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

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th November 1896.

No. 8749.—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., in connection with the proposed New Wári Bandar Road at Mázgaon Dockyard Road, in the city of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose a piece of land, together with the building standing thereon, measuring more or less 291 square yards, belonging to Cuverbai, widow of the late Dinshaw Shapurji Karani, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue New Nos. 11476, 11481, 11801 and 11806 and New Revenue Survey No. 3458, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 5700 and Street Nos. 21 to 23, bounded on the north by the Mázgaon Dockyard Road, on the south and east by the property belonging to the Church of Lady of Rozary of Mázgaon and on the west by the property of Rustumji Ardesir Wadia, is required within the aforesaid village of Mázgaon.

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

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

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 8839.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

“DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Geology and Minerals),—dated Simla, the 9th October 1896.

Read again—

1. Resolution of the Government of India No. 8-26—13, dated 7th May 1895, appointing a Committee to consider and advise upon the regulation by Government of mines in India.

Read also—

2. Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 48 (Marine), dated 8th January 1896, forwarding the Report of the Committee and the draft Mines Act and draft General Rules framed by them.
3. Letter from the Director, Geological Survey of India No. 189, dated 13th February 1896, forwarding a Memorandum by Mr. James Grundy, Inspector of Mines to the Government of India, containing his remarks upon the draft Act and draft Rules.
4. Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines for the year ending 30th June 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The question of the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India has been under the consideration of the Government of India for many years past, and has formed the subject of several references to Local Governments. No action was taken upon the early proposals for legislation; but in 1890 the question was again raised by Lord Cross, then Secretary of State, who forwarded a copy of the Proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1890, and asked the Government of India to consider the advisability of undertaking legislation for the inspection of mines and for the regulation of the employment therein of women, young persons, and children. After considering the views of Local Governments upon this question, the Government of India decided that before taking any action it was advisable to obtain a fuller knowledge of the conditions of labour in Indian mines; and for this purpose Mr. Grundy, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines in England, was appointed to inspect Indian mines and to report what regulations he would recommend for the protection of the miners. Mr. Grundy's first report for the year ending the 30th June 1894 satisfied the Government of India that some regulation of the working and sanitation of mines was necessary, though they preferred to take no action upon his recommendations regarding female and child labour until they were in possession of his views based upon a wider experience of the country generally. A Committee was therefore appointed, consisting of Mr. Williams, I. C. S., as President, and of two members nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Association respectively, one representative of native coal-mine owners, and the Inspector of Mines. They were requested to frame general rules, applicable to all mines; to frame special skeleton rules to be applied to individual mines or groups of mines; and to specify the heads on which legislation was desirable and the provisions which they would suggest under each.

They were also instructed that the end desired was to afford full protection to the mining population in all matters in which they have a reasonable claim to protection; to limit interference as far as may be possible consistent with the attainment of that object; and to pay due regard to the interests of small mines and of native mine-owners.

2. The Government of India have now considered the report of the Committee, and they congratulate its members on the successful manner in which they have accomplished the difficult task of steering a wise course between over-interference on the one hand and insufficient protection to the workmen on the other. They are unable to accept the proposition put forward by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia in his note of dissent, that no mining

regulation is yet needed. The two reports by Mr. Grundy furnish abundant evidence to the contrary; and the Government of India regard the fact that definite proposals for such regulation have been framed by a Committee on which the Bengal mining industry at any rate was strongly represented, with no protest or dissent save by a single member, as an indication that the necessity for some such action is now generally accepted by those who are most closely concerned in the matter.

3. At the same time the Government of India recognise the force of the Kumar's contention that the proposed rules might, if applied to them in their entirety, press hardly upon the owners of the smaller mines which are numerous in some parts of India, and with the circumstances of which it is believed that no other member of the Committee had any minute acquaintance. Indeed the most difficult portion of the problem to be solved, and the one in the solution of which the Committee have been able to afford Government less information and help than in other matters, is how to relax in favour of small mines the regulations which are essential in the case of large ones, so as to prevent their being ruinously burdensome, and at the same time to secure the necessary protection to their workmen. The act being in the main an empowering Act, the Government of India agree with the Committee that the definition of "mine" given in section 2 (1) of the draft, broad and comprehensive as it is, should stand; the necessary relaxations and exemptions being provided for by empowering sections, and in the rules which can easily be altered at any time as experience of their working is acquired. It is true that it is not desirable to bring a *kankar* pit 11 feet deep under the operation of the Act; but it is no less true that open workings of no very great depth may be so extensive, or carried on under such dangerous conditions, as to require regulation for the safety of the workmen. They think, however, that Open Pits and Quarries should be defined in the Act as distinct from Coal Mines [section 2 (20)] and Mineral Mines [section 2 (21)], thus following the classification of the English Acts, and that different sets of General Rules should be framed for each of these three classes. The distinction between coal and mineral mines followed in England seems to be based upon whether the mine penetrates stratified measures or igneous rocks (see page xix of the appendices to the Committee's report). It does not appear that any mines of the former class, other than coal mines proper, exist at present in India. But it would be well to give power to the Governor General in Council to declare that any mine or description of mines falls within the definition of section 2 (20) for the purposes of the Act, and to the Local Government to decide conclusively to which class any particular mine belongs.

4. The classification of mines being thus provided for, very wide powers of exemption will be required; and the more so, because the Committee have included in their General Rules many matters that are in England dealt with by Special Rules applying only to individual mines or groups of mines. They were probably wise in doing so, since Special Rules will take some time to establish, and Indian mines are in an earlier stage, and therefore probably more uniform in their conditions than

English mines. In the first place, the Government of India think that all mines—

- (1) in which not more than 50 persons are employed below-ground during any 24 consecutive hours; and
- (2) in which not more than 100 persons in all are employed at any one time; or
- (3) in which, being wholly open workings, not more than 200 persons are employed at any one time;

might be exempted at once from the operation of the greater number of the General Rules. They are of opinion that *all* under-ground mines, however small, which fall within the definition of Section 2 (1) of the Draft Bill, and all quarries that are anything more than casual pits, should be subject to some simple rules regarding the fencing of shafts, the security of means (when used) for lifting and lowering workmen, the protection and examination of machinery (when used), the safety of passages and means of access, the use of safety-lamps in the presence of inflammable gas, the examination of working-places, the ventilation of under-ground workings, the use of explosives, and the reporting of serious accidents. They there-

Class A.—32 to 44, 48, 53, 59, 65 (first half only), 67, 84 to 89, 91, 92, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106, 107.

Class B.—31, 49, 60 to 63, 64 (first part only), 66 to 69, 72 to 75, 108, 110, 111, 129, 136.

Class C.—27 (a) (with or without the proviso) 27 (b), 45, 46 (first part only), 56, 57.

fore think that the rules noted in the margin as class A should ordinarily apply to all mines without exception; and they are inclined to add to them those enumerated as class B, and perhaps those shown as class C also. But on this point they will be glad of opinions and advice. They think that the small mines specified above might then be exempted from the remainder of the General Rules; power, however, being reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular mine, and to the Governor General in Council to exclude any particular class of mines at any time from the benefits of this exemption. Besides this general exemption, the Local Government and the Governor General in Council should have power to exclude mines as above from the operation of any or all of the general rules. Finally, it is suggested that in order to meet the case of *kankar* pits and the like, the District Officer should have power, by written order in each case, to exempt entirely any wholly open workings from the operation of the Act.

The proposal of the Committee (paragraph 52 of the Report) that no punishments should be inflicted under the Act for a year after it comes into force is accepted by the Government of India; and an addition will be made to the Act suspending the operation of the penal sections accordingly.

