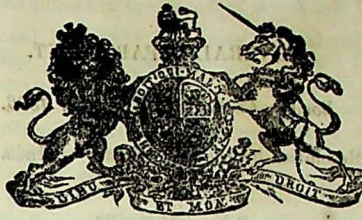


THE



# Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

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THURSDAY, 3RD DECEMBER 1896.

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

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## PART I.

### Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 271.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. T. D. MACKENZIE, I. C. S., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

*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.



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## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th November 1896.

No. 5192.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is published for general information:—

“No. <sup>1-Municipalities,</sup>  
146-61

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities),—  
under date Simla, the 24th October 1896.*

Read—

The Municipal Reports of Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1894-95.

## RESOLUTION.

1. A sufficient period has now elapsed to enable some judgment to be formed on the results of the legislation which in 1883-85, following on the Resolution in the Home Department Nos. 17-747-759, dated 18th May 1882, systematised throughout India the methods of Local Self-Government in force in the different Provinces, it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable that a general review of the several systems, and of the outcome of their work, should be circulated for the information of Local Governments and Administrations. In order to render this review of greater utility, and with a view to partially explaining the differences which characterise the methods in force, a short summary is given of the laws in the different Provinces and of the changes which have been effected in them since 1887. The present Resolution is confined to a review of municipal administration; and the subject of Local Boards administration will be examined in orders to be issued hereafter.

2. The municipal enactments in force in 1882 outside the Presidency towns were, in Madras, Madras Act III of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), in Bombay, Bombay Act VI of 1873, in Bengal, Act V of 1876 (B. C.), in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Act XV of 1873, in the Punjab, Act IV of 1873, in the Central Provinces, Act XI of 1873 and in Burma, Act VII of 1874. In Assam the Bengal Codifying Act, V of 1876 (B.C.), was applied and remains in force there to the present day in eleven out of the fourteen Municipalities of the Province. In only three has it been found desirable to apply Act III (B.C.) of 1884. Act XV of 1873 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act) was applied to Ajmere in 1874 and to Coorg in 1882. Finally the Municipalities in the Berars were organised under the Punjab Act, IV of 1873.

3. The issue of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 18th May 1882 led to a general remodelling of the law so as to make its provisions conform to the principles enunciated by the Government of India. The Acts noted in the margin\* of the several legislatures were the immediate result, and remain to the present time the basis of municipal government in the different Provinces concerned. In Coorg the Municipalities continue to be administered under Act XV of 1873, while in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the 'Berar Municipal Law' was introduced by a Notification in the Foreign Department No. 3938-I., dated 5th November 1886.

\* Madras: Madras Act IV of 1884.  
Bombay: Bombay Act II of 1884.  
Bengal: Act III of 1884 (B.C.).  
† N.-W. P. and Oudh: Act XV of 1883.  
‡ Punjab: Act XIII of 1884.  
Burma: Act XVII of 1884.

† These Acts did not repeal Acts XV of 1873 and IV of 1873, but constituted *new* the law under which, Municipal administration was conducted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. In the latter Province Act IV of 1873 fell into desuetude on the passing of the Act of 1884 and was repealed by Act No. XII of 1891, prior to the passing of Act XX of the same year.

4. Under the laws in force prior to 1882 the principle of election had in a few cases only been adopted in mofussil Municipalities. One of the most important changes introduced into the legislation subsequent to that date was the general recognition and adoption of this principle in the administration of municipal towns. The principle had not been brought into practical operation in Madras before 1879, and then only experimentally in a few places; in Bombay no effect had been given to it until 1881, and in Bengal it had been tried under Act II of 1873 (B.C.), only in the three towns of Serampore, Burdwan and Kishnagar. In the North-Western Provinces the principle had been in operation since 1873, but was not systematically enforced, and the Central Provinces were practically the only portion of India in which popular representation was reported, up to that time, to have been successfully introduced. It was by the laws enacted during 1883 and 1884 that the policy of appointing an unofficial Chairman and Vice-Chairman, elected by the Commissioners themselves, was definitely established.

5. The following is an outline of the changes in the law which have been introduced in the different Provinces since 1884:



In Madras the District Municipal Act, IV of 1884, is now being amended by the Madras Legislative Council; but there has as yet been no change in the municipal law of that Presidency.

In Bombay Acts IV of 1885 and I of 1888, respectively, introduced some minor modifications into (a) the disqualifications for the office of Municipal Commissioners, and (b) their term of office, whether appointed or elected.

In Bengal, Act III (B.C.) of 1886 introduced into Act III of 1884 certain provisions in regard to the sale of adulterated food, and conferred on the Commissioners powers of entry for the inspection and seizure of unwholesome articles; but the only really important legislation which has been undertaken since 1884 in Bengal in modification of the law relating to mofussil Municipalities is Act IV (B.C.) of 1894. Under that Act the franchise is extended and the Bengal Sanitary Board is formally recognised as an agency by means of which facilities are afforded to Municipal Committees in arranging for the furtherance of schemes of drainage and water-supply. Provision is made for the co-operation of two or more Municipal Committees in such matters and for the allotment of costs between the Joint Committees; additional powers are given to Municipal Commissioners to intervene to prevent danger to the public health or safety, and the authority of the Commissioners in regard to building regulations is more clearly set forth. During the current year, a further amending Bill has been under the consideration of the Bengal Council.

Act I of 1895 passed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council did not materially affect Acts XV of 1873 and XV of 1883 and none of the Acts noted in the margin, amending the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, introduced any change in principle. For Upper Burma, however, a Regulation (V of 1887) was passed enabling Committees to be

Act XIX of 1888.  
" XXI of 1891.  
" XIV of 1894.

formed, but leaving the appointment of members, and the imposition of taxes, entirely in the hands of Government. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces only have the municipal laws which were in force ten years ago been entirely superseded by fresh enactments. In the former Province Act XIII of 1884 has given place to Act XX of 1891, while in the latter Act XI of 1873 has been repealed by Act XVIII of 1889, which is now the law governing the administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces. The changes effected in the Punjab municipal law by the legislation of 1891 did not affect the principles upon which the Act of 1884 had been framed, but aimed at rendering the provisions of the latter less complex, and more easily adaptable to the very widely differing circumstances obtaining in the Municipalities established at hill stations and in large commercial centres such as Delhi and Amritsar, and in the numerous country towns with a small and backward population. Although Act XVIII of 1889 differs widely from the law which it superseded in the Central Provinces, it is in all essential principles, the same as the Punjab Act XX of 1891.

6. In order to enable Local Governments and Administrations to compare their own system and its results with those of other Provinces three statements have been prepared and are annexed to this Resolution showing the constitution, income and expenditure of Municipal Boards in 1886-87, the earliest year for which full information is available, and in 1894-95. From these statements the Municipalities of Upper Burma have been omitted. It is also necessary to explain that all reference to the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and also of Rangoon is excluded from this Resolution and from the statements annexed to it which are intended to afford a comparative view of the progress made in mofussil Municipalities only. The figures for Bengal also exclude the Suburban Municipality which was amalgamated with the Calcutta Corporation in 1888.

7. The most noticeable feature in the first of these statements is the fact that the aggregate number of Municipalities in India has not increased. On the contrary there has been a small decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the decrease is from 190 to 149, but the number of the remaining Municipalities, notwithstanding this considerable reduction, is larger than in any other Province except Bombay. The population of the 41 places in which the municipal system of administration was discontinued was only 25,000. They were in fact, as in the few similar cases in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, mere villages to which a simpler plan of management was better suited. This is not, therefore, a result which indicates any failure in the experiment of Local Self-Government. In some places, as was to be expected at the initiation of a new policy, the mistake was made of extending the municipal law without sufficient regard to the fitness of the townspeople to carry out a somewhat elaborate organization. In other Provinces, where the authorities were more cautious in admitting towns to the municipal system, there has since been a steady development of it. Madras has added two Municipalities since 1886; Bombay 13; Bengal 9; and Burma 10; and there will doubtless be in the future a circumspect but regular advance throughout India to meet the needs of the growing town populations. Although there has been a decrease in the total number of Municipalities in India from 747 to 733, the total population within municipal limits has increased from 12,154,405 to 13,298,613.

8. The number of Municipalities, relatively to the population of the Province, is very much larger in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere. The proportion of the population living within municipal limits to the whole population of Presidency is 12.6. Assam, Bengal and Madras are, in the order named, the Provinces in which, compared with the general population, municipal population is least. This is accounted for by the small number of towns in those Provinces. On the other hand, the elective principle is less developed in Bombay. The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces contain the largest proportion of elected members. The percentage of Native members on the Boards, which, however, varies very little, is largest in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Bengal. It is small in Madras where the percentage of European members is 16.6.



9. The second statement attached to this Resolution compares the various sources of income enjoyed by the Municipalities of the different Provinces.

It will be seen that the income from mofussil municipal taxation throughout India has in seven years increased from a little over a crore, to about a crore and-a-half, of rupees, and that the total income from all sources together has increased from Rs. 1,59,53,858 to Rs. 2,48,92,308. The increase in the one case is 35.1 per cent. and in the other 56 per cent. Nothing could show more clearly the great expansion of municipal administration which has taken place during this short period. By way of comparison it may be stated that in 1876-77 the income from taxation alone was Rs. 97,12,153 and from all sources Rs. 1,23,72,210. The ratio of increase has therefore been very much more rapid since the development of municipal institutions under Lord Ripon's legislation.

The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population has increased from Rs. 0-14-1 to Rs. 1-1-5. The rate is highest in the Punjab where at amounts to Rs. 1-6-6, in Bombay Rs. 1-5-6, and in Assam Rs. 1-2-11. Excluding the Assigned Districts and Coorg the rate is lowest in Bengal where it amounts to only Re. 0-13-7 and in Madras where it is Re. 0-13-10. The proportionate rate of increase during the past seven years is lowest in Bombay and Madras and is highest in Assam.

10. Of the items of taxation contributing to the general increase, the conservancy-cess, which forms a larger proportion of the total in Bengal than elsewhere, has increased by 120.9 per cent. Of the classified taxes it is satisfactory to notice that the smallest increase has been due to tolls, while the taxes on houses and lands, and on animals and vehicles, realised, together, Rs. 31,50,598 in 1894-95 against Rs. 21,96,563 in 1886-87. The increase in the house and land-tax was largest in Bombay, where, however, it still forms an inconsiderable proportion of the total income. Of the 'Miscellaneous receipts' the most noteworthy are those from 'markets and slaughter-houses,' the large increase from Rs. 7,58,109 to Rs. 11,32,100 being chiefly due to Burma.

11. The increase of loan receipts from Rs. 4,00,991 to Rs. 28,52,153 is the result of the impulse lately given to the construction of waterworks in the larger Municipalities, and it will be observed that there is a corresponding increase under the head of water-rates from Rs. 56,605 to Rs. 5,52,391. The fees from educational and medical institutions, which now furnish a considerable income to the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, had no existence in 1886-87.

12. A comparison of the sources of taxation and general income in the different Provinces, is conveniently shown in the following summary of the second statement appended to this Resolution:—

	Percentage of total income from Municipal Rates and Taxes derived from								Percentage of total income excluding loans and advances derived from				
	Octroi.	Tax on Houses and lands	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls.	Water-rate.	Conservancy Tax.	Other Taxes.	Taxation.	Under special Acts.	Municipal property.	Grants from Government and other sources.	Miscellaneous.
Madras ... ..	...	46.9	11.2	16.8	23.9	1.2	...	...	59.8	0.3	18.3	18.5	3.1
Bombay ... ..	52.4	17.7	3.3	0.3	6.8	6.9	7.8	4.8	69.6	1.0	17.5	8.6	3.3
Bengal ... ..	...	35.3	8.2	1.6	6.0	1.9	19.5	27.5	79.9	3.5	10.3	4.2	2.1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ..	81.6	3.2	1.3	4.3	1.4	5.4	0.6	2.2	80.7	2.0	14.2	1.9	1.2
Punjab ... ..	93.0	5.0	1.1	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.6	71.7	0.9	13.0	6.4	7.1
Central Provinces... ..	71.7	4.0	0.1	1.8	0.9	6.4	10.3	4.8	68.8	3.6	11.0	5.0	11.6
Lower Burma ... ..	...	58.8	7.2	...	11.3	3.6	11.3	7.8	38.7	1.7	56.5	2.4	0.7
Assam ... ..	...	47.4	5.9	...	20.0	11.6	15.1	...	49.9	10.8	17.0	19.3	3.0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ... ..	...	2.2	0.8	40.8	6.8	20.5	19.9	...	39.1	2.9	32.8	19.6	5.6
Coorg ... ..	...	56.1	3.2	40.7	...	...	...	...	41.4	25.2	31.3	2.1	...

† Pounds, Hackney Carriages, Licenses for sale of spirits, &c.

† Rents of lands, conservancy-receipts, fees from markets, Municipal fines, interest on investments, &c.

The most striking features of this table are—

- (a) the very large proportion of the municipal income derived from octroi in the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, while elsewhere octroi does not form an item of municipal revenue;
- (b) the large proportion of the income derived in Madras, Bengal, Burma, Assam and Coorg from the tax on houses and lands;



- (c) the fact that only in Madras, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts does the tax on professions and trades form an appreciable part of the revenue;
- (d) the large proportion of the income derived from tolls on roads and ferries in Madras and Assam;
- (e) the lightness of municipal taxation in Burma and the Assigned Districts, where a large portion of the income is derived from the rent of lands, markets and the like; and
- (f) the large contributions by Government to the municipal income in Madras and Assam, and by Local Funds in the Assigned Districts.

13. These remarkable differences in the methods of municipal taxation are for the most part an inheritance of past customs, which on the whole are probably most suitable to the locality and have at least the sanction and support of usage. But it is interesting and useful that these marked differences of system should be plainly on record, and Local Governments have now a convenient opportunity of noting the methods of municipal administration which have been pursued more or less successfully in other parts of India. It was observed in paragraph 26 of the circular letter from the Home Department No. 2—96 to 103, dated the 28th September 1877, that—

In 1870 the reports showed that there was a want of fertility in devising new forms of municipal taxation, and some inclination was evinced to copy the Imperial income-tax and introduce it for municipal purposes. Such a tax is, however, not suitable for municipalities. Within the past five years the Government of India, have been assured by Local Governments and Administrations of the rapid advance of the members of municipal committees in self-government and of the great and growing interest they exhibit in municipal taxation and other matters. It would, therefore, seem that members of the municipal corporations should best be able to interpret the views of their fellow citizens, and that they should not find it difficult to devise suitable forms of local self-taxation.

14. Octroi has the merit of being one of the least unpalatable forms of taxation to the people at large. It is an indirect tax, paid to the tax collectors at the barriers by traders, who are accustomed to it and quite able to resist illegal exaction, but it is exposed to the danger of becoming, unless carefully watched and controlled, a tax on through traffic. The principles which should govern the administration of this tax were laid down in Circular No. 4440—4447, dated 6th November 1868, and were reiterated at length in the orders of 1877 already quoted. In addressing the Secretary of State, in a Despatch reviewing the whole subject of octroi taxation, on 8th September 1888, it was observed that—

The standards of consumption of the various taxable commodities which Local Governments prescribe cannot claim to be accurate, but they afford a rough and approximate test of the extent to which any particular article may legitimately be subjected to octroi in each municipality. Wherever the rates of consumption of any taxable commodity in towns situated on the main trade routes show an excess above the prescribed standard of consumption, the excess is assumed to be in a rough way the measure of the extent to which the octroi on that article is becoming a transit duty; and we urge in those cases either the establishment of bonded warehouses for the protection of the through trade, or the abolition of the octroi on the through traffic in the commodity in question. In towns off the main trade routes, where the trade is more distributory than through, the standards are not so rigidly insisted on, because the people who use the market, roads, etc., may reasonably be expected, even though they do not live in the town, to contribute to a certain extent to municipal expenditure devoted to the maintenance of those objects of which they reap full advantage. At the same time we insist on low rates of octroi in such towns, and provide that any one claiming a refund, unless it be of an insignificant amount, shall receive it. The maximum non-refundable duty is fixed so low that no appreciable hardship is inflicted on the contributor.

15. These maxims govern the administration of octroi, wherever that system is in use. Bonded warehouses have everywhere been established, and wherever refunds on any article bear a proportion so high to the receipts as to prove the existence of a large through traffic, the habitual course is to exclude that article of trade from the octroi schedule. It has already been stated that the working of octroi needs careful control, but the Governor General in Council is satisfied from the reports which come annually before him that the necessary supervision and vigilance are exercised in the interests of trade.

16. The tax on "houses and lands" forms a large percentage of the municipal income in Provinces where octroi is not levied. This tax is, in Madras, levied under section 63 of Madras Act IV of 1884, at the rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the annual value of the property, and in Bengal, under section 85 (b) of Act III of 1884 (B. C.), at the same rate. In the Madras Presidency it realised Rs. 6,79,473, or 46.9 per cent. of the total income, while in Bengal where it amounted to Rs. 3,16,912, it represented only 35.3 per cent. In Bengal, however, there is an alternative tax levied under section 85 (a) of the Act, "upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property," which yielded no less than Rs. 5,89,379 and is included in column 10 of the second statement under the head of "Other taxes." This tax is of very old standing in the Province and is found to be applicable to the circumstances of small Municipalities: It partakes partly of the nature of the tax under section 85 (b), "a rate on the annual value of all holdings," and partly of the nature of a "tax on profession and trades." Taking the two taxes levied under Section 85 together the proceeds amount, in Bengal, to no less than 60.7 of the total income from municipal rates and taxes.

In Burma, Assam and Coorg the tax on houses and lands is also one of the most important sources of the municipal income.

Of the 41 municipalities in Burma (excluding Rangoon), 26 were constituted under Act XVII of 1884, and 15 under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation V of 1887. The latter leaves the nature of



taxation which may be imposed under it entirely to the discretion, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council, of the Local Government, and the taxes imposed have naturally followed, as far as circumstances have admitted, those imposed under the Burma Municipal law in the older part of the Province. Owing to the divergence of the conditions of Lower Burma, Chapter IV of the Burma Municipalities Act XVII of 1884, which deals with taxation, differs considerably from the corresponding portions of the laws in force in India. Section 41 (1) (A) provides only for different forms of direct taxation, and sections 42, 43 and 44 for a "water-tax," a "lighting-tax" and a "scavenging-tax" respectively; and though section 41 (1) (B) admits of the imposition, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, of "any other tax," a reference to the statement attached will show that this provision has practically not been resorted to. In Lower Burma 58·8 per cent. of the income from taxation comes under the heading of a tax on houses and lands.

17. It is only in Madras, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts that the tax on "professions and trades" forms a considerable proportion of the income from taxation. This rate finds a place in the system in every Province except Burma and Assam, but the Madras Presidency is the only one of the larger Provinces in which it forms a material item of the total revenue. The receipts under this head amount to 16·8 per cent. of the taxation imposed. The essential difference between the tax as levied in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere is that in the former the profession-tax, described in section 47 (i) of Act IV of 1884, as "a yearly tax on arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments" at the rates specified in schedule A to the Act, is in effect a graduated income-tax, whereas in the other large Provinces it is in the nature of a fixed license-tax. There are, as has been observed above, material objections to any municipal rate which covers precisely the same ground as an imperial tax.

In Coorg the tax is a license-fee. Section 41 of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, follows, in form, section 41 of the Burma Municipalities Act, but includes provision for a tax "on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the Municipalities."

18. The next remarkable feature noticed in paragraph 12 of this Resolution was the comparatively large proportion of the municipal income which is derived in Madras and Assam from "tolls (on roads and ferries)." No explanation of this is suggested by a perusal of the papers connected with the several reports, and attention is drawn to the circumstance in order that, should the question of modifying the system of taxation arise, Local Governments may be in possession of information as to any striking differences in the items composing municipal revenue in different Provinces.

19. The amount of income derived from a water-rate is nowhere at present, except in the Assigned Districts, a large proportion of the total revenue. But with the progress of water-works in the larger Municipalities this item, which already represents a considerable sum in the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, may be expected to steadily increase.

20. A scavenging-tax, entered in column 3 as a "conservancy-cess," is levied everywhere except in Madras and Coorg. In Bengal the realisations amount to over Rs. 4½ lakhs, or 19·5 per cent. of the total revenue from taxation, while in the Bombay Presidency they are nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs and by general consent this is a most suitable and proper form of municipal taxation.

The amount of contributions from Local Governments and Local Funds to Municipalities fluctuates very much in the different Provinces and depends principally on the assistance rendered in particular years towards costly projects of water-supply and drainage. The amount has shown a continued tendency to increase in Madras and Assam and the Assigned Districts.

21. Passing on now to the statement of municipal expenditure the Governor General in Council observes that the total expenditure increased during the seven years under review from Rs. 1,57,54,721 to Rs. 2,37,91,286 or by 51 per cent. It is satisfactory to notice that the increase, during the same period, in the cost of office establishments 31·2 per cent. and of collection of taxes 18·3 per cent., has been in much lower proportion than that of the general expenditure. The increase in the annual expenditure on the maintenance of medical institutions, etc., now amounting to Rs. 15½ lakhs, has been no less than 65·4 per cent., while that on water-works (establishment and repairs) exceeds 100 per cent., and on conservancy 39·9 per cent. The total outlay on the last two objects of municipal expenditure amounted in 1894-95, exclusive of new works, to Rs. 50,83,402 as compared with Rs. 34,47,911 in 1886-87. In regard to "Refunds" the Governor General in Council has in frequent orders recorded his views on the necessity for affording every facility to claimants of refunds of octroi. It is therefore satisfactory to observe that large sums are so expended in the four Provinces levying octroi. An exact comparison between the sums refunded in 1886-87 and in 1894-95 cannot be made, as the statements for the former year were not in this respect uniformly compiled. The refunds for 1894-95 were as follows: Bombay Rs. 7,40,653, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 7,31,390, Punjab Rs. 2,03,947 and Central Provinces Rs. 1,57,166.

