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THURSDAY, 10TH 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.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 5396.—Under Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Mámlatdárs of the tálu-

Táluks.

Dhulia, Amalner, Eraudol, Páchora, Chálisgaon, Nandurbár, Sháháda, Shirpur, Síndkheda, Chopda, Sávla, Bhúsával, Jalgaon, Jámnar.

**Maháls (Pethás).*

Párola, Bhadgaon, Yával, Ráver.

of the maháls noted in the margin to be Inspectors of Factories within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. The Inspectors shall, for the purposes of the Act, be officially subordinate to the District Magistrate of Khándesh.

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No. 5405.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the closing of all public offices from December 24th, 1896, to January 3rd, 1897, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays.

Heads of offices should arrange for the despatch of any emergent business, especially that connected with measures of famine relief, which may arise during the holidays.

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1896.

No. 4218.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Balance Sheet of the Government Savings Bank, Bombay, for the year 1895-96 :—

“BALANCE SHEET of the Government Savings Bank for the year ended 31st March 1896.

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
To amount due to 22,049 Depositors ...	69,37,850	8	0	By Cash paid into the Bank of Bombay ...	69,37,850	8	0
Rupees ...	69,37,850	8	0	Rupees ...	69,37,850	8	0

Examined and found correct.

(Signed) W. BEDFORD,

Auditor.

(Signed) ALEX. AGA BEG,
Superintendent.

Government Savings Bank,

Bank of Bombay,

Bombay, 22nd September 1896.

(Signed) A. MURRAY,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.”

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 4243.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No. 5149-S. R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act (XIV of 1866), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following rates of postage shall be charged on newspapers registered and posted, in accordance with the conditions set forth below, for transmission by the inland post :

For every newspaper not exceeding 20 tolas in weight	½ anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight	½ anna.

Nothing in this Notification shall be taken as affecting the conditions, rates, or systems of postage (by cash payment in advance) prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3463,* dated the 6th October 1881, which shall

continue for the present to apply to newspapers not registered for the purposes of this Notification.

Conditions.

1. (i) For the purpose of this Notification, any publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to these conditions (1) that it be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and (2) that it have a *bond fide* list of subscribers.

(ii) An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith (if any), shall be deemed part of the newspaper. For the purpose of this Notification no publication shall be deemed an extra or

supplement unless it consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, and have the title, and date of publication, of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

2. (i) A newspaper shall be entitled to be registered under these conditions for transmission by post in the office of the Postmaster General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster General, of the postal circle in which it is published.

(ii) The registration of a newspaper under these conditions shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by this Notification beyond that time is desired.

3. The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

4. The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word ‘Registered’ followed by the registration number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster General or other officer referred to in condition 2.

5. The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication.

6. The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

7. There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

8. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than the extra or supplement specified in condition 1.

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

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 91.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished:—

“ Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.

No. 503.—The following is published for general information:

No. 2952 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

GENERAL.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December 1896.

Extension to Government Officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts and Local Boards of the privileges enjoyed by other Government servants in foreign employ in respect of *pari passu* promotion and the special pensions admissible to Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers.

Read—

- Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 286 F. & C., dated 12th September 1884.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 143 Ry., dated 13th November 1884.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 139 F. & C., dated 23rd May 1885.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 30 P. W., dated 30th June 1885.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 300 Finl., dated 23rd October 1895.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 55 P. W., dated 12th December 1895.

Read also—

- Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 196 T. E., dated 23rd October 1893.
- Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paras. 115—117.
- Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 159 Finl., dated 23rd June 1896.
- Despatch from the Secretary of State No. 29 P. W., dated 3rd September 1896.
- Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paras. 115—117, Government officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts, and Local Boards are at present debarred from promotion on the Government list until such time as they return to Government service. The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of placing these officers in the same position as other Government servants in foreign employ, namely, those lent to Native

States and Railway Companies, in respect of *pari passu* promotion through the grades of the department, including eligibility for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 after promotion to the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer classes, under the provisions of Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations, or for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 admissible under Finance Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, as the case may be.

2. With the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are now pleased to rule that these officers shall receive *pari passu* promotion with their contemporaries in Government service through the Assistant and Executive Engineer grades, and that when their turn comes for promotion to the rank of Superintending and Chief Engineer, they shall be so promoted, subject to the conditions which regulate the promotion of other officers in foreign service; that is to say, provided that the appointments they hold are of equal rank and responsibility with those of a Superintending or Chief Engineer in Government service, and provided also that their qualifications are such as would have entitled them to promotion under the Government rules. They shall then on retirement be eligible for the special pensions admissible under the provisions of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations, or Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, under the same conditions as obtain for officers in Government service, and those lent to Native States and Railway Companies.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be com-

- The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
- The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
- The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
- The Resident at Hyderabad.
- The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
- The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
- The Director General of Railways.
- The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

municated to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information, and that it be published in Part of the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce Department, for information."

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.

No. 9697.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

No. 1825.—The following drafts of certain Rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) are published, as required by Section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the 15th day of February 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council :

NOTE.—All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics.

Draft Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1417 (Public), dated the 24th June 1887, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These Rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in *these Rules* shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(a) by order of the Government, or

(b) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of *the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884)*, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (XX of 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely,—

Class 1	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term ‘gunpowder’ means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term ‘nitrate-mixture’ means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term ‘nitro-compound’ means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action

of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	|	Dualine,
Dynamite,		Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,		Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,	|	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,		Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,		Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,		Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,		Picric powder,

Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term 'chlorate-mixture' means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	|	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,		Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,		Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term 'fulminate' means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term 'ammunition' means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term 'percussion-cap' does not include a detonator.

The term 'detonator' means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or case.

The term 'safety fuze' means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression 'safety cartridges' means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. *The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.*

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as 'safety' is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as 'safety'—

·30·3-inch cordite.

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

·45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.

·4-inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,

Safety fuzes for blasting,

Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes, or 25 tubes in one package and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.

Railway fog-signals,
Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

• Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—Firework Class.

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of any of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, toy cap or amorce, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article specially adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or sound signals:

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a 'manufactured firework.'

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:—

- I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.
- II.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5 lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.
- III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape:

Provided as follows:—

- (a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or is gun-cotton or another explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in other cases 50 lbs.

*If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.**

- (b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

- (c)—1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows: It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas, or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives.

3. Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word 'Explosive,' with the name of the explosive followed by the words 'Fulminate, Division 1' (or 2 as the case may be) and the name and address of the owner or sender.

- (d)—1. If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.

2. If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules, *viz.*:—

- (i) A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.

* Note.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.

Note.—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives, included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite: provided that any other substance than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(ii) Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up:

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape: and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.

(e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package; and,

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed:—

(a) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, *except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives*;

(c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word 'Explosive' followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(e) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an *Inspector of Explosives* or other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.*

(b).—Mode of conveyance.

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (VII of 1886),] or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100 Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to, the same:

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except an explosive of division 1, class 6, or an explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In the loading or unloading of any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close dack so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same is effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of the explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of the explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of the explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule shall in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided that all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, except—

(i) dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment; and

(ii) detonators to the number of 200:

Provided that the amount of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forth-

with to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

- (3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive shall be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, the Railway Administration may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (e), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(a) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs :

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200 :

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent) :

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods-trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed trains.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially

built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of 1896*), or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum, applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (*provided the original is produced for verification*) copy of a certificate, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is an explosive of class 3 or 4, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite, and all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine or of liquefaction. The consignor shall also certify that the explosive has been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in England or in British India.

