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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1894.

No. 1771.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (e) and (g) of Sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Section 16 of the Indian Factories Act, 1891, and with reference to the Notification mentioned in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Rules, and to direct that they shall be respectively inserted, as hereinbelow indicated, in the body of the Rules under the said Acts published in the said Notification, that is to say,—

No. 2079, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1892, Part I, pages 539—540.

“1. To Rule No. 2 of the said Rules there shall be added the following, viz.:

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(c) ‘Joint Inspector’ means any Medical officer appointed by the Governor in Council to be an Inspector under the Act.

(d) ‘Chief Inspector’ means—

(i) in the City of Bombay the Inspector from time to time indicated under Section 3 as the authority to whom Inspectors other than Joint Inspectors in the City of Bombay shall be immediately subordinate, and

(ii) elsewhere than in the City of Bombay, the District Magistrate.

2. After Rule No. 12 of the said Rules there shall be inserted the following, viz.:

12A. (1) Every factory shall be visited by a Joint Inspector at least once in every six months of each calendar year, and

more frequently, should Government so direct, or if in the City of Bombay the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, or elsewhere the Chief Inspector so request,

Duties of Joint Inspector. (2) On every such visit the Joint Inspector shall—

(a) ascertain whether the law in regard to the employment of children is complied with ;

(b) test the age-certificates of children employed,

(i) by inspection of the children to which they refer, and

(ii) by comparing the entries in the registers as to age and physical fitness, &c. ;

(c) inspect the factory with special reference to the requirements of Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10 of these Rules ;

(d) take note of the general sanitary condition of the factory under inspection ;

(e) give special attention to—

(i) the supply of water available for the use of employé's, which, if necessary, should be tested by analysis,

(ii) the ventilation,

(iii) the proportion of superficial area and cubic space to the number of operatives,

(iv) the questions whether dust is generated and is likely to be injurious to the health of the employé's, and, if so, whether all reasonable measures have been adopted to mitigate the evil,

(v) the cleanliness of the factory and its compound,

(vi) the condition of all drains on and near the premises,

(vii) the sufficiency and suitability of latrines and urinals for male and female operatives.

12B. Every Joint Inspector shall, within

Joint Inspectors to report to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, or Chief Inspector.

seven days after every inspection, report the result thereof, with such recommendations as he may deem necessary in the City of Bombay to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, and elsewhere to the Chief Inspector, but, except in the exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 (c) of the Act, shall issue no orders or instructions to the owner, occupier, agent or manager of any factory, and shall neither institute, nor sanction the institution of, any criminal proceedings under the Act.

12C. The District Magistrate shall be the authority to which all Inspectors in each district elsewhere than in the City of Bombay shall be subordinate.

All Inspectors in the City of Bombay shall be subordinate to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, subject to whose control they shall be immediately subordinate to such authority as the Governor in Council from time to time indicates in this behalf.

No. 1771A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint as Inspectors of Factories respectively within the local limits hereinunder specified the following officers, viz.:

(a) each Civil Surgeon in each of the districts specified in the margin within the local limits of the district for which he is for the time being Civil Surgeon :	Ahmedabad.	Poona.
	Kaira.	Ahmednagar.
	Broach.	Bijapur.
	Surat.	Dhárwar.
	Thana.	Belgaum.
	Sholapur.	Karachi.
	Násik.	Shikarpur.
	Khándesh.	Hyderabad.

(b) each Presidency Surgeon in the City of Bombay within the local limits of the district, ward or portion of the said City of which he is the Medical officer.

No. 1771B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by the Indian Factories Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the First Assistant Collector, Bombay, for the time being an Inspector within the local limits of the Town and Island of Bombay, and to indicate the said officer as the authority to whom all Inspectors in the City of Bombay under the said Act, other than Medical officers, shall be officially subordinate.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th May 1894.

No. 3208.—It being the intention of the Governor in Council to apply the Glanders and Farey Act, XX of 1879, to the local areas contained within the municipal limits of the City of Násik and the suburb of Panchvati, the following draft Rules proposed to be issued under Section 14 of the said Act are published for general information, and it is hereby notified that any objections to, or suggestions with respect to them, will be considered by Government, if submitted so as to reach Govern-

ment in the Judicial Department on or before the 20th June 1894:—

1. The Inspector appointed under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, shall whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or other place, and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

The Inspector may in such entry and search be accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon or such Police officers as he considers necessary or by both.