22. As in the case of municipal income a comparative statement is given below of municipal expenditure in the several Provinces—



Provinces.	PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ON							
	General administration.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.	Conservancy.	Public Works.	Other measures for public health and convenience.	Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.
Madras ... ..	7.8	4.4	17.0	20.3	17.0	14.6	13.2	5.7
Bombay ... ..	16.1	5.6	20.8	18.4	13.5	10.6	14.7	6.3
Bengal... ..	9.0	5.4	28.0	23.4	16.0	10.1	3.6	4.5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ... ..	10.6	13.1	25.5	19.7	12.0	6.3	3.0	9.8
Punjab ... ..	11.8	16.3	8.1	13.6	10.0	14.3	15.3	10.6
Central Provinces ... ..	13.3	0.9	20.4	21.8	13.0	11.5	12.7	6.4
Lower Burma ... ..	11.9	5.3	1.4	20.6	22.6	28.8	7.4	2.0
Assam ... ..	10.0	2.9	21.7	28.8	20.8	9.7	3.2	2.9
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ... ..	7.4	5.3	12.3	28.0	15.0	20.3	7.9	3.8
Coorg ... ..	5.8	2.4	32.8	17.9	7.0	25.9	6.5	1.7

The expenditure on general administration appears to be singularly uniform, averaging about 9 or 10 per cent., on the income throughout India. Improvidence in the expenditure on establishments is not unknown in the administration of Committees in other countries and the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that in India generally it has been kept within very moderate limits. The expenditure on watch and ward is very high in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. In the Central Provinces the whole of the police charges for the Municipalities has been assumed by the Local Government. Except in the Punjab, Burma and the Assigned Districts a large portion of the annual expenditure everywhere is now concerned with projects of water-supply and drainage. The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces, Assam and Bengal are very backward in their contributions to the municipal schools; it will be seen that in this matter the Punjab Municipalities head the list, and in no other province is so much done for the local hospitals. Expenditure on markets and slaughter-houses has been large in recent years in Burma, while the rents derived therefrom have correspondingly increased.

23. It will be observed that under the heading "Public safety" the Municipalities in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contribute to Police Rs. 5,38,986 and Rs. 4,66,765, respectively, representing a percentage on their total expenditure of 13.3 and 10.2, while in other Provinces the contributions are insignificant. The explanation of this distinction is as follows. In accordance with the principle adopted by the Government of India in 1864 that the expense of police for town populations should be defrayed by local funds, Municipalities were required to defray the cost of all police employed on duties the performance of which is necessitated solely by the existence of the town. These are commonly designated "Watch and Ward" in contradistinction to those of "Law and Order." This policy continued till the year 1881, when the orders issued to Local Governments on the 10th and 13th October were published by the Finance Department for general information by Notification\* No. 3622, dated 13th October 1881. The purport of those orders was, as expressed in the letter to the Bengal Government, "to see municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for police, an equal amount of expenditure on education, medical charity and; if possible, public works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." The relief from the burden of police charges was thus made contingent on its being arranged that Municipalities should undertake an equal charge under other heads of expenditure.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh did not, however, act on those orders, and considered that Municipalities should at any rate pay for watch and ward, and on this principle the municipal police charges continue to be borne by Municipalities in those Provinces.

In the Punjab it was first of all intended to act on the views enunciated by the Government of India, but to provide for the contingency of Municipalities not accepting equivalent charges, section 74 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884, made Municipal Committees liable for the requisite police establishment, while section 75 only permitted the Local Government to relieve the Committees of such charges in the event of their contracting, on such terms as might be agreed on, to undertake equivalent charges under other heads. These provisions have been reproduced in sections 79 and 80 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.



The municipal expenditure in Upper Burma is not shown in the statements; but it may be stated that section 9 (a) of the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation V of 1887 makes the police establishment a first charge on the Municipal Fund on the principle that the responsibility for protection should be enforced in the case of Municipalities in their earliest stage of development and until adequate arrangements can be made for transferring other equivalent charges for other services, together with the responsibility for their administration. In Upper Burma therefore the Municipalities contribute Rs. 1,11,021 for the maintenance of the police.

With the exception of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Upper Burma, municipal bodies have been largely relieved of police charges in accordance with the views expressed in 1881.

24. The expenditure on account of road construction appears to have been everywhere satisfactory and to show an increase over previous year's disbursements. It has been noticed that the municipal income from tolls was, in the Madras Presidency, relatively greater than elsewhere. It was laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 21 of the Resolution in the Home Department Nos. 4440 to 4447, dated 6th November 1868, and in paragraph 4 of Home Department Circular Nos. 2-96 to 103, dated 28th September 1877, that tolls should not be levied except for the use of some means of communication provided at the expense of the Municipality; and it was more definitely stated, in letter No. 28, dated 8th March 1886, to the Bombay Government that the revenue derived from the levy of tolls should be exclusively laid out in road improvements. In view of these orders the sums expended by Municipalities in the Madras Presidency on roads do not appear to have been on a sufficiently liberal scale. A reference to column 7 of statement 2 and to column 19 of statement 3 will show that in the Madras Presidency only did the disbursements on road-making fall short of the receipts from tolls. Elsewhere the expenditure was—in some cases largely—in excess of the receipts.

25. The Governor General in Council believes that these details of comparative income and expenditure will be of interest and value, not only to Local Governments, but to Municipal Committees and to all who are interested in municipal affairs, and will give material for considering possible improvements in local methods of taxation and in methods of expenditure. He has observed with much satisfaction the marked advance in self-government during the last ten years, which this examination has disclosed, and the activity, intelligence and general economy with which the municipal bodies have improved the conservancy-services, the water-supply, the drainage, the street-paving, the lighting, and the many conveniences of the towns in their charge. These objects are all excellent and some of them absolutely necessary to the health and comfort of the residents, and he is assured that in the furtherance of all such projects the committees will continue to show the energy and assiduity which they have shewn in the past, to the great advantage and benefit of their fellow citizens. He is, however, also assured that where municipal taxation has been lately and considerably increased, projects which involve an addition to it will be considered with circumspection and a careful regard to the circumstances of the tax-payers.

ORDER. — Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the statements referred to in paragraph 6, be forwarded for information to Local Governments and Administrations; and that copy be also forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted.

Director-General of the Indian Medical Service,  
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for information.

[True extract]

(Signed) H. J. S. COTTON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."



Statement showing the population and constitution of Mofussil Municipalities in India during the years 1886-87 and 1894-95.

1 Name of Province.	2 Number of Municipalities.	3 Population within Municipal limits.	4 NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								Name of Province.	
			a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h		
			Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Europeans, Eurasians.	Natives.		
Madras ... ..	{ 1886-87	54	1,445,202	54	488	308	850	206	644	170	680	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	56	1,675,949	56	433	382	871	191	677	145	726	
Bombay ... ..	{ 1886-87	157	1,891,405	71	1,279	92	2,242	630	1,387	187	2,055	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	170	2,267,353	.....	1,484	907	2,391	668	1,723	190	2,194	
Bengal ... ..	{ 1886-87	137	2,447,414	.....	934	1,069	2,003	320	1,683	178	1,825	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	146	2,725,434		3	966	1,171	2,140	348	1,792	195	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	{ 1886-87	109	3,184,480	22	293	1,260	1,575	254	1,321	162	1,423	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	103	3,265,012	26	304	1,257	1,597	309	1,288	184	1,413	
Punjab ... ..	{ 1886-87	190	2,107,077	28	685	854	1,797	344	1,453	141	1,656	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	149	2,082,533	58	638	803	1,669	323	1,346	124	1,545	
Central Provinces	{ 1886-87	59	616,593	8	165	467	640	136	504	43	597	1886-87 } Central Provinces, 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	53	690,805	6	170	439	615	138	477	53	562	
Burma (Lower)...	{ 1886-87	16	227,549	35	69	94	195	51	144	41	154	1886-87 } Burma (Lower). 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	26	334,723	69	151	101	321	87	234	74	247	
Assam ... ..	{ 1886-87	13	70,018	20	44	74	138	57	81	28	110	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	14	84,727	21	71	54	149	55	91	32	117	
Hyderabad Districts, Assigned	{ 1886-87	7	118,074	23	78	8	109	43	66	41	78	1886-87 } Hyderabad Districts, Assigned 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	11	156,476	.....	80	90	170	42	112	29	135	
Coorg ... ..	{ 1886-87	5	16,653	19	33	.....	57	19	38	6	51	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	5	15,511	18	30	10	58	18	40	6	52	
Total... ..	{ 1886-87	747	12,154,465	480	4,070	5,076	9,606	2,050	7,331	977	8,629	1886-87 } Total. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	733	13,298,613	467	4,500	5,214	9,981	2,192	7,783	1,032	8,936	
Increase per cent. ... ..	.....	9.4	.....	5.7	3.1	3.9	6.9	6.2	5.6	3.6	Increase per cent.	
Decrease ,, ... ..	1.9	.....	2.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Decrease "	



Statement showing the Income of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.	By balance in hand at the close of previous year.	Income during the year from Octroi after deducting refunds.	Concessions.	License on trades.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tolls and Ferries.	Other taxes.	Water-rate.	Name of Province.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras ...	{ 1886-87	3,82,175	...	...	1,55,925	4,58,195	81,996	3,16,717	68,369	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	6,59,877	...	...	2,41,742	6,79,473	1,62,024	3,45,740	...	
Bombay ...	{ 1886-87	13,72,590	15,38,434	1,86,779	7,769	2,73,871	81,527	1,54,012	1,79,509	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	17,86,795	15,94,235	2,37,169	9,268	5,38,236	1,00,796	2,06,908	1,45,555	
Bengal ...	{ 1886-87	3,45,906	...	1,82,701	7,469	7,72,709	1,33,014	1,31,058	4,22,758	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	5,09,035	...	4,50,747	36,317	8,16,912	1,88,265	1,38,887	6,02,439	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1886-87	4,38,350	18,67,037	15,400	1,39,369	72,328	14,520	20,965	1,55,410	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	14,62,950	27,73,166	19,318	1,46,445	1,69,623	45,756	46,933	74,459	
Punjab ...	{ 1886-87	14,37,031	22,72,027	6,464	...	99,928	9,145	3,683	14,532	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	9,93,164	27,18,709	5,595	973	1,44,724	33,437	...	17,007	
Central Provinces ...	{ 1886-87	3,79,052	4,99,451	61	13,751	18,795	944	1,870	23,431	1886-87 } Central Provinces. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	6,43,923	5,55,876	79,635	14,079	39,811	1,109	7,296	37,205	
Lower Burma ...	{ 1886-87	1,16,881	...	998	...	1,41,935	32,676	20,861	...	1886-87 } Lower Burma. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	2,76,065	...	41,002	3	2,12,594	26,147	49,776	...	
Assam ...	{ 1886-87	22,858	...	...	...	29,318	2,058	17,897	...	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	31,472	...	14,137	...	44,519	5,544	18,743	...	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	{ 1886-87	53,033	...	...	35,508	935	...	10,115	...	1886-87 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	1,41,553	...	5,197	47,833	2,136	809	6,552	...	
Coorg ...	{ 1886-87	2,928	...	...	5,349	7,176	493	...	14	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	19,126	...	...	5,197	7,170	403	...	...	
TOTAL ...	{ 1886-87	45,53,854	61,76,949	3,92,406	3,65,080	18,30,190	3,66,373	6,76,908	8,34,024	1886-87 } TOTAL. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	65,30,360	76,41,956	8,65,787	5,01,862	25,86,243	5,64,350	8,11,835	8,76,665	
Increase per cent. ...	...	43.4	23.7	120.9	37.5	41.3	54.0	19.9	5.1	Increase per cent.
Decrease ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease ..







Statement showing the Income of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.	DEBT.					Other Items.	Total income of year excluding balance.	Total including balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.	Name of Province.	
	Loans.	Deposits (Contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	Advances.	Fees and revenue from Educational Institutions.	Fees and revenue from Medical Institutions.							
	19	20	21	22	23							
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Madras ... ..	1886-87	42,482	1,32,171	4,239	.....	.....	1,93,213	17,61,955	21,44,130	0 12 0	1 3 6	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	1,96,620	2,14,452	81,610	92,442	10,271	1,15,509	29,13,228	35,73,105	0 13 10	2 5 10	
Bombay ... ..	1886-87	14,020	1,29,806	32,044	.....	.....	2,41,088	34,79,558	48,52,148	1 4 5	1 13 5	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	1,65,500	2,42,851	2,98,628	1,11,531	22,979	5,62,519	53,59,852	71,46,647	1* 5 6	2 5 10	
Bengal ... ..	1886-87	74,800	14,056	91,062	.....	.....	2,20,932	23,11,363	26,37,269	0 11 0	0 15 1	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	8,55,000	1,18,034	1,57,567	31,870	14,050	1,77,383	40,45,345	45,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	41,739	278	150	.....	.....	3,25,444	28,85,850	33,24,200	0 11 1	0 14 6	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	12,63,846	5,335	279	15,407	615	3,23,225	55,06,002	69,74,952	1 0 7	1 10 11	
Punjab ... ..	1886-87	2,28,000	1,393	2,980	.....	.....	4,43,580	34,68,272	49,05,303	1 2 3	1 10 4	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	94,722	2,143	786	2,00,220	16,711	3,76,822	41,73,122	51,71,686	1 6 6	2 0 1	
Central Provinces ...	1886-87	.....	869	59,707	.....	.....	70,118	8,90,297	12,69,348	0 14 4	1 6 0	1886-87 } Central Provinces. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	2,40,000	25,978	42,067	22,639	10* 7	1,59,488	14,34,821	20,78,744	1 2 0	2 1 3	
Lower Burma ... ..	1886-87	.....	4,148	.....	.....	.....	56,032	8,68,618	9,85,499	0 15 0	3 3 1	1886-87 } Lower Burma. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	22,500	11,826	651	.....	62	46,791	9,70,441	12,46,506	1 1 4	2 14 5	
Assam ... ..	1886-87	.....	1,190	1,922	.....	.....	1,473	1,13,612	1,36,470	0 11 8	1 9 11	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	4,000	.....	513	495	.....	10,199	1,92,354	2,23,826	1 2 11	2 4 3	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,660	1,48,128	2,03,211	0 6 10	1 4 1	1886-87 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	4,965	61	.....	2,740	679	32,628	2,56,314	3,97,867	0 9 10	1 10 2	
Coorg ... ..	1886-87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,205	29,133	0 12 6	1 9 2	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	5,000	.....	.....	310	971	4,886	35,629	54,955	0 13 2	2 4 11	
Total ... ..	1886-87	4,00,991	2,84,211	1,91,404	.....	.....	15,60,410	1,59,53,858	2,05,06,711	0 14 1	1 5 0	1886-87 } Total. 1894-95 }
1894-95	28,52,153	6,19,739	5,82,101	4,97,662	67,395	.....	18,01,050	2,48,92,308	3,14,22,668	1 1 5	1 13 11	
Increase per cent ... ..		611.3	118.1	204.1	.....	.....	15.4	56.0	53.2	23.7	42.5	Increase per cent.
Decrease ,, ... ..		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Decrease ,,



## Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Name of Province.
		Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi (Establishment purchase of account books, papers, money boxes, repair of outposts, &c.).	Fire Establishment, purchase of fire engine, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Registration of births and deaths.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions (Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicine).	Vaccination (Establishment).	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras ...	{ 18 6-87	3 82,175	17,61,955	93,048	36,287	488	72,742	...	10,703	1,81,694	13,453	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	6,59,877	29,13,223	1,07,247	67,919	827	1,01,016	...	14,480	2,26,518	22,961	
Bombay ...	{ 1886-87	13,72,590	34,79,553	1,88,447	1,74,155	30,547	1,61,999	31,721	2,676	1,14,657	13,049	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	17,86,795	53,59,882	2,23,531	2,09,003	49,305	1,99,621	23,144	2,719	3,07,974	26,960	
Bengal ...	{ 1886-87	3,45,906	23,11,363	1,54,004	1,13,883	7,928	1,06,740	11,085	6,957	1,98,284	12,354	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	5,09,035	40,45,345	1,66,265	1,46,142	29,552	1,69,596	12,530	...	3,31,052	18,644	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	{ 1886-87	4 38,350	28,85,850	89,363	2,54,515	96	81,662	3,97,339	3,617	61,333	14,035	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	14,63,930	55,06,002	1,38,174	3,27,932	122	1,27,319	4,63,765	7,396	1,01,015	24,715	
Punjab ...	{ 1886-87	14,37,631	34,68,272	1,57,952	2,56,372	3,641	45,163	4,77,045	6,372	2,32,381	22,825	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	9,93,564	41,78,122	2,14,418	2,36,208	4,221	84,383	5,38,936	7,400	3,52,214	25,607	
Central Provinces	{ 1886-87	379,652	8,90,297	34,358	80,361	871	8,607	505	...	73,056	1,089	1886-87 } Central Provinces. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	6,43,923	14,34,821	55,195	96,888	1,036	9,106	...	2	83,689	2,123	
Lower Burma	{ 1886-87	1,16,881	8,68,618	57,461	11,612	727	26,088	...	5,236	68,761	8,101	1886-87 } Lower Burma. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	2,76,065	9,70,441	86,249	16,918	3,964	46,783	10	7,016	1,14,588	9,916	
Assam ...	{ 1886-87	22,858	1,13,612	6,332	9,949	51	1,642	10,378	...	4,009	700	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	31,472	1,92,354	9,299	6,830	67	3,767	1,412	114	7,240	821	
Hyderabad Districts. Assigned	{ 1886-87	55,033	1,48,128	6,434	2,745	205	3,973	...	144	4,756	102	1886-87 } Hyderabad Districts. Assigned 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	1,41,553	2,56,314	9,790	3,893	1,177	10,470	...	424	8,016	527	
Coorg ...	{ 1886-87	2,928	26,205	1,034	451	...	778	...	...	6,987	...	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	19,126	35,829	1,493	628	...	914	...	12	8,700	544	
Total	{ 1886-87	45,52,854	1,69,53,853	7 89,333	9,40,330	44,554	5,09,394	9,27,473	35,705	9,49,818	85,713	1886-87 } Total. 1894-95 }
	{ 1894-95	65,30,369	2,48,92,303	10,35,661	11,12,391	90,351	7,34,975	10,42,847	41,563	15,71,006	1,32,818	
Increase per cent...	...	43.4	56.0	31.2	18.3	102.8	44.3	12.4	16.4	65.4	55.0	Increase per cent.
Decrease ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease ..



Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Name of Province.
	Water works (establishment, repairs).	Conservancy (including road cleaning and road watering).	Refunds (excluding octroi).	Drainage works (establishment, repairs).	Markets and slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies).	Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of wells, purchase of bullocks).	Public Instruction.	Other charges (printing, rewards, survey of lands, &c.).	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras ... ..	1886-87	18,203	2,83,821	.....	15,271	7,723	4,289	2,22,580	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	43,158	4,78,883	4,554	26,351	11,560	6,341	3,11,129	
Bombay ... ..	1886-87	1,69,269	6,49,371	13,847	25,884	11,026	42,070	5,06,771	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	2,23,618	8,74,742	7,572	63,024	88,267	54,152	6,97,540	
Bengal ... ..	1886-87	1,06,944	5,65,563	626	73,518	5,610	20,375	94,382	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	61,072	8,84,861	2,145	71,328	22,908	9,727	1,36,524	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	1886-87	12,033	6,02,428	911	24,880	2,734	43,670	84,310	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	3,11,619	8,97,945	2,572	43,908	56,432	43,311	1,35,604	
Punjab ... ..	1886-87	40,546	4,47,085	724	99,078	5,066	1,09,717	4,46,953	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	96,650	5,25,128	2,843	30,464	18,198	1,32,948	5,90,529	
Central Provinces ... ..	1886-87	50,782	2,01,780	349	11,266	1,486	6,267	84,308	1886-87 } Central Provinces. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	63,057	2,53,699	.....	7,197	18,966	11,079	1,47,538	
Lower Burma ... ..	1886-87	13,609	1,08,250	.....	3,868	35,063	5,618	1,54,744	1886-87 } Lower Burma. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	13,588	1,96,531	5,085	232	1,31,929	4,858	70,052	
Assam ... ..	1886-87	6,489	23,255	238	5,590	84	456	5,291	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	24,235	52,699	242	4,012	5,391	117	5,765	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1886-87	4,136	38,839	66	7,058	6,547	2,489	11,124	1886-87 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	13,541	61,299	857	3,499	18,750	11,046	17,218	
Coorg ... ..	1886-87	.....	5,508	.....	23	.....	130	2,779	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	186	6,893	128	791	631	11	2,512	
Total .. ..	1886-87	4,22,071	30,25,900	16,761	2,66,436	77,639	2,35,111	16,23,242	1886-87 } Total. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	8,50,724	42,32,678	25,998	2,50,806	3,73,032	2,73,590	21,14,411	
Increase per cent. ...		101.6	39.9	55.1	.....	393.2	16.4	30.3	Increase per cent.
Decrease ,, ...		.....	.....	.....	6.2	.....	.....	.....	79.7 Decrease ,,



No. 3—concluded.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.	PUBLIC WORKS.											Name of Province.	
	Establishment.	Construction and maintenance of roads.	Buildings (including Capital outlay on "water-supply," "Drainage" "repairs," &c.	Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	Loans, in-statement paid during the year.	Interest.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.	Advances (on account of Departmental works, &c).	Miscellaneous.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.		
													Rs.
Madras ... ..	1886-87	24,707	2,25,312	1,02,227	46,519	7,527	4,941	1,14,545	4,068	54,540	16,87,519	4,66,611	1886-87 } Madras. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	29,279	2,58,163	4,56,656	40,440	20,082	35,855	2,20,103	31,264	86,344	26,34,263	9,38,842	
Bombay ... ..	1886-87	22,204	3,01,071	3,06,363	47,738	1,03,101	51,783	1,31,468	47,778	1,39,967	33,77,681	14,74,467	1886-87 } Bombay. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	27,893	4,54,139	8,60,577	23,866	97,529	1,55,461	2,32,460	2,51,367	3,51,322	55,21,376	16,25,271	
Bengal... ..	1886-87	43,815	3,67,863	1,42,071	5,377	11,373	10,037	9,228	1,17,599	79,974	23,04,514	3,52,754	1886-87 } Bengal. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	65,736	4,52,097	9,99,102	7,190	39,404	39,762	84,154	1,46,726	1,53,347	40,67,711	4,86,659	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	29,278	4,18,196	3,52,698	1,82,418	29,644	9,431	...	2,143	78,569	28,00,991	5,23,209	1886-87 } North-Western Provinces and Oudh. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	41,527	4,37,685	8,86,924	1,79,063	88,803	2,04,609	610	621	1,23,846	46,53,119	23,21,833	
Punjab ... ..	1886-87	28,398	2,04,219	6,21,133	17,259	32,538	1,22,262	1,044	2,580	2,36,892	36,32,916	12,72,387	1886-87 } Punjab. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	38,114	2,88,421	2,39,052	1,26,565	1,40,046	1,58,822	2,143	997	1,96,116	40,53,409	11,18,277	
Central Provinces ... ..	1886-87	6,917	1,11,477	61,238	17,733	13,700	25,191	973	56,497	15,671	8,69,851	3,09,497	1886-87 } Central Provinces. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	9,099	1,07,079	2,91,400	11,895	55,446	41,918	27,618	43,975	1,36,746	13,88,325	6,90,419	
Lower Burma... ..	1886-87	25,298	1,38,544	57,155	11,905	6,700	20,493	4,750	2,461	29,137	8,01,035	1,64,464	1886-87 } Lower Burma. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	32,792	1,59,972	22,833	4,226	14,026	8,753	10,792	7,703	13,751	9,84,506	2,62,000	
Assam... ..	1886-87	3,655	25,474	8,769	600	520	733	454	823	3,056	1,23,755	12,716	1886-87 } Assam. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	5,574	29,687	13,000	209	6,873	724	...	720	11,108	1,90,359	33,467	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	3,132	11,289	21,119	200	7,000	...	...	26	3,389	1,36,609	66,662	1886-87 } Hyderabad Assigned Districts. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	2,770	19,763	20,278	629	12,800	...	5,554	350	35,611	2,59,684	1,38,183	
Coorg ... ..	1886-87	.....	660	659	...	...	...	...	.....	841	19,850	9,283	1886-87 } Coorg. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	.....	2,635	11,690	...	...	...	...	.....	766	38,534	16,421	
Total ... ..	1886-87	1,87,374	18,04,107	16,73,382	3,29,849	2,11,403	2,44,876	2,62,482	2,33,975	6,42,036	1,57,54,721	47,51,990	1886-87 } Total. 1894-95 }
	1894-95	2,51,089	23,09,649	37,11,822	3,94,083	4,75,009	6,45,904	5,83,434	4,83,723	11,09,957	2,37,91,286	76,31,382	
Increase per cent ... ..	...	34.0	22.5	121.3	19.5	124.7	163.8	122.3	106.7	72.7	51.0	60.6	Increase per cent.
Decrease ,, ,, ,, ,, ..	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	Decrease ,, ,, ,, ,, ..



*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 5234.—It is hereby notified that an application has been made by the Indian Railway Feeder Lines Company, Limited, with the consent of the Municipality of Násik, under Section 4 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, for an order authorizing the extension of the tramway from a point on the existing tramway line on the provincial road running from the Násik Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company to Násik City, about 50 yards south of the present terminus to a terminus in Násik City, the line terminating at a point 106 feet or thereabouts beyond the present Municipal Office towards the north; and the draft of a proposed order authorizing the extension of the said tramway having been published at pages 912 @ 915 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th September 1896, Part I, under Government Notification No. 3973, dated the 7th idem, and the objections which have been made with respect to the said draft having been considered insufficient, the following Order is published for the information of all persons interested :—

*Order.*

Order made under Section 6 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, by the Governor of Bombay in Council, authorizing the Indian Railways Feeder Lines Company, Limited, to extend the tramway in the Násik District of the Bombay Presidency, the construction of which was duly authorized by an order published at page 21, Part I, of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 9th January 1889.

*Preliminary.*

1. This Order may be cited as the "Násik Tramway Extension Order, 1896."
2. The several words and expressions to which meanings are assigned by the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, have in this Order the same respective meanings: Provided that in this Order the expressions "the tramway" or "the undertaking" shall mean the extended tramway and works and undertaking by this Order authorized, and the Municipality shall mean the Municipality of Násik.
3. The tramway authorized by this Order shall be constructed, maintained and worked in accordance with the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, and subject to the provisions of this Order.

*Promoters.*

4. The Indian Railways Feeder Lines Company, Limited, shall be the Promoters for the purpose of this Order and are in this Order referred to as "The Promoters."

*Construction of Tramway.*

5. The Promoters may construct and maintain, subject to the provisions of this Order, and in accordance with the plans and sections deposited for the purpose of this Order, the tramway hereinafter described, with all proper rails, bearings, offices, stables, carriage-houses, works and conveniences connected therewith or for the purposes thereof, and may work and use the same.

The tramway authorized by this Order is a single line, with necessary passing places, to be laid partly on the Násik Municipal roads and partly on private lands within Municipal limits from a point on the existing tramway line on the provincial road, running from the Násik Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company to Násik City, about 50 yards south of the existing terminus to the future terminus in Násik Town and to a point 106 feet or thereabouts beyond the present Municipal Office towards the north, the total distance being about a mile.

6. The Promoters may use, for the extension of the tramway, but not for the purpose of any building or erection connected therewith, the portions of the municipal road, five and a half feet only in width, measured from the gutter or, where the road is in embankment, from the edge of such embankment; and, for the purpose of constructing passing places or of crossing bridges or culverts, may approach the centre of the road as far as shall, in each instance, be deemed necessary by the Municipality: Provided that if any addition to, or alteration of, any bridge or culvert is, in the opinion of the Municipality, rendered necessary by the tramway, the same shall be carried out by, and at the expense of, the Promoters to the satisfaction of the Municipality aforesaid.

7. The portion of the road which the Promoters are not authorized by or under this Order to use for the purpose of the tramway shall be left free and unencumbered for ordinary traffic, and no obstruction whatever shall be placed thereon, or caused thereto, without the previous written consent of the Municipality.

8. The Promoters shall not, without the consent of the Municipality in writing, cut down or lop any tree growing along or by the side of the road, except that in case of emergency the Promoters may remove or lop the branches or any portion of a tree which projects or hangs in such a manner as to be a source of danger or impediment to the tramway traffic.

9. In the event of any necessity arising for carrying out in or on land occupied by the tramway any work connected with any sewer, drain, telegraph-line, gas-pipe, water-pipe, or anything whatsoever, the Governor in Council, the local authority, the road authority, or any person or persons interested in the carrying out of such work or works, may, by notice in writing to the Promoters, call upon the Promoters to show cause why any portion of such tramway should not be closed for traffic to enable such work or works to be carried out in safety.

After considering the necessity for closing such portion of the tramway as well as any objections or suggestions which may be made by the Promoters, the Governor in Council, or such person or persons as the Governor in Council may appoint by general or special order for the purpose, may direct that the Promoters shall close any portion of the tramway for such a period of time



and under such other conditions as, in the circumstances of the case, may appear to be necessary, and may also direct that a temporary tramway in place of the portion removed shall be constructed and used, and may prescribe any conditions under which such temporary tramway shall be constructed and used.

The Promoters shall be bound to comply with such directions and allow the work referred to therein to be carried out: Provided that, unless otherwise directed, any portion of the tramway which it may be necessary to remove in order to the carrying out of such work, shall be removed and reinstated by, or at the expense of, the Government, the local authority, the road authority, or the person or persons as the case may be, by whom the work is carried out.

In the event of the Promoters desiring that any drain, telegraph-line, gas-pipe, water-pipe, or with structures in or on other thing whatsoever in or on the land occupied or to be occupied by the tramway should be interfered with, or that the position of any one of them should be altered, the Promoters shall give notice in writing to the local authority and the road authority and to any officer or any person in charge of or interested in the thing or things to be interfered with or altered, and shall also submit an application to the Governor in Council; and after considering the application of the Promoters, as well as any objections or suggestions that may be made with reference to such application, the Governor in Council, or such person or persons as the Governor in Council may appoint by general or special order for the purpose, may pass such order on the application as in the circumstances of the case may appear fit: Provided that the Promoters shall not in any case be entitled to require any interference with, or alteration of, any sewer or drain or the position thereof.

10. The Promoters may from time to time acquire such land, other than the portion of the municipal road which they are authorized by or under this Order to use, as they require for the purposes of the undertaking by agreement made through and with the concurrence of the Collector; and all expenses incurred by the Collector in connection therewith shall be borne by the Promoters. The Promoters may, from time to time, with the approval of the Collector, but not otherwise, sell or otherwise dispose of any such land which may not be necessary for such purposes; and they may construct on any such land or may take on lease any office, shed, stable, carriage-house or other building for the purposes of the undertaking.

11. The said extension of the tramway shall be commenced on or before the 1st December 1896 and shall be completed and opened for public traffic on or before the 1st June 1897.

12. The tramway shall be constructed on a gauge of two feet six inches and no carriage used on the tramway shall project outwards beyond the inside edge of the rail more than two feet and six inches on each side.

13. The rails of the tramway shall be grooved rails, where the line runs on the high road, and Vignolle rails elsewhere.

Description of rails to be used.

14. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Promoters may from time to time hereafter make all such crossings, passing-places, junctions and other works, in addition to those particularly specified in and authorized by this Order, as may from time to time be necessary or convenient to the efficient working of the tramway or for providing access to any stable, carriage-house or work of the Promoters.

15. When from accident or flood, by reason of the execution of any work affecting the surface or soil of the road along which the tramway is laid, it is in the opinion of the Governor in Council necessary or expedient temporarily to remove or discontinue the use of the tramway, or any part thereof, the Promoters, subject to such conditions and in accordance in all respects with such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time make, may construct and maintain, so long as occasion may require, a temporary tramway in lieu of the tramway or part of the tramway removed or discontinued.

#### Motive Power.

16. The carriages used on the tramway shall be moved by animal power only. No steam power or other mechanical power shall be used for this purpose, except under the authority of, and subject to such conditions as shall be prescribed in a further Order obtained under Section 8 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886.

The maximum speed shall not exceed eight miles an hour, or such other speed as may from time to time be authorized by the Governor in Council; and no vehicle shall pass through any moveable facing point at a speed exceeding four miles an hour.

#### Maintenance of Tramway.

17. The Promoters shall at all times maintain and keep in good condition and repair, to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council aforesaid and so as not to be a danger, or annoyance to the ordinary traffic, the rails and substructure of the tramway.

18. The Promoters shall maintain and keep in repair, to the satisfaction of the Municipality and so as not to interfere with the efficient drainage of the road, the portion of the municipal road extending from the gutter or the edge of the embankment, as the case may be, of the said road to a distance of eighteen inches beyond the further rail. This portion of the road shall be metalled by and at the cost of the Promoters, who shall, also, at their own cost, alter the position or level of the tramway and of this portion of the road to suit future alterations in the road, and



forthwith repair, make good, and reinstate to the satisfaction of the Municipality aforesaid any other portion of the road which shall at any time be in any way damaged by reason of any fault of the Promoters or of any accident to or upon the tramway. The gutter on the side of the road nearest the tram rail, as the same at present exists or shall hereafter be constructed at the cost of the Municipality, shall likewise be maintained in efficient order by and at the cost of the Promoters.

19. Any road-metal or material, excavated by the Promoters from the Municipal road in the construction or maintenance of the tramway, may be applied by them in or towards reinstating the said road or in or towards completing any work thereon required by this Order.

20. The carriages used on the tramway for the conveyance of passengers shall be so constructed as to afford shelter and protection from sun and rain; and separate accommodation shall be furnished for upper or first class passengers. The Promoters shall adopt and apply such improvements in the tramway and in the carriages used thereon and in the fittings, appliances and apparatus of such carriages as the Governor in Council may from time to time consider necessary or desirable for the safety or convenience of the public.

*Traffic upon the Tramway.*

21. The tramway may be used for the purpose of conveying passengers, passengers' luggage, animals, goods, minerals and parcels.

22. The Promoters shall be bound to carry passengers and any luggage not exceeding twenty seers of eighty tolas each in charge of any passenger requiring them to do so: Provided that the following shall be considered dangerous goods within the meaning of Section 16 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886:—

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| Carbolic Acid.                         | Congreve Matches.                 |
| Fuel Oil.                              | Crackers.                         |
| Kerosine Oil.                          | Combustibles.                     |
| Naphthalin.                            | Cotton powder.                    |
| Paraffine.                             | Chlorate mixture.                 |
| Petroleum and other Hydro-carbon Oils. | Detonators.                       |
| Rangoon Oil.                           | Dynamite.                         |
| Wood Naphtha.                          | Firework composition.             |
| Muriate of Tin.                        | Fireworks.                        |
| Nitrate of Iron.                       | Fog signals.                      |
| Perchloride of Iron.                   | Fuze.                             |
| Solution of Ammonia.                   | Gun-cotton.                       |
| Sulphate of Indigo, concentrated.      | Gun-powder.                       |
| Aquaforis.                             | Gun-cotton-powder.                |
| Bromine.                               | Lithofracteur.                    |
| Chloride of Sulphur.                   | Lucifer Matches.                  |
| Chloroform.                            | Meldinita.                        |
| Fluoric Acid.                          | Nitrate of gun-cotton.            |
| Glacial Acetic Acid.                   | Nitrocellerine and its compounds. |
| Mineral Acids such as Muriatic Acid.   | Phosphorus.                       |
| Nitric Acid.                           | Perussion caps.                   |
| Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol.      | Schultze gun-powder.              |
| Ammunition.                            | Tubes for firing explosives.      |
| Amorphous Phosphorus.                  | Vesiviars.                        |
| Cartridges.                            | War Rockets.                      |
| Coloured Fire.                         | Explosive chemicals.              |
|  | All other explosives.             |

23. Except passengers, and such passengers' luggage as the Promoters are under the above provisions bound to carry, the Promoters may refuse to carry any goods, animals, minerals or parcels whatsoever.

24. Every driver of a carriage on the tramway shall be provided, whilst on duty, with a special bell, whistle or other apparatus to be sounded as a warning when necessary.

25. Every carriage used on the tramway shall be constructed of a pattern approved by the Governor in Council and so as to provide for the safety of passengers and for their safe entrance into, exit from, and accommodation in, such carriage and for their protection from the wheels.

26. Each carriage or vehicle used on the tramway shall be fitted with an efficient brake which can be conveniently worked from either end of the same.

27. The Collector may, whenever he thinks fit, prohibit the use on the tramway of any carriage which, in his opinion, is not safe for use thereon. Every such prohibition shall hold good until the same is either confirmed, set aside or modified by the Governor in Council, and the Promoters shall be bound by any order passed by the Governor in Council respecting any such carriage.

*Levy of Tolls.*

28. The tolls authorized to be levied shall be paid to such persons and at such places upon or near to the tramway and in such manner and under such regulations as the Promoters may, by notice annexed to the list of tolls exhibited under sub section (2) of Section 15 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, appoint.

*Miscellaneous.*

29. The Promoters shall not transfer the undertaking or any part thereof by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise, except with the previous sanction of, and on such conditions as may be approved by, the Governor in Council.

30. The Promoters shall afford the Municipality of Násik all reasonable facilities for the collection of octroi and other municipal taxes, if any, leviable on goods carried by the tramway.

31. The undertaking and all works, stock and appliances appertaining thereto shall at all times be open to the inspection and examination of any person or persons whom the Governor in Council may appoint for that purpose, and the Promoters shall afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection or examination to the officer making it.



32. When after inspection of the tramway or portion of the tramway or any rolling-stock used thereon, the officer making the inspection under clause 31 reports to the Government of Bombay that in his opinion the use of the tramway or portion thereof or of any specified rolling-stock will be attended with danger to the public using it, the Governor in Council may direct that the tramway or portion thereof be closed for the public conveyance of passengers, or that the rolling-stock so specified shall no longer be used, as the case may be.

33. When the tramway or any portion of the tramway has been closed under clause 32 it shall not be re-opened for the public conveyance of passengers, unless and until it has been inspected and its opening sanctioned in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Tramways Act, 1886.

34. When the Governor in Council has directed under clause 32 that any rolling-stock shall not be used, the rolling-stock shall not be used, unless and until the officer named in clause 31 reports

that it is fit for use, and the Governor in Council sanctions its use.

35. In the event of any work required by the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, or by this Order to be done by the Promoters not being done by them, the Governor in Council may cause a notice to be served on the Promoters requiring them within a reasonable period to be prescribed in the said notice to execute the said work; and if within the period so prescribed such requisition is not complied with, the Governor in Council may cause such work to be done and the cost thereof shall be recoverable from the Promoters under Section 36 of the said Act.

36. If the Promoters fail to observe the condition or direction contained in or made under this Order, they shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a further penalty which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the offence continues.

Every penalty recovered under this clause shall be applied as the Governor in Council from time to time directs.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.

No. 5255.—Gradation List of First and Second Assistants as it stood on the 1st September 1896 :—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	.....	Mr. Bonus ...	4th June 1896	
	2	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting Collector, Sholapur.	Mr. Tipnis ...	25th Mar. 1896	
	3	Mr. Logan ...	Acting Collector, Broach.	Mr. Sheppard ...	8th Nov. 1895	
	4	Mr. Morrison ...	Acting Political Agent, Kolhapur, in transit.	Mr. Tyabji ...	31st Mar. 1894	
	5	Mr. Gibb ...	Acting Collector, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Kabraji ...	9th Jan. 1895	
	6	Mr. G. D. Pânse ...	Acting Collector, Bijapur.	Mr. Jackson ...	6th Jan. 1896	
	7	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting Collector, Panch Mahals.	Mr. W. H. Lucas.	23rd July 1896	
	8	Mr. Moore ...	On furlough for 18 months from 2nd May 1896.	Mr. Arthur ...	5th June 1896	
	9	Mr. Bagnell ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Orr ...	23rd Mar. 1895	On privilege leave for two months and 6 days from 17th July 1896.
	10	Mr. A. F. Maconochie.	Acting Collector, Kolaba.	Mr. DuBoulay ...	2nd Aug. 1896	
	11	Mr. K. R. Bomanji.	.....	Mr. Enthoven.	11th April 1896	
	12	Mr. Rand ...	Acting Collector, Surat.	(Mr. E. Maconochie.)	.....	
	13	Mr. Dodgson ...	Acting Collector, Hyderabad.	Mr. Brown ..	13th April 1896	
	14	Mr. N. B. Divatia.	.....	Mr. Lawrence	17th April 1896	Is also Acting District Superintendent of Police, Karachi, in addition, from 23rd July 1896.
	15	Mr. M. P. Khareghat.	Acting District Judge, Ratnagiri.	Mr. McNeill ...	31st April 1896	
	16	Mr. Weir ...	Acting District Judge, Satara	Mr. Gloster ...	29th May 1896	

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



Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	17	Mr. Knight	Acting District Judge, Hyderabad.	Mr. Fawcett...	1st May 1896	Acted in this Grade without acting allowance from 2nd to 15th August 1896, and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant for that period.
	18	Mr. Dayarán	Acting District Judge, Shikárpur.	Mr. Boyd	2nd June 1896	Without acting allowance up to 16th and with acting allowance from 17th August 1896, and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant up to 16th August 1896.
	19	MR. R. B. STEWART.	On furlough for 15 months from 9th May 1896.	Mr. Crump	18th Aug. 1896	Without acting allowance and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant. Also acted as First Assistant without acting allowance up to 1st August 1896 and is entitled to salary as Second Assistant up to 1st August 1896. Acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance from 2nd to 17th August 1896.
	20	MR. BARROW	On furlough for 20 months and 3 days from 6th April 1895.	.....	.....	
	1	MR. WALKER	On furlough for 20 months and 20 days from 20th April 1895.	Mr. Seddon	5th June 1896	
	2	Mr. Carmichael	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Talukdári Settlement Officer and acting Collector, Kaira, in addition.	Mr. Cadell	4th June 1896	
	3	Mr. Bonus	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Leggett...	2nd June 1896	
	4	Mr. E. M. Pratt	Acting District Judge, Sholápur-Bijápur.	Mr. Kincaid	6th Dec. 1895	
	5	Mr. R. S. Tipnis	Acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijápur.	Mr. Lord	2nd Mar. 1895	
	6	Mr. Sheppard	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Wood	7th Mar. 1895	
	7	MR. HERVEY	On furlough for one year from 2nd November 1895.	Mr. Swifte	7th Mar. 1895	
	8	Mr. Tyabji	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Chackerbutty.	2nd Mar. 1896	
	9	MR. HUDSON	On furlough for 23 months from 2nd November 1895.	Mr. Calcraft Kennedy.	16th Mar. 1896	
	10	Mr. J. K. N. Kábráji.	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Mountford.	27th Mar. 1896	
	11	Mr. Jackson	Do.	Mr. Brendon...	10th April 1896	Is also Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, in addition, from 14th July 1896.
	12	Mr. Sladen	Acting Assistant Commissioner in Sind and Sindhi Translator to Government.	Mr. Brooke	11th April 1896	
	13	Mr. W. H. Lucas	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Anderson	12th April 1896	
	14	Mr. Arthur	Do.	Mr. Page	13th April 1896	
	15	Mr. Orr	Do.	Mr. L. Robertson.	2nd June 1896	
	16	Mr. DuBoulay	Do.	Mr. Westropp.	21st April 1896	
	17	Mr. Enthoven	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Rieu	21st April 1896	
	18	Mr. E. Macnochie.	Doing duty as Deputy Superintendent, Survey Department.	Mr. D'Souza...	29th July 1896	
	19	Mr. Fry	Acting District Judge, Sátáta.	Mr. Hatch	1st May 1896	
	20	Mr. Brown	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Clements	1st May 1896	Acted in this Grade without acting allowance from 2nd to 15th August 1896.
	21	Mr. Lawrence	Do.	Mr. Wales	7th July 1896	Without acting allowance up to 17th and with acting allowance from 18th August 1896.