X.—In the case of explosives under classes 3 and 4 the outer packages shall be marked with the date of the manufacture of the explosives. The abovementioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of dynamite are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—*Five layers of packages in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secure as to prevent movement during transit) may be packed one above another. Otherwise not more than three layers of packages containing explosives shall be packed one above another. But in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, there is no restriction.* Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, if they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements shall be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they shall be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who shall be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons shall in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during the daylight.

7. Whoever commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said Officer thinks sufficient to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. *Whoever* imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karáchi, and Aden; but a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyook-Phyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrate of the Districts in which these ports are respectively situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Karáchi, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10; but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, if it be an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and *shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule, obtain samples of the explosive.*

All explosive of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15-A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karáchi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of dynamite a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be Rs. 10, but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the *Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1894)* or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules shall perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)*.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the *Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878)* or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(See Rules 11, 13 and 18.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of licensee-holder.	Number of packages.	EXPLOSIVE.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the _____ th of _____ 189 .

The _____ of _____ } (Signature) _____ of _____
 _____ }
 _____ } Seal.

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder. *Certain general rules are quoted separately below.*
2. This license shall become void after expiry of the period named thereon.
3. This license is valid for importation only: if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).
4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word 'Explosive,' followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

With reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification _____, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted:—

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder Class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. _____, dated the _____ 1896, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class (a).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class (a).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

(a) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of those classes.

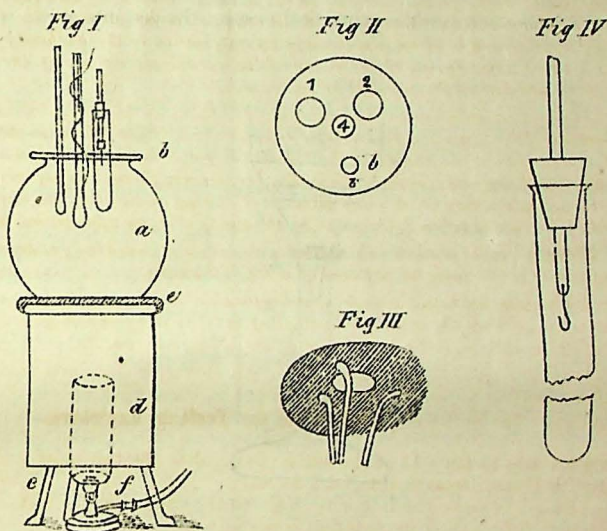
SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water-bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(a) Fig. I] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (b), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (c), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (e), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (d). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (f), with glass chimney. The cover (b) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points slightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.



- * 2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.
 - * 3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1
 - * 4. A few yards of insulated copper wire
- } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
- 5. Test-tubes from 5½ to 5¾ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.
 - 6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).
 - 7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.
 - 8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

a. *Test-paper.*—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (corn-flour), previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame.

off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, and in the dark.* The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch by $\frac{3}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

b. *Standard tint paper.*—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0.000075 grm. of ammonia or 0.00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper† by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry, the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{30}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

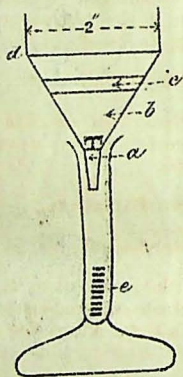
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, must satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as manufactured with 'thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine' within the terms of the license.‡

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (d), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (e) (See sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (b) finely divided are placed into the funnel, which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (a).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (c) is spread over it to the depth of about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (e) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 1275, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a

* When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the stronger the light to which the paper is exposed, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case, the paper should be rejected. On this account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

† This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

‡ This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as 'thoroughly purified' within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at least 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., see Appendix, page 1279.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (see page 1275) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally † with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (see instructions below).

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further sub-divided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 1275, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached, 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar.

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water even, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0.5 per cent. of moisture. It should then be bottled for use; and with ordinary care the limits of 0.5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping.

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II.) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N. B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—GUN-COTTON, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible 1⅞ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of 2½ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—GELATINIZED GUN-COTTON PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—SCHULTZE POWDER, E. C. POWDER, COLLODION COTTON, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Gun-cotton, &c. is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0.3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0.3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0.1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, page 1276) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see supra*).

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

III—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for Gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N.B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (FAMINE).

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.

No. 9815 or 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, Sholápur, Sátára and Dhárwár.

Sholápur.

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

Táluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.	
	In.	cts.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholápur...	1	73	25	1
Bársi ...	0	79	21	0
Mádha ...	0	80	20	14
Karmála ...	.....		25	15
Pandharpur ...	0	48	22	0
Sángola ...	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 Sholápur and parts of Mádha, 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 Sholápur, Bársi and Mádha, but insufficient in SÁNGOLA. 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.

Na'sik.

The rainfall and prices during the week are shown below—

Táluka.	Rainfall.		Prices.	
	In.	Cts.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Násik	0	19	Bájri	17 28
			Jowári ... ..	.....
Sinnar ... ..	...	...	Nágli	21 34
			Bájri	17 0
Igatpuri	0	47	Jowári	22 0
			Nágli ... ..	.....
Dindori	0	20	Bájri	16 14
			Jowári	19 31
Niphád ... ..	...	...	Nágli	21 24
			Bájri ... ..	.....
Chándor	0	55	Jowári	22 20
			Nágli	15 10½
Yeola	0	4	Bájri	20 17½
			Jowári	21 15
Málegaon	0	10	Nágli	16 4½
			Bájri	18 4
Nándgaon	0	7	Jowári	24 0
			Nágli	24 0
Báglán	0	18	Bájri	18 27½
			Jowári	21 0
Kalwan	0	5	Nágli ... ..	.....
			Bájri	16 36
Peint	0	30	Jowári	17 18
			Nágli ... ..	.....

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 Málegaon have left the place in search of employment.

Ahmednagar.

The rainfall during the week was 25, 5 and 2 cents at Nagar, Shrigonda and Kopargaon 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 Amalner, 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 Málcolmpeth; none elsewhere. Prices are generally falling or steady. That of jowári was from 26 lbs. at Tásgaon to 16½ lbs. at Pátan; of bájri from 22½ lbs. at Tásgaon and Mán to 16½ lbs. at Jávlí. 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 tagái 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 17½, and of bájri 14½ 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 Sirúr, 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 ⁹ / ₁₀
Hungund	0	63	24
Muddebihál	1	79	20 ¹ / ₂
Indi	0	90	22 ¹ / ₂
Bágevádi	1	55	20 ⁷ / ₁₀
Bijápur	0	68	24
Sindgi	1	88	22 ¹ / ₂
Bilgi ... ..	.....	.....	.....

Bijapur—continued.

In the Sindgi Taluka 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 Bágalkot Taluka. Crime is on the increase. Emigration has stopped. The supply of grain is sufficient, and large quantities have been imported into Bágalkot and Bijapur.