5. The two important subjects of the employment under-ground of women and of young children were not expressly referred for the consideration of the Committee, who have, however, briefly noticed both. The whole question of the employment under-ground of female labour, which was referred for the opinion of Local Governments in* May 1891, is still under the consideration of the Government of India. As regards the under-

*Circular No. 1124 dated 25-2 29th May 1891.

ground employment of young children, the Government of India recognize that many of the arguments by which its prohibition in Europe is supported do not apply to India. On the other hand, they find that it is already prohibited in some of the larger mines. The Committee point out that such prohibition may injure the small mines, upon which the regulations which it is necessary to impose may, it is feared, weigh heavily in some cases, especially at the first; and they state as the general opinion that under-ground work does not injure children. It is true that children form an integral part of the family-gang system of labour; but it appears to the Government of India that their labour is valuable, rather as accustoming them at an early age to the work by which they will have to earn their living than on account of the actual work done by them. It would seem that the employment under-ground of growing children must tend to produce stunted bodies and impaired health, while its prohibition would not appreciably hamper the mining industry. But the actual employment of children is not the only question to be considered. It must also be decided whether they are to be prevented from going below-ground even if not employed. This question is closely connected with that of the employment of women; as it is possible that to forbid the mothers to take their young children below with them might, in some cases at least, practically amount to preventing them from going down themselves. The Government of India would be glad to receive opinions on both these points; as also upon the limits of age to be adopted if prohibition is to be enforced in either case. So far as information is available at present, twelve years would appear to be a suitable limit. They would also ask Local Governments to procure for them as full information as can be readily obtained, regarding the number and ages of children now employed above and below ground and the educational facilities available at the several mines within their jurisdiction.

6. In paragraphs 131 to 134 and 137 of their report, the Committee express the opinion that the demand for labour is so great in the case of Indian mines, that no such protection as is afforded by law

in England, and as is proposed by Mr. Grundy* in the important matters of payment of wages and hours of work is needed at any rate for the present. Before expressing an opinion on this subject, the Government of India would be glad if Local Governments would collect information regarding the local systems of payment, the hours of work, the existence of any discontent, and so forth.

The Government of India agree with the view of the Committee expressed in paragraphs 128-129 of their report, that no general rule can be framed for the compulsory provision of latrines at mines, and that the matter of sanitation will be best dealt with by special rules; but they are inclined to add a general rule that, in the absence of any special rule on the subject, the Manager shall make such provision in the shape of latrines or sweepers, or both, as may be directed by the District Magistrate on the report of the Civil Surgeon, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner.

7. The Act and Rules as drafted will require to be entirely recast; but it is proposed at the present

stage to leave questions of form for future settlement, and to discuss only those alterations in substance which appear necessary or advisable. Many of these affect points of detail only, and will be found noted in the margin of the draft Act and Rules. It will be sufficient here to notice the larger matters.

8. *Responsibility of Owners and Agents.*—The Committee in paragraph 50 of their report urge that the Manager, and not the Owner, should be primarily responsible if any offence is committed. But the Government of India are inclined to think that the principle upon which the English law on the subject is based, and which is embodied in the first part of section 30 of the draft Act, should be strictly adhered to; and that no Owner, Agent or Contractor should be able, by the mere appointment of a Manager, to relieve himself of personal responsibility for seeing as far as in him lies that the Manager does his duty. This point is noticed in paragraph 2 at page 49 of Mr. Grundy's Memorandum on the draft Act and Rules, and the Government of India think that the proviso to section 30 of the draft Act is wrong in principle. It is, indeed, in direct contradiction of the principle upon which section 19 is based, and of which the Government of India approve, that it is for the authorities of the mine, and not for the Inspector to enforce the observance of the rules upon the workmen, by prosecution if necessary; and that if they fail to do so, it will be they whom the Inspector will prosecute, and not the workmen.

9. *Certificated Managers.*—Strong exception has been taken by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia to the provision that all mines above a certain size must be supervised by certificated Managers. That some such provision is urgently required is abundantly evident from the facts regarding the number of accidents in the mines of India as compared with those of England which have been furnished by Mr. Grundy. It is true that the comparative frequency of accidents in the former is only what might be expected. Miners in England are for the most part a hereditary class who represent the training and experience of generations; while mining by English methods is new to India and to Indian miners. But this very fact makes skilled supervision and management all the more necessary for the protection of the latter against their own ignorance. The argument that skilled persons are less common in India than in England tells almost as much for as against the necessity for their employment. Whether the precise limits fixed by Rules 1 to 6 should be maintained, or whether they will press too hardly upon small mines, is a point upon which opinions are specially invited, regard being had to the moderation of the Rules (12 to 25) regarding the grant of certificates. In England a certificated manager is required for every coal mine in which more than 30 persons are employed under-ground. Perhaps a higher limit might be fixed for metalliferous mines than for coal mines.

10. *Contractors.*—In paragraph 57 of their report the Committee discuss the important question whether a separate manager is required for a mine let out on contract. Their recommendation as embodied in their draft rule No. 9 is that where the contractor holds a certificate, he may be appointed Manager on the application of the Owner,

and with the special sanction of the Local Government, but not otherwise. The Government of India accept the proposal, even thus limited, with hesitation. The interest of the Owner in his mine is at least permanent, and he is always at hand to answer for himself. The interest of the contractor is confined to making as much money as possible out of the mine within a given time, after which he may disappear entirely, and is generally diametrically opposed to those interests which it is the object of the measures now under discussion to protect.

Section 2 (7) of the draft Act excludes from the definition of contractor all persons employing fewer than 50 persons under-ground; and in paragraph 8 of their report the Committee explain that their object was to discourage the small contractor. The Government of India are unable to follow the argument. The section referred to imposes a liability upon the contractor, but not so as to relieve the Owner; while Rules 9 and 77 (the only Rules which deal with contractors) impose disabilities upon them. Thus it appears that the only result of the limitation to the definition is to exempt small contractors from a liability and disabilities which apply to large ones, and thus to encourage rather than to discourage the former. The Government of India think that the defining portion of section 2 (7) should run—

(7) "Contractor" means a person working a mine or a part of a mine under a contract with the Owner of the mine, so as to profit directly by the amount of work done or mineral raised (cf. Rule 9).

11. *Arbitration.*—The desirability of constituting a Court of Arbitration is discussed by the Committee in paragraph 117 of their report. The Government of India see great difficulties in working such an institution; but they think that some such provision is absolutely necessary. The matters to be dealt with are of a highly technical nature, there is little expert advice available to Government save that of the Inspector, and in the absence of any appeal, such as is now suggested, the Inspector would practically be able, by proposing Special Rules, to legislate for India in mining matters under the name of the Government of India. The constitution and powers of the Court should be settled in the Act, its procedure only being dealt with by Rule; it might consist of five members in the more and of three in the less important cases; and service upon it should be compulsory upon the persons mentioned in Rule 122, since the Court is constituted in their interests.

The Committee recommend, and the draft Act contemplates, that an appeal should lie to the Court of Arbitration from an order of a Magistrate dismissing a Criminal information under the Act. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to give the Court of Arbitration jurisdiction of any sort over the Criminal Courts of the country. The power of referring to the Court of Arbitration for advice which is secured to the Magistrate sufficiently meets the object which the Committee had in view.

Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia, in paragraph 10 of his note of dissent on the Committee's report, suggests an appeal from the decision of the Court. It appears to the Government of India that the power of appeal is inconsistent with the idea of arbitra-

tion. But it is obviously desirable that the decisions of the Court should be subject to some form of control, and it is proposed to empower the Local Government to revise them on the application of the President or any two members of the Court, or of the Inspector of Mines.

It seems necessary to provide for the carrying out of orders pending a reference to the Court; and it has been suggested that all such orders should remain in force until reversed or modified by the Court, provided that the President should have power to suspend their operation, pending decision, in whole or in part, except when the Inspector certifies that to do so would "threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person" (*cf.* Section 29 of the draft Act).

12. *Protection of Railways.*—The necessity for protecting railways against risk from underground mining has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Government of India. They think that in addition to the provisions already embodied in the draft rules regarding the maintenance of plans of mines, and to the powers of entry and inspection which they confer, it will be necessary and sufficient for the due protection of railways to provide that whenever any under-ground working first approaches within 500 feet of the metals of a railway, the distance being measured horizontally between vertical lines, notice shall at once be given by the Manager of the mine to the Inspector of Mines and to the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned. This provision may conveniently be added to General Rule 109.

