bean, Captain Maurice, R. I. M.
 Beaufort, Augustus Francis.
 Bedford, W.
 Behránji Dádábháí, Khán Bahádur.
 Behránji Mehrvájji Malabári.

Behránji Nasarvájji Sirvai.
 Behránji Navroji, G.G.M.C.
 Benn, Piercy.
 Bennett, Thomas Jewel.
 Bhagvándás Narottamdas.
 Bháshankar Nánábháí.
 Bhálechandra Krishna Bhátavadekar, L.M.
 Bháskarráo Bálkrishnáji.
 Bicknell, Howard.
 Birdwood, H. M., I.C.S., C.S.I., M.A., LL.D., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Blaney, Thomas, C.I.E.
 Bocarro, A., L.M. & S.
 Bocarro, John.
 Bocarro, Joseph.
 Bowen, J. C. G.
 Boyd, Surgeon-Major H. W. B., F.R.C.S.I.
 Branson, Reginald.
 Brewin, Frederick Charles.
 Brewin, Henry John.
 Britto, J. L.
 Brown, R. S.
 Browne, S. Gore.
 Brunton, Richard Preston.
 Bulkley, Thomas Alfred, M.Inst.C.E.
 Bullock, William.
 Burder, H. C.
 Burke, C. T., B.E., M.Inst.C.E.
 Byrne, Charles Holtzendorf.
 Byrne, P.
 Campbell, James MacNabb, I.C.S., M.A., LL.D., C.I.E.
 Campbell, John, F.R.I.B.A., M.S.A.
 Carroll, Edward Brotherton.
 Carroll, M. T.
 Chalmers, H.
 Chaturbhuj Murátrji.
 Childe, Surgeon-Captain L. F., M.B.
 Chitty, C. W., B.A. (Cantab.)
 Conder, Henry.
 Cornforth, James Pickard.
 Cotton, George.
 Craigie, Adair.
 Crawford, Leslie.
 Crimmin, Surgeon-Major J., V.C.
 Crummy, J.
 Cuffe, T. W.
 Currie, J. R.
 Curtis, G. S., I.C.S.
 Dádábháí Bamanji Jijibháí.
 Dádábháí Nasarvájji Kairavála.
 Dádi Mánekji Limji.
 Dádi Nasarvájji Dádi.
 Dádoba Janárdan Mantri, L.R.C.P. (Lon.)
 Dáji Abáji Khare, B.A., LL.B., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Dalpatráv Pránjivándás Khakkar, Ráo Sáheb.
 Dámodar Tápídás Varajdás.
 Dáráb Dastur Peshotan Sanjána.
 Dárásha Dorábji Reporter.
 Dárásha Ratanji Chichgar.
 Daudbhái Ibrahim.
 Daudbhái Musábháí.
 David, Sassoon Jacob.
 Davidson, Major G., R.E.
 Dáyábháí Tápídás Varajdás.
 DeAlmeida, J. D.
 Deane, Dr. A. H.
 DeCunha, John, L.M. & S.
 DeMonte, D. A., L.M. & S., M.D.
 DeMonte, D. I.

* Section 25 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882, specifies the officers who are, in virtue of their offices, Justices of the Peace within and for the Town of Bombay. These officers are not shown in this list.

- DeMonte, M. A.
 DeRozario, Luis Phillippe, L.M.
 DeSouza, L. J. E., B.A., LL.B.
 Devji Kánji.
 Dhákji Káshináth, Ráo Bahádur.
 Dhanjibháí Hormasji Wádia.
 Dhanjibháí Mehrvánji Jijibháí.
 Dhanjisha Hormasji Karáka.
 Dhanjisha Navroji Párahk, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col.
 Dharamsi Sundardás.
 Dhondiba Hanmantráo Barde.
 Dhondiba Krishnáji Patel.
 Dick, J. M.
 Dimmock, Surgeon-Major H. P.
 Dinsha Bamanji Master, L.M. & S.
 Dinsha Edalji Wácha.
 Dinsha Jansetji Párahk.
 Dinsha Mancherji Panthaki.
 Dinsha Mánekji Petit, Sir, Bart.
 Dosábhái Frámji Karáka, C.S.I.
 Dosábhái Nasarvánji Wádia, M.A.
 Dosábhái K. Patel, L.M. & S.
 Douglas, Charles.
 Douglas, J.
 Drennan, John Morton.
 Dumayne, F. G.
 Dunn, G. O. W.
 Earle, A. B.
 Easdon, C. W.
 Edalji Dorábji Taláti, B.A.
 Edalji Nasarvánji, G.G.M.C.
 Edgelow, Frederick.
 Eknáth Raghunáth Khote.
 Ellápa Bálárám, Ráo Sáheb.
 Enthoven, R. F., I.C.S.
 Eraeshsháh Frámji Sethna, L.M. & S.
 Esperance, M. F.
 Ezekiel, Joseph.
 Fairclough, J.
 Fakirchand Premchand.
 Fakirji Jiváji, Khán Sáheb.
 Fardunji Jansetji Párahk.
 Fardunji Mehrvánji Banáji.
 Fardunji Nasarvánji Bismi, L.M. & S.
 Farran, George Haughton, M.A.
 Fatehali Shekh Ahmad.
 Fazulbhái Heptulla.
 Fazulbhái Meherally Chinoy.
 Fazulbhái Visráam.
 Fernandez, D.
 Fernandez, Joseph Francis.
 Ferreira, Dominic Joseph, B.A., LL.B.
 Forbes, C. H. B.
 Forrest, Lowther Robert Windham.
 Frámji Edalji Dávar, L.M. & S.
 Frámji Rustamji Vikáji, B.A.
 Frámji Shápurji, G.G.M.C.
 Frámroz Rustamji Joshi.
 Ganpat Sadáshiv Ráo, M.A., LL.B.
 Ganpatráo Moroba Pitale, Ráo Sáheb.
 Geary, Grattan.
 Gell, Herbert George.
 Ghamáji Báláji Rukare.
 Ghanashyám Nilkanth Nádkarni, B.A., LL.B.
 Ghelábhái Haridás.
 Gilbert, Reginald.
 Gilder, George Claude.
 Gill, H.
 Glazebrook, N. S.
 Gokuldás Káhándás Párahk, B.A., LL.B.
 Gokuldás Náránji.
 Gomes, L. P., B.A., L.M. & S.
 Gonsalves, Gaspar.
 Gopál Moreshwar Sáthe, B.A.
 Gostling, David Ebenezer, C.E.
 Gould, A. P.
 Govardhandás Gokuldás Tejpál.
 Govardhandás Khatáv Mankanji.
 Govind Bháu Prabhákar, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P.,
 M.R.C.S.
 Govindji Thákarsi Mulji.
 Graham, J. F. N.
 Greaves, W.
 Grey, C.
 Gulabchand Motichand.
 Háji Abdul Latif Háji Abubakr.
 Háji Abdul Sattár Háji Omar Soab.
 Háji Ahmad Háji Usman.
 Háji Ahmad Nuráni.
 Háji Hásham Háji Abdulla.
 Háji Sidik Háji Ibráhim Nuráni.
 Háji Ibráhim Usmán.
 Háji Ismáel Háji Alána Vahádinna.
 Háji Ismáel Hasham.
 Háji Ján Mahomed Yusaf Shet.
 Háji Jikria Háji Ahmed Patel.
 Háji Kásim Jusuf.
 Háji Mahomed Abba.
 Háji Mahomed Háji Ismáel.
 Háji Mahomed Ibráhim *alias* Bápúsáheb Jite-
 kar.
 Háji Nur Mahomed Casim.
 Háji Pir Muhammad Allárakhia.
 Háji Sulemán Abdul Wáhid.
 Háji Umar Jamál Yunani.
 Háji Yusaf Háji Ismáel Subhána.
 Háji Yusaf Mahomed Suleman.
 Hájjibháí Lálji.
 Hájjibháí Visráam.
 Hakim Mahomed Dayem Hakim Abdulla Sháh,
 Hand, J.
 Hargrave, H. I. B., M.A., M.I.C.E.
 Harichand Sadáshivji.
 Harichandra Krishna Joshi.
 Harichandra Sakhárám.
 Harkisandás Narottamdas.
 Harvey, W. L., I.C.S.
 Háshambháí Visráam.
 Hatch, Surgeon-Major William Keith, M.B.,
 C.M., F.R.C.S.
 Hathornthwaite, James Thomas, M.A.
 Hayward, M. H. W., I.C.S.
 Heaton, J. J., I.C.S.
 Herbert, Surgeon-Captain H., F.R.C.S.
 Hewett, Charles Stone.
 Hext, Captain John, R.N., C.I.E.
 Hojel, Surgeon-Captain J. G.
 Horbury, G. F., A.M.I.C.E.
 Hormasji Bamanji Jijibháí.
 Hormasji Dádábhái.
 Hormasji Edalji Allibless.
 Hormasji Kharsedji Kurlávála.
 Hormasji Mancherji Chichgar.
 Hormasji Shápurji Chothia.
 Hughes, Walter Charleton, M.Inst.C.E.
 Hutchinson, Frederick Thomas.
 Ibráhim Ahmadi, L.C.E.
 Ibráhim Nuruddin.
 Ibráhim Rahimtulla.
 Inverarity, John Duncan, B.A., LL.B.
 Ismáel Ján Mahomed, L.M. & S.
 Ismáelji Ibráhim Karwa.

- Jackson, A. M. T., I.C.S.
 Jackson, Charles William Leathley, B.A.
 Jagmohandás Vandrávandás.
 Jagmohandás Varjivandás.
 Jálbháí Ardesir Seth.
 Jamnádás Lallubháí.
 Jamnádás Premchand Nánávati, L.M. & S.
 Jamsetji Frámji Pálkhivála, Khán Bahádúr.
 Jamsetji Jijibháí, Sir, Bart., C.S.I.
 Jamsetji Kharsedji Jamsetji.
 Jamsetji Kharsedji Káma.
 Jamsetji Mánékji Frámji Patel.
 Jamsetji Nasarvánji Tánta.
 Jamsetji Rustamji, Khán Sáheb.
 Janárdan Gopál.
 Janárdan Hiráji Pátíl.
 Javerilál Umiáshankar Yájuik, The Hon'ble Mr.
 Jehángir Behránji Marzbán.
 Jehángir Dosábhái Frámji.
 Jehángir Edalji Dávar.
 Jehángir Hormasji Modi.
 Jehángir Kávasji Jehángir Ready money, Sir, Kt.
 Jenkins, J. L., I.C.S.
 Jijibháí Frámji Dinsha Petit.
 Jijibháí Pestanji Nicholson, L.M. & S.
 Jivanji Jamsetji Modi, Shams-ul-Ulama.
 Johnston, G. R.
 Kaikhusru Dosábhái Frámji.
 Kaikhusru Navroji Kábráji.
 Kaikobád Dinsha Ghándhi.
 Kálábhái Lallubháí.
 Kallíandás Keshavdás.
 Karimbháí Ibráhimbhái.
 Karsandás Vallabhdás.
 Káshináth Vithoba.
 Kásim Háji Mitha, Khán Bahádúr.
 Kávasji Dádábhái Dubásh.
 Kávasji Dádi Limji.
 Kávasji Hormasji, G.G.M.C.
 Kávasji Kharsedji Jamsetji.
 Kávasji Mehrvánji Shroff.
 Kávasji Navroji, G.G.M.C.
 Kávasji Pestanji, G.G.M.C.
 Kávasji Shápuri Mehta.
 Kay, William, M.D.
 Keily, Edward William.
 Ker, Leighton B.
 Keshav Kushába Keshárya.
 Keshavráo Bháskarji, Ráo Bahádúr.
 Khanderáo Moroji.
 Kharsedji Fardunji Párahk.
 Kharsedji Mancherji Navroji Banáji.
 Kharsedji Mánékji Kharsedji, B.A., Bar.-at-Law.
 Kharsedji Nasarvánji Sirvái.
 Kharsedji Navroji Wádia.
 Kharsedji Rustamji Káma.
 Khimji Jairám Náronji.
 King, Alexander Richard.
 King, Alfred.
 Kirkham, Thomas Brown, The Hon'ble Mr.
 Kirkpatrick, Henry Clare, M.A.
 Krishnaráo Antoba Chemburkar, B.A.
 Lachiman Singh, Rái.
 Lakhamsay Nappoo.
 Lakhmidás Bhimji.
 Lakhmidás Khimji.
 Lang, Basil, The Hon'ble Mr.
 Lang, Walter.
 Leão, D. F.
 Leão, Felix.
 Leask, J.
 Leslie, A. K.
 Lester, A. W.
 Limji Navroji Banáji.
 Lisboa, Joseph Camillo, G.G.M.C.
 Little, Frederick Arthur.
 Little, Thomas David, M.Inst.C.E., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Lowndes, G. R., Barrister-at-Law.
 Luard, E. Sydney, M.S.C.E.
 Lynch, Christopher Bernard.
 Macaulay, R. H., B.A.
 Macaulay, W. M.
 MacDonald, Duncan, M.D.
 MacDonald, James.
 Macdonell, W. R., M.A., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Mackenzie, A. G.
 Mackenzie, T. D., I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Macmillan, Michael, B.A.
 Maepherson, J., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
 Macrae, F. C.
 Mádhavráo Rághoji Rokde.
 Mahomed Ali Adámji.
 Mahomed Hájibháí Láljí.
 Mahomed Hussain Hakim, Barrister-at-Law.
 Mahomedblái Nansi Khairaj.
 Mahomedbhái Rowji.
 Maidment, John Samuel.
 Mancherji Bamanji Panthaki.
 Mancherji Behránji Colah, M.D.
 Mancherji Kávasji Murzbán, Assoc.M.Inst. C.E., C.I.E., Khán Bahádúr.
 Mancherji Mehrvánji Bhávnagri, C.I.E.
 Mánékji Barjorji Minocher-Horji.
 Mánékji Behránji Dádábhái.
 Mánékji Jamsetji Gundevia.
 Mánéksha Jehángirsha Fáleyárkhán, B.A., LL.B.
 Manser, Surgeon-Major R., M.D.
 Mansukhlál Mugutlál Munshi, B.A., LL.B.
 Mansukhlál Surajrámi Tripáthi.
 Mant, R. N.
 Marshall, John.
 Martin, Lieut.-Colonel Gerald W.
 McLaren, J. M.
 McLeod, N. C., Barrister-at-Law.
 Mehrjibháí Rustamji Sethna, L.M. & S.
 Mehrvánji Nasarvánji Wádia, B.A.
 Mehrvánji Rustamji.
 Mehrvánji Sorábjí Jamsetji Jijibháí.
 Merrett, W.
 Meyer, Surgeon-Captain C. H. L., M.D., B.S. (Lond.)
 Millard, W. S.
 Mills, Veterinary-Major James.
 Mir Abdul Ali, Sardár, Khán Bahádúr.
 Mir Aun Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
 Mir Sarfaráz Ali, Barrister-at-Law.
 Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., Bo.C.S.
 Mirza Hairat, Shams-ul-Ulama.
 Mirza Husain Khán.
 Moir, C. Forbes.
 Moir, George Waring.
 Monteath, J., M.A., I.C.S.
 Moore, T. H.
 Moreshwar Gopál Deshmukh, M.D.
 Moroji Káshináth.
 Morris, J.
 Moses, Bápuji Malekar.
 Moses, Silas Meyer.
 Moulvi Abdul Kádír Jitekar.
 Moulvi Hidáyatulla.
 Mukhi Kásim Musa.