Dhárwar.

The rainfall and prices are given below—

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

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

Dhárwar—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 taluka. 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 Ránebennur, where the pinch was less felt, will be fully up to average now, if not above it. The Mállád talukas 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 Mállád continues.

Belgaum.

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

Táluka.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belgaum ...	28	24	20
Chikodi ...	28	32	19
Athni... ..	24	20	...
Gokák ...	26	26	17
Parasgad ...	28	...	18
Sampgaon ...	24	...	17
Khánápur ...	28	24	20

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

Kola'ba.

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

Ratnágiri.

There has been good rain in Chiplun, Mandangad and Khed, and slight elsewhere except in Devgad. The price of rice has fallen in Dápoli, Rájápur and Vengoria, and risen in Mandangad, Ratnágiri and Málvan; that of nachni has risen in Khed and Málvan 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, Ratnágiri and Khed for work as usual. Cattle are healthy except in some talukas.

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, Sholápur, Násik, Ahmednagar and Bijápur, 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.
Sholápur ...	10,153	1,439
Násik ...	3,993	435
Sátára ...	1,102	99
Bijápur ...	8,743	*801
Ahmednagar ...	2,382	(Not given).
Poona ...	10,117	1,160
Khándesh ...	193 (on test works)	(Not given).
Belgaum ...	743 (on test works)	Do.
Dhárwár ...	550 (on test works).	41

* (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.
Sholápur ...	2,184	73
Násik ...	1,641	72
Sátára ...	177	6
Bijápur ...	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 Sholápur and 23 in Bijápur. 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.

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 0 1 7	1 11 1 11 1 9 1 7	1 8 1 8 1 8 1 6	943	Bājri 16 lbs. per rupee.
Improving Khāndesh-Nizām's Frontier Road, Section B, at Vinchur.	Do.	135	Do.	286	691	467	1,444					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	6,361	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	1,619	1,114	3,994	.....	.....	...	...	.....

Shola'pur District.

Removing prickly-pear in the District.													
1. Tāluka Mādha*	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 tālukas not received.
2. Do. Sāngola	...	2	...	146½	...	...	116½	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

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		
Shola'pur District—continued.													
Roads repairs in táluka Sàngola	Rs. ...	...	1,010	1,241	624	2,875	A. p. 2 0	A. p. 1 6	A. p. 1 0	A. p. 1 0	Rs. 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 jowári, which was sold at Sholdipur at 26½ lbs. per rupee on Sunday the 22nd November 1896.
Improving Sholápur-Pandharpur Road.	...	421	...	1,156	1,462	685	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	...	8,527	8,542	3,472	20,541	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	...	2,194	Do. do. which was sold at Sàngola at 19½ lbs. on do. do.
Improving and metalling Pandharpur-Phaltan Road and stacking metal for 10 years' repairs to the same.	...	64	...	6,828	5,892	2,907	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.
Metallig 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.

1-370	Providing metal on Bangalore Road, Poona.	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. 550	Class B. 637									
	Total ...				3,850	1,744	1,021	6,615						

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

Improvements to Poona-Shola'pur 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.
				Average daily number ...			1,152		Average daily expenditure ...			130 0 0	(a) Inclusive of amount of Sunday wages and wages of children under 7 years.
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.
				Average daily number ...			8,965		Average daily expenditure ...			1,030 0 0	Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 684.

Bija'pur District.

UNDER THE PUBLIC WORKS AGENCY RELIEF WORKS.														
Bija'pur-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	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.
									2 0	1 10		0 11	inclusive of expenditure in Form No. 16.	Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 233.
									B 1 4	1 3				Wages are calculated on jowari 24 lbs. per rupee. Amount of Sunday wages Rs. 61.
									1 10	1 7				
									C 1 2	1 1				
									1 6	1 5				
									D 1 0	0 11				
									1 4	1 3				
Shola'pur-Hubli Road	...	1,70,348	1,367	1,68,981	1,406	3,269	2,070	6,745	A 1 9	1 7	1 3	0 10	561	
									B 1 7	1 5				
									C 1 4	1 3				
									D 1 2	1 1				
									Information not supplied.				1,074	
Road from Huvin-Hippargi to Telgi via Bagevadi (1st and 2nd Sections).	...	82,328	Info'mati on not given	4,161	5,389	1,997	11,547							
Muddebihal-Chimalgi Road	...	26,351	19	26,332	20	106	50	176	A 2 1	A 1 11	1 6	...	19	Work commenced on 24th November 1896; wages are calculated on jowari, 20 lbs. per rupee. Amount of Sunday wages not stated.
										B 1 7			inclusive of expenditure in Form No. 16.	
										C 1 6				
										D 1 4				

FORM No. 15—continued.

Name of Work.	Sanctioned allotment.	Already expended.	Balance available.	TOTAL NUMBER MUSTERED DURING THE WEEK.				DATE 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.			938	732	180	1,850	A 2 0 B 1 9*	1 9* 1 8*	1 6*	1 5*	211	Wages are calculated on jowari, 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.
Bijapur-Sindgi Road ...	Do.	do.		2,372	3,308	703	6,383	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 jowari, 17½ lbs. per rupee. * Do. as above.
WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY LOCAL BOARDS UNDER CIVIL AGENCY.													
Hippargi-Talikot Road ...	1,056	534	522	591	1,265	587	2,443	} Correct information not given.			...	225	} Not given.
Sholapur-Bellari Road ...	1,821	299	1,522	439	987	273	1,699				...	147	
Indi-Horti Road ...	187	41	446	245	100	46	391				...		
Atharga-Minchinal Road ...	305	128	177	541	550	179	1,270				...	21	
Chikhsindgi-Smegthan Road ...	496	457	39	112	65	23	200				...	101	
Nalatvad-Talikot Road ...	630	282	348	318	606	170	1,034				...		
Bagalkot-Bennur Road ...				19	18	7	44				...		
Kaladgi-Mudhol Road ...	Information not supplied.			24	33	12	69			...			
Total ...	...	...	...	17,706	25,029	9,724	52,469	.....	.....	...	...	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.				
Na'sik District.							
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Collecting metal for Malegaon-Sattana 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 Khândesh-Nizâm's Frontier Road, Section B, at Vinchur.	668	...	668	21	...	21	
Improving Nândgaon-Mâlegaon Road.	1,229	66	1,295	47	75	122	
Improving Khândesh-Nizâm's Frontier Road, Section C, at Angangaon.	2,474	3	2,477	77	11	88	
Improving road surface of Khândesh-Nizâm's Frontier Road, Section A, Andersul.	2,212	28	2,240	71	7	78	
Total ...	9,654	163	9,847	338	93	431	
Daily Average ...	1,614	27	1,641	.....	...	...
Sa'ta'ra District.							
Providing metal on Poona-Bangalore Road.	1,052	10	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.
Shola'pur District.							
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Repairs to roads in Sângola Tâluks.	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. Sholâpur-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. Karmâla-Boregaon ...	722	...	722	18 12 10	...	18 12 10	
Shola'pur Road Sub-division in the Poona District.							
Improvements to Poona-Sholâpur Road.	3,136	...	3,136	98 0 0	14 0 0	112 0 0	
Do. to Indâpur-Bârâmatî Road.	16,942	...	16,942	529 0 0	540 0 0	1,069 0 0	
Bija'pur District.							
Bijâpur-Honvâd 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.
Mudebihâl-Chimalgi Road ...	41	...	41	1 4 6	...	1 4 6	
Indi-Almel Road	4	...	4	0 1 4	...	0 1 4	Do. do.
	5,205	...	5,205	139 5 10	76 0 0	215 5 10	