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector, and shall in every possible way facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled subsequently to receive from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and, in the event of his premises being infected, shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

2. The Inspector shall seize and hand over to the Police for detention any horse which he considers diseased or which he reasonably suspects of being so. Such animal shall, as soon as possible, and with the exercise of due precautions against contagion to other horses and men, be examined by a Veterinary Surgeon and dealt with under the Act. Such precautions shall comprise, in the case of a discharge from the nose, the wearing of a nosebag and, in the case of open sores, the covering up of the same, so far as is practicable, with disinfecting powder and cloths and bandages during removal along public roads; and such removal shall, unless there be any sufficient reason to the contrary, be at night. These precautions shall be enforced in all cases where horses have to be moved for examination or disposal under the Act.

3. The owner or person in charge of a horse which he believes or has reason to believe to be diseased, shall report the case within twenty-four hours to the Inspector or to a Police officer (who shall at once inform the Inspector) and may remove the animal to any isolated building within fifty yards of the stable or to a remote part of the building, enclosure or other place, where the animal has been standing, and shall keep it, as much as is possible, within these limits away from other horses. He shall detain in the stable, until the granting of a license for removal, any horse which has been in contact with or near the diseased animal.

Except as provided in these Rules, no person shall intentionally or negligently cause or permit any diseased horse to stray or to be worked, led or driven in a public thoroughfare, road, street or place.

4. Licenses for the removal of horses which have been with a diseased horse will be granted by an Inspector under Section 11 of the Act, on the following conditions, viz:—

(1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector, where it can be conveniently isolated.

(2) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by a Veterinary Surgeon.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Veterinary Surgeon deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

5. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter, and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the premises, as may be prescribed by the Veterinary Surgeon.

In all cases dung, surplus food, and litter from the infected stable, also clothing and other gear which has been used by or been in contact with the diseased horse, shall be consumed or disinfected by fire, temporary building materials such as thatch of grass or leaves, bamboo walls and matting shall be burned, if the position admits of this being done with safety and (after complete removal of all dung, temporary fittings and other articles for destruction by fire) the wood-work of the stable shall be thoroughly washed with boiling water, the walls, wood-work and ceiling shall be scraped and lime-washed with freshly mixed quicklime and water, to which shall be added crude carbolic acid in the proportion of half a pint to a bucketful of lime-wash, and the flooring shall be removed to a depth of two feet and not renewed for the space of two weeks, the removed earth being burnt and replaced by fresh earth. The whole of the interior shall then be fumigated with burning sulphur, chlorine, carbolic vapour, or some other gaseous disinfectant.

6. On a certificate from the Veterinary Surgeon that a horse is diseased, it shall be destroyed humanely in the presence of the Inspector, and the carcass disposed of by burning under the supervision of the Police. Except with the sanction of the Police and for the purpose of burning it, no person shall remove the carcass or any portion of it.

7. In the event of the disinfection of premises and the destruction of gear, fittings, dung and other articles condemned by the Inspector, not being carried out by the owner within the period of seven days, they shall be carried out by the Inspector under Police supervision, and the expenses shall be recovered from the owner of the premises in the manner prescribed by Section 9.

8. The Superintendent of Police, Násik, may award to the Inspector, at whose instance any conviction is obtained under the Act, a sum not exceeding half the amount of any fine imposed.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th May 1894.

Government Notification No. 181A, dated 10th January 1888, published at pages 17 and 18 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 12th idem, Part I, Government Notification No. 7827, dated 4th October 1892, published at pages 1009 and 1010 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

No. 4195.—*Errata*.—The following errata in the schedules annexed to the Government Notifications marginally noted are published for general information:—

Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	New No.	For	Read
			Area.	Area.
			A. g.	A. g.
Sánda	Gangapuri	9	26 16	25 18
	Mohagan Sim	24	148 10	149 8

Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	For			Read		
		Old Survey No.	Revised Survey No.	Area.	Old Survey No.	Revised Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.			A. g.		
Bhusával	Titwi	66	6	20 35	66	6	20 35
		48	7	10 8	48	7	10 8
		47	4	16 11	47	4	16 11
					3	16 0	

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1894.

No. 4205.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for the trenches to complete the piping of the Camp Water-supply Works, within the limits of the village of Karanje, táluka Sátára in the Sátára District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village:—

Name of Owner of ground.	Land.			Land required.			
	Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	No.	Area.		Assessment.
					Length.	Breadth.	
Sidik Jumal Arab	150	181 29	...	150	445 feet or about 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ gunthas.	Ft. 10	...

Boundaries—

The trench will lie north and south through the compound of the bungalow now occupied by the Commanding Officer; on the north the open ground beyond the compound out of Survey No. 150; on the east and west ground within the compound, and on the south road leading from the Post Office to the camp.

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.