



# Bombay Government Gazette.

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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.

##### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 266.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. A. WINGATE of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

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

S. L. BATCHELOR,

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

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 8018.—The following General Rule made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Section 15 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 104, for regulating the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subject to its jurisdiction, has received the sanction of the Governor in Council and is published for general information:—

(To be inserted as Circular D ii at page 101 of the High Court Criminal Circulars.)

D ii.—Compensation awarded to the accused under Section 560 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be entered in the Register of Fines, Form I, prescribed at page 102 of the High Court Criminal Circular Order Book. The word 'convict' in the heading of column 2 of the form should be altered to 'person fined.'

No. 8023.—The following addition to Rule B. V. 8 at page 65 of the High Court Criminal Circular Orders made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Section 15 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104, has received the sanction of the Governor in Council and is published for general information:—

(To be added at the end of Rule B. V. 8 at page 65 of the Criminal Circular Orders)—

'except the final order.'

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

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1896.*

No. 9348.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council on the report of the District Magistrate, Khândesh, that in the local area hereinbelow specified subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, asses are habitually allowed to trespass on the land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council proposes to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after the 1st January 1897, for every ass specified in the scale contained in the first mentioned section which may be seized within the said local area and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871 as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council proposes to direct that, with

respect to the local area hereinbelow specified, the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference also to asses mentioned in the scale aforesaid instead of to pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

Local area above referred to.

Village.	Táluka.	District.
Sárangkheda	... Sháháda	... Khândesh.

3. All persons who entertain any objections to the above proposals are hereby required to submit the same, with reasons therefor in writing, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, within one month from the date of the publication of this Notification.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 9381.—*Errata*.—The following corrections and additions in the Rules framed under the provisions of Sections 61, 63 and 75 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1895, and published at pages 957 to 974 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th September 1896, Part I, are published for general information:—

In line 1 of para. (b) of Rule 3, substitute the word "other" for "another."

In line 10 of para. (b) of Rule 13, substitute the words "on the reverse of the claim-note" for "in the claim-note."

In line 1 of the form of first endorsement appearing in Rule 24, insert the word "or" before the words "wholly or partly superseded," appearing in the parenthetical clause.

In lines 3 and 4 of the foot-note to Appendix D to Rule 13, insert the words "or Petha" between the words "Táluka" and "Village Registrar" in the original and counterpart.

In Appendix F to Rule 14, insert the word "(date)" below the words "remitted to the Táluka Village Registrar or Treasurer."

In the heading of the first column of Monthly statement of arrears in the circle, &c., substitute the words "Village Registrar or Táluka or Petha Village Registrar" for "Village or Táluka Registrar."

In the last line of Rule 46, substitute the word "Village" for "Sub."

In line 3 of Article II under Rule 47, substitute the figures "28" for "20."

In line 7 of para. 1 of Article VII under Rule 47, substitute the figures "3" for "30," and in the same line insert the words "or Petha" between the words "Táluka" and "Village Registrar."

In line 3 of para. 2 of Article VII under Rule 47, insert the words "or Petha" between the words "Táluka" and "Village Registrar."

In Appendix to rules under Section 63, substitute the figures "43" for "3," appearing after the words "see Rule" in the parenthesis.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 9404.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 1684, dated 22nd February 1896, published at page 195 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 27th idem, Part I, to declare the land in the Sângola Tâluks of the Sholâpur District specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forests from 1st February 1897 :—

*Schedule referred to above.*

Name of Village.	Revision Survey No.	Area.
Katfal... ..	195	A. g. 4 6

No. 9432.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.  
STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

*Calcutta, the 20th November 1896.*

No. 4899-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the entries 'Copper, Australian' and 'Copper, Japan' shall be eliminated from No. 15 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

(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 Chief Secretary to Government.

#### 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 Marâtha 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 :

\*Khândesh.  
Nâsik.  
Poona.  
Ahmednagar.  
Sholâpur.  
Sâtara.

Belgaum.  
Bijâpur.  
Dhârwâr.  
Kolâba.  
Ratnâgiri.

KHA'NDESH.	NA'SIK.	POONA.	AHMEDNAGAR.	SHOLA'PUR.	SATA'RA.
<p>There has been no rain. The kharif crops are much the same as before. Cotton is expected to yield on average about <math>\frac{1}{10}</math>, bajri about <math>\frac{1}{12}</math>, and jowari about <math>\frac{1}{8}</math> 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 Nandurbhar 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 out-turn 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 Maval. 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, Maval and Ambe-gaon. 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 grass-hoppers. 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.	BIJĀ'PUR.	DHA'RWA'R.	KOLA'BA.	RATNA'GIRI.
<p>There has been no rain and no emigration, but people are moving in from Bijāpur 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 jowāri is sold at 15 pounds and 6 chatāks and common jowāri at 17 pounds and 4 chatāks. There is very little import of grain. Water-supply is failing. Relief test works are in progress in Bāgalkot, Sindgi, Indi, Bāge-vādi and Muddebihāl tālukas. Relief work has been opened in Bijāpur Taluka.</p>	<p>There has been no rain. In Dhārwar, Hubli, Bankāpur and Karajgi rabi crops are withering. Kharif jowāri is fair to good, but rooted out in Ron, Nargund and parts of Navalgund and Gadag. Paddy is being reaped in Dhārwar, Bankāpur, Kalghatgi, Hāngal 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 Marātha 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, Mālyan, Devgad and Dāpoli, 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, Rājāpur, Ratnāgiri 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.
Nasik ... ..	1,722	643
Khandesh ... ..	(Not started.)	989
Satara ... ..	(Not started.)	(Not started.)
Bijapur ... ..	(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 hutting 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. Tagáí 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 landholders 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 will be adopted in other districts where grass fit for fodder is procurable, as there is risk of the grass being destroyed by fire if not secured without delay; but every effort will be made to induce private enterprise to take the place of departmental operations. All possible measures are being taken to preserve the grass from fire. The provisions of Chapter XI of the Code have been applied to the affected districts, and the Collectors of other districts to which cattle are sent have been given the same power 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.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.

No. 9446—The following returns are published for general information :—

FORM No. 15 OF THE FAMINE RELIEF CODE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Progress of Relief Works under the Supervision of the Public Works Agency in the Bijapur District for the week ending 21st November 1896.

Name of Work.	Sanctioned allotment.	Already expended.	Balance available.	Total number mustered during the week.				Rate of Wages				Expenditure of the week.	Remarks.
				Men.	Women.	Working Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Working Children.			
										From 12 to 15 years of age.	From 7 to 12.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	As. p.	Rs.	
Bijapur-Honwad Road ...	30,405	1,102	29,303	2,844	3,544	1,912	8,300	A. { 2 5 12 2 1 0 1 12 B. { 1 11 1 9 1 4 0 11 C. { 1 10 1 9 ... .. D. { 1 7 1 6 ... .. E. { 1 1 1 4 ... ..	1,102	Work commenced from 16th. From 16th to 19th, both days inclusive, wages are calculated on jowari at 17½ lbs. per rupee, on the 20th on jowari 19 lbs. per rupee, and on the 21st on jowari at 22 lbs. per rupee.			
Road from Hovin-Hipargi to Telgi. Section—Bigevaldi-Telgi Road.	70,721	58	70,133	2,018	2,390	...	4,417	A. { 2 5 12 2 1 0 1 12 B. { 1 11 1 9 1 4 0 11 C. { 1 10 1 9 ... .. D. { 1 7 1 6 ... .. E. { 1 1 1 4 ... ..	58	Wages have been calculated on jowari grain at the rate of 16½ lbs. per rupee. Sunday wages are not stated in the reports.			
Total ...			4,862	5,943	1,912	12,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600		

FORM No. 16 OF THE RELIEF CODE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Return of expenditure upon children under seven years of age in the Bijapur District whose parents are upon the Relief Works under the supervision of the Public Works Agency for the week ending Saturday the 21st November 1896.