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

Taluka.	IN POOR-HOUSES.									IN VILLAGES.								No. of Deaths.	REMARKS.
	No. of Poor-houses.		Number relieved.				Expenditure.			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.	No. of Deaths.				Men.	Women.	Child-ren.	Total.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18	19
Shola'pur District.																			
Sholapur	152	4	1	243	222	147	612	IN		
Barsi	89	3	10	256	509	559	1,324			
Maldha	123	3	Unknown.	56	111	111	278			
Karmala	75	2	3	209	311	83	603			
Pandharpur	69	5	5	170	355	277	802			
Sangola										
Malsiras										
Poona District.																			
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	...		
Indapur	86	...	17	530	636	637	1,803	...		No relief is reported to have been given in any other talukas of this district.
Bija'pur District.																			
Sindgi	150	Not yet formed.	1	...	2	...	2	...		
Bagevadi	121	Do.	6	6	15	...	21	...		

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.

No. 9824.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for making a night-soil depôt for the town of Dhulia in the district of Khândesh; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose, Survey No. 325, measuring approximately 14 acres, is required in the aforesaid town of Dhulia.

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

No. 9825.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for widening the road in Jati's Pole in Sankadisheri, Ahmedabad; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land described below is required within the limits of the City of Ahmedabad:—

Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Land required.
Map Sheet C. I.	Yds. ft. in.	Rs. a. p.	Yds. ft. in.
From Survey No. 605.	54 0 0	3 6 0	3 1 6

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, 7th December 1896.

No. 9898.—The following rule made in substitution for Rule VII of the rules for admission to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service prescribed in Government Notification* No. 9138, dated 20th November 1895, is published for general information:—

VII.—No candidate will be appointed to the Judicial Branch whose age is less than 21, or unless he is already in Government service more than 30 years, and who has not qualified for a Subordinate Judgeship under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869,

and either

(a) been in full and continuous practice for three years as an Advocate, Vâkil or Pleader in a Civil Court;

or

(b) served for three years as Honorary Assistant under the Government Pleader in the High Court or in a District Court;

Note.—The Legal Remembrancer will upon application assign qualified persons as Honorary Assistants to Government Pleaders.

or

(c) served with approval for three years (i) as a salaried Interpreter in the High Court or the Presidency Small Cause Court, or (ii) as Clerk of the Court, Head Clerk, Shirstedâr, Deputy Shirstedâr, Nâzir, or First Assistant to the

Registrar or as Honorary Assistant under the Registrar or Clerk of the Court in any of the Courts marginally noted;

High Court.
Presidency Small Cause Court.
District Court.
Subordinate Court or } at a Sadar
Provincial Small } Station.
Cause Court.

Note.—Qualified persons desiring to be employed in a Civil Court should apply to the Registrar of the High Court or the Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, or the District Judge, as the case may be.

or

(d) exercised with approval magisterial powers for three years while holding office as a Mâmlatdâr or Head Kârkûn;

or

(e) performed successively for a continuous period of three consecutive years more than one of the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d).

Where the candidate has acquired a qualification under Section 22 of Act XIV of 1869, otherwise than by practising for five years as an Advocate or Vâkil of the High Court, the period spent in performing the duties specified in clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) must be wholly subsequent to the acquisition of such qualification.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1896.

No. 9976.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council on the report of the District Magistrate, Surat, that in the local area hereinbelow specified subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council proposes to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 15th January 1897, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first-mentioned section which may be seized within the said local area and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council proposes to direct that with respect to the local area hereinbelow specified the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had referred to cattle generally instead of to pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

Local area above referred to.
Jamâlpôr, tâluka Jalâlpôr.

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

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

J. MONTEATH,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd December 1896.

No. 8296.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to extend all the provisions of that Act, as amended by Bombay Act I of 1890, to the following local areas in the Kolába District:—

TA'LUKA ALIBÁG.

Roads.

1. Road from Alibág to Dharamtar to a distance of three miles.
2. Road from Alibág to Revdanda.
3. Road from Alibág to Varsoli.
4. Road from Alibág to Revas to a distance of three miles.

Villages.

1. Alibág, Chendhre, Veshvi, Vadgaon Khan-dále, Poinád, Varsoli, Nande, Kurul, Belkade, Dhávar, Akshi, Nágaon, Pázár, Chaul, Revdanda, Thal, Kihim, A'vas, Mándve, Revas, Bámnoli, Nehuli, Lonáre and Mán.

TA'LUKA PEN.

Roads.

1. Road from Pen to Dharamtar.
2. Road from Pen to Vashi.
3. Road from Pen to Antore.
4. Road from Pen to Gagode.
5. Section of the Dharamtar - Mahábalshvar Road between Nidi and the point where the road crosses the Amba River.

Villages.

1. Pen, Vadgaon, Máleghar, Uched, Kandale, Vave, Vadkhal, Shilotarlang, Umbarde, Odhang, Váshi, Pátnoli, Antore, Ládavli, A'mbeghar, Dhav-ti, Borgaon, Sávarsai, Sápoli, Kimpalgaon, Máng-rul, Kamarle, Panel, Jite, Nágothma, Nidi, Chikni, Pátansai, Varvátne, Vángni.

TA'LUKA PANVEL.

Roads.

1. Road from Uran to Mora.
2. Road from Uran to Karanja.
3. Road from Uran to Panvel up to a distance of two miles.

Villages.

The Municipal District of Uran.
Bokadvira, Kála-Dhonda and Bhendkhal.

TA'LUKA ROHA.

Roads.

1. Road from Roha to Mángaon up to a distance of three miles.
2. Road from the foot of Sukeli Khind to Varasgaon.

Villages.

Roha, Ashtami, Varse, Roth-Budrukhl, Roth-Khurd, Dhátáo, Báhe, Udádavne Sangda, Kolad, Varasgaon, Pui, Pugaon, Shiravli, Khámb, Ná-davli, Tareghar, Khári, Bhuvaneshvar, Chánere.

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

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 8533.—In supersession of all previous orders constituting Sub-Divisions in the Bijápur District, the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to divide the District into four Sub-Divisions comprising the following tálukas respectively:—

- (1) Bádámi and Bágalkot.
- (2) Muddebihál and Hungund.
- (3) Bágévádi and Bijápur.
- (4) Indi and Sindgi.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased, under Section 13 of the Code, to place the following Magistrates of the First Class in the Bijápur District in charge of the Sub-Divisions respectively noted opposite their names:—

Mr. H. Page, I. C. S., in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the tálukas of Bádámi and Bágalkot.

Khán Bahádur Ratanji Edalji Kanga in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the tálukas of Muddebihál and Hungund.

Ráo Bahádur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the tálukas of Bágévádi and Bijápur.