13. In a matter of this nature which so intimately affects numerous interests, many of them small ones, and which is essentially a matter of detail of a highly technical nature, the Government of India are anxious for the fullest discussion; and they invite free criticism of the views expressed in this Resolution, which are open to reconsideration in the light of fuller knowledge. Indian miners must be protected; and the Governor General in Council believes that all mine-owners, whether great or small, will accept without murmuring the burden of whatever measures may be reasonably necessary to that end. But he asks for their assistance in rendering those measures as little burdensome as possible, and desires, by the fullest publicity, to associate them with himself in the task. To this end a pamphlet consisting of this Resolution, the Report of the Committee with appendices, the draft Act and Rules, and Mr. Grundy's Memorandum, will be printed and supplied gratis by the Inspector of Mines to the Manager of every small mine that he may have on his register, and to the Owner or Manager of any mine in India on application. It will also be for sale to the public.

Especially does His Excellency in Council desire to obtain the assistance and advice of the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore. It may be that when the new law is in working order and the benefits of it have become apparent, the Darbars of those States may desire to adopt similar measures of regulation. But however that may be, interests in coal mines alone were represented upon the Committee, and as the most important metalliferous mines in India are situated outside British Territory, the Governor General in Council desires to have the assistance of the mining industry in

Native States in criticising the present proposals as applicable to that class of mine.

14. The Government of India have pleasure in recording their high appreciation of the services rendered by the President and the other members of the Committee. Their acknowledgments are more especially due to its non-official members for the great help afforded by them at the cost of much time and trouble. They also notice with satisfaction the remarks made by the President regarding the assistance received from Mr. James Grundy, the Inspector of Mines, whose proposals and suggestions were considered to be of the greatest value.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution with a copy of the report of the Committee, of the draft Act and Rules, and of Mr. Grundy's Memorandum, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that, after consulting such officials and non-officials as they may think fit, and especially owners of metalliferous mines (if any) and of small mines, they will furnish the Government of India with a full expression of their opinion.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preceding order be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for favour of communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, and with a request that the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore may be consulted through the Residents at those States.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, and that copies be forwarded (1) to the Government of Bengal for communication to Mr. Williams, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Mining Association, and the members of the Committee, and (2) to the Director, Geological Survey, for communication to Mr. Grundy with reference to the last paragraph.

[True Extract.]

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

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 8867.—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 Sub-Judge's Court-house at Yeola in the Násik District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid town of Yeola, viz. :—

Survey No.	Area of Land required to be taken up.	Proportionate Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
3	5 34	3 14 3

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.

No. 8888.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 11 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased

to exempt from duty liquor manufactured at the distillery of His Highness the Rájá of Deogad Baria, at Jhari, which is transported from one part of His Highness' territory through any part of the district of the Panch Maháls to any other part of His Highness' territory under permits for such transport signed by the Inspector of the said distillery.

Each permit shall specify—

- (a) the number and date thereof,
- (b) the name of the transporter,
- (c) the number and description of the vessels containing liquor,

(d) the quantity and strength of liquor contained in each vessel,

(e) the names of the places from and to which liquor is to be transported,

(f) the route by which the liquor is to be transported,

(g) the mode of conveyance, and

(h) the date up to which the permit shall hold good.

Each vessel containing liquor shall be securely closed and sealed, and shall have marked on it the quantity and strength of the liquor contained therein.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 8894.—Gradation List of Commissioners and Senior and Junior Collectors as it stood on the 1st October 1896:—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of Appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Commissioners— First Grade: 3 appointments, including the Commissioner of Customson Rs. 3,500.	1	MR. MACKENZIE ...	On furlough for 18 months and 5 days from 30th Mar. 1895.	Mr. Ebden ...	1st Mar. 1896	
	2	The Honourable Mr. Spence.	.....	The Honourable Mr. Wingate.	15th April 1896	
	3	MR. REID ...	On furlough for 1 year from 2nd May 1896.	.....	.....
Second Grade: 1 appointment on Rs. 3,000.	1	MR. FLEET ...	On furlough for 15 months from 21st September 1895.	Mr. Lely ...	2nd May 1896	
Collectors—	1	Mr. Candy ...	.....	Mr. Winchester.	9th April 1895	
	2	MR. PORTEOUS ...	On furlough for 1 year and 6 months from 18th May 1895.	Mr. Silcock ...	25th Feb. 1896	
	3	Mr. Ebden... ..	Acting 1st Grade Commissioner.	Mr. Cumine ...	16th Mar. 1896	
	4	The Honourable Mr. Wingate.	Acting 1st Grade Commissioner.	Mr. Drew ...	20th Mar. 1896	
	5	Mr. Charles ...	.....	Mr. Cappel ...	26th Mar. 1896	
	6	Mr. Lely ...	Acting 2nd Grade Commissioner.	MR. JENKINS ...	30th April 1896	
	7	MR. CAMPBELL ...	On furlough for 6 months from 29th May 1896.	Mr. Deshmukh ...	21st Sept. 1896	On privilege leave for one month and 13 days from 21st September 1896. Without acting allowance and is entitled to salary as Junior Collector. Acted as Junior Collector with acting allowance up to 29th September 1896.
	8	Mr. Frost ...	.....	.....	.....
	9	Mr. Ommannay ...	.....	.....	.....
	10	Dr. Pollen ...	.....	.....	.....
	11	Mr. Woodward ...	.....	.....	.....
	12	MR. WOODBURN ...	On furlough for 20 months from 29th May 1896.
Senior: 12 appointments on Rs. 2,325 including the appointment of Collector of Land Revenue.	1	MR. DAVIDSON ...	On furlough for 7 months from 26th March 1896.	Mr. Logan ...	20th Aug. 1896	
	2	Mr. Winchester ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Gibb ...	11th July 1896	
	3	Mr. Silcock ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Paise ...	5th June 1896	On privilege leave for twenty days from 15th September 1896.
	4	Mr. Cumine ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Doderet ...	2nd June 1896	
	5	Mr. Muir Mackenzie.	Acting Secretary to Government.	MR. BAGSELL ...	2nd June 1896	On privilege leave for three months from 24th July 1896.
	6	Mr. Drew ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. A. F. Macconochie.	2nd June 1896	
	7	Mr. Cappel ...	Acting Senior Collector.	Mr. Rand ...	1st May 1896	
	8	MR. EDGERLEY ...	On furlough for 2 years from 26th July 1895.	Mr. Dodgson... ..	20th Mar. 1896	
	9	MR. LAMB... ..	On furlough for 10 months from 18th April 1896.	Mr. Carmichael ...	29th July 1896	
Junior: 9 appointments on Rs. 1,500 including the appointment of Collector of Salt Revenue.				Mr. Jackson ...	21st Sept. 1896	Without acting allowance.
				Mr. Page ...	15th Sept. 1896	Without acting allowance.

No 8928.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Sinla, the 6th November 1896.

No. 3447-I. B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that references to Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

Provided further that, with reference to the provisions of section 26 of the Enactment hereby applied, the Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under the Act so applied, publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as he may consider necessary.

II. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1482-I,* dated the 3rd May 1894, is hereby cancelled, in so far as it relates to railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st October 1896.

No. 120.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“CEYLON—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

Gindura Rock Buoy Replaced.

The Master Attendant, Galle, has given notice, dated 20th October 1896, that the large red beacon buoy marking the Gindura Rock has been replaced.

It is laid about 1½ cables S.S.W. of the rock in eleven fathoms.”

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1896.

No. 121.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“GULF OF ADEN.

SOMALI COAST, ZEILA ROADSTEAD.

Certain Buoys Adrift.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 26th ultimo, that the Master of S. S. *Falcon* reports that the Shab Filfil and Sea Gull Shoal buoys off Zeila are adrift.”

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 124.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

Baragua flats—Placing a Light-vessel with flashing red and white light.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 3rd instant, that from 2nd November 1896, a light is exhibited from a Light-vessel moored southward of Baragua flats, north-west shore of Gulf of Martaban:—

Baragua flats Light-vessel Light is a flashing light of 10,000 candle power, showing a red and white flash alternately every forty-five seconds; each flash being of five-second duration, and visible in clear weather from a distance of about 10 miles.