Name of Work.	Total number mustered during the week.			Cost of grain, &c., during the week.	Previous cost.	Total cost.	Remarks.
	Children.	Women in charge.	Total.				
Bijapur-Honwad Road.	2,282	Nil.	2,282	Rs. *76	Rs. ...	Rs. 76	* Cash payments were made. Women in charge are not appointed for the present. Work commenced on 16th November 1896.

FORM No. 17 OF THE FAMINE RELIEF CODE, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Statement showing the statistics of Gratuitous Relief in the District of Satta for week ending Saturday the 21st November 1896.

Taluka.	In poor houses.									In villages.								Remarks.
	Number of poor houses.		Number relieved.			Expenditure.	Number of deaths.	Number of vil- lages in Taluka.	Number of inspec- tion circles.	Number of vil- lages in which relief is given.	No. relieved.				Number of deaths.			
	Central.	Branch.	Men.	Women.	Children.						Total.	In the week.	To the end of the week.	Men.		Women.	Children.	
Válva ...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	140	...	1	Detail not known.	23	...	These 23 persons are on gratuitous relief in the village of Ashta, being unable to work owing to old age, blindness, &c.				

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



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 70 of the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes to make the following revised Rules for regulating the supply of water to the Military Cantonment and Civil Station of Poona, in supersession of the Rules published in Notification No. 17 at page 948 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1879, Part I.

Persons who may have any objections or suggestions to make in respect of these draft Rules should communicate them in writing to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, within one month from the date of this Notification:—

I.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, is responsible for all matters connected with the Poona Water-supply.

II.—Unless by the orders of Government water shall not be supplied for any purpose whatsoever save on payment by meter, except under Rule V and in the special cases of the supply to certain public tanks sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 173 W. I.—453, dated 7th November 1877, para. 3.

III.—(a).—The charge for water as determined by meter shall ordinarily be at the rate of 6 annas per 1,000 gallons, in which case the applicant shall bear the cost of the necessary connections and lay down the service pipes. But when the connections are made and the service pipes laid down at the Government expense by the Irrigation Department, the charge shall be at the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons.

(b).—The total monthly charge under this Rule shall be subject to the following minimum, in addition to the meter rent as per Rule IV:—

$\frac{3}{4}$ inch pipes	... Rs.	1	8	0	per month.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	... "	2	0	0	"
1 "	... "	3	0	0	"

IV.—The meters will be provided and fixed at Government expense, and a charge of 8 annas per month shall be levied as rent for each meter in addition to the charge for water calculated as above.

V.—(a).—For small houses in the several bazárs and their vicinities, and in special cases (to be sanctioned by the Chief or Superintending Engineer, C. D.) for certain small houses without gardens; elsewhere the rates shall generally be according to the diameter of the attachment, as follows:—

$\frac{3}{8}$ inch attachment	. Rs.	1	0	0	per month.
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	... "	1	6	0	"
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	... "	2	0	0	"
1 "	... "	3	0	0	"

(b).—The above rates shall be paid for the draw-off from one point only, that is, from one stand-post, one tap or any other method of draw-off from the private pipe attached to the Poona water-supply main.

(c).—The same rates shall be paid for every additional stand-post, tap or other method of draw-off from the same attachment.

VI.—(a).—When a house is unoccupied and the owner not in receipt of rent for the property, only one-half the rates in Rule V shall be charged.

(b).—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation shall, if he considers it advisable, order the attachment cock to a vacant house to be closed, in which case no charge shall be made for water. The charge for re-admitting water to a house shall be half the rates fixed for new attachments as laid down in Rule XI.

VII.—Should it appear advisable to the Executive Engineer, a meter may be affixed to the service pipes from any attachments coming under Rule V, and after a clear month's notice, with the sanction of the Chief or Superintending Engineer, C. D., the charge may be made under Rules III and IV for the water-supply.

VIII.—The meters shall, wherever practicable, be placed inside the compound or premises of the landlord or occupier, and when so placed the landlord shall be held responsible for any damage to the meter, and shall be liable on account of the cost of all repairs, except those due to fair wear and tear.

IX.—If on examination any meter shall be found to be out of order, and consequently not registering correctly, the consumption during the period since the last reading till a proper meter is attached shall be calculated at the average daily consumption of the last registered period during which, in the opinion of the Executive Engineer, the meter was registering correctly, and the consumption of water was not for any reason abnormal.

X.—The water rate and meter rent is to be collected either monthly or quarterly, at the discretion of the Executive Engineer, by bills prepared in his office. In order to facilitate the adjustment of accounts between landlords and tenants, the Executive Engineer will, when called upon in writing, furnish a memorandum showing the consumption and probable charges on account of water rate and meter rent for any broken period of the month or quarter since the preparation of the last bill in his office.

XI.—(a).—Application for attachments to be made to the Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, who is authorized of himself to comply with applications from the owners of the property, who are required to lodge the cost of the attachment and to sign an agreement promising to pay for the water-supply under the rules and at the rates sanctioned by Government from time to time. In any other cases, the special sanction of the Chief or Superintending Engineer, C. D., must be previously obtained.

(b).—The fees to be paid in advance for making attachments shall be as follows:—

$\frac{3}{8}$ inch attachment	... Rs.	1	8	0
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	... "	1	8	0
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	... "	2	0	0
1 "	... "	2	8	0
$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	... "	5	0	0

(c).—In the case of attachments having to be temporarily closed at the request of the owner, a charge shall be made at half of the above rates paid in advance, and shall include the cost of closing and re-opening the attachment.

XII.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Poona, shall have power to cut off the connection between the private pipes and the public main in any of the following events :—

1st.—In default of payment of water rates and meter rents, or of any bill submitted on account of repairs to meters, under Rule IV, within 20 days after the same shall have been demanded in writing.

2nd.—If any house-owner or occupier who is supplied with water under Rule V shall permit the supply of water to other than those persons residing on the premises, or shall use the water for purposes in violation of the conditions on which it is granted, provided that six days' printed or written notice be given previously from the Executive Engineer's office.

3rd.—In cases of leakage of pipes or other defects in the private service arrangements likely to cause loss to Government, provided that 48 hours' notice be given previously from the Executive Engineer's office.

4th.—If water, not charged for by meter, shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier shall have been warned in a printed or written notice from the Executive Engineer's office not to allow it to do so.

5th.—In the case of broken pipes or fittings, causing loss of water likely to cause damage to property, when such notice as may be possible shall be given.

6th.—In the case of refusal to allow the Executive Engineer or his authorized agent to enter on any land or building for the purpose of inspecting service pipes, fittings, &c.

XIII.—The Executive Engineer for Irrigation shall have the power to open any road for the purpose of laying new mains, service pipes to private houses, or for any purpose in connection with the distribution of water, and shall be responsible for the efficient repairs to the road, drains or any structure that has to be removed in order to carry out the work referred to.

XIV.—Service pipes to private properties shall be laid by plumbers selected by the Executive Engineer for Irrigation under conditions and rules approved by the Chief or Superintending Engineer, Central Division, and the final connection between the private service pipes and the Poona water-supply mains shall not be allowed until the work has been inspected and passed by the Executive Engineer or his authorized agent.

XV.—Landlords or owners of property shall be solely responsible for the payment of all charges preferred under the above rules. The Executive Engineer for Irrigation may however receive payment by (1) an agent, or (2) a tenant, duly authorized by the owner of the house or property, who in any case shall be held responsible in default of payment by his agent or tenant.

XVI.—Nothing contained in the above rules shall hinder the prosecution of any person under Act VII of 1879 for any act or omission made punishable under the provisions of the said Act.