Ráo Bahádur Rudragauda Chenvirgauda Arta^l in charge of the Sub-Division comprising the tálukas of Indi and Sindgi.

3. Under Section 435 of the Code His Excellency in Council is also pleased to empower each of the undermentioned Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the District of Bijápur to call for and examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior criminal court situate within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

Mr. H. Page, I. C. S., Assistant Collector.

Ráo Bahádur Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar, District Deputy Collector.

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

S. W. EDGERLEY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., distance about one mile.

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

Bombay Castle, 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. $22^{\circ} 37' 30''$ 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. $\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Málvan—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 Málvan reported adrift."

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

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 8511.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Cotton to be Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year, to be computed from the 20th December 1896, in succession to Mr. Ghelabhai Haridas.

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

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 7235.—It is hereby notified that the several officers named in this Department Notification No. 6929, dated the 24th November 1896, assumed charge of their respective appointments on the 23rd idem, after office hours.

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

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1896.

No. 8338.—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Kánara, has been granted furlough on medical certificate for one year from the 21st November 1896.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.

No. 3372.—Khán Bahádur Rastamji Merwanji Patel, acting Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the date of relief by Mr. C. W. Chitty.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. BATTY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 8419.—With reference to Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9440, dated the 25th November 1896, Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., is appointed under Section 10 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kolába.

2. With reference to Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 9440, dated the 25th November 1896, Mr. R. P. Barrow, 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 Bijápur.

No. 8420.—Mr. E. H. Moscardi, I. C. S., relinquished charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge, Kánara, on the 11th November 1896, in the afternoon.

No. 8422.—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Ráo Sáheb Gopal Lakshman Kildadar, Magistrate of the Second Class, táluka Karád in the district of Sátára, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

No. 8424.—A'zam Mahomed Ibrahim valad Mitho Khan, acting Head Munshi, táluka Mitti in the district of Thar and Párkar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 8427.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr. G. H. Farran on leave or pending further orders :—

Mr. A. K. Oliver, Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer, to act as Master and Registrar in Equity, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer.

Mr. Thomas Kerr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Assistant Commissioner for taking Accounts and Assistant Taxing Officer.

No. 8430.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 5523, dated the 11th August 1896, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's

High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of Mr. J. W. Orr on leave without pay from the 14th to the 16th November 1896, both days inclusive :—

Mr. L. N. Banaji, Barrister-at-Law, Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits, to be substantive *pro tem.* Prothonotary and Registrar, Original Jurisdiction.

Mr. Thomas Kerr Anderson, Barrister-at-Law, to be substantive *pro tem.* Head Assistant to the Prothonotary and Commissioner for taking Affidavits.

No. 8433.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. J. L. Britto to act as Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. K. F. Modi on leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1896.

No. 8492.—Ráo Bahádur Chunilal Dalpatram Kavishwar assumed charge of his appointment as additional First Class Subordinate Judge, Sátára, on the 30th November 1896, in the forenoon.

No. 8494.—A'zam Jhamrai Lahorimal, Head Munshi, táluka Shahdápúr in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 8496.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Kolába, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint the undermentioned Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Kolába to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police :—

Ráo Sáheb Balkrishna Balaji Sano, Mámílatdár, táluka Panvel ;

Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Baji Pradhan, Mámílatdár, táluka Pen.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 8513.—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 Ráo Bahádur Narayan Krishna Thanedar, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Sholápur, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Sholápur-Bijápúr 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 Sholápur-Bijápúr Sessions Division, and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 8519.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholápur, with the following additional powers, being some of

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

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

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

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

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

Power to try summarily (Section 260).

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

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

No. 8522.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Ráo Sáheb Sadashiv Hari Khare should, on return from leave, take up his appointment as Subordinate Judge, Rahimatpur and Khativ.

No. 8527.—The undermentioned officers are appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the Bijápur District:—

Ráo Sáheb Gururao Venkatesh Anwatti, Relief Mámlatdár, táluca Bijápur.

Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Rango Bableshtar, Relief Mámlatdár, táluca Bádámí.

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Krishna Parvati, acting Mámlatdár, táluca Bágévadí.

No. 8545.—In continuation of Government Notifications Nos. 2960 and 4574, dated respectively the 23rd April and the 1st July 1896, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S., to be a Joint Sessions Judge to exercise, until the 1st July 1897, jurisdiction in the Court of Session of the Belgaum Sessions Division.

No. 8547.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished:—

“Calcutta, the 4th December 1896.”

No. 1527.—The services of Mr. H. F. Aston, Indian Civil Service, officiating Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

No. 8551.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest under Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Ráo Báhádúr Mahadeo Shridhar Kulkarni, acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Sholápur, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Sholápur District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

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

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 9865.—Mr. George Monteath, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 4th December 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Sátára.

No. 9868.—Mr. Hugh Rendall, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 4th December 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

No. 9871.—Mr. Charles E. Palmer, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 5th December 1896, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 9886.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Mr. H. Mainwaring:—

Mr. W. A. Talbot to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade.

Mr. S. Hornidge, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston to be Deputy Conservator of Forests, Fourth Grade.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury to be Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1896.

No. 9947.—Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty at once.

No. 9983.—Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, First Assistant Collector of Customs, is allowed privilege leave for one month and four days.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint—

Mr. W. E. Young, Second Assistant Collector of Customs, to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. J. D. Framji.

Mr. H. Crawford, Third Assistant Collector of Customs, to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Young.

Mr. A. Wadia, acting Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs, to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Crawford.

Mr. R. P. Jehangir, Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs, to act as Fourth Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. R. J. Sharman, absent on leave.

Mr. C. E. McDonald to act as Fifth Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. R. P. Jehangir.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 10011.—Mr. R. Thom, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 10014.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. W. M. Hudson, I. C. S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector, Thána.

No. 10029.—Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

No. 10031.—Mr. E. Gray, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

10033.—Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 57.—The Reverend F. N. Hill, M.A., having completed ten years' service, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain with effect from the 9th November 1896.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.

No. 5326.—Assistant Surgeon Mancherji Jamaspji Mistri, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty with effect from 28th November 1896, forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 5363.—VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lieutenant Douglas Holfliott Powell is transferred to the Supernumerary List.

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

J. DE C. ATKINS,

Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd December 1896.

No. 88.—On the return to duty of Mr. T. W. deWinton, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, who has been posted to the Eastern Nára District by Government Notification No. 74, dated 2nd November 1896, Mr. G. McC. Harrison, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, substantive *pro tem.*, is transferred to the Hyderabad Canals District.

Bombay Castle, 4th December 1896.

No. 89.—Messrs. G. L. Benwell and S. O. B. Shoubridge, Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, passed on the 17th November 1896 the Departmental (Engineering) Examination prescribed in paras. 23, 24 and 25, Chapter II, Vol. I, of the Public Works Department Code.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1896.

No. 90.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, on Mr. H. Wray, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

T. D. LITTLE,

Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 9th December 1896.

No. 45.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 502, dated 22nd December 1896.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government under the provisions of Article 712 (C) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 27th August 1896."

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

H. O. SELBY,

Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 797.—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald delivered over and Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. W. Sealy received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, on the 3rd ultimo, in the afternoon.
Ahmedabad, 2nd December 1896.