Second Assistants: 20 appointments on Rs. 700.

(1) Mr. Fry acted as First Assistant with acting allowance up to 17th August 1896.

(2) Mr. Mead acted as Second Assistant without acting allowance up to 1st and for 18th August 1896.



*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 5263.—It having been brought to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council that some of the pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz do not appreciate the advantage of supplying themselves with passports which are required by the Turkish Passport Regulations in force in the Hedjaz, His Excellency in Council wishes it to be generally known that, although it is left entirely optional with intending pilgrims to supply themselves with passports or not, passports are obtainable from all local authorities in India without payment of any fee, and that the consequence to a pilgrim of arriving at the Hedjaz without a passport will be that, under the Turkish Passport Regulations, he will be required, at Jeddah, to pay a double fee of 40 piastres (about four rupees ten annas) before he can get one from the British Consulate, and that if he neglects to get one there, he runs the risk of being debarred from visiting the places considered holy in Turkish territory. It is therefore to save pilgrims from the trouble, inconvenience and needless expense which they will incur that Government wish to impress upon them the desirability of supplying themselves with passports before they leave India.

2. It is also desirable that intending pilgrims should possess return tickets and money sufficient to defray all expenses for the journey to and fro. Government do not insist upon the possession of adequate means and of a return ticket, but pilgrims must bear in mind the disadvantages of finding themselves in the Hedjaz in a destitute condition and without the means of returning to their homes.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.*

No. 8183.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of

the inhabitants of the village of Harkal Khurd in the Devgad Taluka of the Ratnagiri District renders it expedient temporarily to increase the strength of the Police in the said village for a further period of one year in continuation of the period sanctioned in Government Notification No. 8232, dated the 26th November 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890,—

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

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

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable, Fourth Class (armed) ..	12	0	0
1 Constable, First Class ..	10	0	0
1 Do. Second Class ..	9	0	0
1 Do. Third Class ..	8	0	0
	Rs. ...	33	0 0

*Add—*

Pension contribution at one-twelfth of the above .. .. .	3	4	0
6 per cent. on account of supervision, &c. .. .. .	2	5	5
Clothing grant at the rate of 8 annas per man per mensem .. .. .	2	0	0
Hutting allowance at the rate of 8 annas per man per mensem .. .. .	2	0	0

Total monthly cost ... 48 9 5  
× 12

Total cost per annum... 583 1 0

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

H. BATTY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 4103—In accordance with Rule 9 of the Rules prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 15, dated 1st January 188), republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem under No. 116, dated 9th idem, Financial Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following application from the Ahmednagar Municipality for the grant of a loan of Rs. 1,07,000 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1873:—

*Application for Loan by the Ahmednagar Municipality to Government.*

1. The loan is required for the improvement of water-supply for the City from the Wadgaon aqueduct, as per copy of estimate already submitted.



2. The scheme has been approved by Government, *vide* Memorandum No. M-31, dated 15th July 1896, from Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, to the address of the Commissioner, C. D.
3. The total estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,07,346.
4. The amount which it is proposed to borrow is Rs. 1,07,000.
5. It is proposed to borrow the said sum on the security of the revenues of the Ahmednagar Municipality.
6. The laws under which these revenues are levied are Bombay Act VI of 1873 and Act II of 1884.
7. The loan is required for a period of thirty years.
8. The money will be received in four instalments, *viz* :—

On 15th January 1897 ...	...	Rs.	40,000
On 15th February 1897...	...	"	20,000
On 15th March 1897 ...	...	"	20,000
On 15th April 1897 ...	...	"	20,000
Total ...			Rs. 1,00,000

and the remaining 7,000 when needed.

9. The loan is to be paid back in equal half-yearly instalments of principal and interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum on 30th June and 31st December each year, the first commencing on the 31st December 1897.
10. The work is proposed to be carried out and completed by the end of September 1897.
11. The annual receipts and expenditure for the three years ending 31st March 1895, together with the estimated income and expenditure for 1895-96 appear in the statements marked A and B, which have been before this submitted. It will appear that the estimated income for the year 1894-95, including the increased income from the revision of the house-tax and the conservancy cess, will leave a balance of Rs. 8,420 available for the repayment of the debt.
12. There is no prior charge existing upon the funds of the Ahmednagar Municipality for any loan.

(Signed) EDALJI RUSTAMJI,  
Vice-President,  
Ahmednagar Municipality.

#### STATEMENT A.

*Statement showing the Income of the Ahmednagar Municipality during the preceding three years.*

Number.	Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.
	<i>Ordinary.</i>	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs.
	Octroi—				
	On grains, oil and oil-seeds, sugar and ghi, &c. ...	27,656 12 9	29,656 11 0	32,071 13 3	32,000
	Total, Octroi ...	27,656 12 9	29,656 11 0	32,071 13 3	32,000
	Taxes and Cess—				
	House-tax ...	7,299 4 6	6,867 9 4	6,969 7 8	*11,000
	Dog tax ...	57 8 0	54 0 0	44 8 0	60
	Sanitary cess ...	15,298 11 0	11,574 14 3	12,076 11 3	+ 15,000
	Rents and produce of lands ...	669 8 0	443 12 0	370 3 9	400
	Markets ...	10,195 0 9	8,646 8 4	7,330 0 9	7,000
	Total, Taxes and Cess ...	33,520 0 3	27,586 6 11	26,790 15 5	33,460

\* The increase is expected owing to the revision made in this tax.

+ Do. do.



Number.	Description.	1893-03.	1893-04.	1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.
	<i>Ordinary—continued.</i>	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
	Scavenging—				
	Night-soil ... ..	917 10 8	625 8 0	215 0 0	250
	Street refuse ... ..	2,429 8 0	2,014 0 0	1,217 0 0	1,600
	Miscellaneous ... ..	221 9 0	239 1 6	197 10 0	200
	Total, Scavenging ...	3,568 11 8	2,879 6 6	1,629 10 0	2,050
	Fines and Penalties—				
	Pounds... ..	248 2 9	237 1 9	162 0 9	250
	Breachers of Municipal Laws ...	285 14 0	170 9 3	352 5 6	250
	Do. of Police Act ... ..	24 8 0	57 8 0	62 0 0	50
	Total, Fines and Penalties ...	558 8 9	465 3 0	576 6 3	550
	Fees on—				
	Mandaps ... ..	245 1 0	130 0 0	225 10 0	230
	Building materials stocked by the sides of public streets and gut- ters, &c. ... ..	213 4 0	232 0 0	395 0 0	200
	Poisonous Drugs ... ..	20 0 0	.....	15 0 0	15
	Conveyance Act ... ..	114 2 3	.....	2 7 2	5
	Total, Fees, &c. ...	592 7 3	362 0 0	638 1 2	450
	Miscellaneous—				
	Local Board contribution ... ..	380 3 1	385 1 3	386 1 6	380
	Government grant ... ..	2,247 3 4	2,520 0 0	2,520 0 0	2,520
	Fees from Vernacular Schools ...	1,394 15 9	1,612 9 6	1,793 8 3	1,800
	Government contribution for water-supply ... ..	1,400 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,600 0 0	1,400
	Cantonment contribution for Vac- cination ... ..	.....	170 10 11	.....	60
	Miscellaneous ... ..	2,650 2 8	2,019 3 4	1,192 5 8	1,180
	Total of Sub-Head ...	8,072 8 10	7,907 9 0	7,491 15 5	7,360
	Total, Ordinary ...	73,969 1 6	68,857 4 5	69,198 13 6	75,870
	<i>Extraordinary.</i>				
	Sale-proceeds of lands... ..	432 11 11	173 3 0	.....	200
	Total, Extraordinary ...	432 11 11	173 3 0	.....	200
	Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	74,401 13 5	69,030 7 5	69,198 13 6	76,070
	<i>Abstract.</i>				
	Balance, opening ... ..	2,668 0 11	4,866 2 7	5,693 7 0	...
	Deposits ... ..	2,308 12 2	1,803 7 4	2,178 5 6	...
	Advance ... ..	8,313 12 11	5,050 1 7	6,591 13 4	...
	Receipts as per Statement A ...	74,401 13 5	69,030 7 5	69,198 13 6	76,070
	Total, Income ...	87,692 7 5	80,753 2 11	83,662 7 4	76,070

(Signed) T. WATSON,

Engineer and Secretary, Ahmednagar Municipality.

Ahmednagar, 9th November 1895.



## STATEMENT B.

Statement showing the Expenditure incurred by Ahmednagar Municipality during the preceding three years.

Number of Head.	Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
I.	Ordinary.					
	A.—Establishment ...	7,241 7 0	8,445 11 2	7,743 10 11	9,000	
	Total, Octroi ...	7,241 7 0	8,445 11 2	7,743 10 11	9,000	
II.	B.—Public Safety—					
	Fires ...	516 10 11	483 1 11	789 1 1	800	
	Lighting ...	2,638 8 11	4,288 4 2	4,054 3 5	4,100	
	Repairs to Nakas ...	48 0 11	75 4 7	89 10 0	90	
	Destruction of snakes and dogs, &c. ...	5 5 9	7 10 0	4 12 0	10	
	Total, Public Safety ...	3,208 10 6	4,854 4 8	4,937 10 6	5,000	
III.	C.—Public Health—					
	Public Latrines, urinals, underground drains, &c., repairing ...	1,127 7 6	975 11 0	527 8 6	850	
	Hospital, Dispensaries, Vaccination and Cholera charges ...	2,485 12 3	2,685 13 10	2,432 0 11	2,450	
	Watering ...	114 0 0	261 14 3	123 14 6	130	
	Road-sweeping ...	6,726 3 10	7,126 13 7	6,242 14 3	6,250	
	Scavenging ...	13,847 13 11	12,987 2 5	11,608 14 1	12,000	
	Cess-pit water-cleaning ...	1,767 15 10	2,152 6 6	1,837 15 7	1,850	
	Gutters, culverts, drains above surface, &c., cleaning ...	631 12 8	630 5 5	356 10 4	350	
	Markets and Slaughter-houses, repairing, &c. ...	1,818 9 0	1,612 6 2	1,403 8 6	1,400	
	Public Gardens ...	188 1 3	303 3 4	328 7 0	350	
		Total, Public Health ...	28,707 12 3	28,798 12 6	24,861 13 8	25,630
	IV.	D.—Public Instruction—				
Schools and Libraries ...		9,837 10 9	10,364 2 3	10,429 13 1	10,450	
	Total, Public Instruction ...	9,837 10 9	10,364 2 3	10,429 13 1	10,450	
V.	E.—Public Convenience—					
	Public Works, original and repair works (roads, buildings, &c.) ...	9,371 5 9	7,282 2 1	6,469 2 1	6,050	
	Survey Establishment ...	42 9 3	.....	.....	.....	
	Aqueduct maintenance ...	7,677 9 6	3,148 15 9	9,600 0 4	6,800	
	Total, Public Convenience ...	17,091 8 6	10,431 1 10	16,069 2 5	12,850	
VI.	F.—Miscellaneous—					
	Cattle-pound ...	62 14 3	57 7 6	43 12 11	60	
	Printing charges ...	1,037 0 4	224 6 11	939 9 7	950	
	Law charges ...	340 2 10	654 13 8	341 2 6	350	
	Dead stock ...	332 0 9	253 15 9	193 4 6	200	
	Election charges ...	85 4 8	.....	102 6 11	.....	
	Purchase of books and Gazette... ..	11 12 0	34 0 0	21 2 5	.....	
	Uniforms for peons and other charges ...	182 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Conveyance Act ...	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	
	Miscellaneous ...	1,162 5 9	1,075 5 9	899 2 4	700	
		Total, Miscellaneous ...	3,221 8 7	2,300 1 7	2,540 9 2	2,260
		Total, Ordinary ...	69,308 9 7	65,194 2 0	66,582 11 9	65,120



Number of Head.	Description.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
<i>Extraordinary.</i>					
A.—	Law charges ... ..	.....	80 13 0	.....	300
	Census establishment ... ..	2 0 0	.....	.....	...
	Road widening ... ..	913 4 8	230 14 2	50 3 0	100
	Survey establishment &c. ... ..	.....	.....	2,558 2 11	500
	Total ...	915 4 8	311 11 2	2,608 5 11	900
<i>Refunds and Remissions.</i>					
B.—	Refund—				
	Bhangi cess ... ..	70 6 9	26 9 0	16 5 6	20
	House-tax ... ..	18 0 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	10
	Octroi ... ..	1,230 5 0	1,445 3 0	1,249 15 9	1,250
	Miscellaneous ... ..	33 3 0	2 0 0	1 3 0	20
	Total, Refunds ...	1,351 14 9	1,476 4 0	1,269 0 3	1,300
C.—	Remissions—				
	Bhangi cess ... ..	2,049 7 0	.....	521 11 6	200
	House-tax ... ..	85 5 10	.....	146 10 10	50
	Dog-tax, ... ..	.....	5 0 0	0 8 0	5
	Markets ... ..	.....	816 7 0	.....	5
	Total, Remissions ...	2,134 12 10	821 7 0	668 14 4	260
	Total, Extraordinary ...	4,402 0 3	2,600 6 2	4,546 4 6	2,460
	Total, Expenditure, Ordinary and Extraordinary ...	73,710 9 10	67,803 8 2	71,129 0 3	67,650
<i>Abstract.</i>					
1	Expenditure as per Statement B...	73,710 9 10	67,803 8 2	71,129 0 3	67,650
2	Deposits ... ..	3,705 0 5	2,603 15 0	800 4 2	...
3	Advances... ..	5,410 10 7	4,652 4 9	6,763 6 5	...
4	Balance ... ..	4,866 2 7	5,693 7 0	4,969 12 6	...
	Total, Expenditure ...	87,632 7 5	80,753 2 11	83,662 7 4	67,650

(Signed) T. WATSON,

Engineer and Secretary, Ahmednagar Municipality.

Ahmednagar, 9th November 1895.



## C.

Statement showing the Income derived from Octroi during the last three years within the limits of Ahmednagar Municipality.

No.	Description.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Grain ... ..	12,391	13	0	13,245	9	0	14,853	1	6
2	Sugar ... ..	1,654	6	0	1,543	2	0	1,603	4	6
3	Ghi ... ..	565	3	9	651	1	0	803	15	0
4	Other articles of food for men and animal ...	5,675	6	0	6,362	7	9	7,365	6	0
5	Articles of fuel, lighting, and washing, such as charcoal and oil and oil-seeds of all sorts, &c. ... ..	2,530	10	6	3,161	3	9	2,991	15	0
6	Timber and other building materials ...	1,287	15	0	1,229	8	3	1,229	9	9
7	Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes of all sorts.	282	15	9	207	11	6	305	1	0
8	Tobacco and snuff ... ..	289	9	6	428	5	6	426	2	9
9	Cloth of all sorts ... ..	1,316	7	9	1,283	9	6	1,358	0	6
10	Metals ... ..	1,632	5	6	1,344	0	9	1,135	5	3
	Total ...	27,626	12	9	29,456	11	0	32,071	13	3

(Signed) T. WATSON,

Ahmednagar, 9th November 1895.

Engineer and Secretary, Ahmednagar Municipality.

## D.

Comparative statement of the amounts received from various sources and credited under the head "Miscellaneous" in the Cash Book during the following years.

Item No.	Particulars.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.			REMARKS.
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Recoveries effected for the removal of works done without the sanction of Municipality from the parties concerned.	819	11	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	233	7	7	87	8	8	
2	Receipts on account of clearing drains, &c., of the private agencies.	.....			.....			17	12	6	
3	Sale-proceeds from "Live Stock" ...	170	1	0	.....			60	0	0	
4	Do. do. from Dead Stock articles.	225	12	3	247	13	3	230	9	1	
5	Do. do. from needle-work of the girls of Municipal School.	42	15	6	35	10	9	47	1	7	
6	Do. do. from water allowed to Cotton Presses, &c.	260	4	10	425	0	0	404	0	0	
7	Do. do. from vaccination calves.	199	11	0	.....			.....			
8	Fee for the supply of vaccination calf at the private agencies.	.....			.....			6	0	0	Since 1893-94 a contract has been given for the supply of calves for vaccination purposes.
9	Receipts on account of witness bhatta.	36	6	6	94	2	0	81	10	0	
10	Do. do. of copying fee	5	8	9	1	7	3	3	0	9	
11	Do. do. of rent for the supply of water-cart.	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	
12	Refund of moat expenses ...	161	0	0	.....			.....			
13	Receipts on account of process-fee ...	.....			.....			153	11	9	
14	Miscellaneous ...	34	7	8	72	13	7	100	3	4	
15	Nominal adjustments in order to make up the accounts of credit and debit sides in the Cash Book.	688	3	7	907	12	11	.....			
		2,650	2	8	2,019	3	4	1,192	5	8	

(Signed) T. WATSON,

Engineer and Secretary, Ahmednagar Municipality.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 9436.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that lands in the talukas of Chikodi and Gokak in the Belgaum District are required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for raising the Dhupdal weir in the Gokak Taluka of the Belgaum District, two feet, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose lands specified in the annexed schedule are required:—

Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2006—2008.				
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.			
							A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
Gokak ... ..	Dhupdal ... ..	20	6 35	3 8 0	0 32	0 6 6			
		21	23 22	22 0 0	2 16	2 3 10			
		23	13 39	7 0 0	3 9	1 10 3			
		22	18 15	7 0 0	0 1	0 0 2			
		26	3 31	4 0 0	0 25	0 10 7			
		27	19 20	16 0 0	1 23	1 3 2			
		28	17 9	26 0 0	3 28	5 13 6			
		29	20 39	21 0 0	2 15	2 9 2			
		30	9 13	10 0 0	1 9	1 5 6			
		31	5 29	6 0 0	0 33	0 6 9			
		32	13 33	15 0 0	0 32	0 13 7			
		37	29 6	35 0 0	0 33	0 15 10			
		54	14 28	13 0 0	1 20	1 5 6			
		106	9 22	10 0 0	1 12	1 3 7			
		107	5 12	3 8 0	1 5	0 11 11			
		108	0 33	0 2 0	0 15	0 13 2			
		109	10 18	4 0 0	1 26	0 10 1			
		36	28 16	34 0 0	0 35	1 0 10			
						25 9	23 15 11		
		Sirdhan ... ..	Sirdhan ... ..	1	11 25	13 0 0	1 23	1 15 0	
				2	5 9	1 8 0	0 39	0 4 6	
				81	13 37	20 0 0	1 12	1 13 6	
				82	7 31	9 0 0	0 39	1 2 0	
				83	11 4	14 0 0	2 1	2 8 10	
				84	19 9	23 0 0	2 17	2 9 7	
				97	13 2	9 0 0	0 31	0 9 3	
				98	15 8	15 0 0	1 20	1 4 6	
				99	3 25	4 0 0	0 16	0 7 1	
				100	4 1	5 0 0	0 10	0 5 0	
				101	4 3	5 0 0	0 13	0 6 4	
				102	4 23	5 0 0	0 16	0 7 4	
				103	16 8	18 0 0	1 28	1 14 3	
				105	21 14	15 0 0	3 0	2 1 9	
				107	7 3	8 0 0	0 39	1 1 8	
				109	4 18	2 0 0	0 25	0 6 4	
				85	19 8	19 0 0	3 5	3 1 6	
				86	13 24	21 0 0	0 2	0 1 3	
								22 16	22 8 8
				Jangtihál ... ..	Jangtihál ... ..	2	18 8	13 0 0	1 2
		5	3 0			.....	0 2	Waste land.	
		6	0 27			0 4 0	0 4	0 0 6	
		7	2 6			3 8 0	0 4	0 2 7	
		11	16 13			10 0 0	1 24	0 15 4	
		71	10 22			16 0 0	1 28	2 5 5	
		74	5 2			8 0 0	0 18	0 11 4	
		75	2 20			4 0 0	0 9	0 5 8	
		76	6 36			12 0 0	1 10	2 2 9	
		77	7 0			12 0 0	1 17	2 7 2	
82	14 1	21 0 0	2 30			4 1 11			
83	5 28	4 0 0	0 29			0 8 1			
84	25 4	23 0 0	1 26			1 7 8			



Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	1906-2008.			
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.		
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
Gokak—continued ...	Jangtihál—continued	85	17 17	10 0 0	1 14	0 12 5		
		86	15 5	11 0 0	1 19	1 1 6		
		87	3 36	5 0 0	0 19	0 9 8		
		9	17 28	14 0 0	2 39	2 5 8		
		29	18 33	22 0 0	0 20	0 9 2		
							19 34	21 6 10
		Gudas ... ..		9	5 19	4 0 0	0 22	0 6 5
				10	3 2	3 8 0	0 12	0 5 6
				11	3 6	3 0 0	0 35	1 1 9
				12	3 7	7 0 0	1 38	4 4 9
				13	6 0	7 0 0	1 12	1 8 3
				17	11 25	10 0 0	4 23	3 15 0
				18	3 15	6 0 0	1 12	2 5 0
				19	4 14	6 0 0	1 28	2 5 6
				20	8 26	15 0 0	4 0	6 15 0
				21	5 29	10 0 0	0 9	0 6 3
				23	9 9	16 0 0	1 31	3 1 3
				24	26 26	54 0 0	1 25	3 4 7
				28	27 13	29 0 0	3 20	3 11 0
				36	11 6	16 0 0	2 11	3 4 2
42	8 15			13 0 0	2 36	4 8 0		
43	9 8			16 0 0	2 13	4 0 8		
50	13 15			6 0 0	0 9	0 6 5		
51	1 13			2 8 0	0 2	0 1 6		
53	3 9			3 8 0	0 10	0 4 4		
54	0 5			0 4 0	0 2	0 1 7		
58	3 22			5 0 0	0 2	0 1 6		
60	2 11			4 0 0	0 1	0 0 7		
62	6 4			8 0 0	0 1	0 0 11		
63	9 4			14 0 0	2 10	3 7 5		
64	15 37			21 0 0	7 7	9 7 5		
65	8 33			7 2 0	0 8	0 2 7		
69	11 0			17 0 0	1 20	2 5 3		
70	14 24			22 0 0	0 30	1 2 6		
71	18 37			32 0 0	1 3	1 13 0		
72	17 19			29 0 0	2 7	3 9 9		
74	12 33	18 0 0	0 23	0 12 11				
75	3 0	2 8 0	0 31	0 10 4				
222	10 28	13 0 0	1 17	1 11 8				
223	9 10	11 0 0	0 24	0 11 4				
224	1 15	1 0 0	0 11	0 3 2				
61	1 11	1 8 0	0 1	0 0 6				
					50 26	72 9 9		
Kotabagi ... ..		2	8 32	8 0 0	0 38	0 14 5		
		3	18 37	20 0 0	1 27	1 11 3		
		4	1 8	0 12 0	0 4	0 1 0		
		5	3 27	5 0 0	0 29	0 3 3		
		7	25 18	22 0 0	4 8	3 15 4		
		8	23 23	23 0 0	1 6	1 1 10		
		10	9 30	19 0 0	2 12	4 7 9		
		11	15 35	21 0 0	2 9	2 15 2		
		12	17 29	29 0 0	3 30	6 5 8		
		14	21 15	35 0 0	3 16	2 1 4		
		15	21 39	37 0 0	1 16	2 5 9		
		18	23 1	12 0 0	4 25	2 6 8		
		19	9 25	11 0 0	0 9	0 4 1		
		20	11 17	12 0 0	0 16	0 6 8		
		21	9 23	10 0 0	0 12	0 4 4		
		22	15 32	21 0 0	0 20	0 10 8		
23	19 28	26 0 0	0 30	0 10 10				
24	9 8	11 0 0	0 21	0 10 0				



Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2008—2008.			
					Land submerged.		Proportionate amount of Assessment.	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Gokák—continued	Kotabagi—continued	25	8 24	11 0 0	0 27	0 12 2		
		26	7 21	9 0 0	0 18	0 8 7		
		30	20 37	12 0 0	1 18	0 13 4		
		32	22 34	25 0 0	1 5	1 4 6		
		42	15 28	14 0 0	0 1	0 0 4		
		214	15 35	21 0 0	2 9	2 14 8		
		215	5 9	7 0 0	0 10	0 5 6		
		216	9 24	13 0 0	0 27	0 14 4		
		217	4 17	7 0 0	0 9	0 5 8		
		218	6 37	12 0 0	0 28	1 3 4		
		219	18 27	23 0 0	2 36	3 9 2		
		220	27 2	29 0 0	4 17	4 11 10		
		221	6 37	9 0 0	1 24	1 14 11		
		222	5 26	6 0 0	1 5	1 3 1		
		223	5 16	6 0 0	0 37	0 15 5		
		224	5 13	6 0 0	0 33	0 14 10		
		225	4 33	9 0 0	2 4	3 7 0		
		226	2 16	2 8 0	0 9	0 15 0		
					51 5	58 6 8		
		Avergol	...	1	7 4	6 0 0	0 1	0 0 4
				3	12 23	10 0 0	0 34	0 10 10
				4	8 19	8 0 0	0 18	0 6 9
				5	20 25	18 0 0	0 20	0 6 10
				41	20 4	10 0 0	0 2	0 0 4
				42	22 16	14 0 0	0 22	0 5 6
				44	19 7	17 0 0	2 20	2 3 5
				45	23 5	22 0 0	3 5	2 14 0
				47	15 8	15 0 0	0 24	0 9 6
				48	11 37	16 0 0	0 23	0 11 4
				50	19 24	23 0 0	1 0	1 2 8
				51	13 39	14 0 0	0 36	0 13 9
				53	15 9	17 0 0	0 13	0 5 9
				54	4 20	5 0 0	0 33	0 14 4
				55	10 9	12 0 0	0 4	0 1 11
				56	11 21	13 0 0	0 1	0 0 5
				63	9 39	10 0 0	0 6	0 2 3
				64	26 30	33 0 0	1 3	1 5 9
				65	22 19	23 0 0	6 6	6 4 8
85	16 17			23 0 0	8 9	15 11 7		
87	9 37			23 0 0	4 39	13 5 8		
93	18 12	23 0 0	3 36	4 14 6				
100	2 23	10 0 0	1 3	3 9 7				
101	26 20	30 0 0	6 4	6 13 11				
105	13 11	9 0 0	0 6	0 1 6				
			44 13	64 1 1				
Naginhál	...	1	23 23	27 0 0	1 7	1 1 10		
		2	1 33	1 8 0	0 3	0 0 11		
		3	14 23	9 0 0	0 13	0 3 1		
		4	14 18	11 0 0	0 7	0 2 1		
		5	7 33	10 0 0	0 11	0 5 10		
		6	7 38	9 0 0	0 8	0 3 8		
		7	21 31	24 0 0	0 22	0 9 8		
		8	11 0	7 0 0	0 6	0 1 6		
		9	16 13	10 0 0	0 8	0 2 0		
		10	12 22	9 0 0	0 8	0 2 4		
		11	11 34	14 0 0	0 12	0 5 7		
		12	29 27	37 0 0	0 14	0 7 0		
		13	23 8	17 0 0	1 2	2 11 5		
			5 31	6 8 11				



Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.		2006—2008.				
						Land submerged.		Proportionate amount of Assessment.		
						A.	g.	Rs.	a.	p.
Gokak—continued ...	Sultanpur ...	5	10 11	13	0 0	0	4	0	2 0	
		6	9 6	22	0 0	0	6	0	5 9	
		7	19 23	22	0 0	0	18	0	11 10	
		140	16 34	23	0 0	0	17	0	10 9	
		141	29 10	23	0 0	0	14	0	8 0	
		142	10 31	18	0 0	0	10	0	6 8	
								1	29	2 13 0
Konnar ...	...	18	16 4	32	0 0	2	4	4	2 9	
		21	15 24	30	0 0	2	7	4	3 1	
		22	18 31	34	0 0	1	12	2	5 9	
		29	17 23	15	0 0	1	26	1	5 1	
		30	12 15	22	0 0	2	21	4	8 6	
		22	15 0	8	0 0	0	4	0	0 10	
		33	10 19	2	0 0	1	0	0	3 0	
		34	5 9	11	0 0	0	7	0	6 2	
		36	20 39	27	0 0	1	37	2	7 6	
		37	8 7	17	0 0	0	36	1	13 11	
		38	7 6	15	0 0	1	4	2	6 4	
		39	1 9	2	8 0	0	12	1	0 9	
		40	0 39	2	0 0	0	8	0	6 6	
		41	0 38	2	0 0	0	12	0	10 2	
		42	1 0	2	0 0	0	10	0	7 11	
		43	4 0	8	0 0	0	37	1	13 8	
		44	7 39	17	0 0	1	5	2	6 4	
		45	1 19	3	0 0	0	17	0	14 2	
		46	1 16	2	8 0	0	17	0	12 2	
		47	1 17	3	0 0	0	23	1	3 4	
		48	4 2	8	0 0	0	9	0	7 1	
		50	6 26	12	0 0	0	36	1	10 1	
		51	12 30	24	0 0	0	25	1	2 10	
		55	10 27	17	0 0	0	37	1	7 11	
		57	27 28	45	0 0	6	15	10	5 8	
		58	14 22	25	0 0	3	4	5	5 2	
		59	17 6	30	0 0	0	31	1	7 8	
		286	20 3	24	0 0	0	31	0	14 9	
		238	27 11	34	0 0	0	8	0	4 0	
		293	12 36	19	0 0	0	15	0	8 9	
294	2 35	5	0 0	0	13	0	9 9			
295	2 17	4	0 0	0	5	0	3 3			
296	2 10	4	0 0	0	6	0	4 4			
297	7 15	12	0 0	0	19	0	12 4			
298	8 5	14	0 0	1	6	1	15 8			
299	14 18	25	0 0	0	36	1	8 6			
300	25 37	45	0 0	1	14	2	5 6			
						33	12	64 15 2		
Nandgaon ...	...	110	19 27	36	0 0	1	6	2	0 6	
		111	20 18	39	0 0	0	32	1	8 4	
		112	20 13	35	0 0	0	34	1	7 4	
		113	5 20	10	0 0	0	5	0	3 5	
		114	4 22	8	0 0	0	5	0	3 5	
		115	5 10	10	0 0	0	8	0	6 2	
		116	16 36	32	0 0	1	14	2	3 2	
		118	20 6	36	0 0	0	39	1	13 11	
		119	21 36	39	0 0	0	31	1	6 0	
		120	19 27	32	0 0	2	12	3	10 11	
		122	21 23	40	0 0	1	2	2	1 4	
		123	20 30	39	0 0	0	28	1	5 0	
		124	4 28	9	0 0	0	12	0	9 3	
		125	2 22	5	0 0	0	6	0	4 8	
		126	2 34	5	0 0	0	8	0	5 6	
		127	4 34	9	0 0	0	15	0	12 1	



Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2006-2008.	
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.
Gokak—continued ...	Nandgaon—contd....	128	8 5	15 0 0	1 0	1 13 6
		129	10 9	19 0 0	1 3	2 0 4
		130	29 25	55 0 0	3 9	5 15 9
		131	25 9	49 0 0	0 12	0 9 3
		172	26 31	50 0 0	2 12	4 5 8
		173	11 16	21 0 0	0 36	1 11 5
		174	11 29	22 0 0	0 37	1 10 1
		175	11 18	22 0 0	0 15	0 12 3
		176	18 24	35 0 0	0 20	0 13 4
		177	17 20	33 0 0	1 2	1 15 8
		180	12 4	24 0 0	0 24	1 3 0
		181	6 24	13 0 0	0 11	0 8 8
		182	5 10	10 0 0	0 11	0 8 9
		188	3 24	7 0 0	0 16	0 12 5
		187	4 31	9 0 0	0 8	0 6 0
		193	20 10	34 0 0	3 39	6 11 5
		194	27 27	61 0 0	1 16	3 1 5
		195	10 5	19 0 0	0 39	1 13 3
		196	9 29	18 0 0	1 5	2 1 2
		197	14 2	27 0 0	2 12	4 6 9
		198	11 15	22 0 0	2 2	3 15 6
199	7 28	11 0 0	2 26	3 12 11		
200	21 26	37 0 0	2 0	3 6 8		
202	13 29	26 0 0	0 18	0 13 11		
					41 30	75 10 2
Khanapur ...		8	8 10	9 0 0	0 11	0 4 11
		10	28 4	22 0 0	1 33	2 0 8
		11	6 6	6 0 0	0 11	0 4 2
		12	12 14	14 0 0	0 11	0 5 5
		14	32 22	45 0 0	0 20	0 10 8
		15	19 10	24 0 0	0 14	0 7 0
		16	18 1	23 0 0	0 14	0 7 2
		17	16 22	21 0 0	0 14	0 7 2
		18	25 21	33 0 0	0 16	0 8 2
		19	30 30	39 0 0	2 2	2 9 10
		20	8 12	12 0 0	0 39	1 5 6
		21	9 3	13 0 0	0 35	1 4 1
		22	27 15	37 0 0	1 31	2 10 9
		23	14 36	20 0 0	0 39	1 5 7
		24	17 33	25 0 0	0 33	1 5 11
		25	17 25	23 0 0	1 5	1 7 9
		26	12 31	16 0 0	0 26	0 13 0
		27	15 15	20 0 0	0 21	0 10 8
		28	20 23	26 0 0	0 7	0 2 10
		30	22 38	30 0 0	0 11	0 5 9
		31	22 26	29 0 0	1 11	1 10 10
		32	16 14	21 0 0	1 36	2 7 3
		33	6 28	8 0 0	1 33	2 2 11
		34	18 19	23 0 0	1 31	2 3 6
		35	15 13	20 0 0	0 38	1 3 10
36	14 30	19 0 0	0 16	0 8 2		
37	14 25	19 0 0	0 29	0 15 1		
38	16 29	21 0 0	1 16	1 12 2		
39	15 25	20 0 0	1 4	1 6 6		
40	8 16	11 0 0	0 19	0 10 0		
41	14 24	19 0 0	0 36	1 2 8		
42	8 10	11 0 0	0 22	0 11 8		
43	13 7	17 0 0	0 37	1 3 2		
44	19 17	25 0 0	1 4	1 6 8		
					30 11	39 2 5



Taluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2006-2008.			
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.		
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
Gokak—continued ...	Mutnál ...	3	10 18	15 0 0	0 11	0 6 4		
		4	9 36	15 0 0	0 3	0 1 9		
		6	7 18	13 0 0	0 6	0 4 1		
		12	17 4	33 0 0	0 24	1 2 1		
		13	7 38	16 0 0	0 26	1 5 0		
		14	7 9	12 0 0	0 37	1 6 11		
		17	9 1	22 0 0	2 0	4 14 0		
		20	5 16	13 0 0	2 20	5 15 1		
		21	7 28	16 0 0	3 9	6 11 2		
		23	1 33	3 0 0	0 30	1 7 0		
		24	7 2	9 0 0	1 12	1 10 7		
		25	0 27	0 12 0	0 2	0 0 10		
		26	6 23	15 0 0	1 6	2 8 5		
		27	2 12	4 0 0	0 15	0 10 5		
		28	4 28	2 8 0	0 30	0 7 3		
		29	8 24	19 0 0	2 12	4 11 7		
		31	11 6	20 0 0	2 4	3 10 10		
		8	3 12	7 0 0	1 18	3 1 2		
		7	4 7	9 0 0	1 24	3 7 2		
		11	6 9	14 0 0	2 35	6 7 6		
		15	3 9	8 0 0	0 39	2 6 8		
		62	1 25	3 8 0	1 21	3 4 6		
		63	0 37	2 0 0	0 34	1 13 4		
		64	1 1	2 0 0	0 32	1 9 2		
		65	1 29	3 8 0	0 19	0 15 5		
		53	5 18	11 0 0	2 30	5 8 9		
		99						
		56	1 12	2 8 0	0 29	1 6 4		
		98						
		58	2 26	4 0 0	0 18	0 10 10		
		97						
		59	1 0	2 0 0	0 6	0 4 9		
		60	0 22	1 0 0	0 6	0 4 4		
		61	0 16	0 12 0	0 2	0 1 6		
		9	1 0	2 0 0	0 37	1 13 7		
		10	3 3	7 0 0	2 16	5 4 2		
		27	2 12	4 0 0	1 13	2 4 10		
		32	4 36	8 0 0	0 17	0 11 2		
		35	5 10	10 0 0	0 22	1 0 1		
		36	11 10	21 0 0	0 22	1 0 2		
		37	6 37	15 0 0	0 4	0 3 4		
		39	1 29	4 0 0	0 4	0 3 8		
		40	1 24	3 8 0	0 4	0 3 6		
		43	1 15	3 0 0	0 3	0 2 7		
		44	1 17	3 8 0	0 2	0 2 0		
		47	1 7	2 0 0	0 2	0 1 4		
		48	4 16	9 0 0	0 2	0 1 8		
		49	4 20	9 0 0	0 2	0 1 8		
		50	4 10	8 0 0	0 2	0 1 6		
		51	4 24	8 0 0	0 2	0 1 4		
		52	16 32	33 0 0	0 4	0 3 2		
		67	17 1	30 0 0	0 11	0 7 3		
		68	6 1	13 0 0	0 11	0 9 7		
		69	6 4	12 0 0	1 13	1 12 0		
		70	6 39	14 0 0	1 6	2 5 1		
		71	3 2	6 0 0	0 22	1 1 4		
		72	4 0	8 0 0	0 20	1 0 0		
					45 1	89 9 9		
		Shivapur ...	...	389	6 3	14 0 0	0 2	0 1 10
				390	7 1	14 0 0	0 2	0 1 8
				391	7 8	11 0 0	0 2	0 1 2
				392	8 18	13 0 0	0 2	0 1 2
				393	9 17	15 0 0	0 2	0 1 4
		395	12 5	18 0 0	0 2	0 1 2		



Táluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2006-2008.			
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.		
			A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.		
Gokák—continued ...	Shivápúr—continued	396	6 39	10 0 0	0 1	0 0 7		
		399	7 29	12 0 0	0 1	0 0 7		
		400	15 18	25 0 0	0 1	0 0 7		
		402	8 12	12 0 0	0 1	0 0 7		
		403	8 25	12 0 0	0 2	0 1 2		
		405	24 6	50 0 0	0 36	1 13 10		
		406	4 4	11 0 0	1 29	4 10 1		
		407	3 20	9 0 0	1 24	4 1 10		
		408	16 11	40 0 0	5 0	12 4 10		
		409	0 28	1 8 0	0 14	0 12 1		
		410	13 20	34 0 0	2 0	5 0 6		
		411	7 23	18 0 0	0 7	0 7 8		
		412	4 3	9 0 0	0 3	0 2 0		
		413	7 34	20 0 0	0 16	1 0 4		
		430	8 15	17 0 0	0 26	1 4 6		
		397	11 33	28 0 0	0 4	0 3 10		
		398	7 6	10 0 0	0 5	0 2 9		
		414	2 34	4 0 0	0 31	1 1 5		
		394	3 14	5 0 0	0 4	0 2 4		
		431	8 20	16 0 0	0 15	0 11 3		
						14 32	34 11 1	
		Ghodgeri ...	...	1	17 21	25 0 0	1 22	2 3 4
				4	16 7	18 0 0	1 39	2 3 2
				5	9 17	9 0 0	1 6	1 1 6
				6	11 36	16 0 0	0 4	0 2 2
				7	16 36	31 0 0	1 8	2 3 4
				8	12 28	26 0 0	0 8	0 6 6
				9	21 17	43 0 0	0 11	0 8 10
				13	16 2	29 0 0	1 22	3 1 3
				14	8 18	14 0 0	0 18	0 12 0
				16	3 12	5 0 0	0 7	0 4 2
				15	7 18	12 0 0	0 20	0 12 10
				17	6 24	10 0 0	0 8	0 4 10
				205	5 25	10 0 0	0 2	0 1 6
				206	2 31	5 0 0	0 2	0 1 9
				207	5 13	8 0 0	0 3	0 1 4
				208	5 13	9 0 0	0 2	0 1 4
				210	4 26	8 0 0	0 2	0 1 4
				226	5 21	10 0 0	0 18	0 13 0
				238	0 18	0 12 0	0 4	0 2 8
				239	1 34	4 0 0	0 7	0 6 0
240	8 3			14 0 0	0 8	0 5 6		
246	0 34			2 0 0	0 4	0 3 6		
247	0 35			1 8 0	0 6	0 4 1		
250	0 36			1 8 0	0 6	0 4 0		
251	1 16			2 8 0	0 6	0 4 4		
254	1 20			2 8 0	0 11	0 5 6		
255	1 22			2 4 0	0 13	0 7 5		
258	1 28			2 12 0	0 11	0 7 4		
260	0 25			1 0 0	0 6	0 3 10		
261	0 29			1 4 0	0 7	0 4 8		
265	2 15			5 0 0	0 18	0 15 2		
266	0 30			1 4 0	0 5	0 3 4		
272	2 2			4 0 0	0 20	0 15 8		
273	4 21			8 0 0	1 6	2 6 2		
278	10 34			20 0 0	1 33	3 3 4		
279	4 10			8 0 0	0 19	0 14 4		
						16 32	27 9 2	



Táluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Whole Area.	Assessment.	2006—2008.		
					Land submerged.	Proportionate amount of Assessment.	
					A. g.	Rs. a. p.	
Gokák—concluded ...	Ingáli ...	37	1 36	3 8 0	0 4	0 3 0	
		38	1 39	3 8 0	0 4	0 2 10	
		39	2 12	4 0 0	0 7	0 4 10	
		40	3 9	6 0 0	0 15	0 11 2	
		41	2 27	5 0 0	0 5	0 3 9	
		42	9 2	13 0 0	2 38	4 3 5	
		43	0 21	0 12 0	0 15	0 8 7	
		47	11 37	15 0 0	0 18	0 9 0	
		48	10 35	15 0 0	0 8	0 4 5	
		61	0 27	0 12 0	0 16	0 7 1	
		181	0 18	0 8 0	0 6	0 2 8	
		185	0 24	0 12 0	0 7	0 3 6	
		186	0 24	0 12 0	0 11	0 5 6	
					5 34	8 5 9	
					Grand Total ...	413 35	612 6 4

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

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1896.*

No. 9459.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is likely to be required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the Tápti Valley Railway; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land as in the following schedule is likely to be required in the Surat District:—

Táluka.	Village.	Approximate Area.
		A. g.
Chorási ...	Dindoli (Inámi) ...	21 28

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4, clause 1, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

*Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.*

No. 9625.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the towns of Dariapur-Kájipur and Rájpur-Hirpur containing the suburbs mentioned below respectively in the district of Ahmedabad shall be placed in Class I for the purposes of determining the survey fees to be levied in them under No. 79 of the rules prescribed by Government under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code, 1879:—

(1) Town of Dariapur-Kájipur, consisting of	
(1) Mádhavpura with 1,065 inhabitants.	
(2) Borrodalepura " 301 "	
(3) Kájipura " ... "	
and (4) Jahángirpura " 573 "	
Total ...	2,539

(2) Town of Rájpur-Hirpur, consisting of

(1) Gomatipur with 1,683 inhabitants.	
(2) Rájpur " 1,471 "	
(3) Bhavanpura " 296 "	
(4) Baghnáthpura " 309 "	
(5) Dhedwáda " 207 "	
(6) Two Wághriwádas " 301 "	
and (7) Kangalpur " 129 "	
Total ...	4,396

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 9670.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (c) of Section 157 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and in supersession of the rules made under the said clause and published as specified in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rule, viz.:—

No timber, firewood, bamboos, myrabolams, shikákái, charcoal or shembe bark shipped at any place declared under Section 12 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be a port, or at any customs port except the Port of Bombay and the Ports in Sind, and in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach, may be carried in a coasting vessel:

- unless at the time of shipment the shipper appends to his shipping bill a pass in one or other of the forms hereinafter mentioned covering such timber, firewood, bamboos, myrabolams, shikákái, charcoal or shembe bark, nor
- until the Customs Collector at the port of shipment shall have certified by endorsement



on the shipping bill that a pass as aforesaid has been produced before him and cancelled by him.