- Mulji Bhowánidás Bárbháya.
 Mulji Jivráj.
 Mulráj Khatáv.
 Munshi Shaikh Ahmed Dalvi.
 Murray, A.
 Nagindás Tulsidás Márbhátia.
 Najmuddin Tayabji.
 Nánábhái Dhanjibháí Banáji.
 Nánábhái Navroji Kátrak, L.M. & S.
 Nánábhái Rustamji Ránina.
 Nānu Nárāyan Kótháre.
 Nárāyan Balwant Bhise, Ráo Bahádúr.
 Nárāyan Ganesh Chandáwarkar, B.A., LL.B.
 Nárāyan Lakshman.
 Nárāyan Megháji Lokhande, Ráo Bahádúr.
 Nárāyan Raghunáth Gorakshak.
 Nárāyan Vishnu Bápát, Ráo Bahádúr.
 Nasarvánji Jehángir Wádia.
 Nasarvánji Sorábjí Jamsetji.
 Nathan, S. A.
 Navroji Behrámjí Santuk.
 Navroji Jehángirji Gámadia.
 Navroji Mánékji Wádia, C.I.E.
 Navroji Nasarvánji Wádia, C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Navroji Pestanji Hormasji Káma.
 Nazar Mahomed Fatteh Áli.
 Nicholson, Eustaco Ferrers.
 Nugent, J., I.C.S., The Hon'ble Mr.
 O'Callaghan, I.
 Oliveira, Braz De, L.M. & S.
 Oliver, Arthur Knapp.
 Olivier, Major H. D., R.E.
 Ollivant, E. Charles K., Sir, I.C.S., K.C.I.E.
 Orr, John William, M.A.
 Owen, Francis Arthur.
 Pannálál Puranchand.
 Parbhudás Kísandás Modi, Ráo Bahádúr.
 Payne, H. A. H.
 Pearson, T. W.
 Pearson, W.
 Penny, Louis, C.E.
 Pereira, J. F.
 Pestanji Mancherji, G.G.M.C.
 Pestanji Nasarvánji Wádia.
 Pestanji Sorábjí Kháreghát.
 Peterson, Peter, M.A., D.Sc.
 Pherozsha Mehrvánji Mehta, M.A., C.I.E., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Phipson, H. M.
 Phythian, J. P., C.E.
 Piru Mahomed.
 Pollen, J., B.A., LL.D., I.C.S.
 Puranmal Gulji Singani.
 Purshottamdás Mangaldás.
 Quicke, Surgeon-Major W. H.
 Raghunáth Bábáji Málup.
 Rahimtulla Khairáj.
 Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayáni, M.A., LL.B., The Hon'ble Mr.
 Raikes, E. B., Barrister-at-Law.
 Ranchordás Narottamdás.
 Ranuji Ráoji Aru.
 Ráoji Vináyakráo Jagannáth Shankarset.
 Ratansha Erachsha Kohiyár, B.A., LL.B.
 Rebsch, S., M.Inst.C.E.
 Reddie, F. A.
 Rehemubbái Allána.
 Reid, Marshall.
 Reid, Robert Valentine.
 Remington, George Kinahan.
 Rímington, Frank Cartwright.
 Rivett-Carnac, Louis Wilfred Guise.
 Robertson, L. J., Barrister-at-Law.
 Rodrigues, V. S.
 Roughton, George Woodford.
 Russell, Louis Pitman.
 Rustamji Ardesir Spence.
 Rustamji Dhanjibháí Sethna, B.A., LL.B.
 Rustamji Jímásji Ashburner, Khán Bahádúr.
 Rustamji Mehrvánji Patel, M.A., LL.B., Khán Bahádúr.
 Rustamji Nánábhái Behrámjí Jijibháí.
 Rustamji Nasarvánji Khory, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 Ruttonsi Mulji.
 Sadánand Trimbakji Kále.
 Sálebháí Heptulla.
 Samuel Isáji.
 Savile, Philip Bouchier.
 Scott, Basil, B.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law.
 Selby, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Oliphant, R.E.
 Shaik Adam Yusufbhái.
 Shaik Isa bin Khalifa.
 Shámráo Nárāyan, G.G.M.C.
 Shámráo Pándurang.
 Shámráo Vithal.
 Shántarám Vináyak Kantik, L.M.
 Shántarám Vithal, L.M.
 Shápuri Barjorji Bharucha.
 Shápuri Jiváji.
 Shaw, F. W.
 Shellim Selim Ezekiel.
 Shilstone, William Nelson.
 Shiváji Dharmáji.
 Shivrám Vithal Bhándárkar, B.A., LL.B.
 Shukkur Abraham.
 Sítarám Dhákji Váslekar.
 Slater, Duncan McLauchlan.
 Slater, Edward Murray.
 Sleigh, James Hume.
 Smith, J. W.
 Smith, Sidney, M.D.
 Snow, P. C. H., I.C.S.
 Solomon, Selim.
 Sorábjí Dádábhái Dubásh.
 Sorábjí Edalji Warden.
 Sorábjí Jehángir.
 Sorábjí Navroji Cooper.
 Spencer, Frank Angus.
 Squire, W. W.
 Starling, Mathew Henry, B.A., LL.B.
 Stevens, Frederick William, C.E., C.I.E.
 Stiven, John.
 Sultán Mahomed Sháh, Aga Khán, His Highness.
 Swan, H. H.
 Symonds, W. P., I.C.S.
 Symons, John Littleton.
 Talakehand Mánékchand.
 Temulji Bhikáji Navimán, L.M. & S.
 Thacker, Walter.
 Thákarsi Gangáram.
 Thomson, Henry John Phipps.
 Townsend, G. H.
 Trevithick, R. L.
 Tribhuvandás Mangaldás.
 Tribhuvandás Varjivandás.
 Turner, A. F.
 Turner, Charles Agnew, B.A., Sc.L., Barrister-at-Law.
 Turner, W.
 Uloth, H. W.

Underwood, C.H.F., M.D. (Brux.), L.K.Q.C.P.
(Ireland), L.M.K.Q.C.P. (Dub.), L.R.C.P.
(Edin).
Underwood, E. F., M.D., F.R.M.S., F.M.S.
Valladares, Francis.
Valladares, Luis Maria.
Vandrávandás Purshottamdas.
Varjivandás Mádhavdas.
Vassanji Khimji.
Vassanji Munji.
Vassanji Trikamji Mulji.
Vásudev Bápuji Kánitkar, Ráo Bahádur.
Vásudev Gopál Bhándárkar, B.A., LL.B.
Vásudev Jagannáth Kirtikar, Ráo Sáheb.
Vásudev Pándurang, Ráo Bahádur.
Vaz, John Feliciano.
Vidal, George William, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law,
The Hon'ble Mr.
Vináyak Náráyan Bhágvat, Ráo Bahádur.
Vincent, R. H., C.I.E.
Virchand Dipchand.
Vithalráo Krishnáji Vandekar.
Vrijbhukandás A'tmáram.
Walker, Alfred Caldecott.
Waters, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George.
Watson, J. P.
Watson, Revd. A. B.
Waymouth, Captain H. N.
Weir, Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel Thomas
Stephenson.
Wenden, H.
Wilson, P. R.
Wright, H. C.
Yeo, E.
Young, William Edlin.

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

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 1673.—The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—Commercial Exhibitions No. ¹¹₃₃₃ dated 19th March 1896,—is published for general information:—

"RESOLUTION.

Read the following :

Notice regarding the International Brussels Exhibition to be held during 1897.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

Chief Commissioner of the Government.

No. 26—12 B., dated the 17th February 1896.

For the Government of British India.

The International Exhibition at Brussels in 1897 is under the distinguished patronage of the King and of the Royal Family, and has the financial support of the Government, of the town of Brussels, and of the province of Brabant.

A joint stock company 'Brussels Exhibition' has undertaken the management of the affair, and it will be responsible for the undertaking financially.

The 'Moniteur Belge' of the 20th December 1895 has published the Royal Decrees appointing the Government Commissioners and the Members of the Committee of Organization. The object of the Exhibition is to gather together all industrial progress, to invite producers to various competitions, and to reward the winners. The principal branches of human activity will form the subject of special study, and questions or desiderata will be put by special Committees, who have been instructed to draw up the programme of each section.

There will be fourteen sections, *viz.* :

1. Fine Arts.
2. Social Economy.
3. Hygiene.
4. Preservation of life and property from fire and shipwreck (sauvetage).
5. Industrial and decorative arts.
6. Lighting, heating and their appliance.
7. Electricity—Traction.
8. Warfare.
9. Industrial manufactures, plant processes and products.
10. Sporting material.
11. Drill, popular games.
12. Agricultural and Horticultural competitions limited to certain periods.
13. Practical education, female industries and handwork.
14. Commerce—Colonies.

The divisions of the international competitions will offer a series of particular exhibitions, each one of which will be confined to subjects of the same category. In each of these sub-divisions a competition will be held having for its object the solution of that problem which constitutes a desideratum in respect to the group which has entered into the competition. Rewards in kind will be given for the solution of the problems.

In addition to these competitions, by the constitution of the foreign sections, there will be an exhibition in which the different countries will be able to freely exhibit their products. The Government allows the use of the 'Cinquantenaire' Park with its museums and offices for the Exhibition.

The king desirous of showing his kindly interest in the undertaking, places the Royal domain at Tervueren at the disposal of the Exhibition. There will be gathered together the produce of the independent state of the Congo, the games referred to in section 11, as well as various amusements.

The Cinquantenaire Park will be connected with the Royal chateau at Tervueren by an electric tramway traversing a new avenue which will be, on account of its great size and picturesque scenery, one of the finest arteries of the capital.

The different Committees will meet at a very early date to decide on their programmes as well as about the general classification. These papers, together with the invitation to producers and

various information regarding the exhibition, will be issued in continuation of this note.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations for publication in the local gazette.

(True extract.)

(Signed) F. G. SIR,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1896.

No. 44.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Non-existence of reported Sunken Wreck South of Vengurla Rocks.

Information has been received from the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, dated 31st ultimo, that the Sunken Wreck notified in Bombay Government Notice to Mariners, No. 64, dated Bombay Castle, 24th July 1895, does not exist."

No. 45.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

Sunken Wreck reported S.S.W. of Porbandar.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karachi, dated 30th ultimo, that the Master of S. S. *Pemba* reports having passed on 27th March last, in about 18 fathoms, a buggalow's mast, also pole with a flag on it, apparently a sunken buggalow in latitude 21° 29' 30" N., longitude 69° 30' 30" E."

No. 46.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

BURMA.

Alteration in position of certain Buoys—Rangoon River.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 25th ultimo, that the following buoys have been shifted and placed as follows:

Centre Middle Bank Buoy in 14 feet reduced:

Miyya Pagoda ... N. 18° 0' E.
Eastern Grove Light-house N. 85° 0' E.
Elephant Point Obelisk ... S. 52° 0' E.