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

T. D. LITTLE,  
Secretary to Government.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*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, 17th November 1896.*

No. 127.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“GULF OF ADEN—SOMALI COAST.

ZEILA ROADSTEAD.

*Aibat Reef Buoy adrift.*

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 9th instant, that the Master of S. S. *Woodcock* reports that the Aibat Reef buoy has drifted in on the reef, and he thinks it is probably high and dry at low water.”

*Bombay Castle, 21st November 1896.*

No. 128.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“INDIA—WEST COAST.

*Port of Quilon—Buoys placed to mark the Rock and Reef.*

The Master Attendant of Alleppy has given notice, dated 26th October 1896, that the buoys marking the rock and reef which form the entrance to Quilon Roads have been placed in position as under :

*Red (Northern) Buoy.*

Bearing from Flagstaff about S.W. by W., distance about nine cables.

Bearing from L. Church about S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., distance about nine miles.

*Black (Southern) Buoy.*

Bearing from Flagstaff about S.W.  $\frac{3}{4}$  S., distance about one mile.

Bearing from L. Church about S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., distance about 1  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile.”

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 129.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 10 of Act VI of 1891, to appoint J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Captain J. Skinner of the B. I. S. N.

Company's S. S. "Purulia," and Captain J. Naile of the S. S. "Jupiter," to conduct an investigation into the circumstances attending the grounding of the S. S. "Bahaduri" on the coast between Bet and Dwárka on the 7th November 1896.

2. The investigation will be held at the Esplanade Police Court.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 130.—The following alterations made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the scales of rates to be charged at the Docks and Bandars of the Bombay Port Trust and approved by Government, under Section 43 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, are published for general information :—

Item 21 is cancelled and the following is substituted for it :

Removal and delivery charges should unclaimed goods be removed from the wharf to the warehouse after the expiry of five days allowed.	Rent per week or part of a week for unclaimed goods warehoused.	No. of item.	Description of goods.	How charged.	Imports wharfage.	Exports wharfage.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
0 2 0	0 2 0	21	Asafetida, refined, in cases or packages with a minimum charge for a single case or package of one anna.	Per cwt. ...	0 6 0	0 6 0

and the following addition be made in the Bandar Table of Fees :—

No. of item.	Description of goods.	How charged.	Wharfage fees.
			Rs. a. p.
23 A ... ..	Asafetida ... ..	Per case or package weighing not more than 20 lbs.	0 1 0

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

### 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.

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 20th November 1896.*

No. 6557.—The services of Colonel H. L. Nutt, Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department with effect from the 22nd December 1896.

*Bombay Castle, 21st November 1896.*

No. 6867.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Honourable Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

Mr. R. Giles to hold charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind during the interval between Mr. James giving over and Mr. Wingate receiving charge.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 6924.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

*“Simla, the 16th November 1896.*

No. 1822-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William H. Lockerman as Vice-Consul for the United States at Aden.

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,  
Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 6929.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major J. S. Ashby, on return to duty, to officiate as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Major G. B. O'Donnell to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in modification of the orders contained in this Department Notification No. 6610, dated the 10th November 1896.

Captain J. Davies to be acting Third Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár, in supersession of the above quoted orders.

Lieutenant H. G. Carnegie to be acting Fourth Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Lieutenant R. S. Pottinger to be placed temporarily under the orders of the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

*By order of His Excellency the Right  
Honourable the Governor in Council,  
H. BATTY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th November 1896.*

No. 7795.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Owen Chilton

Goodenough Hayter and Mr. Keuneth Arnold Reinold to be Third Grade Assistant Superintendents of Police on probation pending further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 7977.—Ráo Sáheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi, Subordinate Judge of Karad and Pátan, is allowed furlough for four months with effect from the 11th November 1896.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Janardhan Damodhar Dixit to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to be Subordinate Judge of Karad and Pátan during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi or pending further orders.

No. 7982.—Under Section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. M. Baker, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Karáchi, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

No. 7984.—Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to specially empower Ráo Sáheb Isardas Khushiram, Mukhtyárkar, táluca Hála, and Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Hyderabad, to pass sentences of whipping.

No. 7985.—Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar and Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Lakshman Chandorkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Násik on the 31st October 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 7987.—A'zam Ratilal Madhavram, acting Head Kárkún, táluca Bulsár in the district of Surat, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 7989.—Ráo Sáheb Waman Shiwaji Nabar, acting Mámáldár, táluca Parántij in the district of Ahmedabad, 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. 7991.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

2. Under Section 435 of the Code His Excellency in Council is further pleased to empower each of the unmentioned Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the district of Sholapur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction:—

Mr. B. C. H. Calcraft-Kennedy, I. C. S., Assistant Collector.

Mr. George Scott, District Deputy Collector.

No. 7993.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mám-latdár's Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Azam Waman Yeshwant Raje, acting Second Class Magistrate of Bándra in the district of Thána, to exercise within the limits of Bándra the powers of a Mám-latdár under the said Act.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 8037.—Messrs. R. P. Lambert and W. L. B. Souter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Agency Police, Káthiáwár, on the 4th November 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8049.—Messrs. M. Kennedy and H. N. Alexander respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police attached to the Secretariat on the 24th October 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8052.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Surat, in addition to his own duties pending relief.

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 20th November 1896.*

No. 9240.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Sholapur.

*Bombay Castle, 21st November 1896.*

No. 9299.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádúr Bhimbháí Kirpáram to be substantive *pro tem.* Tálukdári Settlement Officer pending further orders.

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*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1896.*

No. 9351.—Mr. F. K. Boyd, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 23rd November 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 9380.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Becharlál Jivanlál to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, and to do duty as Huzúr Account Officer, Surat, pending further orders.

No. 9386.—Mr. Richard Lambert, Head Assistant Collector, Sind Commission, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for six months under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 9391.—Mr. H. Page, I. C. S., acted as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijápúr, and District Registrar, Bijápúr, from 15th September to 5th October 1896, both days inclusive.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 9430.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 20th November 1896.*

No. 916.—The services of Mr. E. Gray, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the 10th December 1896.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,  
Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

No. 9435.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. E. Candy, I. C. S., to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Broach, and District Registrar, Broach, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach District.

Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Thána, and District Registrar, Thána, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Thána District.

No. 9441.—Mr. J. M. Campbell, I. C. S., C.I.E., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

*Bombay Castle, 19th November 1896.*

No. 9180-FAM.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, under Section 32 of the Famine Relief Code.

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

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 131.—With reference to Government Notification No. 88, dated 18th August 1896, the following General Order by the Government of India, Marine Department, No. 73, dated 20th instant, is republished:—

*"Retirements.*

No. 73.—In G. G. O. No. 53 of 1896, for 10th October 1896, read 9th October 1896."

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
J. DE C. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

## EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1896.*

No. 2195A.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. Cooke, M.A., to officiate in the First Grade of graded officers in the Educational Department for the period Mr. E. Giles officiates as Director of Public Instruction.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 2217.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

*"CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.**Calcutta, the 19th November 1896.*

No. 2137—78-16.—Veterinary Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, returned from the furlough on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 2020—78-13, dated the 5th November, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th October 1896.

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,  
Officiating 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, 24th November 1896.*

No. 5135.—Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormasji Nánávati, L.M. & S., is allowed leave on medical certificate for two months from 1st November 1896.

No. 5136.—Assistant Surgeon Ardesar Mánekji Dotivála, L.M. & S., has been appointed to act as Teacher of Surgery and Midwifery, Behramji Jijibhai Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from November 1st, 1896, forenoon, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Behramji Hormasji Nánávati.

No. 5137.—Surgeon-Captain E. G. R. Whitcombe has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th October 1896, forenoon.