The pass required by this rule shall be either :

- (a) a pass granted by a competent officer under No. 3 of the rules framed by Government under Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and published by Notification No. 33 at page 689 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1880, Part I, and, under the said section of the said Indian Forest Act as amended by the Forest Act, 1890, amended by the rule published by Notification No. 5586 at page 818 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1895, Part I, or
- (b) a pass granted for the purpose of this rule by
- (i) a person duly authorized under No. 13 of the said rules under the said Indian Forest Act, amended as aforesaid, or
- (ii) an officer belonging to one or other of the classes following, that is to say,—

Mámlatlárs,  
Head Kárkúns,  
General-Duty Kárkúns,  
Talátiś,  
Kulkarnis,  
Maháلكaris.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 9685. — In modification of Government Notification No. 722 dated 29th January 1889, published at page 84 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 31st idem, Part I, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st of February 1897 the Village Registrar of the Village Registration Circle of Máyni-Palásgaon in the taluka of Khatáv in the district of Sátára shall hold his office in the villages of Máyni and Katar Khatáv instead of as at present in those of Máyni and Palásgaon, on such days in each month as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar of the district, and that on and from the abovenamed date the name of the village registration circle shall be changed from Máyni-Palásgaon to that of Máyni-Katar Khatáv.

No. 9686. — The following draft rules are published for general information. Persons who have to make any objections to the rules should forward them to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, within one month from the date of the publication of this notification :—

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 14, 37, 52, 58 and 59 of the *Bombay Salt Act, II of 1890*, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rules and to direct that on and after the same shall have force in supersession of all existing rules on the same subjects respectively throughout the Province of Sind.

*Preliminary.*

Short title. 1. These rules may be cited as the *Sind Salt Rules, 1894.*

*Salt Earth.*

2. Except—

- (a) within one mile of the frontier, and  
(b) within one mile of any Government salt work or storehouse

persons belonging to any of the following classes, viz.,

- (a) Agriculturists,  
(b) Curers of hides,  
(c) Dyers,  
(d) Potters,

may, without a license from the Collector, excavate or remove salt earth, in the case of agriculturists, in any quantity, and in the case of any of the other three classes mentioned above, in any quantity not exceeding in the aggregate in any one day five seers in the case of any one household, but no salt earth so obtained shall be put to any use except as follows, that is to say,

- (a) (i) the manuring of fields, } by agriculturists.  
(ii) the constructing of }  
threshing floors.  
(b) the curing of hides by curers of hides,  
(c) dyeing by dyers,  
(d) manufacture of pottery by potters.

*Deposit of Salt.*

3. After delivery has been taken of salt from a salt work, no person shall deposit, or cause or allow to be deposited such salt within one mile of any salt work except with the permission of the Superintendent and under a guard of such strength as the Superintendent may direct at the cost of the owner.

*Conservancy of Salt Works.*

Nuisance prohibited. 4. No person shall commit a nuisance within the limits of any Salt Work.

*Warehousing of salt for sale.*

5. Licenses granted by the Collector under Section 37 of the Act for the storage or possession of salt for sale within any of the limits mentioned in Section 36 of the Act shall be either for the wholesale or for the retail sale of salt and shall be in the form annexed to these rules and contain the conditions specified in the said form.

6. Every license shall be taken out not later than the 1st of January in each year and shall be in force until the 31st December next following and no longer.



7. If a licensee desires to open, for purposes of sale, more than one shop or warehouse, he must obtain a separate license for each such shop or warehouse.

8. Every such license shall be liable to suspension or revocation at any time on breach by the licensee or any of his servants of any of the conditions thereof or of any provisions of the Act.

*Disposal and destruction of things seized.*

9. Confiscated salt earth shall be destroyed.

10. At any time after the seizure of goods under the Act, it shall be lawful for any Land Revenue Officer not lower in rank than the Mukhtyarkar or Head Munshi of the Taluka or any Salt Revenue Officer not lower in rank than an Inspector to direct that any such goods which appear to him to be subject to natural and speedy decay shall be sold by public auction at once, or, if unsaleable, that they shall be destroyed.

11. Any such officer as is referred to in the last foregoing rule may give the directions specified in Section 52 (b) in any case in which such directions may be given under the provisions thereof.

12. The surplus proceeds of all sales under Rules 11 and 12 shall, unless the owner of the property sold establishes his claim to them within three months of the sale be forfeited to Her Majesty.

*Penalties.*

13. Whoever commits a breach of any of the Rules 2 and 3 shall be punished with fine which may extend to fifty (50) rupees, and in default of payment of fine with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month.

14. Whoever commits a breach of Rule 4 shall be punished with fine which may extend to rupees (20) twenty, and in default of payment of the fine with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten days.

*Form of license for the storage and possession of salt (vide Rule 5).*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Collector of Salt Revenue, do hereby authorize and empower now dwelling at

in the taluka of \_\_\_\_\_ in the district of \_\_\_\_\_ to store or have in his possession salt for the purpose of sale in the belowmentioned building (or enclosure or premises as the case may be) situated in the village of \_\_\_\_\_ in the taluka of \_\_\_\_\_ in the District of \_\_\_\_\_ viz.: in the

building (enclosure or premises as the case may be) known as \_\_\_\_\_ and situated on the \_\_\_\_\_ side of \_\_\_\_\_ street and numbered \_\_\_\_\_

No. \_\_\_\_\_ by the Municipality of \_\_\_\_\_ provided that he conform to the following conditions, viz. :-

1. That he keep and have ready for inspection at any time by any officer of the Salt or Revenue Department requiring to see the same, a detailed daily account, showing truly the quantities of salt received by him, the name of the persons from whom and of the Salt Works at which such salt has been obtained, the number and date of the permit covering the same and the names of the ports, if any, at which such salt is landed, as well as the names of the persons to whom he may sell salt and the quantity delivered to each in excess of one seer at places within 10 miles of any Salt Deposit and 5 seers elsewhere.

2. That he shall not sell more than 40 seers of eighty tolas each of salt to one and the same person except on the production by such person of a special permit under Section 38 (2) of the Bombay Salt Act II of 1890, to retain more than that amount for his private consumption or to transport more than that amount to some place beyond the limits mentioned in Section 36 of Bombay Act II of 1890, or to some other licensed shop or warehouse within those limits, duly signed by myself or my successor in office for the time being or by one of my Deputies or Assistants or any other officer empowered in this behalf under Section 38 (2) of the said Act.

3. That he shall not transfer this license to any other person nor permit salt to be sold under color thereof by any other than himself or his servants.

*For retail licenses only.*

4. That he shall at no time keep in store less than 20 seers or more than 50 Indian maunds of salt or such other quantity as I or my successor in office may by special order prescribe.

That he shall not sell more than one maund at a time.

*For wholesale licenses only.*

That he shall store all the salt in his possession in bags, each containing not less than one or more than three maunds.

That he shall be bound to sell not less than one maund at a time and give each purchaser of salt in excess of that quantity a certificate stating the date of sale, the name of such purchaser and the quantity purchased.

This license shall be in force from the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ until \_\_\_\_\_

the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ and no longer, but shall be liable to be suspended or revoked at any time by myself or one of my deputies or assistants in the event of infringement by the said \_\_\_\_\_ or by any of his servants of any conditions thereof or of any of the provisions of the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

Given under my hand and seal at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 \_\_\_\_\_ Collector of Salt Revenue.



No. 9695.—With reference to Government Notification No. 6710A, published at pages 871 to 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd November 1882, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st February 1897 the head-quarters of the Village Registration Circle of Ukadgaon in the Shrigonda Taluka of the Ahmednagar District shall be transferred from the village of Ukadgaon to that of Balewadi Budrukhi in the same circle.

No. 9701.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.  
SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

EXEMPTIONS

*Calcutta, the 27th November 1896.*

No. 5022-S.R.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3646,\* dated the 13th November 1880, the Ahmedabad Municipality has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 500 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow and which is to be raised by the issue of debentures numbered 1 to 200 and dated the 1st October 1895, of Rs. 500 each; in exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the

\* Republished at page 245 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th November 1880.

Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

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

No. 9702.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., repairs to Kavalkop-Dodkeri, taluka Hāngal, district Dhārwar; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land described below is required within the aforesaid village of Kavalkop:—

Survey Number.	Area.	Assessment.	Area required.	Assessment.
	A. g.	Rs. a. p.	A. g.	Rs. a. p.
1	16 0	8 0 0	0 16	0 3 2

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

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

J. MONTEATH,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

*Bombay Castle, 23rd 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, 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 towa 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.

## SHOLÁPUR.

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.

## SATA'RA.

There has been rain during the week, at Mán 2 inches 70 cents, at Tásgaon 1 inch 93 cents, at Jávli 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 63 cents, at Sátára 39 cents, at Válva 16 cents, and at Karád 14 cents. Prices have fallen at Sátára and Mán, but risen at Jávli, 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 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 Momins from Málegaon have left the place in search of employment. The price of wheat ranged during the week from  $13\frac{3}{8}$  lbs. in Málegaon to 22 lbs. in Dindori, of bájri from  $16\frac{2}{3}$  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  $17\frac{3}{8}$  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 part 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 outbreak of crime in the way of robbery and dacoity appears to have subsided. Some disquiet is apparent among the Kolis of Ámbegaon, and they are being induced to come down to work on the Poona-Násik road. Work has been opened at Pátan 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.
Bijápur ... ..	Indi ... ..	0	27
	Sindgi ... ..	0	8
	Bijápur ... ..	0	92
	Bágevádi ... ..	0	1
	Muddebihal ... ..	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 ... ..	23	0	29
		0	30
Indi... ..	23	0	28
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 Ránebennur 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. Fodder 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 hutting 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 2,815 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 2,574, in Sholápur 1,538, 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 tagáí 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
Sholápur ... ..	64,650
Khándesh ... ..	40,000
Total ...	9,49,650

It has been ordered that care should be taken that the amounts thus made available are distributed in those places only where scarcity is apprehended and to persons who are likely to turn the money to good account. Where the applications for such advances are numerous, special officers have been appointed to make the necessary inquiries so that the disposal of the applications may not be delayed.

6. Relief Mámlatlárs have been appointed in the districts of Bijápur, Sholápur and Ahmednagar. Personal Assistants have been given to the Collectors of those districts, and the superior and subordinate revenue staff has been otherwise strengthened. The other affected districts will also be provided with additional establishments as necessity arises. It is under consideration to invest the Subordinate Judges in affected districts with magisterial powers to relieve the strain on the revenue staff. The Public Works Department staff in the Famine districts has also been strengthened.

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.

#### MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 17th November 1896.*

No. 117.—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.  $\frac{1}{2}$  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, 26th November 1896.*

No. 132.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF  
MARTABAN.

ENTRANCE TO RANGOON RIVER.

*Depth of water in certain places—Lights  
and Buoys.*

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 17th instant, that there is 10 feet of water between the Centre Eastern and the Upper Western buoys, the Eastern Grove Light bearing N.  $17^{\circ} 0' 0''$  E.



That there is 16 feet of water between the Centre Eastern and the Upper Western buoys, Eastern Grove Light bearing N. 22° 37' 30" E.

That there is 22 feet of water at the Upper Western buoy decreasing to 18 feet one cable eastward.

The soundings are reduced to Elephant Point tide gauge.

2. The Light-vessel will shortly be moved to N.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  cables approximately, and the Lower Spit buoy to westward about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  cables.

The Upper and Lower Western buoys will shortly be replaced by can buoys and the former will carry a staff."

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1896.*

No. 133.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Madras, on the 17th instant, is published for general information:—

"EXHIBITION OF A NEW LIGHT.

*Port of Hangarkotta—South Kánara District, Madras Presidency, India—West Coast.*

A Sixth Order Red Dioptric Port Light was exhibited at this port on the 9th November 1896, and is visible seaward about 8 miles on a clear night from north through east to south except where obscured by trees between south and S. 9° E., and by St. Mary's Isles between north and N. 5° E., and between N. 9° E. and N. 15° E. All bearings magnetic.

2. The apparatus, which is 12 feet above high-water, is placed on the top of the small masonry column on the beach, marking the northern limit of the port, and not on the southern pillar as stated in the preliminary notice issued on the 27th October last.

3. As this light is only intended for the use of coasting vessels during the fair-weather season, it will be extinguished yearly between the 1st June and the 14th September, both days inclusive."

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 134.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 41, dated 25th March 1896:—

"INDIA—WEST COAST.

*Malvan—Johnstone Castle Buoy replaced.*

Information has been received from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, dated 23rd instant, that on 3rd November 1896 a new buoy was moored in the position of the Johnstone Castle buoy at Malvan reported afloat."

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 135.—In Notification No. 129, dated 24th ultimo, appointing a Court of Enquiry to investigate the circumstances attending the grounding of the S. S. "Bahaduri," the name of Captain J. Robertson of the B. I. S. N. Company's S. S.

"Kapurthala" should be substituted for that of Captain J. Skinner of the same Company's S. S. "Purulia."

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 136.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of Bombay Act I of 1863, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the registry fee of five (5) pies per maund of tonnage leviable under Government Notification, Marine Department, No. 57, dated 16th November 1881, on native vessels plying on the River Indus and the tidal creeks, shall be reduced to four (+) pies per maund of tonnage.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 7087.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

*"Simla, the 21st November 1895.*

No. 3550-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Deesa by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1377-I., dated the 25th April 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 597, dated the 22nd May 1895, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Deesa.

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

No. 7089.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

*"Simla, the 21st November 1895.*

No. 3551-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Bhuj by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2840-I., dated the 9th July 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 597, dated the 22nd May 1895, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Bhuj.

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

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

H. BATTY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.



## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

## POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 7085.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

*“ Simla, the 10th November 1896.*

No. 1853-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1408-G., dated the 27th August 1896, Mr. W. Flower Hamilton, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October 1896.

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 7109.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent, Jawhar.

No. 7110.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Political Agent, Bhor.

Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Political Agent, Janjira.

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

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1896.*

No. 8007.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. D. S. Fitzmaurice, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwar, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Kanara, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 23th November 1896.*

No. 8085.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, to hold charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

No. 8089.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to empower Mr. G. W. Hatch, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Khândesh, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

No. 8092.—Under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council

is pleased to empower Mr. H. Page, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijápúr, to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of the same Code.

No. 8094.—With reference to Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9240, dated the 20th November 1896, Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholápur.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1896.*

No. 8116.—Mr. P. E. Percival, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

2. Mr. Percival is also appointed, under Section 22 of the Code, 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. 8123.—Mr. F. J. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Collector in the district of Khândesh, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

2. Mr. Varley is also appointed, under Section 22 of the Code, 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.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 8173.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Kolába, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Thána in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Jurors or Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Thána Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 8174.—Messrs. W. C. Webb and W. R. Hamilton respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 26th October 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8175.—Messrs. H. G. Gell and J. Crummy respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 16th November 1896, in the forenoon.

2. Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 16th November 1896, in the forenoon.



No. 8176.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Trimbak Kirtane and Ráo Sáheb Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol in the Khándesh District on the 21st September 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 8178.—Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Ahmednagar, and Personal Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

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

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

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

Power to try summarily (Section 260).

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

No. 8180.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. J. P. Orr, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, in charge of the western subdivision of that district comprising the tálukas of Junnar, Khed, Mával and Haveli.

*Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.*

No. 8216.—Ráo Sáheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi relinquished charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karád and Pátan in the Satára District on the 10th November 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 8219.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Ráo Bahádur Narayan Krishna Pendse, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the tálukas of Kopargaon, Nevása and Shevgaon.

No. 8221.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Ráo Bahádur Jivanlal Pranjivan, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Surat, with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

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

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

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

2. In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Surat, His Excellency the Governor in Council is further pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint Ráo Bahádur Jivanlal Pranjivan to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

No. 8222.—Messrs. J. D. S. FitzMaurice, I. C. S., and T. S. Hamilton, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Thána on the 12th November 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8223.—Messrs. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., and J. D. S. FitzMaurice, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Dhárwár on the 23rd November 1896, in the forenoon.

2. Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., resumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwár, on the same day, in the forenoon.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 8287.—Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. W. H. Crowe, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and of the Agent for Sardárs in the Deccan, on the 3rd November 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 8290.—Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the district of Khándesh on the 12th November 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8291.—Khán Bahádur F. S. Taleyarkhan and Khán Bahádur Phiroze Hoshang Dastur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on the 26th October 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8297.—Under Section 32 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased specially to empower the following Second Class Magistrates in the district of Belgaum to pass sentences of whipping:—

Ráo Sáheb Vishwanath Narayan Sathaye, Mámátdár, táluka Chikodi;

Ráo Sáheb Shripad Govind Joshi, Mámátdár, táluka Gokák;

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Subrao Baidur, Mámátdár, táluka Parasgad.

No. 8306.—Under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute the tálukas of Bijápúr, Sindgi and Indi in the district of Bijápúr a sub-division of that district, and under Section 13 of the said Code to place Khán Bahádur Ratanji Edalji Kanga, extra District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Bijápúr, in charge of that sub-division.



2. Under Section 435 of the Code, His Excellency in Council is further pleased to empower Khán Bahádur Ratanji Edalji Kanga to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

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

H. BATTY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1896.*

No. 9440.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. R. B. Stewart, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Násik.

Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Rijápúr.

Mr. J. McNeill, I. C. S., on completion of the General Administration Report for 1895-96, to be Second Assistant to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Poona, and District Registrar, Poona, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District.

Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Poona.

Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Kolába, and District Registrar, Kolába, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kolába District.

Mr. A. F. Maconochie, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Násik.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1896.*

No. 9494.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. J. Wádia to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs during the absence of Mr. R. J. Sharman or pending further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 9687.—The following appointment is made in the Registration Department:—

Mr. Ganpatram Himatram, First Grade Sub-Registrar of Broach, to act as Inspector of Registration and Stamps, First Division, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Ratiram Motiram or until further orders.

No. 9703.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 95 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of additional Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, in the Ratnágiri District, and to appoint Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya Yennemadi to it.

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

J. MONTEATH,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1896.*

No. 5219.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. P. Barry, M.B., to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Maháls, pending further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 5230.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I. C. S., C.I.E., on return to duty, to officiate as Secretary to Government, and to have charge of the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments.

*Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.*

No. 5254.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. D. Fry, I. C. S., to be a Second Assistant vice Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., appointed Administrator, Porbandar State.

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 5259.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons have been placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for duty in connection with the Bubonic Plague with effect from the dates marked against their names:—

Assistant Surgeon Varjivandás Dámodardás Merchant, L.M. & S., 2nd October 1896.

Assistant Surgeon Rastamji Jamshedji Petigara, L.M. & S., 2nd October 1896.

Assistant Surgeon Rastamji Jamshedji Kapadia, L.M. & S., 22nd October 1896.

Assistant Surgeon Shapurji Manekji Mehta, L.M. & S., 22nd October 1896.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 5276.—The following General Order by the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1271, dated 27th November 1896, is republished:—

#### "Volunteer Corps.

No. 1271.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:

\* \* \* \*

#### Karáchi Artillery Volunteers.

Sergeant-Major A. J. V. Palmer.

\* \* \* \*

#### Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps

Color-Sergeant J. A. V. Dewey.

" " H. Dunk.

" " J. Gidney.

" " R. Jackson.

" " J. F. Otto.

" " W. P. Ryan.

" " B. Skinner.

Sergeant G. Brady.

" " W. A. Connell.

" " H. G. Cowper.

" " R. W. Dewey.

" " H. H. Froser.