Upper Middle Bank Buoy in 16 feet reduced:
Miyya Pagoda ... N. 34° 0' E.
Eastern Grove Light-house ... West.
Elephant Point Obelisk ... S. 53° 0' E.

The bearings are magnetic and are from the new positions."

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 50.—Notice is hereby given under sub-section 3 of Section 69 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, that the following draft of a modification of Rule No. 5 of the rules made under Section 50 of the said Act, published by Notification No. 125 in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1891, Part I, page 1019, which it is proposed to make in exercise of powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (2) of Section 50 of the said Act, will be taken into consideration at or after the 15th day of May 1896, viz.,—

Draft modification of Rule 5 of Rules under Section 50 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884.

In Rule No. 5 of the rules made under Section 50 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, published by Notification No. 125 at *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1891, Part I, page 1019,

(a) after the words "the owner of every inland steam vessel" occurring in the first clause of that rule there shall be inserted the following, viz.:

"not being a steam launch or a steamer under one hundred tons gross burden";

(b) after the words "steam vessel" occurring in the second clause of the same rule there shall be inserted the following, viz.:

"other than a steam launch or steamer under one hundred tons gross burden."

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 51.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

GULF OF CAMBAY.

Alteration in position and character of Broach Light Narbada River Entrance.

Information has been received through the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'lkári, dated 7th instant, that the Broach Light has been altered from fixed white to fixed red Dioptric 6th order, elevated 30 feet above high water spring tides and visible from seaward between the bearings of S.E. through E. and N. to W.N.W. from a distance of eight miles in clear weather.

The Light-house is an iron structure situated on the north side of the entrance to Narbada river.

Approximate position:

Latitude ... 21° 39' 0" N.
Longitude ... 72° 31' 0" E.

No. 52.—The following additions and alterations made by the Trustees of the Port of Aden to the Pilotage Byelaws* framed under the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888, and approved by Government, is published for general information in accordance with Section 54 of that Act :

Bye-law No. 3.

After the word "Port" delete the words "and flying the Pilot Jack at the fore," and after the word "stationed" substitute the words "on the lightship" for the words "in Pilot Bay."

Bye-law No. 6.

Substitute the words "in uniform" for the words "respectably dressed."

Bye-law No. 18.

After the word "Boat" add the words "and at night shall flash a white light at frequent intervals."

Bye-law No. 20.

After the word "fore" add the words "and at night shall show a red light over the stern."

Bye-law No. 25.

After the word "occurs" add the words "and shall at once take steps to remedy any defect he is able to execute and report action to the Port Officer."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 1698.—The following letter from the Vice-Consul for Spain, Bombay, dated 14th April 1896, is published for general information :—

"I have the honour to inform you that according to a telegram received to-day from my Government, to-day's *Madrid Gazette* will declare arrivals from British as well as Portuguese India as foul on account of cholera."

No. 1702.—Whereas, owing to the resignation by the Honourable Mr. JOHN NUGENT, I. C. S., of his office of Temporary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Bombay, there is a vacancy in the said office of Member of Council; and whereas no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office is present on the spot, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, to appoint the Honourable Mr. JAMES KNOX SPENCE, I. C. S., to be a Temporary Member of the said Council.

2. In pursuance of his appointment the Honourable Mr. JAMES KNOX SPENCE has this day in the afternoon taken upon himself the execution of his office.

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, 11th April 1896.

No. 2528.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy to be Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, vice Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Hunter, C.B., C.S.I., retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Ferris to be First Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent for the Somali Coast, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Sealy, promoted.

No. 2531.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain S. M. Congreve-Schneider to act as Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Marátha Country Jághirs, vice Major J. W. Wray, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

No. 2559.—In supersession of the orders contained in this Department Notification No. 2195, dated the 24th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant W. Beale to act as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 2571.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

" Simla, the 7th April 1896.

No. 578-G.—With reference to Notification No. 236-G, dated the 10th February 1896, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. K. Yamada as Consul for Japan at Bombay is hereby confirmed.

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 2584.—In supersession of the orders contained in this Department Notification No. 2015, dated the 16th ultimo, it is notified that Lieutenant J. L. Harrington and Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether acted respectively as Third and Fourth Assistant to the Political Resident, Aden, from 26th to the 29th January 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 2586.—Major J. W. Wray and Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Marátha Country Jághirs on the 2nd April 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 2603.—In supersession of this Department Notification No. 2155, dated the 24th ultimo, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major M. T. Lyde to be Administrator of the Rádhampur State.

No. 2605.—Mr. J. A. Guider, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, Poona District, is placed on special temporary duty under the Political Department.

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

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 2683.—Mr. E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., and Captain G. B. Hyde Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 2689.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 1873, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Sadashiv Chintaman Bhome, substantive *pro tem.* Mahálkari, petha Mulshi in the district of Poona, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the said Act.

No. 19-M.—2691-C.—Mr. R. E. Acklom, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, is allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days from the 20th April 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. R. Tregear to act as Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Baroda and Central India and Rájputána-Málwa Railways, during the absence of Mr. Acklom or pending further orders.

Rái Bahádúr Kishori Lal to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rájputána-Málwa Railway, during the absence of Mr. Tregear or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 2693.—A'zam Krishnarao Ramrao Panajikar acting Head Kárkún, táluca Dhárwár in the district of Dhárwár, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 2694.—Ráo Sáheb Sadashiv Babu Gadgil and Ráo Sáheb Narayan Gopal Phatak respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Islámpur in the Sátára District on the 19th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 2695.—Messrs. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., and E. M. Pratt, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholápur-Bijápur, on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 2697.—A'zam Chintaman Daji Jumde, Head Kárkún, táluca Páchora in the district of Khándesh, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 2698.—Ráo Sáheb Nílkant Bhaskar Chaubal and Ráo Sáheb Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar in the Násik District on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 2699.—Ráo Sáheb Nílkant Bhaskar Chaubal assumed charge as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sinnar in the Násik District on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 2711.—Government Notification No. 1426, dated the 24th February 1896, granting special leave on urgent private affairs for six months to Mr. J. I. Johnston, B.A. (Dub.), I. C. S., Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind, from the 20th April 1896, and Government Notification No. 2155, dated the 20th March 1896, appointing Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., to act as Judicial Commissioner and Judge of the Sadar Court in Sind during Mr. Johnston's absence on leave or pending further orders, are hereby cancelled.

No. 2712.—Ráo Sáheb Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Vágra in the Surat District on the 23rd ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 2716.—Ráo Sáheb Krishnarao Madhav Huligol and Ráo Sáheb Narayan Balkrishna Majumdar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bágalkot in the Sholápur-Bijápur District on the 25th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 2721.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Second Class Subordinate Judges with effect from the date on which Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Pranvalabhdas Parikh returns to duty on expiry of the leave granted him in Government Notification No. 1898, dated the 13th March 1896:—

Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Pranvalabhdas Parikh to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad.

Ráo Sáheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji, Joint Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, to be Subordinate Judge, Tásraon, displacing Ráo Sáheb Madhavlal Javerilal Yajnik.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts' Act, 1869, to invest Ráo Sáheb Lallubhai Pranvalabhdas Parikh, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Ahmedabad, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

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

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1896.

No. 3021.—Imam Makhán, inhabitant of Dhulia in the Khándesh District and late a Forest Guard in the Navápur Range of that district, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

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Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

No. 3041.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Najmuddin Tyabji to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Arabic vice Shams-ul-Ulma Mirza Hairat, resigned.

No. 3052.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. J. Lorimer to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 3098.—Mr. G. K. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dhárwár, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 25th April 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 3127.—Ráo Bahádur Anant Raghunath Chitre, Huzár Deputy Collector, Bijápur, is granted an extension by one month of the privilege leave of absence for one month and fifteen days allowed to him by Government Notification No. 1295, dated 12th February 1896.

No. 3130.—Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Sholápur, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

No. 3132.—Mr. E. P. Close, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Northern Frontier, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

No. 3134.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Assistant Political Agent, Banskára and Pertábghar, passed an examination in Persian according to the Higher Standard on the 10th April 1896.

No. 3135.—Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, Kolhápur, passed an examination in Urdu according to the High Proficiency Test on the 10th April 1896.

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1896.

No. 47.—Under the provisions of Section 13 of Act VI of 1886 (The Karáchi Port Trust Act) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain H. Chance, R. A., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karáchi vice Major J. Monteith.

No. 48.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, and with reference to Government Notification No. 85, dated 25th September 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Walker, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine Steam Ship *Minto*, to be Surveyor for the purposes of the said Act at the Port of Aden, vice Mr. W. G. K. Mathews.

No. 49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 26 of the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, and with reference to Government Notification No. 36, dated 25th September 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Robert Walker, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine Steam Ship *Minto*, as Examiner for the purpose of examining the qualifications of persons desirous of obtaining Certificates of Competency as Engine-drivers at Aden under the said Act vice Mr. W. G. K. Mathews.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 20.—The Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Levis, B.A., B.D., is granted furlough for eleven months and sixteen days from the 18th April 1896.

This cancels Government Notification No. 17, dated 11th March 1896.

No. 21.—The services of the Reverend H. W. T. Plowman, M.A., Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1896.

No. 1573.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain Baman Dás Básu to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major H. W. Stevenson or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1896.

No. 1588.—The Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, I. C. S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 16th April 1896.

No. 1600.—Mr. G. S. Curtis, I. C. S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and five days.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

No. 1649.—Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormasji Nánávati, L.M. & S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days.

No. 1651.—Mr. Pandharinath Vaman Shikhare, L.M. & S., is appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the Third Grade.

No. 1660.—Assistant Surgeon Dárabsha Edalji Kothávála, L.M. & S., has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Málegaon Dispensary with effect from 29th March 1896, afternoon, as a temporary measure.

No. 1661.—Surgeon-Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from 11th March 1896, afternoon.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 1683.—Mr. Frámroz Rustamji Joshi, Superintendent, Government Central Press, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from 23rd March 1896.

No. 1684.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Willcocks to officiate as President of the Boiler Commission during the absence of Mr. R. C. Dyson.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 1696.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 396 dated 10th instant, is republished:—

“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Promotions.

No. 396.—*Second Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Second-Lieutenant Charles Remington Scott to be Lieutenant vice Williams, resigned.”

No. 1697.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 397 dated 10th instant, is republished:—

“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Promotions.

No. 397.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Lieutenant John Stewart Couper to be Captain vice Nicholas, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Cooper to be Captain vice Mackenzie, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

Second Lieutenant James Moore to be Lieutenant vice Couper, promoted.”

No. 1707.—“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major Harry Arbutnot Acworth, C.I.E., is transferred to the Supernumerary List.”

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

No. 29.—*Khán Sáheb Mánékji Hormasji Vazifdár, L.C.E.*, is promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Bombay Castle, 14th April 1896.

No. 30.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to promote Mr. P. K. Chitalé, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Temporary rank, with effect from 16th March 1896.

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

Rules for the Sheriff's Office.

EXTENT OF LIMITS FOR EXECUTION OF PROCESS BY SHERIFF.

1. The Sheriff shall ordinarily execute the process of the High Court in the island of Bombay, Cross *alias* Gibbet and Butcher's Islands and the coasts and harbours thereof respectively, and shall not be compellable to execute process beyond the said limits.

Upon occasions when it shall be necessary to execute process beyond the said ordinary limits, the Sheriff shall grant his special warrant to such person or persons as a Judge shall direct; and in order to prevent any improper use or abuse of the process of the Court, the party issuing the same shall give such security for its proper execution as the Judge shall direct.

DELIVERY AND SERVICE OF SUMMONS AND OTHER PROCESS.

2. The Sheriff shall not receive for service summonses to appear and answer delivered to him after twenty-one days from the filing of the plaint or order of amendment, except by order of a Judge.

3. The Sheriff shall note on every summons or other process the date on which it was delivered to him, and on every warrant the name of the party or attorney subscribed to the process.

4. No summons or other process shall be served or executed on a Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday, except by leave of a Judge.

For such service or execution effected or attempted on the days aforesaid, the Sheriff shall be entitled to an extra fee of 15 rupees.

5. The Sheriff shall not be required to serve any summons or other process at an Attorney's office after four o'clock P.M.

6. Parties in person shall serve all summonses and other process through the Sheriff.

7. If the summons or other process has to be served or executed on any person, not being a European or certified by the Attorney issuing the summons or process to be well acquainted with the English language, the Sheriff shall at the time of such service or execution likewise serve such person with a true translation in the vernacular language with which such person is familiar of such summons, or other process, and of any endorsement there may be thereon respectively, and where on the execution of any warrant, or order of attachment against the houses, lands, or tenements of any person, it is necessary to affix the warrant shall, if such person be not a European or certified as aforesaid, cause to be affixed in some conspicuous place on the premises a true translation of such warrant, or order in the vernacular language with which such person is familiar.

8. Whenever a summons or other process is received from any other Court for service within the local limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the High Court, the Sheriff shall serve the same and return the original process, accompanied by an affidavit of the Bailiff serving the process and also of the person or persons if any pointing out to him the party on whom the process has been served to the said Court.