The Light-vessel is moored in a depth of 6 fathoms and painted red with the word “Baragua” in white letters on each side.

Approximate position:—

Latitude ... 15° 29' 15" N.
Longitude ... 95° 11' 30" E.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 125.—In supersession of Government Notification No. 50, dated 14th April 1896, notice is hereby given under Sub-section 3 of Section 69 of the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, that the following draft of a rule proposed to be made as an addition to the rules under Section 50 of the Act published by Notification No. 125 in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1891, Part I, page 1019, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c), Sub-section (2) of Section 50 of the said Act, will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th day of December 1896:—

9. Nothing contained in the foregoing rules shall be held to apply to any inland steam-vessel under 100 tons gross burden, saving and except:

- (1) that the owner of every inland steam-vessel under 100 tons gross burden shall provide, and the Master shall keep in efficient condition on board thereof, not less than one fire-bucket for each of the crew, and
- (2) that any owner failing to provide or any Master failing to keep in efficient condition the requisite number of fire-buckets as aforesaid, shall be liable, for each breach of these provisions, to the punishment provided in Rule 8.

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 4966.—Gradation List of First and Second Assistants as it stood on the 1st August 1896 :—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	MR. LAMB...	On furlough for 10 months from 18th April 1896.	Mr. Bonus ...	4th June 1896	
	2	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	.....	Mr. Tipnis ...	25th Mar. 1896	
	3	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting Collector, Sholapur.	Mr. Sheppard	8th Nov. 1895	
	4	Mr. Logan ...	Acting Secretary to Government, General, Educational, &c., Departments.	Mr. Tayabji ...	31st Mar. 1894	
	5	Mr. Morison ...	Acting Political Agent, Kollhapur, in transit.	Mr. Kābrāji ...	9th Jan. 1895	
	6	Mr. Gibb ...	Acting Collector, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Jackson ...	6th Jan. 1896	
	7	Mr. G. D. Pāuse ...	Acting Collector, Bijapur.	Mr. W. H. Lucas.	23rd July 1896	
	8	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting Collector, Panch Mahāls.	Mr. Arthur ...	5th June 1896	
	9	MR. MOORE ...	On furlough for 18 months from 2nd May 1896.	Mr. ORU ...	23rd Mar. 1895	On privilege leave for two months and 6 days from 17th July 1896.
	10	Mr. Bagnell ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Enthoven	11th April 1896	
	11	Mr. A. F. Maconochie.	Acting Collector, Kolāba	(Mr. E. Maconochie.)	.....
	12	Mr. K. R. Bomanji.	.....	Mr. Fry ...	12th April 1896	Was substantive Second Assistant from 23rd to 31st July 1896.
	13	Mr. Rand ...	Acting Collector, Surat.	Mr. Brown ...	13th April 1896	
	14	Mr. Dodgson ...	Acting Collector, Hyderabad.	Mr. Lawrence	17th April 1896	Is also Acting District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, in addition, from 23rd July 1896.
	15	Mr. N. B. Dixatia	.....	Mr. McNeill...	21st April 1896	
	16	Mr. M. P. Khareghāt.	Acting District Judge, Ratnāgiri.	Mr. Gloster ...	29th May 1896	
	17	Mr. Weir ...	Acting District Judge, Surat.	Mr. Fawcett ...	1st May 1896	
	18	Mr. Knight ...	Acting District Judge, Hyderabad.	Mr. Boyd ...	2nd June 1896	With acting allowance up to 17th and without acting allowance, from 18th July 1896.
	19	Mr. Dayāram ...	Acting District Judge, Shikārpur.	Mr. Crump ...	29th July 1896	Without acting allowance and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant. Also acted as First Assistant with acting allowance up to 16th and without acting allowance for 17th July 1896 and as Second Assistant from 18th to 28th July 1896 and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant from 17th to 25th July 1896.
	20	MR. R. B. STEWART.	On furlough for 15 months from 9th May 1896.	.....	.....

First Assistants: 20 appointments on Rs. 900 including that of 1st Assistant Collector, Bombay.

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	Mr. H. O. Quin ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Tálukdári Settlement Officer and acting Collector, Broach, in addition.	Mr. Seddon ...	5th June 1896	
	2	MR. BARROW ...	On furlough for 20 months from 6th April 1895.	Mr. Cadell ...	4th June 1896	
	3	MR. WALKER ...	On furlough for 20 months and 20 days from 20th April 1895.	Mr. Leggatt ...	2nd June 1896	
	4	Mr. Carmichael ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Kincaid...	6th Dec. 1895	
	5	Mr. Bonus ...	Acting First Assistant .	Mr. Lord ...	2nd Mar. 1895	
	6	Mr. E. M. Pratt ...	Acting District Judge, Sholápur-Bijápur.	Mr. Wood ...	7th Mar. 1895	
	7	Mr. R. S. Tipnis ...	Acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijápur.	Mr. Swifte ...	7th Mar. 1895	
	8	Mr. Sheppard ...	Acting First Assistant...	Mr. Chuckerbutty.	2nd Mar. 1896	
	9	MR. HERVEY ...	On furlough for one year from 2nd November 1895.	Mr. Calcraft-Kennedy.	16th Mar. 1896	
	10	Mr. Tayabji ...	Acting First Assistant .	Mr. Moxford.	27th Mar. 1896	On privilege leave for three months from 14th May 1896.
	11	MR. HUDSON ...	On furlough for 23 months from 2nd November 1895.	Mr. Brendon...	10th April 1896	Is also acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, in addition from 14th July 1895.
	12	Mr. J. K. N. Kábráji.	Acting First Assistant .	Mr. Brooke ...	11th April 1896	
	13	Mr. Jackson ...	Do. ...	Mr. Anderson	12th April 1896	
	14	Mr. Sladen ...	Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government.	Mr. Page ...	13th April 1896	
	15	Mr. W. H. Lucas ...	Acting First Assistant .	Mr. L. Robertson.	2nd June 1896	
	16	Mr. Arthur ...	Do. ...	Mr. Westropp.	21st April 1896	
	17	Mr. Orr ...	Do. ...	Mr. Rieu ...	21st April 1896	
	18	Mr. DuBoulay ...	Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, Bombay.	Mr. D'Souza...	29th July 1896	Also acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 23rd July 1896.
	19	Mr. Batchelor ...	Acting Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, &c., Departments, Bombay.	Mr. Hatch ...	1st May 1896	
	20	Mr. Enthoven ...	Acting First Assistant .	Mr. Clements .	1st May 1896	
	21	Mr. E. Maconochie.	Doing duty as Deputy Superintendent, Survey Department.	Mr. Wales ...	7th July 1896	With acting allowance up to 17th and without acting allowance from 18th to 22nd and with acting allowance for 23rd and without acting allowance from 24th July 1896.
				Mr. Mead ...	23rd July 1896	Without acting allowance. Also acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 16th and without acting allowance for 17th July 1896.

- (1) Mr. Barrow was substantive First Assistant from 12th to 31st July 1896.
 (2) Mr. Carmichael acted as First Assistant with acting allowance from 18th to 28th July 1896.
 (3) Mr. Batchelor acted as First Assistant with acting allowance up to 22nd July 1896.
 (4) Messrs. Sale and Shepherd acted as Second Assistants with acting allowance up to 6th and 9th July 1896 respectively.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
 Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 41.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 464, dated 3rd November 1896.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (s) of the second schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said schedule, namely, jade, jade stone and amber."