Sergeant W. T. A. Godfrey.  
 " C. P. Huard.  
 " T. Irving.  
 " E. Lucas.  
 " W. G. Osborne.  
 " W. Osborne.  
 " G. Shepherd.  
 " J. Twiss.  
 " J. L. Whitty.  
 " J. Wright.  
 " C. Seymour.  
 " F. A. Jones.

Lance-Sergeant J. E. Dowling.

Corporal T. Carrick.  
 " W. T. Clarke.  
 " W. R. Fox.  
 " N. Hand.  
 " S. Lemon.  
 " D. G. Radford.

Lance-Corporal J. H. H. Forsyth.

" " T. E. W. Jones.  
 " " H. Lewis.  
 " " P. G. Reynolds.

Volunteer M. Callaghan.

" A. G. DeCruz.  
 " W. H. Giles.  
 " I. Goodinho.  
 " E. Hogan.  
 " J. Morcas.  
 " E. Peters.  
 " E. W. Popkiss.  
 " B. Rogers.  
 " W. Smith.  
 " J. S. Wakeman.

*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Color-Sergeant J. E. Keess.

\* \* \* \*

No. 5277.—The following General Order by the Government of India, Military Department, No. 1277, dated 27th ultimo, is republished:—

" VOLUNTEER CORPS.

*Appointments.*

No. 1277.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Surgeon-Captain Thomas David Collis Barry, Indian Medical Service, to be Captain vice English, transferred to the Supernumerary list."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,  
 Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1896.*

No. 84.—Mr. D. W. Herbert, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E. having returned to duty, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to promote him to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, *sub. pro tem.*, with effect from 2nd November 1896. Mr. P. J. FitzGibbon reverts to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, from that date.

*Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.*

No. 85.—Mr. G. L. Benwell, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed on 17th November 1896 the examination in colloquial Sindhi according to the Standard laid down in para. 28, Chapter II, Volume I, of the P. W. D. Code.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 86.—Mr. D. Rutherford, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return to duty, posted to the Ghar Canals District.

No. 87.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished:—

*"Calcutta, the 27th November 1895.*

No. 494.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch, with effect from the 3rd November 1896:

Name.	From	To
Wright, A. L. ... ..	Deputy Examiner, Class II, (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, Class I, (new classification)."

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

T. D. LITTLE,  
 Secretary to Government.



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

*Bombay Castle, 1st December 1896.*

No. 44.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 494, dated 27th November 1896.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch, with effect from the 3rd November 1896:

Name.	From	To
Shaw, J.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, permanent, and Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, Temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.

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

H. O. SELBY,  
Secretary to Government.

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

## BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

## ORIGINAL SIDE.

No. 61.—Messrs. G. H. Farran and A. K. Oliver respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Master, High Court, and Messrs. A. K. Oliver and T. Kerr Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Assistant Commissioner and Taxing Master, High Court, on Monday the 30th day of November 1896, after office hours.

*By order,*

A. K. OLIVER,

Acting Master and Registrar in Equity,  
Commissioner and Taxing Master.

*Dated this 1st day of December 1896.*

## APPELLATE SIDE.

No. 2188.—The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Mr. K. F. Modi, B.A., LL.B., Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, privilege leave for six weeks from the 30th November 1896, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

R. D. SETHNA,  
Registrar.

*Bombay, 24th November 1896.*

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1896.*

No. 8171.—Mr. Wasudeo Gundo Dhopate is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pátan in the Sútara District vice Mr. Naro Narsinh Phadke, deceased.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 8289.—Mr. Hiralal Keshavlal has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Mr. Jagannath Ganpatram on leave or until further orders.

No. 8304.—Mr. Ramkrishna Anant Pinge has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the District Judge's Court, Ratnágiri, with effect from the 9th November 1896, during the absence of Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Joshi on leave or pending further orders.

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

H. BATTY,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.*

No. 9694.—Wasudev Govind Sonalkar is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Jámkhed in the Ahmednagar District.

No. 9696.—Sakhárám Gopal Agáshe is confirmed in his appointment of Sub Registrar of Ratnágiri in the Ratnágiri District.

*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. 4711.—Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., delivered over and Ráo Bahádúr Jiwanlal Pranjanvan Lakhia received charge of the office of the Olpád Division of the Surat District on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.



No. 787.—Captain E. Wilkins delivered over and Major A. Wapshare received charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, on the 21st instant, in the forenoon.

No. 4720.—In consequence of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Jiwanlal Pranjivan as substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, the following promotions of Mámlatdárs are ordered with effect from 31st October 1896:—

Ráo Sáheb Narayanshankar Manishankar Dawe to be substantive *pro tem.* First Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Naranbhai Lallubhai to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Bhailal Purshotam Shah to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Parashram Balkrishna Taskar to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár.

*Ahmedabad, 27th November 1896.*

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. P-2439.—Messrs. H. J. H. Henderson and F. L. Goldsmid respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, G. I. R. Railway, on the 12th instant, in the afternoon.

*Poona, 24th November 1896.*

No. R-4885.—Ráo Sáheb Vithal Appaji Vad, Mámlatdár of taluka Erandol in the Khándesh District, has been granted two months' leave on medical certificate from 5th ultimo, and Mr. Laxman Shamrao Deshmaue, Head Kárkún of the same taluka, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár during Ráo Sáheb V. A. Vad's absence or until further orders.

*Poona, 28th November 1896.*

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

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

No. 5612.—Mr. E. H. Aitken, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, on return from furlough, is directed to take charge of the Ratnágiri Range.

2. Mr. Kavasji K. Jamsetji, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, on relief by Mr. Aitken at Ratnágiri, to be in charge of the Kánara Range.

*Camp Melál, 24th November 1896.*

No. 5637.—Messrs. R. J. Sharman and W. Almon respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, A'bkári Department, Bombay, in the forenoon of the 23rd instant.

*Camp Kamijla, 25th November 1896.*

No. 5693.—Mr. Gopal Balkrishna, Kárkún on Rs. 20 in the Chitnis' office of the Collector of Sholápur, was appointed to act on Rs. 35 during the period from 14th June to 24th July 1896, both days inclusive, in the vacancies noted below, and to do duty as A'bkári Inspector, Mádha, Sholápur District:—

(1) From 14th June to 5th July, both days inclusive, in the privilege leave vacancy of Mr. H. C. Boswell, District Abkári Inspector, Násik, on Rs. 150, from 6th June to 5th July 1896 (vide this office Notification No. 3751, dated 12th August 1896);

(2) During the transit vacancy of Mr. Boswell from 6th to 14th July 1896, both days inclusive (vide this office Notification No. 3021, dated 4th July 1896);

and

(3) During the transit vacancy of Mr. Sorab N. Vakil, District Abkári Inspector, Sátára, on Rs. 100, from 15th to 24th July 1896, both days inclusive (vide this office Notification No. 3021, dated 4th July 1896).

*Camp Kamijla, 30th November 1896.*

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 408.—Vishnu Ramchandra, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhadgaon Petha, Khándesh Zilla, was granted sick leave from 12th December 1895 to 11th February 1896, and leave without pay from 12th February to 31st October 1896 inclusive, and Annaji Ramchandra (from 12th December 1895 to 12th January 1896 and from 27th June to 31st October 1896), Moreshwar Sadashiv (from 22nd January to 15th May 1896), and Shankar Oomakant (from 18th May to 26th June 1896 inclusive) were appointed to act for him.

No. 409.—Pocheti Laxman, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sangamner Taluka, Ahmednagar Zilla, is invalided with effect from 30th October 1896.

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

*Bombay, 30th November 1896.*

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

No. 2740.—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Bombay Act VI of 1886 (The Karáchi Port Trust Act) the Manager North-Western Railway, Lahore, has appointed Mr. W. Nathan, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, Karáchi, to act for him as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karáchi during the absence of Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Executive Engineer, on twelve months' furlough.

H. E. M. JAMES,  
Commissioner in Sind.

*Camp Tando Aláhyar, 24th November 1896.*



## BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

No. 2641.—The following are the names of those who passed the Registration Departmental Examination held on 9th September 1896. The names are arranged in each district according to the order of merit:—

No.	Names.	Designation.	Where employed.
<i>Bombay.</i>			
1	Parshram Narayen ... ..	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> Clerk ...	Office of Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps.
2	Balkrishna Damodar ... ..	Clerk ... ..	Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Ahmedabad.</i>			
3	Chhotalal Karamchand ... ..	Probationary Sub-Registrar.	Modasa.
4	Ramji Gordhan ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Dhandhuka Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Broach.</i>			
No candidate passed.			
<i>Kaira.</i>			
5	Chunilal Laxmiram ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Borsad Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Panch Maháls.</i>			
No candidate appeared for examination.			
<i>Surat.</i>			
No candidate passed.			
<i>Kolába.</i>			
No candidate passed.			
<i>Ratnágiri.</i>			
6	Pandurang Mahadeo Gaitonde ... ..	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i> Clerk ...	Collector's Huzúr Account Office.
<i>Thána.</i>			
7	Dwarkanath Narayan ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Sálsotto Sub-Registry Office.
8	Bhikaji Gangadhar ... ..	Do. ... ..	Dáhnú Sub-Registry Office.
9	Vinayak Vithal ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sháhápúr Sub-Registry Office.
10	Babaji Kashinath ... ..	Probationary Sub-Registrar.	Bassein.
11	Narayen Shitaram ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Dáhnú Mámlatdár's Kacheri.
<i>Ahmednagar.</i>			
12	Vishwanath Shankar Kale ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Ráhuri Sub-Registry Office.
13	Rangnath Hari Ekbote ... ..	Do. ... ..	Sanganner Sub-Registry Office.
14	Martand Ramrao Chawak ... ..	Do. ... ..	Ahmednagar Sub-Registry Office.
15	Govind Babaji Pawar ... ..	Do. ... ..	Párner Mámlatdár's Kacheri.
16	Vishnu Pandurang Kulkarni ... ..	Do. ... ..	Ahmednagar Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Khándesh.</i>			
17	Hari Rango ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Sávda Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Násik.</i>			
18	Syed Mahomed valad Nizamudin Pirjade ... ..	Kárkún ... ..	Registry Office.
19	Govind Shridhar ... ..	Do. ... ..	Málegaon Sub-Registry Office.



No.	Names.	Designation.	Where employed.
<i>Poona.</i>			
20	Pandurang Moreshwar ...	Probationary Sub-Registrar.	Indápur.
21	Narhar Pandurang ...	Kárkún ...	Purandhar Sub-Registry Office.
22	Balwant Bapuji ...	Probationary Sub-Registrar.	Mulshi.
23	Wasudeo Pandurang ...	Kárkún ...	Mulshi Tálaka Village Registry Office.
24	Govind Vithal ...	Do. ...	Haveli Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Sátára.</i>			
25	Atmaram Huri ...	Temporary Kárkún ...	Shirála Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Sholápur.</i>			
26	Balwant Keshav ...	Clerk ...	Divisional Forest Office.
27	Damodar Namdeo ...	Do. ...	Collector's Correspondence Office.
28	Gopal Ramchandra ...	Kárkún ...	Sholápur Sub-Registry Office.
29	Sarvotam Annaji ...	Do. ...	Bársi Sub-Registry Office.
30	Nivriti Bandoba ...	Temporary Kárkún ...	} Málsiras Sub-Registry Office.
31	Keshav Khanderao ...	Kárkún ...	
<i>Belgaum.</i>			
32	Govind Raghunath ...	Temporary Kárkún ...	Khánápur Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Dhárwár.</i>			
33	Shriniwas Krishna ...	Kárkún ...	Ron Sub-Registry Office.
34	Shriniwas Hanmant Katarki ...	Do. ...	Nargund Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Bijápur.</i>			
35	Hanmant Krishna Kulhalli, B.Sc.	Clerk ...	Collector's Correspondence Office.
<i>Kánara.</i>			
36	Krishna Vithu Achari ...	Kárkún ...	Kárwár Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Karáchi.</i>			
37	Din Mahomed Mian Mahomed ...	Kárkún ...	Sehwan Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Hyderabad.</i>			
38	Nennmal Lilaram ...	Candidate ...	Kandiáro Mukhtyárkar's Office.
39	Nennmal Hundamal ...	Kárkún ...	Shahdádpur Sub-Registry Office.
40	Abdul Razak Mahomed Parial ...	Do. ...	Naushahro Sub-Registry Office.
41	Mulchand Alamchand ...	Do. ...	Badin Sub-Registry Office.
	Khatumal Khialdas ...	Candidate ...	Badin Mukhtyárkar's Office.
<i>Shikárpur.</i>			
42	Shiwasing Jesomal ...	Assistant School Master.	Kambar.
43	Rijhumal Salamatnai ...	Kárkún ...	Rato-dero Sub-Registry Office.
44	Hadibaksh Nazar Mahomed ...	Do. ...	Shikárpur Sub-Registry Office.
45	Mowledinoshá Badalshah ...	Do. ...	Ghotki Sub-Registry Office.
<i>Upper Sind Frontier.</i>			
46	Hiranand Pahlajrai ...	Treasurer ...	Kashmor Táluka Office.
47	Metharam Tabilram ...	Clerk ...	Registry Office.
48	Chandumal Wadhumal ...	Munshi ...	Shahdádpur Táluka Office.
<i>Thar and Párkar.</i>			
No candidate appeared for examination.			

The undermentioned person passed in June last the Special Examination—passing in which is equivalent to passing the general Departmental Examination—prescribed as per the terms of clause (a) of Registration Rule 82 in certain cases for Clerks to Registrars :—

Mr. P. G. Patwardhan, Clerk to the Registrar of Ratnágiri, with credit.

T. M. FILGATE,  
Inspector-General of Registration and Stamps, Bombay.

Bombay, 27th November 1896.



BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER,  
INDUS LEFT BANK DIVISION.

No. 3875.—Mr. R. J. J. Radcliffe, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Second District, Jamrao Canal.

JOHN TATE, M.Inst.C.E.,  
Superintending Engineer, Indus Left  
Bank Division.

*Camp Hyderabad, 23rd November 1896.*

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF  
PRISONS.

No. 6787.—Surgeon-Captain J. L. T. Jones and Surgeon-Major J. W. T. Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Aden Prison on the 12th November 1896, before office hours.

No. 6788.—Ráo Bahádur R. S. Jayakar and Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. T. Peters respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhárwár Prison on the 20th November 1896, after office hours.

No. 6789.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel H. McCalman and Ráo Bahádur R. S. Jayakar

respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhárwár Prison on the 17th November 1896, after office hours.

T. M. FILGATE,  
Inspector-General of Prisons.  
*Bombay, 30th November 1896.*

Notice.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Central Committee for Vernacular Examinations will take place in the Council Hall, New Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday the 5th January 1897, at 11 A.M. Bombay time, and Junior Civil Servants who may be liable or prepared to undergo an examination in the Vernacular languages, as also Forest or other officers who may be permitted to appear before the Committee, are requested to send an intimation to the undersigned by the 22nd December 1896, stating at the same time the language or languages in which they are prepared to be examined.

*By order of the Central Committee  
for Vernacular Examinations,*

M. A. BAIG,  
Secretary to the Central Committee  
for Vernacular Examinations.

*Mahábaleshvar, 30th November 1896.*



THE



# Bombay Government Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1896.

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

### PART I.

#### Notification.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

*Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.*

No. 9815 of 1896.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 60-Fam., dated 26th ultimo, the following Memorandum in connection with the prevailing scarcity is published for general information:—

The reports for the week ending 28th November, which are summarised below, show that the recent rainfall has enabled rabi sowings to be carried out over a wider portion of the affected area than was at first supposed, especially in the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Sátára and Dhárwár.

#### Sholapur.

The rainfall and prices of the staple grain (jowári) during the week are shown below—

Táluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.	
	In.	cts.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholapur...	1	73	25	1
Bársi ...	0	79	21	0
Mádhá ...	0	80	20	14
Karmála ...	.....	.....	25	15
Pandharpur ...	0	48	22	0
Sangola ...	0	6	19	10
Málsiras ...	0	60	21	0

Standing crops have been much improved all over the district. Sowing of gram and wheat has commenced in Sholapur and parts of Madhá, Málsiras, Bársi and Karmála. The rain that has fallen will enable four-sevenths of the rabi area to be sown. The sowing of the remainder depends on more rain. The grain supply is sufficient in Sholapur, Bársi and Mádhá, but insufficient in Sangola. Further emigration has been stopped by rain and relief works, and those who had emigrated are returning. No more cattle are being sold, and those which were sold for lower prices are being repurchased. Land is being covered with young shoots of grass, which cattle are seen to devour greedily.



## Násik.

The rainfall and prices during the week are shown below—

Táluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.	
	In.	Cts.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Násik ... ..	0	19	Bájri ... ..	17 28
			Jowári ... ..	.....
			Nágli ... ..	21 34
Sinnar ... ..	...	...	Bájri ... ..	17 0
			Jowári ... ..	22 0
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Igatpuri ... ..	0	47	Bájri ... ..	16 14
			Jowári ... ..	19 31
			Nágli ... ..	21 24
Dindori ... ..	0	20	Bájri ... ..	.....
			Jowári ... ..	.....
			Nágli ... ..	22 20
Niphád ... ..	...	...	Bájri ... ..	15 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Jowári ... ..	20 17 $\frac{3}{5}$
			Nágli ... ..	21 15
Chándore ... ..	0	55	Bájri ... ..	16 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Jowári ... ..	18 4
			Nágli ... ..	24 0
Yeola ... ..	0	4	Bájri ... ..	18 27 $\frac{1}{2}$
			Jowári ... ..	21 0
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Málegaon... ..	0	10	Bájri ... ..	16 36
			Jowári ... ..	17 18
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Nándgaon ... ..	0	7	Bájri ... ..	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0
			Jowári ... ..	20 $\frac{1}{5}$ 0
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Báglán ... ..	0	13	Bájri ... ..	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0
			Jowári ... ..	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ 0
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Kalwan ... ..	0	5	Bájri ... ..	18 5
			Jowári ... ..	17 25
			Nágli ... ..	20 12
Peint ... ..	0	30	Bájri ... ..	.....
			Jowári ... ..	.....
			Nágli ... ..	26 0

The rainfall is insufficient and prospects remain unchanged. Standing rabi crops are in need of more rain. The stock of grain is generally sufficient. Fodder is scarce in most tálukas, but the cattle are healthy. The condition of cultivators is normal and of town-population (excepting weavers in Yeola and Málegaon) fair. 100 more Momins from Malegaon have left the place in search of employment.

## Ahmednagar.

The rainfall during the week was 25, 5 and 2 cents at Nagar, Shrigonda and Kopargaoon respectively. The showers were only local. In southern tálukas sowing of wheat, gram and fodder jowári is in progress. In northern tálukas no sowing is possible. Crops sown in the south have been much improved by the rainfall of the 19th November. In the six northern tálukas crops are deteriorating for want of rain. Prices are slightly lower in Nagar and Karjat, being 22 and 24 pounds respectively. Cattle are in the same condition as before. The condition of cultivators is improved in the south; elsewhere it is worse. Labourers in the south have left the works in large numbers, and many hundred weavers have left the works in Nagar owing to the task work being beyond their strength. 300 persons have emigrated from Akola and 1,000 from Karjat. One thousand emigrants have returned.

## Kha'ndesh.

The rainfall was about 33 cents in Nandurbár and Shaháda; otherwise there has been no useful rain. Kharif crops, agriculturists, labourers and town population are in the same condition as before. Gram where sown is doing well, wheat is in bad condition, while linseed is a failure. Prices are stationary or slightly fallen. The price of jowári is 18 lbs. a rupee at Bhusaval. There has been no emigration worth mentioning.

In a later report some useful rain is stated to have fallen, being about 45 cents in east and north Amáner, and about 95 cents in Nandurbár Táluka. There were also good showers in west Shaháda. This rain will benefit existing rabi crops, but will not enable more to be sown except possibly in parts of Nandurbár.

## Sa'ta'ra.

The rainfall was 44 cents in Mán and 48 cents in Mál-colmpeth; none elsewhere. Prices are generally falling or steady. That of jowári was from 26 lbs. at Tásgaon to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at Pátán; of bajri from 22 $\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. at Tásgaon and Mán to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at Jávli. Standing rabi crops have been much improved by last week's rain in Mán and Wái, where nearly full rabi area will be sown. The condition of cultivators and cattle is satisfactory. The demand for tagai advances is increasing. Reaping of kharif crops is nearly finished.

## Poona.

There has been no rainfall during the week except 2 cents at Mulshi, 1 cent at Dhond and 8 cents at Indápur. The price of jowári is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and of bajri 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per rupee. The general prospects have been decidedly improved by the late rain. The rabi crops sown in the west of the district as well as in the east and south have been saved, and in the latter parts ploughing and sowing of jowári, wheat and gram have been resumed. The water-supply has also much improved. There will be rabi crops yet except where occupants have migrated. Ploughs and drills are seen at work everywhere, and they are dragged by men where cattle are not available. The rain has also induced a certain growth of green grass on waste lands, but fodder is scarce and several of the Revenue officers have been showing the people how to prepare prickly-pear for fodder. The cattle are in fair condition. The water-supply is plentiful. There is no increase of crime and the health of the district continues good. Prices of grain in the Eastern Division as compared with those of the last week have fallen in almost all tálukas except Srúr, where they have slightly risen.

## Bija'pur.

The rainfall and prices of jowári during the week are shown below—

Táluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.
	In.	Cts.	Lbs.
Bágalkot ... ..	2	32	24
Bádámi... ..	2	17	21 $\frac{3}{5}$
Hungund ... ..	0	63	24
Muddebihál' ... ..	1	79	20 $\frac{1}{5}$
Indi ... ..	0	90	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bágewádi ... ..	1	55	20 $\frac{3}{5}$
Bijápur ... ..	0	68	24
Sindgi ... ..	1	88	22 $\frac{3}{4}$
Bilgi ... ..	.....	.....	.....