WARRANTS OF ARREST AND OF ATTACHMENT.

9. With every warrant of arrest before or after judgment there shall be deposited with the Sheriff the sum of Rs. 2 for the intermediate subsistence of the judgment-debtor, pursuant to Section 339 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

10. Any person arrested and any property attached before judgment shall be released from arrest and attachment by the Sheriff immediately on his being served with a certificate issued by the Prothonotary that sufficient security has been taken by that officer.

11. Under every warrant of arrest and of attachment before or after judgment the Sheriff shall receive or levy the sums if any mentioned therein, and a sufficient sum for interest (where interest is payable) besides his own fees and poundage.

12. The payment of the moneys in the preceding rule specified shall entitle the person against whom the warrant has been issued to his release and to the release of his property immediately after the Sheriff has satisfied himself by search in his office that no other warrants under which he or his property could be detained have been lodged.

13. Every person arrested who is not released under the preceding rule, shall, as soon as practicable, be brought before a Judge for an order of committal or otherwise. A note of the purport of the order, and the rate of subsistence allowance fixed (if any) shall be endorsed on the warrant of arrest by the Judge's Clerk in attendance, and authenticated by him with his initials. Upon production in the Prothonotary's Office of the warrant with an endorsement, ordering a committal, a separate warrant shall be issued for the commitment of the person, in which the rate of subsistence allowance fixed as aforesaid shall be specified.

14. If it shall at any time be necessary that a person in custody of the Sheriff should be brought up before the Court or Judge, the application for that purpose shall be supported by an affidavit and by the production of the Sheriff's return of having executed the writ of attachment or warrant of arrest. The officer having the custody of the Sheriff's return shall cause the same to be produced before the Court or Judge on a requisition to him in writing by the person making the application.

15. When the Sheriff receives a warrant to arrest a person already in his custody on civil process, he shall forthwith bring the person before a Judge for an order of committal. The Judge may then apportion the subsistence allowance between the detaining creditors in such manner as he thinks just.

16. The Sheriff shall receive all money tendered to him under any warrant of arrest and shall, unless ordered to the contrary, pay the same to the judgment-creditor who took out the warrant, and notify to the Prothonotary such payment in execution of a decree or order.

In all other cases, whenever the Sheriff shall receive moneys under warrants of attachment or realize assets by sale or otherwise from the property of the judgment-debtor, he shall forthwith certify to the Court the amount and date of such receipt or realization, and shall hold the same until the further order of a Judge or the Prothonotary.

17. In all cases in which orders to withdraw attachments are made, the Attorney or party at whose instance the same are made shall file true copies thereof in the Sheriff's office.

18. If a surety be desirous of rendering the principal, or if a principal be desirous of surrendering himself, such surety or principal shall give notice to the Sheriff to attend in Chambers at the time of the render or surrender in order that the Sheriff may take immediate charge of the principal.

19. For the purpose of Section 264 and Section 274, Clause 2, and Section 289 and Section 319 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Sheriff shall beat a *Battūki* on the premises at the time action is taken under the abovementioned sections.

GENERAL RULES AS TO SALES.

20. The Sheriff shall, unless the contrary be specially ordered, execute all warrants under decrees and orders of the Court for the attachment and sale of moveable and immoveable property.

21. The Sheriff shall prepare the Proclamations required by Section 237 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the case of the intended sales of moveable property.

22. On receipt from the Commissioner of the proclamation of sale of immoveable property, the Sheriff shall publish it in such of the English and Vernacular newspapers as he may deem proper.

23. Every sale of immoveable property by the Sheriff shall be made subject to the following conditions, *videlicet* :—

1st.—The highest bidder shall be the purchaser. If any dispute arise between two or more bidders, the lot in dispute shall be put up again at some preceding bidding.

2nd.—The person who shall be declared to be the purchaser shall deposit immediately twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his bid, and in default the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

3rd.—The balance of the purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the closing of the Sheriff's office on the fifteenth day from the day of sale, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other close holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day, and in default of payment within such period the deposit, after defraying expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold. If the proceeds of the re-sale be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be leviable from him under the rules contained in Chapter XIX of the Code of Civil Procedure for the execution of a decree for money.

4th.—The sale shall not become absolute until the same has been confirmed by the Court.

5th.—If the sale be set aside by the Court, or if the judgment-debtor have no saleable interest whatever in any lot sold under these conditions, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money with or without interest as the Court may direct.

6th.—The right, title and interest only of the said in the above described property is sold by the Sheriff.

7th.—The sale is made under and subject to all other provisions contained in the Code of Civil Procedure relative to sales in execution of decrees.

24. In the above rules the term Sheriff shall include the Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff or other officer who may be appointed to execute the process of the Court.

(Signed) C. F. FARRAN.
 „ JOHAN JARDINE.
 „ M. G. RANADE.
 „ A. STRACHKY.
 „ B. TYABJI.
 „ E. M. H. FULTON.

High Court, Bombay, 9th April 1896.

Rules for the Taxing Office.

1. The Taxing Officer shall tax the bills of costs on every side of the Court (except the Appellate Side) and in the Insolvent Court. He shall also tax all such attorneys' bills of costs as he may be directed to tax by a Judge's order on consent of the parties, or on the application of any party chargeable with the bill.
2. Every bill of costs shall be lodged for taxation in duplicate and shall be written on ruled foolscap paper, of the ordinary size, leaving a margin of half an inch all round for convenience of binding. One of the bills so lodged will be retained and after taxation will be filed as the record in the Taxing Office; in the other the deductions made are to be entered by the Attorney or his clerk attending taxation.
3. Every bill of costs shall be properly dated throughout, and shall show in a column for the purpose the money paid out of pocket. In matters under the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction there shall be a statement at the head of every bill showing the amount under which the estate has been sworn.
4. Every bill of costs shall be accompanied by vouchers regularly numbered and references to the corresponding numbers given in the bill itself and every item of disbursement, and the cause thereof shall be distinctly specified. No payment out of pocket will ordinarily be allowed except on production of the necessary voucher, or in case of Counsel's fees without the signature of the Counsel that the fee has been paid.
5. Every bill of costs shall be certified by the signature of the attorney from whose office it is issued. A bill of costs when paid shall be the property of the client.
6. Copying charges only will be allowed for copies of pleadings, orders of Court, affidavits and the like in briefs. Drawing charges will be allowed for proofs and observations so far as they are relevant and necessary.
7. Before taxation of costs one day's notice shall be given to the opposite party. Provided that no notice shall be necessary in any case when the defendant has not appeared in person or by his Attorney or guardian.
8. In the taxation of costs as between party and party the costs of and incidental to the attendance of Counsel on summonses or other matters in ordinary civil suits before a Judge in Chambers shall not be allowed unless the Judge shall certify that it was a fit case for the employment of Counsel.
9. When on the presentation of a plaint to a Judge a question arises as to whether the subject-matter of the plaint or any part thereof constitutes a cause of action, or whether the right of action is barred by limitation or whether the Court has jurisdiction to entertain the suit and Counsel appears on behalf of the Plaintiff, and if the Judge certify that it was a fit case for the employment of Counsel, the costs of and incidental to such employment may be dealt with as costs in the cause.
10. In taxing the bills of attorneys between attorney and client the Taxing Officer shall allow no other or larger general retaining fee than 5 gold mohurs, nor allow the same to be repeated oftener than once every twelve months, and no other or larger fee than 2 gold mohurs as a special retaining fee although such fees may have been given by the special orders or directions of the client himself. No retaining fee to Counsel shall be allowed on taxation as between party and party.
11. The costs of one Counsel only shall be allowed on taxation between party and party in the following cases :—
 - (a) Short causes.
 - (b) Long causes set down as undefended.
 - (c) Long causes, in which the opposite party does not appear and in which an *ex-parte* decree is obtained.

(d) Appearances for any formal party to a suit, *e. g.*, a trustee or stake-holder who only appears to submit to the order of the Court and to ask for his costs.

(e) Matrimonial suits.

(f) Hearings on further directions and costs when there is no contest.

12. In the taxation of costs between party and party in suits transferred from the Presidency Court of Small Causes for trial in the High Court under the provisions of Act I of 1895 and in suits founded on contract filed in the High Court, in which the amount claimed in the High Court does not exceed Rs. 2,000, the costs of instructing one Counsel only on each side will be allowed, but otherwise the costs (unless undefended) will be taxed as in a defended long cause. When the amount claimed in a suit transferred to or filed in the High Court exceeds Rs. 2,000, but a decree is passed for an amount not exceeding Rs. 2,000, the plaintiff shall be entitled as against the defendant to the costs of instructing one Counsel only.

13. Undefended short causes shall on taxation be treated as motions.

14. The charge for printing proceedings in appeal to be allowed to Attorneys on taxation shall be four annas per folio of seventy-two words for each copy allowable on taxation. Such charge is to cover preparing copy for the printer, examining the proofs, and the printer's charges.

15. Any party entitled to be furnished with a printed copy shall not be allowed any charge in respect of a written copy unless the Court or a Judge shall otherwise direct.

16. A respondent's Attorney shall be allowed on taxation between party and party for briefing proceedings in appeal the amount paid by him as his contribution towards the expenses of printing, and when the sum so paid is less than the sum which would be allowed for copying proceedings he shall be allowed in addition to the sum so paid the difference between such sum and the sum which he would have been allowed for copying the proceedings.

17. A printed copy shall be allowed on taxation between party and party to the respondent's Attorney on payment of the proportionate charges.

18. In all cases where proceedings are printed, a charge of 4 annas per folio of 72 words shall be allowed on taxation for each copy where a written copy would have been allowed.

19. An Attorney who has furnished a copy of a document made for the purposes of a suit to the opposite party or his Attorney on payment of half or other due proportion of the translation charges shall also be entitled to charge in his bill a fee of 4 annas per folio of 72 words for such copy.

20. The fees allowed for drawing any pleading or other document shall include any copy made for the use of the Attorney or client.

21. All such just and reasonable charges and expenses as appear to have been properly incurred in procuring evidence and the attendance of witnesses are to be allowed.

22. No allowance is to be made for any inspection unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Taxing Officer that there were good and sufficient reasons for making such inspection.

23. The costs of and incidental to the attendance of Counsel before the Commissioner shall be allowed in the taxation of costs as between party and party in all cases in which the Commissioner shall certify such attendance to be proper, and in no other case.

24. No costs are to be allowed on taxation which do not appear to the Taxing Officer to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice or defending the rights of the party or which appear to the Taxing Officer to have been incurred through overcaution, negligence, or mistake, or merely at the desire of the party.

25. In dealing with fees or allowances which are discretionary, the Taxing Officer, in exercise of such discretion, shall take into consideration the other

fees and allowances to the Attorney and Counsel, if any, in respect of the work to which any such allowance applies, the nature or importance of the suit or matter, the amount involved, the interest of the parties, the fund or persons to bear the costs, the general conduct and costs of the proceedings and all other circumstances.

26. Where a suit or matter shall not be brought on for trial or hearing, the costs of and consequent on the preparation and delivery of briefs shall not be allowed if the Taxing Officer shall be of opinion that such costs were prematurely incurred.

27. Such costs of procuring the advice of Counsel on the evidence in any cause or matter as the Taxing Officer shall in his discretion think just and reasonable, and of employing Counsel to settle pleadings and such special affidavits as the Taxing Officer shall in his discretion think proper to be settled by Counsel are to be allowed, but a separate fee is not to be allowed for each affidavit but one fee for all the affidavits proper to be so settled which are or ought to be filed at the same time.

28. If the hearing of a suit or appeal shall extend over more than one day and shall occupy either on the first day only or partly on the first and partly on a subsequent day or days more than five hours without being concluded, the Taxing Officer may allow on the expiration of the first five hours such a refresher as he may think proper, not exceeding 10 gold mohurs to the leading Counsel and 8 to the second (if two Counsel are engaged), and a further refresher after the expiration of each subsequent five hours while the suit or appeal continues at hearing. Provided that in cases of extra difficulty and importance it shall be in the power of the Taxing Master to allow a higher refresher than those mentioned above for every clear day subsequent to that on which the five hours shall have expired.

29. The Taxing Officer shall have authority to arrange and direct what parties are to attend before him on taxing of costs to be borne by a fund or estate, and to disallow the costs of any party whose attendance such officer shall in his discretion consider unnecessary in consequence of the interest of such party in such fund or estate being small or remote or sufficiently protected by other parties interested.

30. Any party who may be dissatisfied with the allowance or disallowance by the Taxing Officer in any bill of costs taxed by him of the whole or any part of any item or items may at any time before the allocatur is signed deliver to the other party interested therein and carry in before the Taxing Officer an objection in writing to such allowance or disallowance specifying therein by a list in a short and concise form the item or items or part or parts thereof objected to, and may thereupon apply to the Taxing Officer to review the taxation in respect of the same.

31. Upon such application the Taxing Officer shall reconsider and review his taxation upon such objections, and he may if he shall think fit receive further evidence in respect thereof, and if so required by either party he shall state either in his certificate of taxation or allocatur or by reference to such objections the grounds and reasons of his decision thereon and any special facts or circumstances relating thereto.