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
J. DE C. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 82.—In consequence of the return to duty of Mr. S. B. Doig, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, the following reversions are ordered with effect from 10th November 1896:—

Mr. R. B. Joyner, M.Inst.C.E., from Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.

Mr. P. Reynolds, M.Inst.C.E., from Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst.C.E., from Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.

Captain W. V. Scudamore, R.E., from Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

2. Mr. Tate will, however, continue to act as Superintending Engineer during the deputation of Mr. H. M. Thompson, M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer, or until further orders.

No. 83.—Mr. F. R. Bader, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., and Mr. E. O. Mawson, Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, revert to Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, with effect from 2nd and 11th November 1896 respectively.

*By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,*  
T. D. LITTLE,  
Secretary to Government.

## Miscellaneous Notifications. Appointments, &amp;c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF  
JUDICATURE.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTICE.

The High Court will be closed on its Original Side for the Christmas vacation from Thursday the 24th December 1896 to Tuesday the 5th January 1897, both days inclusive.

The offices of the Court will be closed during the above period, but provision will be made for the disposal of urgent business.

*Bombay, 19th November 1896.*

No. 375.—The Honourable the Chief Justice has been pleased to grant privilege leave for one month to G. H. Farran, Esquire, M.A., Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, Bombay, from 1st December 1896 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, with further privilege leave for eight days subject to further extension of his service.

*Dated this 23rd day of November 1896.*

*By order,*

J. W. ORR,

Prothonotary and Registrar, O.J.

APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 2135.—The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed for the Christmas vacation from Thursday the 24th of December 1896 to Tuesday the 5th of January 1897, both days inclusive.

Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the vacation.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. during the vacation except on Saturdays and close holidays.

R. D. SETHNA,

Registrar.

*Bombay, 17th November 1896.*

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 9363.—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 Gogo, from 28th September to 4th October 1896.

*Ahmednagar District.*

Ganesh Váman, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karjat, from 28th September to 4th October 1896.

Báláji Mahipat, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ahmednagar, from 15th to 20th October 1896.

*Khándesh District.*

Shámrao Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Shirpur, from 18th to 24th September 1896.

Gopál Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Amalner, from 11th to 18th October 1896.

Govind Gangádhar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ráver, on 28th and 29th October 1896.

Gangádhar Vináyak, officiating Sub-Registrar of Páchora, from 3rd to 9th October 1896.

Dámodar Hari, officiating Sub-Registrar of Chopda, from 19th to 25th October 1896.

*Poona District.*

Trimbak Ráoji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhond, on 16th and 17th September 1896.

*Sítára District.*

Antáji Bhikáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khánápur, from 23rd to 29th September 1896.

Shambhu Dáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Wái, from 4th September to 3rd October 1896.

*Belgaum District.*

Udpiráo Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Samppaon, from 28th July to 12th October 1896.

Krishnáji Govind, officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from 7th to 9th October 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. 743.—Mr. R. M. Phillips delivered over and Mr. H. R. Hume received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the 22nd ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 744.—A'zam Chhotalal Pranjiwandas and A'zam Ranchhodlal Raiji, Thándárs of Bávisi and Gadhváda respectively in the Mahi Kántha Agency, are confirmed in their appointments with effect from 14th May 1894.

No. 4592.—Ráo Sáheb Durgeshwar Natverji, Mámlatdár of A'mod, on return from leave is appointed to do duty as Mámlatdár of Broach during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Gandabhai Enderji on privilege leave for three months from 23rd instant or until further orders.

Ráo Sáheb Purashram Balkrishna Tasker should continue to be acting Mámlatdár at A'mod until relieved by Ráo Sáheb Dugeshwar Natverji.

*Ahmedabad, 18th November 1896.*

No. 757.—The following candidates have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for subordinate establishments of the Pálanpur Superintendency and Mahi Kántha Agency held in October 1896 in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8283, dated 17th November 1891. The names are arranged according to order of merit :—

No.	Names.	Designation.
<i>Pálanpur.</i>		
1	Jecharam Dhiratram ...	Aval Kárkún, Várkáhi Thána.
2	Aditram Devram ...	Jádeja Kárkún.
3	Lallu Khemchand ...	Kárkún, Huzúr Vernacular Office.
<i>Mahi Kántha.</i>		
1	Keval Gokal ...	Kárkún, Police Account Office.
2	Jethalal Premnand ...	Kárkún, Scott College, Sádra.
3	Joitaram Bhaichand ...	Second Kárkún, Gadhváda Thána.
4	Purshottam Fulji ...	Third Assistant Master, Scott College.
5	Keshavlal Vakhatram...	Mahisa Bailiff.
6	Bhogilal Nathuram ...	Kárkún at Valasna Japti.
7	Chunilal Tribhowan ...	Kárkún, Bávisi Thána.
8	Hiralal Naotamram ...	Kárkún, Dábha Japti.

Ahmedabad, 20th November 1896.

No. 766.—The following candidates have passed the examination prescribed for Thánadárs and Aval Kárkúns in the Pálanpur Superintendency and Mahi Kántha Agency held on the 11th instant and subsequent days, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2846, dated 30th April 1892. The names are arranged in order of merit :—

No.	Name.	Designation.
<i>Pálanpur.</i>		
1	Shivshankar Bhawanishankar	Aval Kárkún, Sántalpur Thána.
<i>Mahi Kántha.</i>		
1	Raochand Bhaichand ...	Jailor at Sádra.
2	Chandulal Chotalal ...	Third English Clerk, Political Agent's office.
3	Ambalal Nanlal ...	Kárkún, Treasury Office.
4	Dorabji Dadabhai Bhabha	Thánadár of Katosan Zilla.
5	Hirilal Tribhowan ...	Clerk, Assistant Political Agent's office.
6	Natwarlal Vaikunthram	Kárkún do.
7	Gunwantraí Maneklal...	Clerk, Native Assistant's office.
8	Chaganlal Tribhowan ...	First Kárkún at Sábhar Kántha Thána.
9	Nanaí Shivram ...	Beti Fund Kárkún.

Ahmedabad, 21st November 1896.

No. 1749.—Mr. C. H. Longley delivered over and Mr. R. P. Lambert received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Panch Maháls, on the 11th instant, in the afternoon.

Ahmedabad, 23rd November 1896.

No. 774.—Major A. Wapshare delivered over and Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson received charge of the office of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, on the 19th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 4659.—Mr. Javerbhai Nathabhai Amin, Head Clerk of the Collector of Kaira, on reversion from the Bánsda State, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Mátar during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Maushankar Lajashankar Dixit on privilege leave for three months from 15th proximo or until further orders.

Ahmedabad, 24th November 1896.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-4703.—Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, doing duty as Chitnis in the Collector of Khándesh, is confirmed in that grade.

No. R-4710.—Mr. G. Carmichael assumed charge of his duties as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Sholápur on 16th instant in the forenoon.

Poona, 20th November 1896.

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. F-190.—Under Section 19 (b) of the Famine Relief Code the following Mámlatdárs are appointed against their names on their present pay and allowances :—

Táluka.	Name of the Mámlatdár.
Indi ...	Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri.
Sindgi ...	Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur.
Bágevádi ...	Ráo Sáheb Manjunath Sheshgir.
Bágalkot ...	Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval.
Hungund ...	Ráo Sáheb Ganapaya Laxumikant.

The following officers are appointed to act as Fourth Grade Mámlatdárs :—

Mr. Narayan Gundo, Head Kárkún, Indi Táluka, to act as Mámlatdár of Indi, vice Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri.

Mr. Bhimrao Ramchandra, Head Kárkún Muddelihal Táluka, to act as Mámlatdár of Sindgi, vice Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur.

Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Parvatikar, B.Sc., Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Bijápur, to act as Mámlatdár of Bágevadi, vice Ráo Sáheb Manjunath Sheshgir.