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

H. O. SELBY,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 7692.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Bhorghar in the Ambegaon Petha of the Poona District renders it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the Police in the said village; His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the

powers conferred by Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890,—

(a) to direct the employment in the local area of the said village of additional Police of the strength and cost hereinafter set forth for a period of one year; and

(b) to direct that the cost of such additional Police, as hereinafter set forth, shall be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Koli inhabitants of the said village:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable, Second Class (un-armed)	25	0	0
1 Head Constable, Third Class (un-armed)	16	0	0
6 Constables, Second Class (unarmed) at Rs. 10 each	60	0	0
Cost per mensem...	101	0	0
<i>Add—</i>			
European supervision at 6 per cent. ...	6	1	0
Pension contribution at one-twelfth of net pay... ..	8	6	8
Clothing at annas 8 per man	4	0	0
Hutting money at Re. 1 per man	8	0	0
Total cost per mensem...	127	7	8
			×12
Total cost per annum...	1,529	12	0

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

H. BATTY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Notification.

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Leveé at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday the 18th December 1896, at 4-30 P.M.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Bombay are invited to attend.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring Cards with their names legibly written upon them, to give to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before being presented.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Leveé are requested to bring with them two Cards with their names legibly written upon them: one Card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the Entrance, and the second to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Leveé, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least eight days before the date of the Leveé, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform should appear in Full Dress: Gentlemen not wearing Uniform should appear in Morning Dress.

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

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

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

By Command,

W. C. WALTON, Captain,
for Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Governor.

*Military Secretary's Office, Government House,
Mahabaleshwar, 9th November 1896.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1896.

No. 4916.—The following telegram from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Singapore, dated the 6th instant, is published for general information:—

“Bombay declared infected from yesterday.”

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 7685.—The Honourable Mr. John Jardine, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 6605.—Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger acted as Administrator of the Porbandar State, in addition to his own duties as acting Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, from the 1st to the 27th August 1896 inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 6610.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the temporary promotions ordered in Government Notification No. 6130, dated the 12th September 1896, should cease from the date Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald proceeds on leave, and to make the following appointments:—

Major G. E. Hyde-Cates to be substantive *pro tem.* Political Agent, Cutch.

Captain J. Davies to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Lieutenant J. W. B. Merewether to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1896.

No. 7430.—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 6th November 1896 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. Vincent or pending further orders:—

Mr. H. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, to act as Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Mr. J. Crummy to act as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Mr. Gell.

Bombay Castle, 3rd November 1896.

No. 7535.—Mr. Parashram Sadashiv, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Yeola in the district of Násik, was in charge of the current duties of that Court, in addition to his own, from the 25th November 1895 to the 10th January 1896, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 6th November 1896.

No. 7566.—Ráo Bahádur Krishnaji Narayan Kher, First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholápur, is granted an extension by four months of the furlough granted to him in Government Notification No. 7818, dated the 11th November 1895.

No. 7569.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, under Article 95 of the Civil Service Regulations, Ráo Sáheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar to be additional First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sátára for a period of six months from the date of the appointment taking effect.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest under Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Ráo Sáheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Sátára District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

3. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Mohonrai Dolatrai to be Second Class Subordinate Judge at Surat, vice Ráo Sáheb Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar, pending further orders, and to invest him under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, within the local

limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Surat, 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.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1896.

No. 7603.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel Government Notification No. 6966, dated the 12th October 1896, granting furlough for eleven months and sixteen days from the 21st November 1896 to Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I. C. S., District Judge, Kánara.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 7640.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—

Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Pimpalgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge of Amalner vice Ráo Sáheb Mohonrai Dolatrai, transferred.

Mr. E. F. Rego to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon vice Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Vinayak Patwardhan, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Amalner, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs. 50.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 7658.—Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Sholápur, and Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I. C. S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Bijápur, are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the First Class in their respective districts, and are invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

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

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

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, upon Police reports and upon information (Section 191 (a), (b) and (c).)

Power to try summarily (Section 260).

Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (Section 407).

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

No. 7664.—A'zam Hari Ramkrishna Samant, acting Mahálkari, petha Guhágar in the district of Ratnágiri, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 7666.—A'zam Mangharam Kansing, acting Head Munshi, táluca Guni in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 7668.—A'zam Amratlal Tribhowandas, Head Kárkún, táluca Thásra in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 7682.—Khán Sáheb Bahawuldin Azimudin, acting Mukhtýárkar, táluca Kakar in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th November 1896.

No. 8798.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

Mr. G. Carmichael,*
I. C. S., to be Personal
Assistant to the Collector
of Sholápur.

* Under Section 32 of
the Famine Relief Code,
1896.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard,*
I. C. S., to be Personal
Assistant to the Collector
of Bijápur.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 8822.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

Ráo Bahádur Choithráam Girdhardás and

Mr. C. F. D'Abreo

to be Sixth Grade Deputy Collectors in Sind in the order named, and to rank them between Khán Bahádur Kázi Muhammad Laik Abdul Kavi and Mr. T. H. Marston.

No. 8827.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr. H. T. Ommanney, I. C. S., retired:—

Mr. C. B. Winchester, I. C. S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., to be Junior Collector from the date on which his services are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Government, taking rank according to seniority.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 8853.—Mr. R. J. Sharman, acting Assistant Collector of A'bkári, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

No. 8876.—Mr. E. H. Aitken, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 8919.—The undermentioned officers passed the Special Lower Standard Departmental Examination on the 6th October 1896:—

Passed with Credit.

- (1) Mr. Manibhai Pranubhai, B.A., Kárkún, táluka Jalálpur, Surat.
- (2) Mr. Laxaman Balaji, Jalálpur, Kárkún, Account Office, Ahmednagar.
- (3) Mr. Subráto Venkatesh Kulkarni, B.A., Kárkún, táluka Parasgad, Belgaum.
- (4) Mr. Shamrao Vinayak Deshpande, B.A., Kárkún, táluka Chikodi, Belgaum.
- (5) Mr. Narsing Narayan, Kárkún, Assistant Collector's office, Kánara.
- (6) Mr. Bhikaji Vithal Deshpande, Kárkún, Collector's Vernacular office, Sátára.
- (7) Mr. Vishnu Sadashiv Gokhale, Kárkún, District Deputy Collector's office, Kolába.
- (8) Mr. Gulabbhai Nathubhai, Kárkún, Assistant Collector's Office, Chorási Division, Surat.
- (9) Mr. Anant Ramacharya Joshi, Kárkún, táluka Chikodi, Belgaum.
- (10) Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas, Kárkún, District Deputy Collector's office, Kaira.
- (11) Mr. Vinayak Damodar Dhongde, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Dhulia, Khándesh.

Passed.

- (12) { Mr. Chintaman Hari Gharpure, Kárkún, táluka Chándor, Násik.
Mr. Krishnaji Jivaji Shedbal, Kárkún, táluka Chikodi, Belgaum.
- (14) Mr. Mahadev Dinkar Joshi, Clerk, Commissioner, C. D.'s office.
- (15) Mr. Martand Vinayak Songaonkar, Clerk, Assistant District Inspector, Land Records' Office, Dhulia, Khándesh.
- (16) Trimbak Baburao Pátíl, Clerk, District Agricultural Inspector's office, Sholápur.
- (17) Mr. Balkrishna Mahadev Adhye, Clerk, Account office, Poona.
- (18) Mr. Purushotam Balvant Ghanekar, Clerk, Police Account office, Dhulia, Khándesh.

- (19) { Mr. Anant Narayan Pandit, Clerk, Forest Settlement office, Poona.
Mr. Chinapa Shiva Yogapa Rotti, Sub-Treasurer, Belgaum.
- (21) { Mr. Bhimrao Venkatesh Masur, Local Board Clerk, Collector's office, Belgaum.
Mr. Ramechandra Dhonddev Indolikar, Clerk, District Agricultural Inspector's office, Poona.
- (23) { Mr. Charles DeSouza, Clerk, Account office, Sátára.
Mr. Gopal Jagannath Padhye, Price Registry Clerk, City Magistrate's office, Poona.
Mr. Kalabhai Maneklal, Kárkún, táluka Párdi, Surat.
- (26) Mr. Mekanji Kasanji, Kárkún, Collector and President, District Local Board's office, Surat.
- (27) Mr. Narayan Chintaman Khare, Clerk, Account office, Belgaum.
- (28) Mr. Ahmad Husain Mir Sáheb, Clerk, Collector's office, Kaira.
- (29) Mr. Kashinath Gopal Lavhate, Shirastedár, Second Assistant Collector's office, Násik.
- (30) Mr. Mahadev Keshav Gadgil, Kárkún, Huzár Treasury, Bijápur.
- (31) Mr. Hari Baji Khangaonkar, Kárkún, táluka Mával, Poona.
- (32) Mr. Narsingrai Motilal, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ahmedabad.
- (33) Mr. Gilbert Rogers, Clerk, Collector's office, Sholápur.
- (34) Mr. Dosabhai Manekji Kothavala, B. A., Kárkún, táluka Daskroi, Ahmedabad.
- (35) { Mr. Balvant Ramkrishna Saptrishi, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ahmednagar.
Mr. Keshav Ramchandra Ajsaonkar, Clerk, Collector's Correspondence office, Ratnágiri.
- (37) Mr. Kalianji Shankarji, Clerk, Account office, Surat.

2. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

No. 8922.—Mr. J. P. Vaughan, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 8924.—Mr. W. Porteous, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

No. 8932.—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.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 122.—Mr. J. Klingelhofer, Deputy Shipping Master, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 23rd October 1896.

No. 123.—Mr. J. F. Rodrigues, Head Clerk and Accountant, Shipping Office, Bombay, is appointed to act as Deputy Shipping Master during the absence of Mr. J. Klingelhofer on privilege leave.

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 2148.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 5th November 1896.

No. 2020—78-13.—Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted furlough on medical certificate under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his appointment.

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 4939.—Surgeon-Lieutenant A. F. W. King has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 8th October 1896, forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1896.

No. 4967.—Surgeon-Major W. H. Quicke, Second Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

No. 4982.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1237 dated 6th instant, is republished :—

“VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Resignations.

No. 1237.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Lieutenant W. R. Hoonahan resigns his Commission with effect from the 27th November 1894.”

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1896.

No. 75.—On the return to duty of Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, the following postings are ordered :—

Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, to the Indus Right Bank Division.

Mr. H. G. Palliser, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, to the Southern Division.

Mr. A. Davidson, M.Inst.C.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Poona District.

Bombay Castle, 10th November 1896.

No. 76.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished :—

“Simla, the 27th October 1896.

No. 451.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

To Bombay.

Mr. John Boswell Chapman.
Mr. Roger Chidcock Joseph Radcliffe.

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications. Appointments, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1896.

No. 8673.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Keshavlál Maganlál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Parántij, from 2nd to 27th September 1896.

Panch Maháls District.

Ratanshankar Girjashankar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Károl, from 20th to 23rd September 1896.

Thána District.

Vishvanáth Prabhákar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Bassein, on 9th and 10th September 1896.

Váman Báloji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Váda, from 9th to 15th September 1896.

Rámkrishna Vináyak, officiating Sub-Registrar of Umbargaon, on 17th September 1896.

Khándesh District.

Sakhárám Loto, substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Ráver, from 5th February to 27th May 1896, and officiating Sub-Registrar of Ráver, from 28th May to 24th July 1896.

Naráyan Bhánu, substantive *pro tem.* Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Edalabad, from 7th February to 27th May 1896, and officiating Sub-Registrar of Edalabad, from 28th May to 7th July 1896.

Vináyak Balvant, substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Bhusával, from 22nd February to 27th May 1896, and officiating Sub-Registrar of Bhusával, from 27th May to 7th July 1896.

Poona District.

Naráyan Balkrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Indápur, from 7th to 12th and from 15th to 20th September 1896.

Sátára District.

Chinto Raghunáth, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karád, from 24th to 29th August 1896.

Balvant Sakhárám, officiating Sub-Registrar of Koregaon, on 14th and 15th September 1896.

Shripád Ganesh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jávli, from 15th to 17th September 1896.

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

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 720.—Ráo Bahádur Ganesh G. Godbole delivered over and Mr. Anant Sadashiv Tambe received charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 721.—Ráo Bahádur Harilal Lalubhai Thakar delivered over and Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole received charge of the office of the District Deputy Assistant Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Ahmedabad, 6th November 1896.

No. 4325.—Ráo Bahádur Jivanlal Pranjivan Lakhia delivered over and Khán Bahádur Bahmanji Edalji Modi, M.A., received charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Kaira, on the 29th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Camp Sánanad, 7th November 1896.

F. S. P. LELY,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. P-2285.—*Erratum.*—In this office Notification No. P-2138, dated 17th ultimo, published at page 1096 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 22nd idom, for "Lieutenants P. C. Searle and J. R. Darby" read "Lieutenants P. C. Searle and J. R. Darley."

Poona, 3rd November 1896.

No. R-4377.—Mr. Shankar Raghunath Mhalas, Head Kárkún of táluca Taloda in the Khándesh District, acted as Mámálatdár of the same táluca from 21st September to 20th October 1896, both days inclusive, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Narayan Hari Mokashi on privilege leave.

No. R-4383.—Mssrs. K. R. Bomanji and F. J. Varley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, N. D., Khándesh, on 26th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Poona, 5th November 1896.

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 5096.—Ráo Bahádur Anant Raghunath Chitre and Khán Bahádur Ratanji Edulji Kanga respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge of the Bijápur, Indi and Sindgi Táluks on the 24th ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 5097.—Mr. Narayan Arant Nadkarni, Head Kárkún of the Kumta Táluca in the Kánara District, acted as Mámálatdár of Kumta from the 12th September to the 18th October 1896, both days inclusive, *i.e.*, from the date on which Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri gave over charge to the date on which Ráo Sáheb Rajacharya Bindacharya Dipad received charge of the Mámálat.

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

Belgaum, 7th November 1896.

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

No. 5322.—Messrs. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., and J. L. Jenkins, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue in the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

Bombay, 3rd November 1896.

No. 5355.—Messrs. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., and A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, on the 2nd instant, before noon.

Bombay, 6th November 1896.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER.

Major W. J. Bythell, R. E., Superintendent, Bombay Forest Survey, returned from the one month and seventeen days' privilege leave granted him under the Surveyor General's Notification No. 157, dated 17th August last, and received charge of his office from Mr. C. E. Tapsell on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE,
Acting Survey Commissioner and Director,
Land Records and Agriculture.
Poona, 10th November 1896.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL LETTER No. R.
21135.

RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 3rd November 1896.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Presidency balances in this and the next months will be very low. It is therefore necessary to concentrate all available funds at the Presidency

town. I have the honour to request your co-operation in the matter, and beg that you will carefully consider what sum will be required, in addition to the receipts of each month, to meet the expenditure of that month and will hold at my disposal so much of your balance as may be in excess of that sum.

In order to make the amounts thus placed at my disposal available for my purpose, it is of the first importance that you should economise your resources to the utmost and re-arrange the funds at the sub-treasuries, so that not more than is absolutely necessary for current payments is kept at each. All that can be spared from the talukas should be withdrawn and concentrated at the Huzúr without delay.

Your personal attention to this matter is requested.

O. T. BARROW,
Accountant General.

BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 3844.—The following transfer has been ordered for the benefit of the public service:—

Mr. C. Subrao, Assistant Engineer, from the Kánara District to the Dhárwár District.

A. DAVIDSON, M.Inst.C.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 9th November 1896.

BY COLLECTORS.

No. 6318.—The undermentioned officers of the Revenue Department were granted examination leave under Article 317 of the Civil Service Regulations and Government Resolution No. 3980, dated 24th December 1888, Financial Department:—

Name.	Designation.	Period of Leave.	Name of the Examination.
Mr. Prabhakar Sadasiv Nene, B.A.	Treasury Kárkún, Mángaon.	1st to 10th October 1896.	Lower Standard.
Mr. Mahadev Anand- rao.	Local Fund Kárkún, Account Office.	6th Oct. 1896..	Do.

A. F. MACONOCHE,
Acting Collector, Kolába.

Alibág, 7th November 1896.

THE



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER 1896.

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

PART I.

Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

Bombay Castle, 19th November 1896.

No. 37—FAM. OF 1896.