32. Any party who may be dissatisfied with the certificate or allocatur of the Taxing Officer as to any item or part of an item which may have been objected to as aforesaid may, before the allocatur is signed, apply to a Judge at Chambers for an order to review the taxation as to the same item or part of an item, and the Judge may thereupon make such order as to him may seem just, but the certificate or allocatur of the Taxing Officer shall be final and conclusive as to all matters which shall not have been objected to in manner aforesaid. Provided that the Taxing Master shall not be bound to delay the signing of the allocatur more than twenty days from the date of the certificate.

33. Such application shall be heard and determined by the Judge upon the evidence which shall have been brought in before the Taxing Officer, and no

further evidence shall be received upon the hearing thereof unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

34. In all cases of taxation between party and party the bill shall be lodged for taxation between party and party and also between Attorney and client.

35. Except when a bill is taxed between party and party whenever one-sixth part of the bill shall be taken off by taxation, the Attorney shall pay all costs whatever attending the taxation including the costs of the Attorney (if any) employed in contesting the bill, and the same shall be deducted by the Taxing Officer.

(Signed)	C. F. FARRAN.
„	JOHN JARDINE.
„	M. G. RANADE.
„	A. STRACHEY.
„	B. TYABJI.
„	E. M. H. FULTON.

High Court, Bombay, 9th April 1896.

Rules for the Office of Commissioner for taking Accounts, &c.

GENERAL RULES.

1. When any decree or order of reference is brought into the office of the Commissioner, the party bringing in the same or his Attorney shall take out a warrant appointing a time, to be fixed by the Commissioner, for the purpose of the Commissioner's taking into consideration the matter of the said decree or order, and shall serve the same on all necessary parties or on their Attorneys.

2. Services of summonses, notices, orders, or other proceedings upon any party concerned in such reference who is not represented by an Attorney shall be made in the manner provided by the Code of Civil Procedure unless the Commissioner otherwise directs.

3. At the time appointed for considering the matter of the said decree or order the Commissioner shall proceed to regulate as far as may be the manner of its execution and shall give such directions as may be necessary.

4. If any party concerned in such reference who shall have been duly served with notice of a meeting shall not attend the meeting or any adjournment thereof, the Commissioner shall be at liberty to proceed *ex-parte* as regards such party.

5. In cases where it is not expedient or practicable for the Commissioner to proceed by reason of the refusal or neglect of a party to do some act required to be done, the adverse party upon notice, and the Commissioner's certificate of the fact, may apply to the Court for an order that the party served do the act required within a certain time, or that a writ of attachment may issue against him on default, and the Court shall thereupon make such order as to it may seem proper.

6. In any suit or matter for the administration of the estate of a deceased person, no party other than the executor or administrator shall, unless by leave of the Commissioner, be entitled to appear (except at his own risk as to costs) in the Commissioner's office on the claim of any person not a party to the suit or matter against the estate of the deceased person in respect of any debt or liability.

7. The Commissioner shall be at liberty in all matters referred to him to obtain the process of the Court to compel the attendance of witnesses or for the production of any document which he may desire to inspect, and to examine such witnesses on oath or solemn affirmation touching the matters referred to him as he shall think proper.

8. In all matters referred to him, the Commissioner shall be at liberty, upon the application of any party interested, to make a separate report or reports from time to time as to him shall seem expedient, the costs of such separate reports to be in the discretion of the Court.

9. When the Commissioner shall make a separate report of debts or legacies, he shall be at liberty to make such certificate as he thinks fit with respect to the state of the assets; and every person interested shall thereupon be at liberty to apply to the Court as he shall be advised.

10. The Commissioner, if he thinks fit, shall make a special report concerning any matter or thing arising in or about the matter referred to him, in order that the opinion of the Court may be taken therein, or with respect thereto, and such special report shall be brought before the Court by such parties as the Commissioner shall direct by motion on notice that such special report may be confirmed, discharged, or varied by order of the Court, or that any directions may be given thereon; and on the hearing of such motion the same may be confirmed, discharged, or varied as the Court shall deem just, or such directions may be given as shall appear to be necessary or expedient in that behalf.

11. When any report of the Commissioner made in pursuance of any order of the Court shall have been signed by him, the same shall be forthwith transmitted by him to the Prothonotary, and the report shall thenceforth be binding on all the parties to the proceedings, unless discharged or varied, either in Chambers or in Court according to the nature of the case, upon application by summons or motion made within twenty days after the filing thereof. Provided that the Court or a Judge may, for sufficient cause, allow such application to be made after the expiration of such twenty days.

This and the last preceding nine rules shall also apply to a Special Commissioner.

12. An Attorney shall be at liberty to furnish to the Commissioner an unofficial translation of any Exhibit put in before him. Should the correctness of any such unofficial translation be challenged the Commissioner may on reference to the Interpreter in attendance decide the point and amend the translation, if necessary, or may require the document or any portion of it to be officially translated.

13. Managing and Articled Clerks of Attorneys may on the written authority of their employers appear and act for their employers in any case before the Commissioner for which such authority is given, but the Commissioner may require the attendance of the Attorney on the record or Counsel instructed by him whenever he thinks fit. The Commissioner shall have power subject to an appeal to the Judge in Chambers to exclude from the aforesaid privilege any Clerk whom he may consider incompetent or to have abused such privilege.

14. In any case in which no proceedings have been taken in the office of the Commissioner for a period of three years in any reference pending before him, he shall certify the same to the Prothonotary and remove the reference from his file, and the reference shall not be restored without an order of the Court or a Judge.

RULES RELATING TO RECEIVERS, CONSIGNEES, MANAGERS, GUARDIANS AND COMMITTEE.

15. Where an order is made directing a Receiver to be appointed, the person appointed shall unless otherwise ordered first give security to the satisfaction of the Commissioner duly to account for what he shall receive on account of the rents and profits for the receipts of which he is appointed, at such periods as the Court or the Commissioner shall appoint, and to account for and pay the same as the Court shall direct, or to be answerable for what he shall receive in respect of any other property for the getting in and collection of which he is appointed, and to account for and pay the same as the Court shall direct.

16. A Receiver shall be allowed such remuneration for receiving such rents and profits, or for getting in and collecting such other property as the

Court or Judge shall direct. The Commissioner also in special cases may allow the Receiver the necessary expenses of management.

17. In the absence of any direction of the Court to the contrary, a Receiver shall file his accounts in the office of the Commissioner on the first day after the expiration of a year from the date of his appointment, and on the same day in every subsequent year.

18. The Commissioner shall fix the days upon which a Receiver shall pass his accounts and also the day upon which a Receiver shall pay the balance appearing due on the accounts so filed, or such part of the balance as the Commissioner may deem proper to be paid by him. And with respect to any Receiver who shall neglect to file his accounts as aforesaid and pass the same and pay the balance thereof at the time fixed for that purpose as aforesaid, the Commissioner shall, on the application of any of the parties interested, report or certify to the Court such neglect, and shall from time to time, unless the Court shall otherwise order, when the subsequent accounts of such Receiver are produced to be examined and passed, not only disallow the salary therein claimed by such Receiver, but also charge him with interest after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the balance so neglected to be paid by him during the time the same shall appear to have remained in the hands of such Receiver.

19. Upon a Receiver's account being filed in the office of the Commissioner to be passed, warrants to proceed thereon and other necessary warrants shall be taken out; and an affidavit verifying the account so passed shall be endorsed at the foot of the account and shall refer to it as an exhibit.

20. The four preceding rules shall also apply to a Manager or Guardian of the person or estate of a minor, and a Committee of the estate of a lunatic or of an idiot, appointed by the Court.

RULES FOR REGULATING SALES BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Copy of decree or order for sale to be filed.

21. A duplicate or sealed copy of every decree or order for the sale of property by the Commissioner shall be filed in the office of the Commissioner.

22. Unless otherwise ordered, every such sale shall be by or with the approval of the Commissioner.

By public auction. Exception.

sell the same through a broker at the market rate of the day.

23. Every such sale shall be to the best purchaser offering a sufficient sum.

Every such sale shall be to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, provided the Commissioner shall consider that a sufficient sum has been offered.

24. When mortgaged property is to be sold, the mortgagee, or first mortgagee, and in other cases the plaintiff, or party having the carriage of the proceedings relating to the sale; but a Judge may, when necessary, commit the carriage of such proceedings to any other party.

25. All documents of title relating to the property to be sold in the possession or power of any of the parties shall be produced to and left with the Commissioner, and shall be subject to his directions both as to their custody pending the sale and their ultimate destination, such directions being subject to appeal to a Judge.

26. A notification of every intended sale by public auction under these rules shall be published in such public papers, and as often as the Commissioner shall direct, having regard to the nature and value of the property to be sold, and shall also be proclaimed and published in the mode prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure for the notification of sales in execution.

Mode of notifying sale of property.

27. Every such sale shall be regulated by conditions in writing, which, when immoveable property is to be sold, shall be adapted to the state of the title to such property.

Sale to be regulated by conditions.

28. The notification and conditions of sale and an abstract of title when immoveable property is to be sold and the same has been directed by the Commissioner, shall be prepared by the Attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings.

Notification and conditions of sale and abstract of title by whom to be prepared.

29. The notification shall specify the time and place of sale, and shall contain a description and particulars of the property, together with a statement that it is to be sold by or with the approbation of the Commissioner pursuant to a decree or order of the Court, and of the manner in which it is proposed to lot the same. When the property, or any portion of it, is to be sold subject to an incumbrance, the nature and amount of such incumbrance shall, as far as practicable, be also stated.

Notification of sale.

30. The conditions of sale shall be as few and simple as may be compatible with the nature of the property to be sold. If a reserved bidding be fixed, the fact of a reserved bidding having been fixed, but not the amount, shall be stated in the conditions. When moveable property is to be sold, unless otherwise ordered or agreed to by the parties, it shall be a condition that the whole of the purchase-money shall be paid to the Commissioner at the time of the sale, and that upon such payment the sale shall become absolute, and delivery of the property sold shall be given to the purchaser, and that in default of such payment the property shall be again immediately put up for sale. When immoveable property is to be sold, unless otherwise ordered or agreed to by the parties, it shall be a condition that not less than twenty-five per cent. of the purchase-money shall be deposited with the Commissioner at the time of the sale, and that, unless so deposited, the property shall immediately be again put up for sale, and it shall be stated in the conditions that the purchaser shall, at his own expense, take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining possession. When immoveable property is to be sold in lots, and the same muniments of title relate to more than one lot, or when the same muniments of title relate to property, a portion of which remains unsold, provision shall be made in the conditions for the destination of the original muniments, and for the production thereof and the furnishing of copies.

Conditions of sale.

31. The notification, conditions, and abstract shall be left with the Commissioner, and an appointment obtained from him to go through the same. Notice of such appointment shall be served on all parties entitled to attend. At such appointment, or an adjournment thereof, the notification, conditions and abstract shall be settled, the day, time and place of the sale fixed, the days appointed for delivery of the abstract and of objections and requisitions to and on the title, and for payment into the Court of the purchase-money, and the notification shall be signed and issued by the Commissioner, and directions given for its publication.

Settlement of notification and conditions and abstract.

32. When a sale is ordered at the instance of a subsequent incumbrancer or of a mortgagor, or when a party having the carriage of the proceedings has obtained leave to bid, a reserved bidding shall be fixed by the Commissioner, unless dispensed with by the proper parties. The Commissioner may also in any other case, in which it may be deemed necessary or desirable, fix a reserved bidding.

Reserved bidding.

33. For the purpose of fixing a reserved bidding, the Commissioner may, on notice to the parties, direct a valuation, or a survey and valuation, to be made of the property to be sold. The same shall be made by a Surveyor or other competent person to be appointed by the Commissioner, and such Surveyor or other competent person shall certify the result under his signature, and shall deliver or transmit such certi-

Valuation.

ificate to the Commissioner under a sealed cover with the words on the cover "Private and to be opened only by the Commissioner." The Commissioner may, if he shall think fit, require the certificate to be verified by an affidavit or affirmation of the valuer. In that case the certificate shall be referred to without being annexed to or filed with the affidavit or affirmation, which shall be also prepared as not to disclose the contents of the certificate. On the reserved bidding being fixed, the certificate shall be put up in a sealed cover and kept with the proceedings.