Mr. Ramchandra Balaji Majli, Mahálkari of Bilgi, to act as Mámlatdár of Bágalkot, vice Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Ballal Deval.

Mr. Ramchandra Sesho Katgeri, Head Kárkún, Hungund Táluka, to act as Mámlatdár of that táluka, vice Ráo Sáheb Ganapaya Laxumikant.



These appointments to take effect from the date on which the several officers join.

No. F-191.—The following officers are appointed Relief Mámílatdárs under Section 19 (b) of the Famine Relief Code on a salary of Rs. 110 plus a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 25 for the tálukas mentioned against their names :—

<i>Táluka.</i>	<i>Name of Officer.</i>
Bijápur ...	Mr. Gururao Venkatesh Anvati, Head Kárkún, Bijápur Táluka.
Muddebihál ...	Mr. Daso Balvant Bettigeri, Mahálkari of Nargund.
Bádámi ...	Mr. Raghavendra Rango Bobleshwar, Shirastedar to the First Assistant Collector, Bijápur.

These appointments to take effect from the date on which each officer joins his new appointment.

*Camp Bijápur, 18th November 1896.*

No. 5250.—Ráo Sáheb Narsinh Govind Kakeri, Mámílatdár of Muddebihál in the Bijápur District, is transferred to Bankápur in the Dhárwár District.

Ráo Sáheb Bapuji Vinayak Khare, Mámílatdár of Bankápur in the Dhárwár District, is transferred to Muddebihál in the Bijápur District.

*Camp Bijápur, 21st November 1896.*

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

#### BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 398.—Pandurang Govind, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhiwandi Táluka, Thána Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 27th August to 26th September 1896 inclusive, and Candidate Ramchandra Sitaram was appointed to act for him.

No. 399.—Ganesh Kashinath is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Násik and Igatpuri Tálukas, Násik Zilla, with effect from 17th October 1896.

No. 400.—Babaji Yesba, First Candidate Vaccinator, Kánara Zilla, S. D., was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Siddápur Táluka, Kánara Zilla, with effect from 7th August to 15th October 1896 inclusive, vice J. M. DeSouza, invalidated.

No. 401.—Candidate Balaji Raghvendra is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Siddápur Táluka, Kánara Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 16th October 1896, vice J. M. DeSouza, invalidated.

No. 402.—Jagannath Raghunath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karwár Táluka, Kánara Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, on probation for one year, with effect from 21st August 1896, vice Domingo Gonsalves, retired.

No. 403.—Bhinaji Narsinh, Second Candidate Vaccinator, Kánara Zilla, N. D., is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mundgod Petha,

Kánara Zilla, on probation for one year, with effect from 21st August 1896, vice Jagannath Raghunath, promoted.

No. 404.—Candidate Krishnaji Pandurang is appointed Second Candidate Vaccinator, Kánara Zilla, N. D., on probation for one year, with effect from 21st August 1896, vice Bhimaj, Narsinh, promoted.

No. 405.—The probationary period of Venkaji Jayram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sirsi Táluka, Kánara Zilla, is extended up to 16th October 1896.

No. 406.—The sick leave granted to Motiram Karamsing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, in Notification No. 330 of 14th September 1896, is extended up to 5th October 1896.

No. 407.—Lalchand Vassanmal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Labdarya Táluka, Shikárpur Zilla, with effect from 21st October 1896.

J. W. CLARKSON, Surg.-Lieut.-Col.,  
Sanitary Commissioner.  
*Bombay, 20th November 1896.*

#### BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

##### CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. 21.—Mr. V. N. Vartak, M.A., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, transferred to the Central Division, is posted to the Ahmednagar District.

R. B. JOYNER, M.Inst.C.E.,  
Superintending Engineer, C. D.  
*Poona, 23rd November 1896.*

##### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 4278.—The following officers transferred to the Southern Division, vide Government Resolution No. 400E-1584, dated 16th November 1896, have been posted to the Bijápur District :—

Mr. G. V. Gayatonde, Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. H. Ramana, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade.

No. 4279.—The following transfer has been ordered for the benefit of the public service :—

Mr. C. J. Hansoti, Assistant Engineer, from the Bijápur District to the Belgaum District.

H. G. PALLISER, M.Inst.C.E.,  
Superintending Engineer, S. D.  
*Belgaum, 24th November 1896.*

#### BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

##### NORTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 2115.—Messrs. T. R. D. Bell, I. F. S., and J. Dodgson, I. F. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the West Thána Division on the 12th November 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 2116.—Messrs. J. Dodgson, I. F. S., and T. R. D. Bell, I. F. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Working Plans Division, N. C., on the 12th November 1896, in the afternoon.

R. C. WROUGHTON,  
Conservator of Forests, N. C.

*Camp Parol, Thána District,  
18th November 1896.*

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

No. 4982.—Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, reported himself to the undersigned for duty in accordance with the order of Government Resolution No. 8884, dated 10th November 1896, Revenue Department, this day, before office hours, and is posted to the Poona Division for duty.

*Poona, 19th November 1896.*

No. 5175.—Mr. E. M. Hodgson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer, Poona, on the 19th instant, in the afternoon.

*Poona, 24th November 1896.*

A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH,  
Conservator of Forests, C. C.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF  
POLICE.

No. 10328.—*Errata.*—(1) In this office Notification No. 9015, published at page 1083 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1896, for "19th September 1896" read "23rd September 1896."

(2) Substitute the following for the last line of this office Notification No. 9016, published at page 1083 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1896:—

"Vacancy with effect from the date he took charge of the appointment of Police Inspector in that district, namely, 25th September 1896."

(3) In this office Notification No. 9017, published at page 1083 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1896, for "19th September 1896" read "23rd September 1896."

*Poona, 18th November 1896.*

No. 10416.—Mr. J. W. Collett, Police Inspector, Poona Cantonment, is granted leave without pay for one year from 16th November 1896 in extension of the leave granted and notified in this office No. 9460, dated 31st October 1895, published at page 1126 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1895.

*Poona, 20th November 1896.*

No. 10556.—In consequence of the services of Mr. C. H. Longley, Fourth Grade Police Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Máhals, having been replaced at the disposal of the Political Department, the following arrangements are ordered:—

Mr. E. Priestly, Sixth Grade Police Inspector, S. M. Railway, and at present acting Fourth Grade Police Inspector, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade on the latter railway, vice Mr. C. H. Longley.

Mr. J. A. Baillie, acting Sixth Grade Police Inspector, S. M. Railway, to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade on that railway, vice Mr. Priestly.

No. 10558.—The appointment of a special Inspector of Police for the Khándesh District having been sanctioned by Government, the following arrangements are made:—

Mr. E. Priestly, Sixth Grade Police Inspector, S. M. Railway, at present substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, is appointed Special Inspector of Police in the Khándesh District.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Police Inspector on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, vice Mr. E. Priestly.

*Poona, 24th November 1896.*

H. SCANNELL,  
Inspector-General of Police.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL LETTER No. <sup>B.K.</sup>  
22179.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay, 18th November 1896.*

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF POLITICAL TREASURIES, ALSO TO CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS AND DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS AND CHIEF ACCOUNT OFFICER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, & C.

Sir,—To enable me to submit the Revised Estimate for the current year and Budget Estimate for 1897-98, punctually on the dates prescribed by Government, I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to transmit the cash account and the second list of payments, with vouchers and schedules complete, for the month of November 1896, on the last working day of the month.

O. T. BARROW,  
Accountant General.

THE



# Bombay Government Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

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Published by Authority.

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FRIDAY, 27<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1896.

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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.

#### Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1896.*

No. 60-FAM. OF 1896.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 37-Fam., dated 19th instant, the following memorandum in connection with the prevailing scarcity is published for general information:—

Owing to the fall of rain the situation has somewhat improved in parts of the affected districts, as will be seen from the following statement containing the latest weekly reports (for the week ending 21st November) submitted to Government:

**AHMEDNAGAR.**

Good rain fell on the 19th in the south of the district, at Karjat  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, Jámked 1 inch 99 cents, at Shrigonda 2 inches 47 cents, at Párner 1 inch 20 cents, and at Nagar 1 inch 5 cents. There was less rain in the north, the minimum fall being 1 cent at Kopargaon. Sowing of wheat and gram has been rendered possible, where more than one inch has fallen. Standing jowári has improved where already sown. Other crops where rain fell as above have also slightly improved. Prices after the 20th instant have been slightly lower, jowári and bájri in Nagar town being 22 and 20 pounds per rupee respectively. Distress among cattle is increasing. The condition of the cultivators has improved in places where good rain has fallen, elsewhere it remains unchanged. Distress among weavers is increasing. The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing, except at Karjat, where half the number has left for field work.

**SHOLA'PUR.**

The rainfall at Sholápur is 5 inches, in other talukas from 2 to 1 inch, except at Pandharpur where only 10 cents were registered. Crops are improved in proportion to the rain. Sowing of wheat and gram has commenced in Sholápur, but not in other talukas. The price of jowári has improved in about three-fourths of the district, being 24 lbs. per rupee. The supply of grain is plentiful. Six relief works have been opened in five talukas. The removal of prickly pear has commenced. Emigration is somewhat checked, but not entirely yet.

**SA'TA'RA.**

There has been rain during the week, at Mán 2 inches 70 cents, at Tásgaon 1 inch 93 cents, at Jáyli 1 inch 42 cents, at Wái 1 inch 39 cents, at Khatáv 1 inch 4 cents, at Shirála 99 cents, at Koregaon 90 cents, at Malcolmpeth 85 cents, at Khandála 75 cents, at Khánápur 72 cents, at Pátan 53 cents, at Sátára 39 cents, at Válva 16 cents, and at Karád 14 cents. Prices have fallen at Sátára and Mán, but risen at Jáyli, Válva, Karád, Khatáv and Khánápur; elsewhere they are steady. Rabi crops have been much benefited by rain. In some places more gram, wheat and jowári will be sown. The state of cultivators and cattle is satisfactory. Artizans are doing less business. The people at Karád are quiet.

**KHANDESH.**

There has been no useful rain. Crops, agriculturists, labourers, town population and cattle are in the same condition as before. The price of jowári is about 18 lbs. for a rupee. There has been no emigration.

**NÁSÍK.**

There has been slight rain during the week, 3 cents in Násik, 9 cents in Sinnar, 38 cents in Iगतपुरी, and 2 cents in Yeola Talukas. Reaping of kharif crops and early rice has been nearly completed. Standing rabi crops are in need of more rain. Prices are high everywhere. The stock of grain is generally sufficient for the present. Fodder is scarce in most talukas, but the cattle are generally healthy. The condition of cultivators is normal, and of town population fair, except that of weavers in Yeola and Málegaon. Some 250 Momins from Málegaon have left the place in search of employment. The price of wheat ranged during the week from  $13\frac{2}{5}$  lbs. in Málegaon to 22 lbs. in Dindori, of bájri from  $16\frac{2}{5}$  lbs. in Násik to 22 lbs. in Dindori, of nágli from 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in Sinnar to 34 lbs. in Peint, of rice from 13 lbs. in Málegaon to 24 lbs. in Peint, and of jowári from  $17\frac{2}{5}$  lbs. in Málegaon to 22 lbs. in Sinnar.

**POONA.**

There was rain on the 19th instant all over the district, from 75 cents. in the north to 3 inches in the south-east of the district. There have been further showers and the weather does not yet look altogether settled. The rain will save such rabi crops as have been sown, and in parts of the district people will yet sow jowári. In Purandhar wheat and gram will now be sown. The price of jowári has risen again in Junnar, and also in Poona; elsewhere prices are steady to lower. The same is the case with bájri. Wheat is steady to dearer; so is rice, except in Ludápur, where there is a fall. Tur is also cheaper in Indápur, but dearer in Mulshi. Gram, where there is any, is cheaper except in Poona City. Nágli is stationary and still fairly cheap. The supply of grain is sufficient. The state of the cattle is much the same as last week. All closed forest areas in the west have been opened to grazing excepting plantations and areas leased to contractors. Water-supply is sufficient so far, and the recent rain will improve it. The recent outburst of crime in the way of robbery and dacoity appears to have subsided. Some disquiet is apparent among the Kolis of Ambeagaon, and they are being induced to come down to work on the Poona-Násik road. Work has been opened at Pátas on the Poona-Sholápur road.

DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

There has been widespread rain during the week, particulars regarding which are given in the subjoined table—

District.	Táluka,	Quantity of rain-fall during week.	
		In.	Cts.
Bijápúr ...	Indi ...	0	27
	Sindgi ...	0	8
	Bijápúr ...	0	92
	Bágevádi ...	0	1
	Muddebihal ...	0	3
	Bágalkot ...	.....	
	Bádámi ...	0	64
Dhárwár ...	Hungund ...	0	62
	Nargund Petha ...	0	50
	Gadag ...	2	95
	Mundargi Petha ...	0	28
Ratnágiri ...	Ron ...	0	18
	Málvan ...	1	48
	Devgad ...	Slight.	
	Vengorla ...	Slight.	

The rainfall in Dhárwár is reported to be good for all crops, especially for rabi sowings everywhere, one of the immediate effects of which is a heavy fall in prices. In Belgaum also there has been general rain and a marked improvement in prospects. In Kolába there has been moderate useful rain. In the Bijápúr District there has been rain subsequent to the end of the week under report as shown below—

Táluka.	Date of fall.	Quantity.	
		In	cts
Bádámi ...	22	2	5
Bágalkot ...	.....	1	50
Bijápúr ...	.....	0	29
		0	30
Indi... ..	23	0	23
Bágevádi ...	22 23	1	33
		0	21

Probably the rainfall in Bágevádi, Bádámi and Bágalkot has been useful for the rabi crops and for partial sowing here and there. Since this rain jowari has fallen to 28 lbs. per rupee.

The general situation is described below—

*Belgaum.*—The situation is found worse than was expected owing to the difficulty the poor find in procuring grain. The recent rain has however improved prospects. No outflow of people has yet begun, but immigrants have commenced to come in from other districts and Native States.

*Dhárwár.*—The immigration of distressed people from Bijápúr and from Mysore territory and Madras continues and is increasing. Kharif harvest is in full progress and employs a large number of persons at good wages varying in value from annas 6 to annas 8 for agricultural labourers in the western and southern tálukas, but in the north and east tálukas labour is obtainable at from annas 2 to annas 1½. The supply of food-grains is sufficient. The condition of agriculturists is good, and of labourers and artizans improving. In the Háveri and Ráncennur tálukas the prospect is becoming distinctly unfavourable. The state of cattle is growing worse. Water-supply is sufficient.

*Bijápúr.*—The demand for labour is daily increasing though prices have fallen in parts on account of rainfall. Fodder is becoming scarcer and dearer.

The health of the people is generally good throughout the three districts. In parts of Bijápúr crime is increasing as a consequence of the scarcity. In the Bijápúr District the demand for labour is daily increasing and more relief works are being opened.

2. Relief works proper as well as test works are in progress in several districts. The numbers employed on the works according to the latest information are shown below :

District.	Relief Works.	Test Works.
Sholápur ... ..	10,932	2,500 (on Local Fund and Municipal Works).
Ahmednagar ... ..	4,273	None.
Poona ... ..	6,247	None.
Násik ... ..	1,573	929
Khándesh ... ..	None.	147
Sátára ... ..	None.	231
Bijápur ... ..	12,717	4,179
Dhárwár ... ..	None.	1,780
Belgaum ... ..	None.	None.