No. 4806.—Mr. R. E. Candy, I. C. S., delivered over and Mr. A. C. Logan, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Collector of Thána on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.
Ahmedabad, 4th December 1896.

No. 4845.—In consequence of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Becharlál Jivanlál as substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, the following promotions and appointments of Mámlatdárs are made:—

Ráo Sáheb Gulábhái Kanthadji Desái to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Bulákhí Bápuji Trivedi to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mámlatdár.

Mr. Lallubháí Kaliánji Desái to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, and to do duty at Virangám in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Becharlál Jivanlál or until further orders.

Ahmedabad, 7th December 1896.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-4950.—The rate of cart hire of 1½ anna per mile fixed in this office Notification dated 7th August 1891, published at page 696 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 13th idem, is temporarily raised to 2 annas per mile so long as the existing scarcity lasts.
Poona, 1st December 1896.

No. R-4990.—Messrs. B. C. H. Kennedy and G. Carmichael respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholápur Táluka on 23rd ultimo, in the forenoon.
Poona, 2nd December 1896.

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 5444.—Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, Mámlatdár of Dhárwár, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Karjat in the Kolába District with First Class Magisterial allowance during the absence on privilege leave for two months of Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Pandurang Joshi or until further orders.

Ráo Sáheb Narsinh Ramchandra Shevde, Special Head Kárkún, Dhárwár Táluka, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Dhárwár vice Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Shamrao Baitmangalkar, transferred to Karjat.

Camp Bijápur, 2nd December 1896.

No. F-369.—Ráo Bahádúr Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar took charge of the office of the additional District Deputy Collector, Bijápur, on the 30th November 1896, in the forenoon.

Camp Bijápur, 4th December 1896.

No. 5516.—In consequence of the appointment of Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Dattátraya Yennemadi, substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mámlatdár of Sirsi in the Kánara District, as additional Deputy Collector, Sixth Grade, in the Ratnágiri District, the following temporary promotions and appointments of Mámlatdárs in the Southern Division are ordered:—

Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Subráo Koppikar, Third Grade Mámlatdár, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Belgaum, to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Venkatráo Ganesh Koulgud, Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Khánápur in the Belgaum District, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Mámlatdár.

Ráo Sáheb Hanmant Ramchandra Datar, B. A., Head Kárkún, Gadag Táluka, is appointed to be substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, and is posted to Halliyál in the Kánara District.

Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Raghunath Sambhara, Second Grade Mámlatdár of Halliyál, on return from his special duty of auditing Jamábandi accounts in the Dhárwár District, to act as Mámlatdár of Sirsi with First Class Magisterial allowance.

Camp Bijápur, 5th December 1896.

No. F-397.—Mr. Vishnu Damodhar Patwardhan, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Kolába, is appointed to act as District Inspector of Agriculture, Kolába, during the deputation of Mr. Daso Balwant Bettigeri, the permanent incumbent, as Relief Mámlatdár of Muddebihál in the Bijápur District or until further orders.

Camp Bijápur, 7th December 1896.

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

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

No. 5793.—Mr. V. E. Xavier, District A'bkári Inspector, Poona, on Rs. 75, doing duty as District Inspector, Belgaum, has been granted one month's privilege leave from 13th ultimo, and

Mr. Rango Venkatesh Chimalgi, a candidate, has been appointed on Rs. 30 at Government expense to act for Mr. Xavier.

No. 5796.—Mr. E. Critchell, Divisional A'bkári Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 125, has been granted two months' privilege leave of absence from 3rd ultimo, and the following arrangements have been ordered:—

Mr. W. K. Gilder, substantive *pro tem.* A'bkári Inspector on special duty, Bombay, on Rs. 100, to do duty as Divisional Inspector, Bombay.

Mr. Govindrao Ganpath, A'bkári Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 45, to act on Rs. 125, vice Mr. Critchell, and to do duty as Inspector on special duty, Bombay.

Camp Gorla, 5th December 1896.

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 410.—Narañal Nathubhai, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mítar Taluka, Kaira Zilla, was granted sick leave from 19th September 1896 to 10th November 1896 inclusive, and Chhotalal Bhikabhai, Candidate Vaccinator, Kaira Zilla, was appointed to act for him.

No. 411.—Vasudeo Ganesh Purohit, probationary Candidate Vaccinator, Sátára Zilla, S. D., is confirmed in his appointment with effect from 16th May 1896.

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

Bombay, 4th December 1896.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

No. 6370.—Mr. W. G. Betham, Deputy Conservator of Forests, delivered over charge of the Kolába Division to Mr. A. C. Robinson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the afternoon of the 20th November 1896.

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Camp Bijápúr, 3rd December 1896.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF REGISTRATION AND STAMPS.

No. 2690.—Messrs. Ratiram Motiram and Ganpatram Himatram respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Inspector of Registration and Stamps, First Division, on the 16th ultimo, in the afternoon.

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

Bombay, 4th December 1896.

BY THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER.

No. D-1944.—The following transfer has been ordered for the benefit of the public service:—

Mr. Chikballapur Subbarao, B.A., Assistant Engineer, from the Dhárwár to the Bijápúr District.

H. G. PALLISER, M.Inst.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Belgaum, 2nd December 1896.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

GENERAL LETTER No. T.A.M.
23156.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, 2nd December 1896.

From
THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To
ALL COLLECTORS AND TREASURY OFFICERS.

Sir,—I have the honour to issue the following instructions regarding the debit of charges which may be incurred in connection with the prevailing scarcity.

2. The Famine Relief Code prescribes in Article 186 a separate register for charges debitabie to "Famine Relief" under Section 179 of the Code, and for "Advances" in Section 188. The first should be maintained in Treasury Form No. 102, a few sheets being bound together to form a register. For the second the Code prescribes a special form, viz., Form 19 on page 70. Schedules (with vouchers attached) relating to both these should be sent with the lists of payments in the same forms as the registers.

3. In the lists of payments two additional heads should be opened at the end after "53, Guaranteed Railways," viz.:

"54, Famine Relief Charges."

"55, „ Advances."

4. The Famine Advances referred to in Section 188 of the Code should not be mixed up with advances of other classes. Thus advances made during times of scarcity under the Land Improvements Act XIX of 1883, or under Act XII of 1884, for the purchase of seeds and cattle, though made in conformity with the terms of Section 143 of the Code, should, for account purposes, be treated in the same way as similar advances made in ordinary times, and should be debited in Treasury Form No. 104.

5. Particular care should be taken in the matter of the adjustment of "Famine Advances." Bills preferred for this purpose should be very strictly scrutinized and on acceptance should be adjusted by credit to "Famine Advances" and debit to "Famine Relief Charges" or other heads concerned.

6. The "Permanent Advances" granted under Sections 49 (h) and 50 (b) of the Code should be treated as "Permanent Advances" at the personal debit of the officers to whom they are granted, and should not be mixed up with the existing permanent advances granted to Collectors.

7. In the Cash Account two new heads should be opened in manuscript at the end—

- (a) Receipts on account of Famine Relief,
(b) Famine Advances,

for accounting for receipts. Treasury Forms No. 11 and No. 18 should be used for (a) and (b) respectively both for the Treasury Register and the Schedule to be submitted to this office.

GENERAL LETTER No. $\frac{F.}{23129}$.