- Reserved bidding not to be divulged. 34. Unless otherwise ordered, the reserved bidding shall not be divulged to any person either before, at, or after the sale.
35. On the notification and conditions being settled, a fair copy thereof, and of the abstract, shall be filed in the Commissioner's Office, if required by him.
- Copy of notification, conditions and abstract to be filed.
36. A copy of the notification and conditions of sale, with such translations thereof as the Commissioner shall direct, shall be posted up at the door of the Commissioner's Office on the day of the sale, and for a week previously.
- Copy of notification, and conditions, with translation to be posted up.
37. In any case in which it may be deemed desirable, and the value of the property to be sold shall admit of it, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner to cause the conditions of sale or any part thereof to be published with the notification mentioned in Rule No. 26 and also, with a view to give greater publicity to the sale, to cause hand-bills to be prepared and distributed.
- When conditions of sale to be published and hand-bills distributed.
- Attorney conducting the proceedings to be present at the sale. 38. The Attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, or his managing clerk, shall be present at the sale.
39. On the day, and at the time and place appointed for the sale, the notification and conditions of sale, and the translations thereof shall be read out preparatory to the property being put up for sale.
- Sale.
- Biddings to be entered in the Commissioner's note-book. 40. The amount of each bid shall be entered in the Commissioner's note-book.
41. If there be no bid, or the highest bid be below the reserved price (if any), or be deemed insufficient by the Commissioner he shall postpone the sale and record the reason for such postponement in his note-book.
- Postponement of sale for want of sufficient bidding.
42. If the highest bid be equal to, or higher than, the reserved price (if any), or be deemed sufficient by the Commissioner, he shall, subject to the provisions of Rule 39, make an entry in his note-book to the following effect:—"I declare *A. B.* to be the purchaser of the property comprised in lot for the sum of Rs.
- When property sold, form of entry to be made in the Commissioner's note-book.
43. If in the case of moveable property the purchase-money, or so much thereof as may be payable at the time of the sale, or if in the case of immoveable property the amount to be deposited, be not at once paid to, or deposited with, the Commissioner, the bid of the person who would otherwise have been declared the purchaser shall be rejected, and the property again immediately put up for sale. Provided that, at the request and risk of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, such bid may be accepted and time allowed to the purchaser to pay the amount payable by him.
- Property to be again immediately put up for sale if deposit or purchase-money not paid.
44. The result of the sale shall also be set forth in a paper to be called "The Bidding Paper" with particulars showing the lots which have been sold and for what price, and the lots which have not been sold, and stating the names of the purchasers,

and what sums have been received as deposits and the balance remaining due in respect of each purchase. If there be no bid for any lot, the words "no bidding" shall be written in the bidding paper opposite the number of the lot. If the highest bid be deemed insufficient, the words "not sold" shall be written opposite the number of the lot. If the property be sold, the highest

bid shall be inserted opposite the number of the lot, and the purchaser shall write his full name opposite such entry, and shall add his address and quality.

All notices thereafter served at the address so given shall be deemed to have been duly served.

45. A person purchasing as agent for another shall sign the bidding paper as such, giving the full name, address, and quality both of himself and his principal. All notices thereafter served at either of the addresses so given shall be deemed to have been duly served.

46. The Commissioner, if unable to attend on the day appointed for the sale, or for other sufficient cause or with the consent of the parties, may postpone the sale. The costs of a postponement rendered necessary by the Commissioner's absence, or the conduct of the party whose property is to be sold, shall be costs in the cause. The costs of a postponement made at the request of a party shall be borne by him, or as shall be consented to by the parties.

47. When a sale is postponed, the Commissioner shall be at liberty, without further order, to appoint a new day for the sale of the property, and, on notice to the parties, to make any necessary alterations in the notification and conditions of sale.

48. When a sale is postponed, or when a re-sale is directed, a fresh notification shall be issued and published and the proceedings down to the certificate of sale shall be similar to those on an original sale.

49. The Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the sale, proceed to certify the result. The party having the carriage of the proceedings shall file the certificate and apply for an order confirming the sale. In case of his not doing so, the purchaser of the property comprised in any lot shall be at liberty to apply for such order, and to retain the cost out of the purchase-money.

50. No sale of immoveable property made under those rules shall become absolute until it has been confirmed by the Court.

51. If the abstract of title be not delivered within the time specified in the conditions of sale, a summons may be taken out by the purchaser and served on the party conducting the proceedings, requiring him to deliver the abstract within a limited time. Such order shall be made thereon and as to the costs of the application as to the Judge shall seem fit.

52. Any disputed question arising out of objections or requisitions by a purchaser may be brought by either party before the Commissioner who shall certify his opinion, and shall also certify by whom the costs ought to be paid.

53. When important questions of title are in dispute, either party may apply, on summons, for an order that it may be referred to the Commissioner to enquire whether a good title can be made.

54. If the title be found to be good on grounds not appearing on the abstract, the purchaser, unless otherwise ordered, shall be entitled to his costs of enquiry. If the title be found to be good on grounds appearing on the abstract, the purchaser, unless his objections have been frivolous and vexatious, or unless otherwise ordered, shall not be liable to pay more than his own costs of the enquiry.

55. When a sale of immoveable property is set aside, the purchaser unless precluded by the conditions of sale, or unless otherwise ordered, shall be entitled to receive back his deposit or purchase-money, and to be paid his costs, charges and expenses occasioned by his bidding for and being declared the purchaser of the property, and of and incidental to his application to be discharged. If there be a fund in Court standing to the credit of the cause, the purchaser's taxed costs, charges and expenses may be ordered to be paid out of it, but if there be no such fund the costs, charges and expenses may be ordered to be paid by the party having the carriage of the proceedings, or otherwise as the Judge may think fit, without prejudice to the question by whom such costs, charges and expenses shall be ultimately borne and paid.

56. After a sale has been made the purchaser may, if prepared to accept the title, at once pay the balance of the purchase-money into Court to the credit of the suit, or he may, if not prepared to accept the title, apply for leave to pay the purchase-money into Court, without prejudice to any question as to the title to the property. Such application shall be made on summons to the party having the carriage of the proceedings, and also to the party whose property has been sold. Such terms as to the Judge shall seem fit may be imposed upon the purchaser as to his paying interest upon the purchase-money or waiving his right to the rents in the event of a good title being made to the property up to the time when the question as to title shall be determined.

57. Any party interested may apply, on summons, for such order or orders as it may be necessary to obtain for the purpose of compelling a purchaser, who has neglected to pay his purchase-money in due time, to comply with the conditions of sale. Such order or orders may be made subject to the right (if any) of the purchaser to obtain an enquiry as to whether a good title can be made.

58. When an application is made to confirm the sale or when an application is made under either of the last two preceding rules for payment of the purchase-money into Court, the purchaser, or the Attorney of the party having the carriage of the proceedings, may at the same time obtain directions for investment of the purchase-money. Any subsequent application for that purpose shall be on summons, and, unless otherwise ordered, at the expense of the applicant.

59. The purchase-money, if paid into Court without any directions as to investment, shall until otherwise ordered remain uninvested.

60. The purchase-money paid into Court shall not be paid out or otherwise disposed of, except under an order of the Court or a Judge in Chambers.

61. A purchaser of immoveable property or of any right, title or interest in such property, who pays his purchase-money into Court without his right to object to the title being reserved, or who enters into possession, shall be deemed to have accepted the title.

62. On the purchase-money of moveable property being paid, the purchaser unless otherwise provided for in the conditions of sale shall be entitled to obtain immediate possession thereof, and if such property shall consist of negotiable securities, or of any shares in any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation, to have the same duly transferred to him.
- Possession of moveable property.
- Transfer of securities and shares.
63. On the purchase-money for immoveable property being paid, and the sale confirmed, the purchaser (except in cases in which the legal estate is already in him, and the equitable estate has passed to him by virtue of the sale so as to complete his title) shall be entitled to a proper conveyance, in which all necessary parties shall join as the Commissioner shall direct.
- Conveyance.
64. Unless otherwise ordered, the conveyance shall be prepared by and at the expense of the purchaser, and shall be sent for approval to the Attorney of the party having the conduct of the proceedings.
- By whom to be prepared.
65. If there be any improper delay in perusing and returning the conveyance to the purchaser, he may apply, on summons, for the return thereof to him, and such order shall be made thereon, and as to costs as to the Judge shall seem fit.
- Improper delay in perusing and returning.
- Costs.
66. Subject to appeal to a Judge, every conveyance shall be settled by the Commissioner if the parties differ about the same, or if any of them be under any legal disability.
- Conveyance to be settled by the Commissioner.
67. When a conveyance is settled by the Commissioner, a certificate of approval shall be issued by him, or endorsed by him upon such conveyance.
- Certificate of approval.
68. If any person certified by the Commissioner to be a necessary party to a conveyance be a minor or otherwise under disability, or being *sui juris* shall neglect or refuse to execute the conveyance, an order may be obtained in the case of a person under disability appointing the Commissioner to convey the property, the subject of such conveyance, and execute the conveyance for him and in his name, and, in other cases, directing the person to execute the conveyance within a time to be fixed by the order, and in default thereof appointing the Commissioner to convey the property and execute the conveyance for him and in his name. The application shall be on summons, and shall be supported by an affidavit or affirmation of the facts, and it shall be shown that the person required to execute the conveyance was certified by the Commissioner to be necessary party, and that the conveyance has been approved of by such party or by the Commissioner. Unless otherwise ordered, the costs of such application, in the case of a person under disability, shall be part of the costs of the sale, and in other cases shall be borne and paid by the defaulting party.
- Proceeding to procure execution of conveyance.
- Costs.
69. On the purchase-money for immoveable property being paid, and the title accepted, the purchaser shall be entitled to proceed to obtain possession of the property purchased by him in like manner as the purchaser of immoveable property sold in execution under the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- Possession of immoveable property.
70. No bidding shall be opened, except with the consent of the purchaser, or unless it be shown that there has been fraud or misconduct in the management of the sale, or that the purchaser by reason of being in a fiduciary position was disqualified from purchasing.
- Bidding not to be opened.

71. Any party to the suit may apply for leave to bid at the sale. Such leave if not contained in the decree or order directing the sale, may be obtained on summons; but the costs of a separate application, unless otherwise ordered, shall be borne and paid by the applicant.
- Leave to bid.
Costs.
72. If a party to the suit, not having the conduct of the proceedings without obtaining previous leave to bid, be accepted as the purchaser, that fact, together with the circumstances under which he was allowed to bid, shall be specially stated in the certificate of sale. In every such case the sale shall not be confirmed without an order obtained on notice. Unless otherwise ordered, any extra costs incurred by reason of obtaining the order or notice shall be the cost of the person so accepted as the purchaser.
- Special Certificate.
Confirmation.
73. An incumbrancer, not a party to the suit, may at any time before the sale apply by motion in Court to be made a party, or for leave to join in the sale; and such order shall be made thereon, and in protection of his rights, and as to the costs as to the Judge shall seem fit.
- Application of incumbrancer to be made a party to the suit, or to join in the sale.
74. The name of a principal or sub-purchaser shall not be substituted for that of the person certified to be the purchaser, without an order to be applied for on summons. The application shall be supported by an affidavit, or affirmation, stating the facts; and when it is sought to substitute the name of a sub-purchaser for that of an original purchaser, the affidavit, or affirmation, shall also show that there was no collusion or under-bargain between the purchaser and sub-purchaser before the sale was confirmed, or shall disclose the terms of the under-bargain, if any.
- Substitution of name.
75. No order shall be made for the substitution of names under the last preceding rules after the execution of a conveyance to a purchaser.
- Not allowed after execution of conveyance.
76. Unless it shall appear that the purchase by a sub-purchaser was made after the sale had been confirmed, or unless otherwise ordered, every order for the substitution of the name of a sub-purchaser for that of an original purchaser shall be made subject to the payment into Court as part of the purchase-money of any additional price obtained by the original purchaser from the sub-purchaser.
- When additional price, if any, to be paid into Court.
77. Application for the substitution of names under Rule 74 may be made as part of the application to confirm the sale.
- One application to be made for this substitution of names and confirmation of sale.
78. Unless otherwise ordered, all extra costs incurred in obtaining the substitution of names under Rule 74 beyond those of an ordinary application for confirmation of sale shall be borne by the principal whose name is to be substituted for that of an agent, or by the sub-purchaser whose name is to be substituted for that of an original purchaser.
- Extra costs of obtaining substitution of names.
79. The forms set forth in the Schedule A annexed are to be followed with such variations and additions as the circumstances of each case may require.
- Forms.
80. The sale of property ordered to be sold by the Commissioner by private contract shall be regulated by the foregoing rules as far as they are applicable.
- Sale by private contract.

RULES RELATING TO THE PROCLAMATION OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY IN EXECUTION OF DECREES.

81. When immoveable property has been attached in execution of a decree and the attaching creditor is desirous of having the same sold, he shall lodge a copy of the warrant of sale in the Commissioner's office.

82. The Commissioner shall, when the attendance of the judgment-debtor can conveniently be procured, issue a summons calling upon him to attend upon a day therein named and to produce and lodge with the Commissioner all title-deeds and other documents affecting the property proposed to be sold which may be in his possession or power. Such documents shall (if produced) be left with the Commissioner and shall be subject to his directions both as to their custody pending the sale and their ultimate destination, such directions being subject to appeal to the sitting Judge in Chambers.

83. If the judgment-debtor attend upon the day named in the summons the Commissioner shall examine him on any matter affecting his title to the attached property. The judgment-creditor may also examine him on any matter relating thereto. If the judgment-debtor fails to attend on the summons or if no summons has been issued, the Commissioner may proceed *ex-parte*. In conducting an enquiry under these rules the Commissioner may also summon any person whom he thinks necessary and examine him in respect of the matters specified in Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure and may require him to produce any document in his possession or power relating thereto, but such documents shall not, without a special order, the reasons for which are to be recorded, be handed for perusal to any other person than the Commissioner or the Interpreter, and shall, at the end of the particular enquiry to which they relate, be restored to the persons who have produced them.