The following memorandum describing the measures hitherto taken by Government to deal with the scarcity now prevailing in parts of the Bombay Presidency is published for general information:—

Towards the end of September last, owing to the excessive rainfall of July and the first half of August and the almost total failure of the later rains followed by an abnormal rise in the prices of food-grains, apprehensions began to be felt regarding the state of the crops and the condition of the people, especially in the Deccan and Southern Marátha Country and parts of the Konkan. Government accordingly, in order to keep themselves informed of the progress of affairs, ordered on the 10th October that special weekly reports supplementary to those published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* should be submitted to them

from the districts* noted in the margin, stating the rainfall of the previous seven days, the progress, if any, made in sowing operations, the condition of the crops, if any, the tendency of prices of the cereals ordinarily used for food, the state of the cattle, and the condition of the cultivators, the agricultural labourers who work for wages, and the town population such as weavers, artizans, &c. The Commissioners, C. D. and S. D., were

at the same time asked to ascertain what relief works out of the annual famine programme were ready to be started, should unfortunately the necessity for doing so arise. The situation as disclosed by the latest weekly reports (for the week ending 14th November) submitted to Government in accordance with these orders, is summarised in the following statement:—

*Khándesh.
Násik.
Poona,
Ahmednagar.
Sholápur.
Sátára.

Belgaum.
Bijápur.
Dhárwár.
Kolába.
Ratnágiri.

KHA'NDESH.	NA'SIK.	POONA.	AHMEDNAGAR.	SHOLA'PUR.	SA'TA'RA.
<p>There has been no rain. The kharif crops are much the same as before. Cotton is expected to yield on average about $\frac{1}{8}$, bajri about $\frac{1}{8}$, and jowari about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an ordinary crop. No further progress has been made in rabi sowings. Much of the seed already sown has not germinated properly. Price of jowari, which was stationary for some time, has risen during the week under report to about 18 or 19 lbs. per rupee. Cattle are in fair condition. Weavers' trade is slack, but not to such extent as to drive them to works. In parts of Edalabad, Jalgaon, Sindkheda, Pimpalner and Nandurhar talukas labourers and poor agriculturists require artificial employment. Test works are in progress. There has been no emigration.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. Kharif crops are getting worse except in Igatpuri, parts of Nasik and Sinnar. Reaping of rice and other kharif crops is in progress; their probable average output is estimated at from two to four-sixteenths of an ordinary crop. Standing rabi crops are in need of rain. Prices are high everywhere, but there is a slight improvement in some talukas owing to this year's produce coming on the market. Stocks of grain are generally sufficient for the present. Wheat and jowari are imported into Malegaon in large quantities. Fodder is scarce in most talukas, but the cattle are generally healthy. The condition of cultivators is normal and of town population, excepting weavers in Yeola and Malegaon, fair. Field labourers and others, chiefly in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Yeola, are in want of work which is being provided. About 2,500 Mominis from Malegaon have left the place for Bombay and other places in search of employment in the weaving trade.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. Jowari sowing is nearly completed wherever there is irrigation or subsoil percolation of water. The crops are generally bad. Prices are rising in Indapur and Dhond and falling in Junnar; elsewhere they are stationary, jowari ranging from 14 to 20 lbs., bajri from 12 to 17.5 lbs., wheat from 11 to 20.75 lbs., rice from 9 to 21 lbs., and tur from 11 to 16.5 lbs. per rupee. Fodder is scarce everywhere except in Malval. The cattle are in poor condition. Water-supply is sufficient. There is suffering among labourers and agriculturists in the south-east of the district. One relief work has been opened, and measures are being taken for starting others. Migration of labourers has diminished in the east of the district and has increased to a slight extent in Haveli, Malval and Ambegaon. Distress is reported among Mhars and other lower classes in Dhond Petha, and measures are being taken to relieve them. The condition of the town population in Poona is unsatisfactory.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. The kharif crops, where there were any, have been reaped, but they have been entirely withered in southern talukas. The rabi jowari already sown is green, but is reported to be withering in some places. There is no further sowing except in bagayat (garden) lands. Price of jowari is stationary, being 16½ lbs. per rupee at Nagar. At other stations the prices have risen to the same level, except in Sangamner and Akola, where they remain stationary. Distress among cattle is increasing owing to scarcity of fodder, especially in the southern talukas, and many of them are relinquished by the owners. There is no suffering yet among the cultivating population. Labourers and weavers are in distress, and demand for labour at famine rates is rapidly increasing, especially in Jamkhed. Relief works have been opened. There has been considerable emigration from many talukas.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. Dry crops have been reaped in some parts, but are burnt in most places. Well-irrigated crops have in some places been damaged by grasshoppers. Canal crops are fair. The price of jowari has somewhat improved in the city of Sholapur owing to the late riot. In the district it is stationary, and ranges from 18½ to 22 lbs. per rupee. The price of wheat ranges from 15½ to 22, of bajri from 17½ to 22, of nagli from 20½ to 28½, and of rice from 14 to 28 lbs. per rupee. The cattle are in poor condition and are being sold at nominal prices. The distress among agricultural labourers is everywhere increasing. Relief works already sanctioned are being opened. Emigration continues from all parts. Weavers are clamouring for work, which will be given on the semi-gratuitous system where necessary.</p>	<p>There has been no rain, and no dew save along the rivers. Crops are reported to be thriving in many parts of Karad, Valva and along railway line from Kundal to Sangli. Rain is however generally much wanted for standing rabi crops. Price of bajri is stationary in Koregaon and fallen in Malcolmpeth and Tasgaon, that of jowari is fallen in Khandaala and Tasgaon. Prices are rising elsewhere. Fodder is everywhere dearer and in some places scarce, but the cattle are in a satisfactory condition. Water is plentiful. The condition of the cultivators and labourers is satisfactory. Artizans are beginning to lose custom. Emigration is increasing. The town of Karad is quiet after the riot. Test works have been opened.</p>

BELGAUM.	BIJA'PUR.	DHA'RWA'R.	KOLA'BA.	RA'TNA'GIRI.
<p>There has been no rain and no emigration, but people are moving in from Bijapur and Native States. Cattle are being sold at nominal prices. Prices of food-grains continue to rise. Test works are about to be started.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. Kharif crops are lost almost everywhere. Rabi crops are also withering for want of rain. Prices of food-grains have risen very high. Exportation of food-grains continues. The condition of the cattle is pitiable; they are dying for want of fodder and are sold to butchers for low prices. Labourers have no work and find it hard to maintain themselves. Weavers and artisans have not sufficient work. Good jowari is sold at 15 pounds and 6 chataks and common jowari at 17 pounds and 4 chataks. There is very little import of grain. Water-supply is failing. Relief test works are in progress in Bagalkot, Sindgi, Indi, Bagevadi and Muddebihal talukas. Relief work has been opened in Bijapur Taluka.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. In Dhárwár, Hubli, Bankápur and Karajgi rabi crops are withering. Kharif jowári is fair to good, but rooted out in Ron, Nargund and parts of Navalgund and Gadag. Paddy is being reaped in Dhárwár, Bankápur, Kalghatgi, Hángal and Kod. The condition of agriculturists is moderate in affected parts, elsewhere it is good so far; that of labourers is indifferent and getting serious in affected parts. Town artisans are suffering from want of employment and high prices. Cattle are poor in affected parts and they are being removed to Mallad (hilly tracts of Southern Marátha Country). Supply of food-grains is sufficient so far; that of fodder is insufficient in affected parts. Water is generally sufficient. Prices continue to rise. There has been no emigration to Bombay.</p>	<p>Harvesting of kharif crops is almost finished. The situation is otherwise practically unchanged. Relief works are still unnecessary. The Plague in Bombay prevents emigration to that city. 200 immigrants arrived at Karjat.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. Prices are stationary except at Vengurla, Málvan, Devgad and Dápoli, where they have slightly risen. Late crops are very poor. There is no demand for work and no emigration or immigration of men and cattle as result of distress. Cultivators are engaged in harvesting. Cattle are healthy except in Khed, Rájápur, Ratnágiri and Devgad.</p>

2. As October advanced, and the rains still held off, and the weekly reports submitted to Government gave indications of distress among the poorer labouring classes in certain districts, orders were passed on the 23rd of that month for the opening of test works under Section 18 of the Bombay Famine Relief Code, the District Officers being advised to take care that the labour was paid for at task work rates, and that the wage given did not exceed the famine wage prescribed in the Code. These test works are now in progress in several districts, and wherever the result of the test has shown that there is a demand for labour at famine rates, regular relief works have been opened. According to the latest information before Government, the numbers of persons employed on the works are as shown below :—

	Relief Works	Test Works.
Sholapur	(Not started.)	1,756
Ahmednagar	1,400	None.
Poona	858	None.
Násik	1,722	643
Khândesh	(Not started.)	939
Sátára	(Not started.)	(Not started.)
Bijápur	(Not started.)	2,969
Belgaum	(Not started.)	(Not started.)
Dhárwár	Do.	do.