**Bijā'pur—continued.**

In the Sindgi Tāluka the rainfall has improved the standing crops in 12 villages on the banks of the Bhima and enabled about 25,000 acres of rabi land to be sown. The fall is, however, believed to be insufficient to ensure the success of sowings which have been undertaken in the whole district more or less where possible. The fall in prices has, however, temporarily mitigated the situation. The health of the people is good except in one village of Bāgalkot Tāluka. Crime is on the increase. Emigration has stopped. The supply of grain is sufficient, and large quantities have been imported into Bāgalkot and Bijāpur.

**Dhārwa'r.**

The rainfall and prices are given below—

Tāluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.	
	In.	Cts.		Lbs. Tolas.
Dhārwa'r ...	0	64	Jowāri ...	26 7½
			Rice ...	18 22½
			Wheat ...	16 10
Hubli ...	0	78	Jowāri ...	29 0
			Rice ...	16 35
			Wheat ...	16 17
Bankāpur ...	0	55	Jowāri ...	40 0
			Rice ...	19 0
			Wheat ...	20 0
Kalghatgi ...	0	26	.....	
Karajgi ...	0	98	Jowāri ...	48 0
			Rice ...	22 0
			Wheat ...	14 0
Rānebennur ...	2	33	Jowāri ...	32 20
			Rice ...	16 35
			Wheat ...	...
Hangal ...	0	65	Jowāri ...	28 32
			Rice ...	19 0
			Wheat ...	16 0
Kod ...	0	90	Jowāri ...	43 30
			Rice ...	26 34
			Wheat ...	12 24
Navalgund ...	0	92	Jowāri ...	33 20
			Rice ...	19 0
			Wheat ...	18 20
Gadag ...	0	75	Jowāri ...	28 0
			Rice ...	15 30
			Wheat ...	14 35
Ron ...	1	85	Jowāri ...	40 0
			Rice ...	16 0
			Wheat ...	16 0
Nārgund...	2	13	Jowāri ...	29 5
			Rice ...	17 30
			Wheat ...	18 35
Mundargi ...	0	18	Jowāri ...	36 0
			Rice ...	15 20
			Wheat ...	14 32

The recent rain has been most beneficial. Navalgund and Gadag tālukas are saved from the prospect of scarcity. Ron

**Dhārwa'r—continued.**

has had enough rain to enable sowings to be generally made; but the moisture in the soil is not enough to produce good crops: something however will be got, and the provision of grain, however small, of fodder, and of labour will greatly alleviate the situation in this tāluka. Petha Nargund has had good rain and 8-anna rabi crops may be expected under favourable conditions, where before the rain came not a blade of anything would have been seen. The area and produce of rabi in Karajgi and Rānebennur, where the pinch was less felt, will be fully up to average now, if not above it. The Māllād tālukas are all right. Only in Mundargi Petha has there been no rainfall of any value, and here the situation is unchanged except so far as it is relieved by the brighter prospects of surrounding parts. Prices unfortunately show a tendency to rise owing to the action of exporters generally and of speculative traders more particularly. The stock of food-grains and water-supply are sufficient. Fodder is sufficient and cattle are in good condition except in Navalgund, Gadag, Ron, Nargund and Mundargi. The condition of cultivators and of the labouring and manufacturing classes is good. There has been no emigration except from Ron and Mundargi. Many of the immigrants have returned to their houses with their cattle. Immigration from up-country into Māllād continues.

**Belgaum.**

There has been rain in four tālukas ranging from 2 to 40 cents. The prices of jowāri, bājri and rice during the week are shown below—

Tāluka.	Jowāri.	Bājri.	Rice.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belgaum ...	28	24	20
Chikodi ...	28	32	19
Athni... ..	24	20	...
Gokāk ...	26	26	17
Parāsgad ...	28	...	18
Samngaon ...	24	...	17
Khānāpur ...	28	24	20

Arrangements are being made for starting relief work in the Athni Tāluka.

**Kola'ba.**

There has been rain everywhere, maximum 78 cents at Pen and minimum 4 cents at Panwel. Rābi crops have been benefited. Twenty-seven labourers from Alibāg Khārāpat have gone to Bombay and 150 immigrants from Poona arrived at Karjat on their way to Bombay. The general situation is unchanged.

**Ratnā'giri.**

There has been good rain in Chiplun, Mandangad and Khed, and slight elsewhere except in Devgad. The price of rice has fallen in Dapoli, Rājāpur and Vengorla, and risen in Mandangad, Ratnāgiri and Mālwau; that of nachni has risen in Khed and Mālwau and of vari in Chiplun; in the rest of the district prices are stationary. The recent rain promises well for summer crops. There is no demand for work, but people are going in large numbers to Bombay from Chiplun, Ratnāgiri and Khed for work as usual. Cattle are healthy except in some tālukas.



2. The detailed statements in Forms 15, 16 and 17 of the Famine Code showing the progress of relief measures are appended. Several new relief works have been ordered to be started in parts of Poona, Sholapur, Násik, Ahmednagar and Bijapur, and some additions have been made to the famine programmes for Sátára, Dhárwár and Belgaum. There is not much demand at present for labour at famine wages in Khándesh, but arrangements are in progress for marking out the work on a portion of the Tápti Valley Railway to be commenced as a relief work as soon as necessity arises. The average numbers on relief works and the cost of their relief during the last week are given below—

	Numbers.	Cost, Rs.
Sholapur ... ..	10,153 ...	1,439
Násik ... ..	3,993 ...	435
Sátára ... ..	1,102 ...	99
Bijapur ... ..	8,743 ...	*801
Ahmednagar ... ..	2,352 ...	(Not given).
Poona ... ..	10,117 ...	1,160
Khándesh ... ..	193 ...	(Not given).
	(on test works)	
Belgaum ... ..	743 ...	Do.
	(on test works)	
Dhárwár ... ..	550 ...	41
	(on test works).	

\* (Does not include the cost on two of the works.)

These figures are exclusive of the numbers of non-working children, including the women in charge, and the cost of relieving them, which are shown below—

	Numbers.	Cost, Rs.
Sholapur ... ..	2,184 ...	73
Násik ... ..	1,641 ...	72
Sátára ... ..	177 ...	6
Bijapur ... ..	867 ...	23
Poona ... ..	3,346 ...	105

3. The numbers of other persons gratuitously relieved during the last week were 2,483 in Poona, 653 in Sholapur and 23 in Bijapur. Several leading Mahomedan gentlemen of Bombay having offered to receive and take care of destitute Mahomedan children from the affected districts, the Collectors concerned have been asked to give assistance so far as is practicable in carrying out this benevolent project. The question of employing weavers in the affected districts in their own craft has engaged the serious attention of Government. Several plans have been proposed, but none of them appear to be practicable at a reasonable cost. It is doubtful whether it will be found possible to employ in this manner all weavers in need of relief, the aggregate number of whom in all the affected districts is likely to be very large, without an elaborate organization and an expenditure of capital which the circumstances would not justify. Further information has, however, been called for, and the question will continue to receive careful consideration. In the meanwhile orders have been issued for assisting such of the weavers as are incapable of the kind of labour which can be provided on relief works, by employing them, if possible, both in spinning and weaving, the work being restricted to the production of coarse cloth which can hereafter be used by persons receiving relief in the affected districts. The requisite funds for the purpose have been placed at the disposal of the Collectors concerned.

4. Small relief works under Civil officers and measures for the improvement of water-supply are in progress in several districts, and further allotments of funds for these purposes have been made wherever necessary. Out of the special assignment of Rs. 2,00,000 made for takávi advances in the Belgaum district, Rs. 50,000 have been advanced to the Sir Desái of Shirsangi on the ordinary terms for constructing a tank for irrigational purposes at Shirsangi, which is expected to improve his inám estate and to supply labour to about 2,000 people.

5. The grass-pressing operations for the supply of fodder to the affected districts are being carried out under the direction of the Honourable Mr. A. T. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, on special duty, and the purchase of the presses required for the purpose and other necessary expenditure have been authorized.

6. Steps are being taken to apply the provisions of Chapter XIII of the Famine Code and to strengthen the Police wherever increase of crime is reported in the affected tracts.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



FORM No. 15.

Progress of Relief Works under Public Works Agency for the week ending 28th November 1896.

1-362

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.			
										Maximum 1	Minimum 2		

Na'sik District.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs.		
Collecting metal for Mālegaon-Satāna Road.	Not known.	Not known.	Not known.	2,097	2,956	2,813	7,866	A 2 6 B 2 3 C 1 11 D 1 9	2 3 2 2 1 9 1 6	1 11 1 11 1 9 1 7	1 8 1 8 1 8 1 6	913	Bājri 16 lbs. per rupee.	
Improving Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section B, at Vinchur.	Do.	135	Do.	286	691	467	1,444	1 9	1 6	1 3	...	135	Not given.	
Improving Nāndgaon-Mālegaon Road.	Do.	970	Do.	1,001	994	217	2,212	2 3	2 3	1 3	...	294	Bājri 16½ lbs. per rupee. Sunday wages Rs. 37-9-3.	
Improving Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section C, at Anjangaon.	Do.	703	Do.	2,020	2,582	1,762	6,364	1 9	1 6	1 3	...	616	Not given.	
Improving road surface of Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section A, Andarsūl.	Do.	79	Do.	1,985	2,669	1,427	6,081	B 2 0 C 1 9	1 9 1 6	Male 1 9 Female 1 3	Female 1 6	620	Bājri 18 lbs. 27½ tolas per rupee.	
		1,887		7,389	9,892	6,686	23,967	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	2,608	Note—As these works have been carried on up till the present at the expense of the District Local Board, entries in columns 2 and 4 are not filled as no regular estimates have been framed.	
	Daily average.			1,231	1,649	1,114	3,994	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..	... ..		

Shola'pur District.

Removing prickly-pear in the District.													
1. Taluka Mādha* ... ..	27,800	{	...	2,880	...	194	3,074	2 4	...	1 9	...	1,869	* The wages have been calculated on the price of jowāri sold at Mādha at 18 lbs. per rupee. Information from the other two talukas not received.
2. Do. Sāngola ... ..			2	146½	...	...	146½	2 0	...	...	...	24	
3. Do. Malsiras ... ..			40	370	...	12	382	2 0	...	...	1 0	40	
	27,800	42	27,758	3,396½	...	206	3,602½	...	...	...	...	1,933	

PART I.]

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, DECEMBER 4, 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.			
										Maximum. 1	Minimum. 2		
<b>Shola'pur District—continued.</b>													
		Rs.						A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs.	
Roads repairs in taluka Sangola ...	...	...	...	1,010	1,241	624	2,875	2 0	1 6	1 0	1 0	282	
Improving and metalling Poona Hyderabad Road, Section III, and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	280	...	1,095	1,408	731	3,234	Class B. 1 6	Class B. 1 4	1 2	...	286	The wages have been calculated on the price of jewári, which was sold at Sholápur at 26½ lbs. per rupee on Sunday the 22nd November 1896.
Improving Sholápur-Pandharpur Road.	...	421	...	1,156	1,452	585	3,193	Class B. 1 6 Class C. 1 3 Class D. 1 1	Class B. 1 4 Class C. 1 2 Class D. 1 0	1 2	...	277	Do. do.
Improving and metalling Pandharpur-Junori Road, and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	497	...	5,527	8,542	3,472	20,511	Class A. 2 3 Class B. 2 0 Class C. 1 8 Class D. 1 5	Class A. 2 0 Class B. 1 9 Class C. 1 7 Class D. 1 4	1 7	...	2,191	Do. do. which was sold at Sangola at 19½ lbs. on do. do.
Improving and metalling Pandharpur-Phaltan Road and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	64	...	6,825	5,892	12,907	15,627	Class A. 2 5 Class B. 2 2	Class A. 2 2 Class B. 1 11	1 9	1 2	2,130	Do. do. which was sold at Akluj at 17½ lbs. per rupee on do. do.
Metalling Kuslam-Yernala Road and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	110	...	5,334	3,587	1,067	9,888	Class A. 2 3 Class B. 2 0	Class A. 2 0 Class B. 1 9	1 7	1 1	1,336	Do. do. which was sold at Bársi at 19 lbs. per rupee on do. do.
Improving and metalling Karmála-Boregaon Road and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	...	...	706	949	303	1,958	Class B. 1 9	Class B. 1 7 Class D. 1 2	1 4	...	198	Do. do. which was sold at Karmála at 22½ lbs. per rupee on do. do. The Sunday wages amount to Rs. 36-8-8.



Sa'ta'ra District.

Providing metal on Poona-Bangalore Road.	Estimated 79,992	103	79,889	Class A. 2,848	Class A. 774	} 1,021	...	2 0	1 10	1 7	...	594 0 0	Wages calculated on jowari. Rate of grain was 17 lbs. per rupee on 22nd and 21 lbs. per rupee on 28th. The work was commenced on 15th November as a test work and connected to a relief work on 22nd November. The amount in column 3 refers to the test work. Nursing mothers are included in Class A males.
			Class B. 530	Class B. 657									
			Class C. 452	Class C. 313									
Total ...			3,850	1,744	1,021	6,615							

Shola'pur Road Sub-division in the Poona District.

Improvements to Poona-Sholapur Road.	...	(a) 176	...	1,810	3,826	1,279	6,915	2 0	1 10	1 5	...	(b) 778 0 0	Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 87. (a) Inclusive of amount of Sunday wages and wages of children under 7 years.
			Average daily number ...				1,152		Average daily expenditure ...			130 0 0	
Improvements to Indapur-Batramati Road.	...	(a) 6,122	...	16,683	30,872	6,233	53,788	2 0	1 10	1 5	...	(b) 6,175 0 0	(b) Exclusive of amount of Sunday wages and wages of children under 7 years. Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 684.
			Average daily number ...				8,965		Average daily expenditure ...			1,030 0 0	

Bija'pur District.

UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY RELIEF WORKS.														
Bijapur-Honvad Road	...	30,405	2,763	27,642	6,520	8,601	3,487	18,608	A 1 6	1 4	...	0 9	1,661 inclusive of expenditure in Form No. 16.	Wages are calculated for the first bi-weekly payment on jowari 28 lbs. per rupee and for second bi-weekly payment on jowari 21 lbs. per rupee. Fine of Rs. 108 inflicted on 1,947 work-people. Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 233. Wages are calculated on jowari 24 lbs. per rupee. Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 61.
									B 1 4	1 3		0 11		
									1 10	1 7				
									C 1 2	1 1				
									1 6	1 5				
									D 1 0	0 11				
Sholapur-Hubli Road	...	1,70,318	1,367	1,68,981	1,406	3,269	2,070	6,745	1 1	1 3	1 3	0 10	561	
									A 1 9	1 7				
									B 1 7	1 5				
									C 1 4	1 3				
									D 1 2	1 1				
Road from Huvin-Hippargi to Telgi vid Bagevadi (1st and 2nd Sections).	...	82,328	Information not given	Information not given	4,161	5,389	1,997	11,547	Information not	supplied.	...	...	1,074	
Muddebihal-Chimalgi Road	...	26,351	19	26,332	20	106	50	176	A 2 1	A 1 11	1 6	...	19 inclusive of expenditure in Form No. 16.	Work commenced on 24th November 1896; wages are calculated on jowari, 20 lbs. per rupee. Amount of Sunday wages not stated.
										B 1 7				
										C 1 6				
										D 1 4				



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.			
										Maximum. 1	Minimum. 2		

Bija'pur—continued.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs.	
UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY RELIEF WORKS—continued.													
Indi-Almel Road ... ..	Information not given.			988	732	180	1,850	A 2 0 B 1 9*	1 9* 1 8*	1 6*	1 5*	211	Wages are calculated on jowári, 21 lbs. per rupee. * Orders have been issued to officer in charge of the work to pay the wages strictly in accordance with the table contained in Appendix 5. Sunday wages not stated.
Bija'pur-Sindgi Road ... ..	Do.	do.		2,372	3,308	703	6,883	A 2 5 B 2 2 C 1 10	B 2 1* C 1 9 D 1 6	...	1 2	785	Wages are calculated on jowári, 17½ lbs. per rupee. * Do. as above.
WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY LOCAL BOARDS UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.													
Hippargi-Tálikot Road ... ..	1,056	534	522	591	1,265	587	2,443	} Correct information not given.			...	225	} Not given.
holápur-Bellari Road ... ..	1,821	290	1,522	439	987	273	1,699		...	...	...	147	
Indi-Horti Road ... ..	487	41	446	245	100	46	391		...	...	...	21	
Atharga-Minchinal Road ... ..	305	128	177	541	550	179	1,270		...	...	...	101	
Chiksindgi-Smegthan Road ... ..	496	457	39	112	65	23	200		...	...	...		
Nalatvad-Tálikot Road ... ..	630	232	348	318	606	110	1,034		...	...	...		
Bágalkot-Bennur Road ... ..				19	18	7	44		...	...	...		
Kaládgí-Mudhol Road ... ..	Information not supplied.			24	33	12	60	...	...	...			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	17,706	25,029	9,724	52,450	.....	.....	...	...	4,805	



## FORM No. 16.

Return of Expenditure upon children under seven years of age whose parents are upon the relief works under the Public Works Agency for the week ending 28th November 1896.

Name of Work.	TOTAL NUMBER MUSTERED DURING THE WEEK.			Expenditure, &c., during the week.	Previous Expenditure.	Total, Expenditure.	REMARKS.
	Children.	Women in charge.	Total.				
<b>Na'sik District.</b>							
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Collecting metal for Mālegaon-Sattāna Road.	3,101	66	3,167	122	...	122	As it has not been found practicable as yet to give cooked food on the works as no regular camps have been formed, payment has been made at the rate laid down in the Code. Condition of children good.
Improving Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section B, at Vinchar.	668	...	668	21	...	21	
Improving Nāndgaon-Mālegaon Road.	1,229	66	1,295	47	75	122	
Improving Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section C, at Angangaon.	2,474	3	2,477	77	11	88	
Improving road surface of Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section A, Andersul.	2,212	28	2,240	71	7	78	
Total ...	9,684	163	9,847	338	93	431	
Daily Average ...	1,614	27	1,641	.....	...	...	
<b>Sa'tara District.</b>							
Providing metal on Poona-Bangalore Road.	1,052	50	1,062	17 lbs. per rupee on 22nd, and 21 lbs. per rupee on 28th.	Nil	33	Owing to the rapid increase in the number of people on the work, it was impossible to provide kitchen and the allowance 6 pies per head was given to the parents who were working. Arrangements have now been made for kitchens.
<b>Sholā'pur District.</b>							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairs to roads in Sāngola Tāluka.	653	...	653	.....	...	...	
<i>Improving and Metalling Roads and Stacking Metal for 10 years</i>							
Repairs to—							
1. Poona-Hyderabad ...	718	...	718	18 11 2	14 6 5	33 1 7	Grain was not distributed, but cash payments were made.
2. Sholā'pur-Pandharpur ...	958	...	958	24 4 11½	20 6 1	44 11 0½	
3. Pandharpur-Junori ...	5,581	212	5,793	229 4 6	31 3 6	260 8 0	
4. Pandharpur Phaltan ...	3,297	...	3,297	120 3 3	0 11 6	120 14 9	
5. Kusalan-Yermal ...	931	...	931	29 1 6	8 9 6	37 11 0	Rs. 2-11-9 entered in the statement of the last week should be altered to Rs. 8-9-6.
6. Karmāla-Boregaon ...	722	...	722	18 12 10	...	18 12 10	
<b>Sholā'pur Road Sub-division in the Poona District.</b>							
Improvements to Poona-Sholā'pur Road	3,136	...	3,136	98 0 0	14 0 0	112 0 0	
Do. to Indā'pur-Bā-rānati Road.	16,942	...	16,942	529 0 0	549 0 0	1,063 0 0	
<b>Bijā'pur District.</b>							
Bijā'pur-Honvād Road...	5,160	...	5,160	138 0 0	76 0 0	214 0 0	* Cash payments were made. Women in charge are not appointed for the present.
Mudbihāl-Chimalgi Road	41	...	41	1 4 6	...	1 4 6	
Indi-Almel Road	4	...	4	0 1 4	...	0 1 4	
	5,205	...	5,205	139 5 10	76 0 0	215 5 10	Do. do. Do. do.



FORM No. 17.

Statement showing the Statistics of Gratuitous Relief for the week ending 28th November 1896.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

Taluka.	IN POOR-HOUSES.									IN VILLAGES.									No. of Deaths.	REMARKS.
	No. of Poor-houses.		Number relieved.				Expenditure.		No. of Deaths.	No. of Villages in Taluka.	No. of Inspection Circles.	No. of Villages in which relief is given.	Number relieved.							
	Central.	Branch	Men.	Women.	Child- ren.	Total.	In the week, Rupees.	To the end of the week, Rupees.					Men.	Women.	Child- ren.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
<b>Shola'pur District.</b>																				
Sholapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	4	1	243	222	147	612	Nil			
Barsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89	3	10	256	509	559	1,324				
Madhya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	3	Unknown.	56	111	111	278				
Karmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pandharpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Sangola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	2	3	209	311	83	603				
Malsiras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	5	5	170	355	277	802				
<b>Poona District.</b>																				
Bhimthadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	2	1	94	206	96	396	...	Relief has been given to some 10 villages, but bills have not been received yet.		
Petha Dhond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	4	83	109	92	284	...	No relief is reported to have been given in any other talukas of this district.		
Indapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	17	530	636	637	1,803				
<b>Bija'pur District.</b>																				
Sindgi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	Not yet formed.	1	...	2	...	2	...			
Bagevadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	Do.	6	6	15	...	21	...			