84. The Commissioner shall also, at the instance of the judgment creditor, issue a notice to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the attached property or any part thereof (except claims under Section 278 of the said Act involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same, which claims will be disposed of by the sitting Judge in Chambers upon summons as heretofore) that they should on or before a day to be named therein lodge in the office of the Commissioner a statement verified on oath or solemn affirmation of the right, interest or claim in each instance set up. The notice shall be in the form annexed hereto or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case may require, and shall be published in such of the English and vernacular newspapers as the Commissioner may direct, and copies thereof shall be posted upon the attached premises and in conspicuous places in the Collector's Office and in the High Court.

85. When any such claim has been lodged in the office of the Commissioner, he shall enter the same in a register to be kept for the purpose and shall fix a day for the investigation thereof. The judgment-creditor shall then obtain from the Commissioner a summons calling upon the claimant to appear before the Commissioner upon the day so fixed with such evidence as he may desire to produce in support of his claim.

86. Upon the day named in the summons or upon any adjournment thereof, the Commissioner shall proceed to deal with the several claims brought forward relating to the property proposed to be sold and after a perusal of the documents by which such claims are supported and resisted, and after taking such oral evidence and hearing such arguments as shall be brought forward, determine summarily whether such claim shall be included in the list of claims to be appended to the proclamation of sale hereinafter mentioned.

87. When the Commissioner shall have investigated the several claims relating to the attached property he shall draw up a list of all those for which a reasonable and probable cause shall appear, and append the same to the proclamation of sale hereinafter mentioned.

88. The decision of the Commissioner on any matter mentioned in the foregoing rules shall be subject to appeal to the sitting Judge in Chambers.

89. The Commissioner shall immediately after such investigation prepare the proclamation of sale required by Section 287 of the Code of Civil Procedure in the form annexed hereto with such variations as the circumstances of the particular case may require, and shall forward the same to the Sheriff upon the application of the judgment creditor or his Attorney.

RULES RELATING TO THE AUDIT OF THE ACCOUNT OF OFFICERS
OF THE HIGH COURT.

90. The Commissioner shall audit the accounts of the Registrar Appellate Side, the Official Trustee and the Sheriff.

91. The accounts of the Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner (including his accounts as a Special Official Trustee) shall be audited by an Auditor deputed by the Accountant-General of Bombay for that purpose.

92. Such audits shall be made half-yearly as soon after the 30th June and 31st December in each year as may be practicable, and the Auditor shall in each case report the result of the audit to the Chief Justice.

93. Should any question or matter of difference arise between the Auditor and the officer whose accounts he is auditing as to any item in such accounts such question or matter of difference shall be referred by the Auditor to the Chief Justice or such other Judge as he may appoint. The Auditor and the officer whose accounts are under audit shall be entitled to be heard personally on such question or matter of difference before the Chief Justice or such other Judge as aforesaid in his private Chamber at the Court House.

94. The term "Commissioner" shall throughout the above rules include "Assistant Commissioner," and in case of the temporary absence of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner any other qualified officer, authorised by the Chief Justice to perform the duties usually performed by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner whether in connection with sales or otherwise.

(Signed)	C. F. FARRAN.
"	JOHN JARDINE.
"	M. G. RANADE.
"	A. STRACHEY.
"	B. TYABJI.
"	E. M. H. FULTON.

High Court, Bombay, 9th April 1896.

A.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS REFERRED TO IN RULE 79.

(Form of ordinary conditions of sale of immovable property.)

Conditions of sale of the property described in the notification of sale in Suit No. _____ of 189 .

1. The property shall be put up for sale at a sum to be fixed by the Commissioner at the time of sale, the highest bidder shall be the purchaser, and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for any lot, the same shall be put up again at a former bidding, and re-sold.

2. No person shall at any bidding advance a less sum than shall be fixed by the Commissioner or retract a bidding.

3. The sale is subject to a reserved bidding which has been fixed by the Commissioner.

4. The purchaser shall at the time of sale subscribe his name and address to his bidding in the bidding paper, and the abstract of title and all written notices and communications and summonses shall be deemed duly delivered to and served upon the purchaser, by being left for him at such address unless or until he is represented by an Attorney.

5. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay a deposit of twenty-five per cent. on the amount of his purchase-money to the Commissioner, otherwise the lot shall be again immediately put up and re-sold.

6. The party having the carriage of proceeding shall within _____ days after the sale deliver to the purchaser, or his Attorney, if required by him, an abstract of the title to the lot purchased by him, subject to the stipulations contained in these conditions; and the purchaser shall, within _____ days after the actual delivery of the abstract, deliver at the office of Mr. _____, the Attorney of _____ (the party having the carriage of the proceedings) at (address of Attorney) a statement in writing of his objections and requisitions (if any) to or on the title as deduced by such abstract and upon the expiration of such last mentioned time (and in this respect time is to be deemed of the essence of the contract), the title shall be considered as approved of and accepted by the purchaser, subject only to such objections and requisitions, if any.

7. The purchaser shall pay the amount of his purchase-money (after deducting the amount paid as a deposit) to the Commissioner within one calendar month from the day of sale (or if the title be complicated, such longer period as may be deemed necessary); and if the same be not so paid, then the purchaser shall pay interest on his purchase-money at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum from the end of one calendar month from the day of sale (or such longer period as may be allowed) to the day on which the same is actually paid.

8. Upon payment of the purchase-money in manner aforesaid, the purchaser shall be entitled to possession of such parts of the property as are in hand, and to the rents and profits of such parts as are let as from the day of such payment, and shall be entitled to a proper conveyance, wherein all proper parties shall join as the Commissioner shall direct. Such conveyance shall be prepared by and at the expense of the purchaser such expense to include the stamp duty, registration fee and the costs of perusing and approving the draft conveyance on behalf of the vendors and all correspondence in reference thereto, and the conveyance shall be tendered and left by the purchaser at the office of the said Mr. _____ for execution by the proper parties. In case of difference the draft conveyance shall be lodged by the purchaser in the office of the Commissioner.

9. In the event of the conveyance to the purchaser not being executed within one calendar month after the payment of the purchase-money, or in cases of difference in the event of the draft conveyance not being lodged by the purchaser in the office of the Commissioner within one calendar month after the payment of the purchase-money, it shall not be lawful for the purchaser at the expiration of such month to object on the ground of his not having received his conveyance or otherwise to such distribution or payment of the purchase-money as the Court or the said Commissioner may direct, but the purchaser without any written acknowledgment or consent shall be taken to have consented to such distribution or payment.

10. The purchaser shall not be liable to pay the outgoing previous to the day of payment of the purchase-money, and the rents and outgoing shall be apportioned if necessary. The purchaser shall at his own expense take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining possession.

11. The production and inspection of all deeds, evidences and muniments of title which are not in possession or power of the party having the conduct of the proceedings and the procuring and making of all certificates attested or other copies or extracts of or from any registers, deeds, wills, or other documents, and of all declarations or other evidences as to identity, whether required for the verification of the abstract or for any other purpose, shall be at the expense of the purchaser requiring the same.

12. If any error or mis-statement shall appear to have been made in the particulars or description of the property, such error or mis-statement (if capable of compensation) shall not annul the sale, nor entitle the purchaser to be discharged from his purchase, but a compensation shall be made to or by the purchaser as the case may be and the amount of such compensation shall be settled by the Commissioner.

(Add to these such Special Conditions as may be necessary.)

Lastly. If the purchaser shall not pay his purchase-money at the time above specified, or at any other time which may be named in any order for that purpose, and in all other respects perform these conditions, an order may be made by a Judge in Chambers for the re-sale of the property and for payment by the purchaser of the amount of the deficiency, if any, in the price which may be obtained upon such re-sale and all costs and expenses occasioned by such default.

Form of Ordinary Conditions of Sale of Movable Property other than Negotiable Securities, or of Shares in any Railway, Banking or other Public Company or Corporation.

Conditions of Sale of the property described in the notification of sale in Suit No. of 189 .

1. No person shall advance a less sum than Rs. or retract a bidding.
2. The highest bidder shall be the purchaser, provided the Commissioner shall consider that a sufficient bid has been offered; and if any dispute arise as to the last or highest bidding for any lot, the property shall be put up again at a former bidding and re-sold.
3. The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay the full amount of the purchase-money; otherwise the property shall be again immediately put up and re-sold.
4. Upon payment of the purchase-money, the purchaser shall be entitled to obtain immediate possession of the property.
5. The Commissioner shall, as soon as possible after the sale, proceed to certify the result. Such certificate shall be filed by and at the expense of the party having the conduct of the proceedings.

Dated this day of 189 .

Commissioner.

(Form of Bidding Paper.)

We, whose names are hereunder subscribed, respectively bid at the sale by auction in the above Suit on the day of one thousand eight hundred and the sums set opposite to our respective names for, and became the purchasers of, the respective lots specified in the notification of such sale, the numbers of which are set opposite to our respective names, subject to the conditions produced at such sale.

No. of Lot.	Amount of highest bidding.	Amount of Deposit received.	Amount remaining due.	Signature of the Purchaser.	Purchaser's Address and Quality.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. OF 189 .

Plaintiff

versus

Defendant

To

THE

Whereas in pursuance of a warrant of a sale dated the day of
189 , the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance
of

(Description of Property.)

You are hereby required under the provision of Section 287 of the Code of
Civil Procedure to attend at my office upon the day of
189 at o'clock in the noon and to bring with you and
produce at the time and place aforesaid all title-deeds and documents in your
possession or power relating to the said property.

Dated his day of 189 .

Commissioner.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. OF 189 .

Plaintiff

versus

Defendant

Whereas in pursuance of a warrant of sale dated the day of
189 , the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at
the instance of

(Description of Property.)

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims
on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the
attachment or seeking the removal of the same), that they should on or before
the day of 189 , lodge in my office a statement
verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this day of 189 .

Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. OF 189 .

Plaintiff

versus

Defendant

Whereas by a decree made in the above Suit it was ordered &c.

and whereas by a warrant of sale dated the _____ day of 189 _____ the Sheriff was directed to sell the right, title and interest, &c., in the following lands and premises, namely,

(Description of Property.)

[To include the Revenue Assessment if the property be an estate paying revenue to Government.]

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the _____ day of _____ 189 _____, at the hour of _____ o'clock in the _____ noon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for sale by public auction (on the premises, or at _____) to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said _____ in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

(List of Claims.)

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said _____ to the same or any interest therein.

Should the said _____ have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser. The abovementioned _____ execution creditor has (or has not as the case may be) permission to bid at the sale. One-fourth of the price of each lot shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 189 _____.

Sheriff.

By order,

J. W. ORR,

Prothonotary and Registrar, O. J.

Bombay, 10th April 1896.

APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 756.—The District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur granted Rao Sáheb Govind Balwant Laghate, Subordinate Judge of Sângola and Málsiras, privilege leave on half pay for six days from 16th to 21st March 1896, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th April 1896.

No. 754.—The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the offices of

Subordinate Judge and High Court Pleader in order of merit:—

1. Naik, Shridhar Atmaram.
2. Masur, Narsinh Rangrao.
3. Bodas, Shridhar Mahadev.
4. Alamshaw, Meherhan Fareedon.
5. Oke, Balakrishna Ramchandra.
6. Ghokhale, Waman Ramchandra.
7. Ghokhale, Krishnaji Keshav.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the examination for the office of Pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts in order of merit:—

1. Mehta, Tricamlal Ugarchand.
2. Bhide, Mahadev Parsharam.
3. Desai, Balwantray Raghathji.
4. Mahajani, Balkrishna Vishwanath.
5. Kanitkar, Dattatraya Krishna.
6. Pethe, Ganesh Balvant.
7. Panse, Damodar Krishna.
8. Malji, Ambashanker Uttamram.
9. Datar, Narayan Tirumalrao.
10. Modak, Mahadeo Vishnu.
11. Khare, Vishnu Vinayak.
12. Bedekar, Vithal Moreshwar.
13. Ginde, Hari Vithal.
14. Sane, Datto Ramchandra.
15. Godbole, Narayan Krishna.
16. Kulkarni, Sakharan Vaman.
17. Tabib, Shrinivas Vishnu.
18. Padaki, Shrinivas Annarao.
19. Khangaoker, Ramachandra Bajji.
20. Doshmukh, Govind Sakharan.
21. Mulgund, Bhimrao Udupirao.
22. Handekar, Pandurang Vishnu.
23. Chiplunkar, Janardan Ganesh.
24. Shah, Parushottam Ranchhod.
25. Bhatt, Punjabhai Someshwar.
26. Degavker, Ramchandra Abaji.
27. Pathare, Balkrishna Dadaji.
28. Shah, Lallubhai Hargovandas.
29. Sutariya, Maneklal Chunilal.
30. Bhatia, Lallubhai Tapidas.
31. Dalvi, Ramchandra Yeshwant.
32. Samant, Bapuji Moreshwar.
33. Lele, Vishnu Raghunath.
34. Muke, Waman Chintaman.
35. Shah, Popatlal Amthasa.
36. Pendse, Datto Krishna.
37. Ganpule, Krishnaji Balvant.
38. Bakshi, Shrinivas Krishna.
39. Morgavker, Vinayak Yeshvant.
40. Mehta, Lakshmidas Harilal.
41. Kargupikar, Ramchandra Shamrao.
42. Gandhi, Ganesh Raoji.
43. Haverikar, Bhimaji Gopal.
44. Balgalkar, Govind Hanamant.
45. Karkhanis, Vasudeo Dhondo.
46. Patel, Dhanjishah Dalji.
47. Tilak, Govind Krishna.
48. Ukidve, Gopal Dinkar.
49. Bhaka, Kaikhasru Pestonji.
50. Nadkarni, Bhaskar Atmaran.
51. Gogte, Bhaskar Janardan.
52. Agarkar, Purushottam Vasudev.
53. Dangi, Raghunath Balkrishna.
54. Trivedi, Jamiatram Narbheram.
55. Murmutti, Shripada Ramchandra.
56. Kelkar, Balcrishna Mahadeo.
57. Devdhar, Vaman Parshuram.
58. Kulkarni, Rangnath Balvant.
59. Kaikini, Shivrao Krishna.
60. Karkhanis, Shivaram Dhondo.
61. Tare, Vishnu Janardan.
62. Vakhakar, Vishnu Raji.
63. Marphatia, Maganlal Premchand.
64. Borsada-Bhatt, Chhanubhai Ramshankar.
65. Gupte, Trimbak Vasudeo.
66. Yelgur alias Ankalgi, Rango Govind.