FOREST DEPARTMENT,
Bombay, 3rd December 1896.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL CONSERVATORS, AND DEPUTY CONSERVATORS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES, AND DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICERS.

Sir,—I have the honour to state that charges for work done by the Forest Department on account of contractors for trimming stems of trees, or finishing work left undone by them, &c., are, as a rule, recoverable from the contractors.

In some divisions such expenditure is charged to works and classified under the sub-heads of 11 Forests, and afterwards adjusted by transfer to the "Deposit" Account of the contractor, by credit to "Cash Recovery" and debit to "Deposits."

As this mode of bringing these transactions to account is likely to lead to these charges being passed in audit, unchallenged, as complete and correct particulars are not always given in the classified abstract, I have the honour to request that in future you will be so good as to debit, by direct entries in the Cash Book all sums disbursed on account of these transactions to the Deposit head without first debiting them to works under 11 Forests, stating clearly both in the Cash Account and Bills the nature of the expenditure, and furnishing a voucher in the "Deposit" bill form in support of the debit raised in the Cash Account.

When the security of the contractor is covered by a Savings Bank Deposit Account, the amount recoverable for work done on his account should be withdrawn from the Savings Bank and credited

to "Advances Recoverable," to which head, in such cases, the amount will in the first place be debited in the name of the contractor, for the expenditure incurred on his account.

E. LAWRENCE,
Accountant General.

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

No. 5462.—Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., having been appointed a Magistrate of the First Class in this district by Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 8094, dated 28th ultimo, he is invested with the following additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

- (1) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 143).
- (2) Power to make orders under Section 144.
- (3) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191 (a) and (b)).

L. G. DESHMUKH,
District Magistrate.

Sholapur, 7th December 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.

Mahabaleshwar, 30th November 1896.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 11TH 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, 11th December 1896.

No. 10120 OF 1896.

In continuation of Government Notification No. 9815, dated 4th instant, the following Memorandum is published for general information :—

During the week ending the 5th instant there has been no rain in the affected districts except a few scattered showers. The reports on weather, crops and prices from the several districts are summarised below :

Sholapur.

There has been no rain. Standing crops have been improved by the late rain. Sowing of gram and wheat is still going on in a few places in all the talukas except Sangola. The price of jowari has risen to the level reached before the late rain, that is, 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ lbs. the rupee. Large quantities of grain were exported from Sholapur to Malsiras and Sangola when prices were higher in Sholapur: now they are assimilated. Work in their own craft is being given to about 50 needy weavers at Sholapur. The detailed prices are given below—

Taluka.	Jowari.		Bajri.	
	Lbs.	Tolas.	Lbs.	Tolas.
Sholapur...	21	24	19	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barsi ...	23	25	20	5
Midha ...	20	17	20	17
Karmala ...	21	30	18	0
Pandharpur	21	0	22	30
Sangola ...	20	5	17	20
Malsiras ...	21	0	19	10

Ahmednagar.

Partial rain has fallen in Jankhed, Karjat and Sanganner, being below ten cents at each place. Sowing is in progress in the four southern talukas, partially so elsewhere in irrigated lands. Crops in the south are doing well; elsewhere they are indifferent and in parts withering. The price of jowari has risen in Nagar from 24 to 21 lbs. and fallen in Parner from 21 to 24 lbs.; elsewhere it is about 21 lbs. on the average. Cattle are getting thinner everywhere gradually. The condition of cultivators is unchanged. 435 people have emigrated from Akola. Labourers are coming on works in increasing numbers.

Poona.

There has been no rain during the week. The situation now depends entirely on more rain. The lately sown jowari appears to have germinated everywhere even in the most unpromising looking soils. Water-supply is sufficient, and the growth of grass on waste lands in consequence of the rain has somewhat checked migration of cattle, though rayats are reported to be leaving Malval and Khed. The stock of grain is sufficient. Prices are generally

Poona—continued.

steady or fallen, that of jowári being 19½ lbs. and of bájri 17 lbs. The details are given below—

Táluka or Mahál.	Jowári.	Bájri.
Junnar	16½	16½
Ambeegaon	17	15½
Khed	19½	16½
Mítval	19½	17½
Havdi	18	16
Mulshi	18½	14½
Indápur	23	20½
Bhimthadi	22	18
Dhond	25	19
Sirar	22½	17½
Purandhar	17	14
Poona City	18	16

Sa'ta'ra.

There has been no rain. Prices are falling. Standing rabi crops are in good condition. The condition of cultivators and cattle is fair, and of town population satisfactory. There is a rush of low-caste people on relief works.

Na'sik.

The rainfall during the week was at Sinnar 1 cent, Dindori 1 cent, Kalvan 1 cent, and Peint 2 cents. The prospects remain unchanged. Standing rabi crops are in need of rain and prices are high everywhere. The stock of grain is generally sufficient for the present. Fodder is scarce in most talukas. There is no starvation and no disease worth notice among cattle. The condition of cultivators is normal and that of town population (except weavers in Yeola and Málegaon) fair. In addition to the numbers employed on regular relief works, 1,835 labourers are employed by the Táluka Local Boards and 80 by the District Local Board. The prices of food-grains in lbs. per rupee are given below—

Táluka.	Bájri.	Nágl.	Jowári.
	Lbs. Tolas.	Lbs. Tolas.	Lbs. Tolas.
Na'sik	19 7	21 34	19 10
Sinnar	17½ 0	...	22 0
Igatpuri	16 14	18 0	19 31
Dindori	16 0	25 0	...
Niphád	16 5½	21 7	19 37
Chándor	16 4½	21 0	18 5½
Yeola	18 27½	...	21 0
Málegaon	16 3	...	17 18
Nándgaon	17 6½	...	20 5½
Bágrán	15½ 0	...	17 7½
Kalvan	15 15	17 22	17 25
Peint ... ..	...	26 0	...

Kha'ndesh.

There has been no rain during past week. The condition of crops, agriculturists, and labourers is unchanged. The position of weavers is slightly improved by the recent fall of prices consequent on rain elsewhere. Prices are now stationary, jowári

Kha'ndesh—continued.

selling at 18 lbs. a rupee. There has been no emigration worth mentioning. Figures for five ordinary works used as tests have come; the total number on them is 137.

Bija'pur.

There has been no rain. The supply of grain is sufficient. The prices of jowári at the several táluka stations are given below; they have risen everywhere except in Bágevádi and Sindgi—

Táluka.	Jowári.
	Lbs.
Bágrakot	20½
Bádáni	21½
Hungund	21
Muddebihal	17
Indi	21
Bágevádi	20½
Bija'pur	21
Sindgi	22½

Belgaum.

There has been no rain except 1 cent at Belgaum, and no emigration. Immigration is decreasing. The late rain has been beneficial especially in Gokák and Parasgad. Prices are tending to rise again. The details are given below. There are three test works in progress. A large relief work will be opened shortly in Athni—

Táluka.	Jowári.	Bájri.	Rice.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Belgaum	22	22	18
Chikodi	22	26	17
Athni	18	20	...
Gokák	21	23	14
Parasgad	22	...	17
Sampgaon	26	...	20
Khánapur	26	20	19

Dha'rwa'r.