3. Though the figures given above show that the demand for labour at famine wages is still nowhere very keen, it is expected that the numbers on relief works will soon increase. Programmes of relief works for the several districts mentioned have therefore been kept ready and the Commissioners have been authorized to commence, subject to the provisions of the Famine Code, such of these works as they and the Superintending Engineers consider most desirable to meet immediate requirements. Instructions have also been given, as contemplated in Section 100 of the Famine Code, for the starting of small relief works, such as the removal of prickly-pear, for the employment of persons whom it may be deemed inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes. In order to facilitate relief on a large scale being given it has been laid down that subject to the provision of Section 100, famine labour should be concentrated on the smallest possible number—compatible with the exigencies of the situation—of really large and important works and with a preference for works likely to be of value to the State. No distance test is however enforced as the Code prescribes none. Chapters VI and VII of the Code are applied wherever relief works are open, and the Collectors have been authorized to avail themselves of the provision of Section 162 for the supply of lutting materials, &c., required for the works. Steps are being taken for the employment of special Relief Officers and the other special staff referred to in Section 19, wherever necessary. In order to provide for the exigencies of the situation, all ordinary Public Works operations have been stopped wherever this could be done without causing serious loss on, or damage to, existing works, the changes required being effected so as not to throw people out of employ by the sudden stoppage of works in cases in which this would be likely to cause distress. Any of the ordinary Public Works within the area of scarcity are however, if suitable, to be carried on as Famine works. Instructions have been given to keep the Circle Inspectors and village officers acquainted with the works opened for relief, so that they may urge those in need to proceed to them. The District and Municipal Boards have been consulted in the matter of using their agency for purposes of relief, as far as is practicable, as contemplated in Section 31 of the Famine Code, an offer of assistance in the shape of loans on favourable terms or grants-in-aid in carrying out under the rules of the Famine Code any works suitable for the purpose of relief being made to them by Government.

4. The Konkan Districts have been hitherto held to be free from the risk of famine, but it is probable that as the season advances relief works will be required in Kolába and Ratnágiri and the requisite programmes have been ordered to be prepared.

5. Provision has been made for such gratuitous relief as is at present urgently needed. While the premature application of the provisions regarding such relief is deprecated, discretion is allowed to the Collectors of affected districts to give it to any persons unable to work and found to be suffering from lack of food, the principles laid down in Chapter V of the Code and in the note to clause (f) of Section 49 being strictly followed. According to the latest information the numbers gratuitously relieved are in Sholapur 13 and in Poona 2. Authority has also been given to the Collectors of certain districts to apply Section 151 of the Code regarding semi-gratuitous relief to weavers and their families where it is urgently needed. Grain compensation has been directed to be given to Government servants on low pay to the extent admissible under the Civil Account Code.

6. The weekly returns prescribed in Section 34 of the Famine Code, showing the progress of relief measures, have been ordered to be submitted, and will be regularly published.

7. Tagádi advances for making wells and effecting other useful improvements likely to aid in producing much-needed crops at the time they are most wanted are being made as freely as is practicable. The Commissioners have been instructed to redistribute the allotments before made so as to make as much as possible available in the affected tracts, and extra assignments have been sanctioned for the districts in which there is the greatest demand for such loans. These loans provide the most suitable method of relief in the earlier stages of scarcity and the best and most economical means of employing labour, for the land-

holders can make arrangements with labourers, which Government cannot, to ensure the most profitable employment of the money. Similar advances have also been ordered to be given to cultivators willing to carry their useful cattle by rail to places where grazing is available.

8. As there is every probability of a great scarcity of drinking water before the next rains, the attention of the district officers has been drawn to Section 152 of the Famine Code, so that provision may be made to meet any such scarcity as far as is practicable. Works devised with this object constitute a suitable form of employment for needy labourers, and Government have ordered that wherever it is possible the works should be carried out at the joint cost of Government and Local Funds, with such aid from private persons either in money or in labour as is forthcoming. But in cases in which measures for providing water are urgent and no aid from Local Boards or private persons can be given, Government will make grants for the purpose on the application of District Officers.

9. The question of the preservation of agricultural cattle has engaged the attention of Government, and the measures adopted have already been made public. As much grass is available in the Khândesh forests, presses—steam and bullock power—have been sent to that district and energetic measures are being taken to have as much grass as possible cut, pressed and conveyed to railway stations. Similar measures are being taken in other districts, the risk of the grass being destroyed by private enterprise to preserve the grass in the affected districts, and the measures of opening forests as is given by Section 155 of the Code to Collectors of affected districts. Inquiries have also been made to ascertain if cattle from British territory could be admitted to the forests of Native States, and if so, on what terms. Section 162 of the Code regarding the supply of hutting materials, fuel, &c., for relief works from forests has been applied to the districts affected by drought, and the Collectors have been authorized to apply the other provisions of Chapter XII regarding the utilisation of forests for the supply of food for human beings in any places where the removal of the restrictions seems desirable.

10. Grain-riots have recently occurred at Hubli, Karád and Sholápur, and some other minor towns, being in all cases due to the high prices demanded by grain-dealers and to attempts to export grain. Interference on the part of Government with the action of private trade in the supply of food to the affected tracts has been suggested, and the views of Government on the subject have already been published. The following instructions have been given for the supply of grain for persons employed on relief works and persons gratuitously relieved in places where it cannot be obtained in sufficient quantities at any price or where the local dealers demand unreasonable prices:—

“The existing difficulty however arises mainly from the action of local dealers. If they continue to keep back their stocks, as they are at present doing, it will be quite legitimate and in accordance with the conclusions recorded by the Famine Commission for the officers in charge of relief camps to obtain supplies from a distance. Wherever therefore there is a difficulty in obtaining locally a sufficient supply at any price for persons employed on relief works or entitled to gratuitous relief or where the local price is such that it would be less expensive to buy grain in distant markets and convey it to the relief works, Collectors are authorized to adopt the latter course. By distant markets are of course meant markets in India and not those in foreign countries, and it will not generally be necessary or expedient to go beyond the nearest large towns accessible by rail, so that much time will not be needed to obtain the necessary supply. Where this course is adopted, it will be desirable to have always in hand sufficient grain for two weeks' consumption on the relief works, and in accordance with Section 112 of the Famine Relief Code the ration should in such cases be paid in kind. But interference with private trade, even to the extent above shown to be legitimate, should be adopted only if traders cannot be induced to supply the labourers on reasonable terms. If local traders will not do so, an endeavour should be made to arrange with the larger traders in market towns to undertake the supply, and in such case a reasonable price may be guaranteed for a sufficient period. The inducement of this guarantee to prevent the larger traders being at once undersold by the local traders will be necessary, but it should be given only for such period as is necessary, after which the local traders will in all probability accept the proper market price.”

The rulers of Native States have been informed that their subjects who apply for relief in British India will not be refused it, and they have at the same time been advised to take measures for the relief of their own needy subjects and to co-operate with the British Government by adopting the same general system in the matter of leaving trade free and in other respects.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SATURDAY, 21st NOVEMBER 1896.

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

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1896.

No. 5105.—The following extract from a letter from the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, Singapore, No. 8384—96, dated 6th November 1896, is published for general information in continuation of Government Notification No. 4916, dated the 7th instant :—

- “2. I am to add that vessels arriving at Penang or Singapore from Bombay *via* Colombo will be admitted to pratique if they bring a clean Bill of Health from the latter port, while vessels arriving direct will be admitted to pratique if no case of Plague or death therefrom has occurred on board during the eight days immediately preceding their arrival.”

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.