67. Lagwankar, Vinayak Krishna.
68. Patel, Girdherlal Laxmidas.
69. Bardi, Dosabhoj Manekji.
70. Dharvarkar, Gopal Govind.
71. Datar, Sheshgir Tirumalrao.
72. Deshpande, Shridhar Abaji.
73. Bhatt, Chhaganlal Morarji.
74. Daruvala, Jamsetji Bomanji.
75. Phulamali, Lingapa Damaya.
76. Vakil, Krishnalal Ochhavlal.
77. Barjibhe, Vishwanath Ghanasham.
78. Khanzode, Hanmant Raoji.
79. Tembe, Anant Damodar.

Bombay, 15th April 1896.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

No. 729.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Dwarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Bombay, 9th April 1896.

No. 744.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Vinayak Narayan Paranjape a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in the Court or Courts of the Khandesh District as the District Judge may assign to him.

Bombay, 10th April 1896.

No. 751.—The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to admit Mr. Dinshaw Barjorji Dubash, B.A., LL.B., as a Vakil of the High Court.

Bombay, 13th April 1896.

VAMAN M. BODAS,
Acting Deputy Registrar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1896.

No. 2519.—The appointment of Mr. Gopal Annaji as a Conciliator in the Bhimthadi Taluka of the Poona District, exclusive of the twenty-nine villages transferred to the jurisdiction of the Sirur Taluka in that district, made by Government Notification No. 4603, dated the 26th July 1893, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 9th April 1896.

No. 2587.—Mr. Balaji Sakharan Lele, residing at Wai, is appointed, with effect from the 1st May 1896, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Wai Taluka of the Satara District vice Mr. Ramkrishna Madhavrao Vaidya, whose appointment was cancelled by Government Notification No. 1602, dated the 7th March 1895.

No. 2559.—Mr. Bajji *alias* Balvantrao Vithal Garware, residing at Kole, is appointed, with effect from the 1st May 1896, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Karád Táluka of the Sátára District vice Mr. Vasudevrao Anant, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 2718.—Mr. Narayan Ramchandra Pinge was 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 Rájápur in the Ratnágiri District during the absence of Mr. Vishvanath Bapuji Datye on seven days' leave with effect from the 3rd March 1896.

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

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th April 1896.

No. 2374.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification No. 2019, dated 4th March 1896, published at pages 249 and 250 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 12th idem, Part I, under Poona District,—

For

“Govind Purshotam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mával, from 28th November to 19th December 1895;”

Read

“Govind Purshotam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mával, on 28th November and 19th December 1895.”

No. 2987.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Kaliánraí Govindrái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Gogha, from 12th January to 20th February 1896.

Keshavlál Maganlál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Parántij, from 19th to 21st February 1896.

Dulabh Harjivan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhandhuka, from 17th to 22nd February 1896.

Kaira District.

Chunilál Náthábhái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kapadvanj, on 5th December 1895 and from 19th to 24th January 1896.

Chunilál Harjivan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mátar, on 16th January 1896.

Maganlál Dalsukh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mahudha, on 16th January 1896.

Shankarlál Parbháshankar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Nadiád, from 15th to 24th January 1896.

Jethálál Mánéchand, officiating Sub-Registrar of Borsad, from 20th to 25th January 1896.

Thána District.

Anant Vithal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, from 4th to 6th February 1896.

Ratnágiri District.

Vithal Yeshvant, officiating Sub-Registrar of Vengurla, from 23rd January to 22nd February 1896.

Bhikáji Váman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ratnágiri, from 29th January to 1st March 1896.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1896.

No. 3039.—Nurahmad valad Akund Mahirali is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Nasirabad in the Shikárpur District.

No. 3010.—Kalianrai Pranshaukar is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of A'nand in the Kaira District.

No. 3046.—Under Section 13 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Department:—

Mayáchand Bhikábhái, a Taláti in Dohad Táluka, to be acting Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Dohad in the Panch Maháls District, with effect from 3rd March 1896, during the absence of Mr. Keshavlál Mulshankar or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1896.

No. 3139.—Nur Mahomed Dhanidino is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Kashmir in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 499.—Ráo Sáheb Motilal Hirabhai delivered over and Mr. W. Heyland received charge of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Surat, on the 6th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 503.—Captain F. A. C. Kreyer delivered over and Khán Bahádur Dadabhai Dinsha received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 6th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 1296.—Mr. C. E. Frost, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. F. X. D'Souza, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Kaira, on the 7th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 1297.—Ráo Bahádur Wasudev Ramchandra Patwardhan delivered over and Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Thána, on the 30th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Camp Padola, 9th April 1896.

No. 513.—Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Administrator, Sachin State, on the 30th ultimo, in the forenoon.

No. 1322.—Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., delivered over and Ráo Bahádúr Pranlal Harkisondas received charge of the office of Assistant Collector, Surat, on the 28th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Camp Padola, 10th April 1896.

No. 1341.—Mr. Balkrishna Pandurang Patil, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Maháls, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Kálol in the Panch Maháls District during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Naranbhai Lalubhai, deputed to act as Chitnis to the Collector for the remaining portion of the privilege leave granted to Ráo Sáheb Deodat Dhaneshwar or until further orders.

Camp Padola, 11th April 1896.

No. 1358.—The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are made with reference to this office Notifications Nos. 970 and 1232, dated 16th and 31st ultimo respectively:—

Ráo Sáheb Durgeshwar Natwarji, transferred to Vágra, to do duty at A'mod in the Broach District.

Ráo Sáheb Navnidhrai Madhavram, transferred to A'mod, to do duty at Vágra in the same district.

Camp Padola, 13th April 1896.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-1267.—Mr. Gajanan Vaman Gadre, substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade District Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, is confirmed in that grade, and is promoted to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade District Inspector vice Mr. P. B. Phadke, deputed to be Survey Mámlatdár from the date of his confirmation in the Third Grade.

Mahábaleshear, 8th April 1896.

No. R-1312.—Ráo Sáheb Govind Sitaram Tamhane, probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, is confirmed in his appointment.

No. R-1318.—Mr. Bhogesh Bhimaji, Head Kárkún to the Mámlatdár of táluka Nagar in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of that táluka during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Mahadev Govind Wagle for one month and twenty-nine days from the 10th instant or until further orders.

No. R-1319.—Mr. Bapu Janardan Shrotri, Head Kárkún to the Mámlatdár of táluka Karád in the Satára District, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of táluka Khatáv in that district during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Ráo Sáheb Govind Balaji Gokhle from the 4th instant or until further orders.

Mahábaleshear, 10th April 1896.

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 1537.—Ráo Bahádúr Shrinivas Swamirao Kamalapurkar, Second Grade Mámlatdár, having been appointed Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, the following promotions and appointment are ordered:—

Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhare, Third Grade Mámlatdár, Kumta, to be Second Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Amritrao Wannaji, Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, Sangmeshvar, to be Third Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, acting Mámlatdár of Gokák, to be Fourth Grade Mámlatdár on probation.

Belgaum, 10th April 1896.

No. Poll-132.—Messrs. A. Lucas, I. C. S., and J. Fairlie Muir, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Dhárwár, on the 27th March 1896, in the afternoon.

Belyaum, 11th April 1896.

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

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

No. 1499.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the under-mentioned servant of the licensees of the country spirit farm of the Ahmedabad District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the said farm, during the currency of the said license, and during his employment by the said licensees:—

Mr. Bhimbhai Shankarji Desai, Inspector.

No. 1510.—Mr. Merwanji Shapurji, Distillery Inspector, Kánara (Kodibág), on Rs. 60, was granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th January 1896 inclusive, and Mr. Shaikh Alli valad Shaikh Malik, Sub-Inspector, Kárwár-Goa Frontier, on Rs. 40, was appointed to act as Distillery Inspector, Kodibág, on Rs. 60, during the absence of Mr. Merwanji.

No. 1520.—Khán Sáheb J. B. Mukati, District Ábkári Inspector, Thána (Dáhanu), on Rs. 150, was granted leave on medical certificate for two months with effect from the 1st February 1896.

Camp Mahábaleshear, 8th April 1896.

No. 1559.—The following postings are ordered in the Salt Department:—

(1) Mr. E. P. Close, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, on return from leave, to take charge of the Kánara Range vice Mr. F. J. A. Hill.

- (2) Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Kánara Range, to take charge of the Chief Account Office of Customs, Salt and Opium vice Mr. N. L. Oliver, proceeding on leave.

Camp Mahábaleshwar, 11th April 1896.

No. 1595.—Ráo Sáheb Ajitrai Shivdas, District A'bkári Inspector, Khándesh, on Rs. 150 and doing duty as District Inspector, Ahmedabad (City and Daskroi Taluka), has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from the 22nd March 1896 inclusive, and the following acting arrangements have been ordered during his absence:—

Mr. Niyazudin Amirudin, District Inspector, Surat, on Rs. 60 and doing duty as District Inspector, Ahmedabad, to act on Rs. 150 vice Ráo Sáheb Ajitrai.

Mr. Chandulal Sunderlal, Opium Inspector, Sánand, Ahmedabad District, on Rs. 50, to act on Rs. 60 vice Mr. Niyazudin.

Mahábaleshwar, 13th April 1896.

A. WINGATE,

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

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER.

Mr. T. R. Fernandez delivered over and Mr. E. Maconochie, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey on the 9th instant, in the afternoon, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2683, dated 26th March 1896.

E. C. OZANNE,

Survey Commissioner, and
Director, Land Records and Agriculture.

Mahábaleshwar, 13th April 1896.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

No. 2042.—Assistant Surgeon N. K. Kallianwalla and Surgeon-Captain Thomas Jackson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Medical duties of the Ahmedabad Central Prison on the 31st March 1896, after office hours.

Assistant Surgeon N. K. Kallianwalla was in Medical charge of the Ahmedabad Central Prison from 1st to 31st March 1896, both days inclusive.

T. M. FILGATE,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Bombay, 15th April 1896.

BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC
INSTRUCTION.

Erratum.—In the list of the Students of the first year's course of the High School Agricultural Classes printed on page 296 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of the 19th March 1896 :

For

No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of High School.	Percentage of Marks obtained.
5	A. G. Mahaiskar ...	Kolhápúr ...	58.6

Read

No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of High School.	Percentage of Marks obtained.
5	A. Y. Mhaiskar ...	Kolhápúr ...	58.6

K. M. CHATFIELD,

Director of Public Instruction.

Poona, 13th April 1896.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL 1896.

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

PART I.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1896.

No. 3220. — In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 3 of Section 18A of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, as amended by the Bombay Abkari Act Amendment Act, 1892, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in the current year 1896 the period during which under the provisions of the said sub-section no license, permit or pass shall be necessary for the purposes therein referred to, shall within the limits of such portions of the area prescribed by the Notification cited in the margin as are hereinbelow specified, extend to 30th April 1896, that

Notification No. 1985 at *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1893, Part I, page 291.

is to say :—

Portions of the Area prescribed.

- (a) The whole of the Revenue District of Thána.
- (b) The whole of Táluka Karjat including Khálápúr Petha in the Revenue District of Kolába.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL 1896.

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

PART I.

Notification.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1896.

No. 2316.—The Honourable Mr. Justice J. Jardine, I. C. S., Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for eight months from the 18th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 7, to cancel the appointment of Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, notified by Government Notification No. 1722, dated the 7th March 1896, with effect from the date of the arrival of Mr. E. Hosking, I. C. S., to take up his appointment of acting Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, and is pleased, under the provisions of the said section, and with effect from the said date, to appoint Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice J. Jardine or pending further orders.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 104, Section 7, to appoint Mr. E. Hosking, I. C. S., to act as a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence on furlough of the Honourable Mr. Justice E. T. Candy, I. C. S., Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

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

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.