The rainfall during the week has been only a few cents in six tálukas. Harvesting of kharif jowári and rice is in progress. Standing rabi crops are improving. Fresh rabi sowings in affected parts are nearly completed. In the north-east tracts the prospects of the season are still precarious and more rain is wanted. The condition of agriculturists in affected parts is fair and that of labourers and artisans is improved owing to change in prospects. Cattle are indifferent in eastern tálukas. The supply of food-grains and water is generally sufficient, but that of fodder is insufficient in north-east tracts. Prices are still much above normal and rising. The prevailing rates for jowári in different tálukas are given below. There has been no emigration to Bombay. Seven ordinary works under civil agency are in progress in the affected tálukas, the average daily number employed being 753.

Dhárwar—continued.

Tálukas.	Jowar.	
	Lbs.	Tolas.
Dhárwar	26	7½
Hubli	23	22
Bankápur	24	0
Kalghatgi	24	0
Karajgi	32	0
Ránebennur	27	0
Hángal	25	8
Kod	36	30
Navalgund	26	0
Gadag	25	15
Ron	32	0
Nargund	24	0
Mundarji	25	0

Kola'ba.

The rainfall during the week has been 19 cents in Uran, 31 cents in Roha and none elsewhere. The average outturn of kharif crops in Alibág is five annas only. The prospects of rabi crops have been much improved by the late rain, especially in Roha, Mángaon, Mahád and Nágothna. The

2. The appended statement shows the progress of relief measures during the last week. The demand for work at famine wages is increasing except in Belgaum and Dhárwar, and several new relief works have been ordered to be started in the districts of Poona, Násik, Sholápur, Sátára and Ahmednagar, including one (repairs to the Nagar-Shevgaon road) in the latter district, which consists mainly of earthwork and is specially intended to provide employment for weavers in that part of the country. The attention of the district officers has been drawn to Section 79 (c) of the Famine Code, which, it has been directed, should be worked with very great discretion. The provision, regarding the regulation of wages by the amount of work performed, is not to be strictly enforced until people get accustomed to the work on which they are put, while at the same time care must be taken to see that labor is exacted to the extent of the labourer's powers as otherwise works are likely to be crowded with people who are not really in need of relief, and there will be general demoralization amongst the persons employed. Relief camps with hospitals attached have been established or are in course of establishment in the vicinity of the larger works under the supervision of the Sanitary authorities. The health of the labourers on relief works and of the people generally in the affected districts is reported to be good. The Sanitary Commissioner has been asked to report specially on the condition of the weavers in Násik and Ahmednagar.

3. The number of persons in need of gratuitous relief has increased in parts of the Sholápur district and the Municipality of Pandharpur has offered a contribution of Rs. 2,500 towards the maintenance of a poor-house at that place. The application of Chapter VIII of the Famine Code about poor-houses to the Sholápur district in addition to Chapter V already applied has therefore been authorised. The general instructions issued for the working of the provisions of these chapters have already been made public. The provisions regarding gratuitous relief (Chapter V of the Famine Code) have also been ordered to be applied to the Bijápur district. Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai, a leading citizen of Bombay, having offered (1) to maintain at his own expense for a period of one year 100 destitute Hindu children above the age of seven years from the famine-stricken districts, and (2) to permit outside cattle to graze in his forest at Mágáthan in the Thána district, Government have issued the following orders:—

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from Mr. Chhabildas Lallubhai should be forwarded to the Collectors of the affected districts with a request that they will be good enough to make known among the people concerned the contents of paragraph 1 of the letter and to instruct the Sub-Divisional officers in their respective charges to place themselves in communication with Mr. Chhabildas in case any persons are ready to avail themselves of his generous offer, and to give such other assistance as may be in their power. The offer made by Mr. Chhabildas in paragraph 2 of his letter to permit outside cattle to graze in his forests at Mágáthan should be communicated to the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, on Special Duty. Mr. Chhabildas should be informed of the action taken and of Government's appreciation of his benevolence and generous and public-spirited action.

4. A further assignment of Rs. 1,50,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Ahmednagar for tagáú advances in that district. It is intended to make these advances even in the southern tálukas of the district where rain has recently fallen because the crops sown so late in the season are not expected to come to full maturity except in very favourable situations, unless assisted by water from wells.

5. A special staff of Hospital Assistants has been provided for service in the famine districts and arrangements are being made for the appointment of Special District Medical Officers wherever necessary. Special civil officers have also been appointed for some of the larger relief works.

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

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Kola'ba—continued.

condition of cultivators, labouring and other classes, and of cattle is good or fair. The supply of food-grains, fodder and water is sufficient. The rivers and nálas are being dammed. The rain in the above-ghát country has much lessened the export, both by land and sea, of food-grains. The price of rice has fallen in Mahád, and is stationary or rising elsewhere, the average being 18½ lbs. per rupee. 66 labourers from Pen and Nágothna have gone to Bombay. About 100 immigrants have come from Poona. 50 cattle from Poona have arrived at Pen for grazing. The opening of test works in Karjat, Uran and Nágothna is under contemplation.

Ratna'giri.

There has been no rain. The price of rice has fallen in Vengurla and risen in Khed, that of néchni has risen in Khed and fallen considerably in Málvan, Rajápur, Sangameshvar and Chiplún; elsewhere prices are stationary. The recent rain promises well for summer crops. There is no demand for work, but people are going in large numbers from several tálukas to Bombay for work. Cattle are healthy except in some tálukas. Prices of cattle are falling in Khed.

Statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending 5th December 1896 in the several districts of the Bombay Presidency affected by scarcity.

District.	Number and class of relief works.	Numbers of persons employed on relief works and expenditure on their account.			Numbers of non-working children whose parents are employed on relief works, including women in charge, and expenditure on their account.			Numbers of other persons relieved gratuitously in villages.	
		Weekly total number.	Daily average number.	Total expenditure of the week.	Weekly total number.	Daily average number.	Total Expenditure of the week.	Weekly total number.	Daily average number.
				Rs.			Rs.		
Sholápur ...	6 works under Civil Agency ...	27,699	4,616	409 (excluding one work.)	5,741	957	Figures not available.	.....	.....
	7 works under Public Works Agency.	91,881	15,230	10,212	18,661 (excluding one work.)	3,110	907	3,290 (in 19 vil- lages.)	470
Bijápur ...	7 works under Civil Agency ...	7,913	1,319	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	10 works under Public Works Agency.	67,927	11,321	6,832	14,031	2,338	437	94 (in 6 villages.)	13
Ahmednagar ...	9 works under Public Works Agency (returns for other works not received).	23,478	3,913	1,554 (for three works only.)	2,804	467	97	.....	.....
Násik ...	6 works under Public Works Agency.	27,773	4,629	2,571 (excluding one work.)	10,918	1,820	298 (excluding one work.)	.....	.....
Sátára ...	1 work under Public Works Agency...	22,719	3,786	2,520	3,688	615	129	2 (in one village.)	.....
Poona ...	2 works under Public Works Agency.	56,146	9,358	4,577	23,569	3,928	1,070	4,252	607
Belgaum ...	3 test works ...	2,093	349	162	515	86	18
Dhárwár ...	1 test work ...	2,652	392	193

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