The relief works already sanctioned consist mainly of breaking and collection of metal for roads. Although metal-breaking is a work which gives a fair amount of useful results, it cannot be relied on too exclusively, for it is not suitable for certain classes of labourers for whom earth-work is better adapted. Provision has therefore been made for the construction of new roads and clearances of existing tanks, and the feasibility of several new tank projects as relief works is being inquired into. It has been ruled that the works should, as far as practicable, be so located as to give labour within a reasonable distance of the homes of labourers, but that with proper cutting the distances to be travelled may be increased for able-bodied labourers, provided this will secure works more suitable and more likely to prove permanently useful. Inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether it would be practicable, when a railway runs through a famine district, to provide metal for ballast at suitable spots, and afterwards to dispose of it to the Railway Company. It has also been arranged that, if necessary, earth-works on the portion from Nandurbár to Amalner (60 miles) of the Tápti Valley Railway and on the portion from Amalner to Dharangaon (14 miles) of the Amalner-Jalgaon Railway, of which the final alignment has been determined, shall be put in hand as relief works. If the alignment of the proposed railway from Bársi to Pandharpur is settled, it is intended to proceed with the earth-work of that railway as a relief work in case of need. Wherever relief works have been opened, arrangements are being made in communication with the Sanitary Department for the erection of camps for labourers, and the attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the provision in para. 3 of Appendix IV to the Famine Code that the making of the earthen walls and raised floors is the work on which the relief workers should generally be employed on first arrival. Where matting is considered to be the most suitable material for the camps, Collectors have been authorised to have it made and kept in stock. Authority has been given to apply the provisions of Chapter IX of the Famine Code regarding the treatment of non-working children to the extent found necessary in the Bijápur district, where it is reported that the number of such children on one relief work has exceeded 10 per cent. of the total number of labourers.

3. Discretionary allowances have been granted to several Collectors to meet urgently necessary expenditure on small works and gratuitous or semi-gratuitous relief. The attention of the Collectors has been called to the provision of Section 60 of the Famine Code regarding the entry on the village dole register of such of the inferior village servants as it is necessary to retain in their villages for the performance of their duties, and it has been ordered that of the others whose services are likely to be required in future should be employed on small works in the vicinity of their villages, while those who are not needed or likely to be needed for the performance of duties in their villages must be employed on the large works. The numbers gratuitously relieved during the last week were 2,845 in Sholápur, 94 in Poona and 23 in Sátára. These figures do not include the numbers of non-working children whose parents are employed on relief works. These were in Poona 2,674, in Sholápur 1,598, in Bijápur 2,282 and in Násik 625.

4. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bijápur under Section 152 of the Famine Code for improvement of the water-supply; but as the recent rain will presumably lessen the need for such expenditure, the Collector has been instructed not to spend more than is reasonably necessary. The Collector of Kolába has been authorized to utilize the unspent balance of the current year's Government grant to that district for village water-supply for the erection of temporary dams at convenient places in order to store up what water remains in the rivers and nálas. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has also been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmednagar for deepening wells and increasing the water-supply.

5. The amounts hitherto allotted to the affected districts for tagái advances for agricultural improvements over and above the ordinary assignments are mentioned below :—

					Rs.
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Dhárwár	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Ahmednagar...	...	...	...	...	75,000
Sátára	...	...	...	...	70,000
Sholápur	...	...	...	...	64,650
Khándesh	...	...	...	...	40,000
Total ...					9,49,650

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7. The further detailed instructions issued and measures taken in regard to the supply of grazing and fodder for the cattle of the affected tracts have already been published.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE



**Bombay Government Gazette**  
**EXTRAORDINARY.**

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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.**

**Notification.**

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 60-FAM. OF 1896.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 37-Fam., dated 19th instant, the following memorandum in connection with the prevailing scarcity is published for general information:—

Owing to the fall of rain the situation has somewhat improved in parts of the affected districts, as will be seen from the following statement containing the latest weekly reports (for the week ending 21st November) submitted to Government:



AHMEDNAGAR.	SHOLA'PUR.	SA'TA'RA.	KHANDESH.	NÁSÍK.	POONA.
<p>Good rain fell on the 19th in the south of the district, at Karjat 4½ inches, Jámkhed 1 inch 99 cents, at Shrigonda 2 inches 47 cents, at Párner 1 inch 20 cents, and at Nagar 1 inch 5 cents. There was less rain in the north, the minimum fall being 1 cent at Kopargaon. Sowing of wheat and gram has been rendered possible, where more than one inch has fallen. Standing jowári has improved where already sown. Other crops where rain fell as above have also slightly improved. Prices after the 20th instant have been slightly lower, jowári and bájri in Nagar town being 22 and 20 pounds per rupee respectively. Distress among cattle is increasing. The condition of the cultivators has improved in places where good rain has fallen, elsewhere it remains unchanged. Distress among weavers is increasing. The numbers on relief works are rapidly increasing, except at Karjat, where half the number has left for field work.</p>	<p>The rainfall at Sholápur is 5 inches, in other talukas from 2 to 1 inch, except at Pandharpur where only 10 cents were registered. Crops are improved in proportion to the rain. Sowing of wheat and gram has commenced in Sholápur, but not in other talukas. The price of jowári has improved in about three-fourths of the district, being 24 lbs. per rupee. The supply of grain is plentiful. Six relief works have been opened in five talukas. The removal of prickly pear has commenced. Emigration is somewhat checked, but not entirely yet.</p>	<p>There has been rain during the week, at Mán 2 inches 70 cents, at Tásgaon 1 inch 93 cents, at Jáyli 1 inch 42 cents, at Wái 1 inch 39 cents, at Khatáv 1 inch 4 cents, at Shirála 99 cents, at Koregaon 90 cents, at Malcolmpeth 85 cents, at Khandálla 75 cents, at Khánápur 72 cents, at Pátan 53 cents, at Sátára 39 cents, at Válva 16 cents, and at Karád 14 cents. Prices have fallen at Sátára and Mán, but risen at Jáyli, Válva, Karád, Khatáv and Khánápur; elsewhere they are steady. Rabi crops have been much benefited by rain. In some places more gram, wheat and jowári will be sown. The state of cultivators and cattle is satisfactory. Artizans are doing less business. The people at Karád are quiet.</p>	<p>There has been no useful rain. Crops, agriculturists, labourers, town population and cattle are in the same condition as before. The price of jowári is about 18 lbs. for a rupee. There has been no emigration.</p>	<p>There has been slight rain during the week, 3 cents in Násik, 9 cents in Sinnar, 38 cents in Igatpuri, and 2 cents in Yeola Talukas. Reaping of kharif crops and early rice has been nearly completed. Standing rabi crops are in need of more rain. Prices are high everywhere. The stock of grain is generally sufficient for the present. Fodder is scarce in most talukas, but the cattle are generally healthy. The condition of cultivators is normal, and of town population fair, except that of weavers in Yeola and Málegaon. Some 250 Mominis from Málegaon have left the place in search of employment. The price of wheat ranged during the week from 13½ lbs. in Málegaon to 22 lbs. in Dindori, of bájri from 16½ lbs. in Násik to 22 lbs. in Dindori, of nágli from 20½ lbs. in Sinnar to 34 lbs. in Peint, of rice from 13 lbs. in Málegaon to 24 lbs. in Peint, and of jowári from 17½ lbs. in Málegaon to 22 lbs. in Sinnar.</p>	<p>There was rain on the 19th instant all over the district, from 75 cents. in the north to 3 inches in the south-east of the district. There have been further showers and the weather does not yet look altogether settled. The rain will save such rabi crops as have been sown, and in parts of the district people will yet sow jowári. In Purandhar wheat and gram will now be sown. The price of jowári has risen again in Junnar, and also in Poona; elsewhere prices are steady to lower. The same is the case with bájri. Wheat is steady to dearer; so is rice, except in Indápur, where there is a fall. Tur is also cheaper in Indápur, but dearer in Mulshi. Gram, where there is any, is cheaper except in Poona City. Nágli is stationary and still fairly cheap. The supply of grain is sufficient. The state of the cattle is much the same as last week. All closed forest areas in the west have been opened to grazing excepting plantations and areas leased to contractors. Water-supply is sufficient so far, and the recent rain will improve it. The recent outburst of crime in the way of robbery and dacoity appears to have subsided. Some disquiet is apparent among the Kolis of Ambeagaon, and they are being induced to come down to work on the Poona-Násik road. Work has been opened at Pátas on the Poona-Sholápur road.</p>

DISTRICTS OF THE SOUTHERN DIVISION.

There has been widespread rain during the week, particulars regarding which are given in the subjoined table—

District.	Táluka,	Quantity of rain-fall during week.
		In. Cts.
Bijápur ...	Indi ...	0 37
	Sindgi ...	0 8
	Bijápur ...	0 92
	Bágevádi ...	0 1
	Muddebihál ...	0 3
	Bágalkot ...	.....
	Bádámi ...	0 64
Hungund ...	0 62	
Dhárwár ...	Nargund Petha ...	0 50
	Gadag... ..	2 95
	Mundargi Petha ...	0 28
	Ron ... ..	0 18
Ratnágiri ...	Málvan ...	1 48
	Devgad ...	Slight.
	Vengorla ...	Slight.

The rainfall in Dhárwár is reported to be good for all crops, especially for rabi sowings everywhere, one of the immediate effects of which is a heavy fall in prices. In Belgaum also there has been general rain and a marked improvement in prospects. In Kolába there has been moderate useful rain. In the Bijápur District there has been rain subsequent to the end of the week under report as shown below—

Táluka.	Date of fall.	Quantity.
		In cts
Bádámi ... ..	22	2 5
Bágalkot ... ..	.....	1 50
Bijápur ... ..	.....	0 29
	23	0 30
Indi... ..	23	0 23
Bágevádi ... ..	22	1 33
	23	0 21

Probably the rainfall in Bágevádi, Bádámi and Bágalkot has been useful for the rabi crops and for partial sowing here and there. Since this rain jowari has fallen to 28 lbs. per rupee.

The general situation is described below—

*Belgaum.*—The situation is found worse than was expected owing to the difficulty the poor find in procuring grain. The recent rain has however improved prospects. No outflow of people has yet begun, but immigrants have commenced to come in from other districts and Native States.

*Dhárwár.*—The immigration of distressed people from Bijápur and from Mysore territory and Madras continues and is increasing. Kharif harvest is in full progress and employs a large number of persons at good wages varying in value from annas 6 to annas 8 for agricultural labourers in the western and southern tálukas, but in the north and east tálukas labour is obtainable at from annas 2 to annas 1½. The supply of food-grains is sufficient. The condition of agriculturists is good, and of labourers and artisans improving. In the Háveri and Ráncbenur tálukas the prospect is becoming distinctly unfavourable. The state of cattle is growing worse. Water-supply is sufficient.

*Bijápur.*—The demand for labour is daily increasing though prices have fallen in parts on account of rainfall. Podder is becoming scarcer and dearer.

The health of the people is generally good throughout the three districts. In parts of Bijápur crime is increasing as a consequence of the scarcity. In the Bijápur District the demand for labour is daily increasing and more relief works are being opened.

2. Relief works proper as well as test works are in progress in several districts. The numbers employed on the works according to the latest information are shown below :

District.	Relief Works.	Test Works.
Sholápur ... ..	10,932	2,500 (on Local Fund and Municipal Works).
Ahmednagar ... ..	4,273	None.
Poona ... ..	6,247	None.
Násik ... ..	1,573	929
Khándesh ... ..	None.	147
Sátára ... ..	None.	231
Bijápur ... ..	12,717	4,179
Dhárwár ... ..	None.	1,780
Belgaum ... ..	None.	None.

The relief works already sanctioned consist mainly of breaking and collection of metal for roads. Although metal-breaking is a work which gives a fair amount of useful results, it cannot be relied on too exclusively, for it is not suitable for certain classes of labourers for whom earth-work is better adapted. Provision has therefore been made for the construction of new roads and clearances of existing tanks, and the feasibility of several new tank projects as relief works is being inquired into. It has been ruled that the works should, as far as practicable, be so located as to give labour within a reasonable distance of the homes of labourers, but that with proper cutting the distances to be travelled may be increased for able-bodied labourers, provided this will secure works more suitable and more likely to prove permanently useful. Inquiries have been instituted to ascertain whether it would be practicable, when a railway runs through a famine district, to provide metal for ballast at suitable spots, and afterwards to dispose of it to the Railway Company. It has also been arranged that, if necessary, earth-works on the portion from Nandurbár to Amalner (60 miles) of the Tápti Valley Railway and on the portion from Amalner to Dharangaon (14 miles) of the Amalner-Jalgaon Railway, of which the final alignment has been determined, shall be put in hand as relief works. If the alignment of the proposed railway from Bársi to Pandharpur is settled, it is intended to proceed with the earth-work of that railway as a relief work in case of need. Wherever relief works have been opened, arrangements are being made in communication with the Sanitary Department for the erection of camps for labourers, and the attention of the officers concerned has been drawn to the provision in para. 3 of Appendix IV to the Famine Code that the making of the earthen walls and raised floors is the work on which the relief workers should generally be employed on first arrival. Where matting is considered to be the most suitable material for the camps, Collectors have been authorised to have it made and kept in stock. Authority has been given to apply the provisions of Chapter IX of the Famine Code regarding the treatment of non-working children to the extent found necessary in the Bijápur district, where it is reported that the number of such children on one relief work has exceeded 10 per cent. of the total number of labourers.

3. Discretionary allowances have been granted to several Collectors to meet urgently necessary expenditure on small works and gratuitous or semi-gratuitous relief. The attention of the Collectors has been called to the provision of Section 60 of the Famine Code regarding the entry on the village dole register of such of the inferior village servants as it is necessary to retain in their villages for the performance of their duties, and it has been ordered that of the others those whose services are likely to be required in future should be employed on small works in the vicinity of their villages, while those who are not needed or likely to be needed for the performance of duties in their villages must be employed on the large works. The numbers gratuitously relieved during the last week were 2,845 in Sholápur, 94 in Poona and 23 in Sátára. These figures do not include the numbers of non-working children whose parents are employed on relief works. These were in Poona 2,674, in Sholápur 1,598, in Bijápur 2,282 and in Násik 625.

4. An allotment of Rs. 20,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bijápur under Section 152 of the Famine Code for improvement of the water-supply; but as the recent rain will presumably lessen the need for such expenditure, the Collector has been instructed not to spend more than is reasonably necessary. The Collector of Kolába has been authorized to utilize the unspent balance of the current year's Government grant to that district for village water-supply for the erection of temporary dams at convenient places in order to store up what water remains in the rivers and nálas. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has also been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmednagar for deepening wells and increasing the water-supply.

5. The amounts, hitherto allotted to the affected districts for tagái advances for agricultural improvements over and above the ordinary assignments are mentioned below:—

					Rs.
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	4,00,000
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	2,00,000
Dhárwar	...	...	...	...	1,00,000
Ahmednagar...	...	...	...	...	75,000
Sátára	...	...	...	...	70,000
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