

THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

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THURSDAY, 18TH JANUARY 1894.

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.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 271.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th January 1894.

No. 105-I.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has full jurisdiction within the lands which are, or hereafter may be, occupied by the Jetsalsar-Rájkot Railway (including the land occupied as stations and for out-buildings and other purposes connected with the railway), and which lie within the States noted in the margin:*

* Gadhka.	Kotda Sangáni.
Gondal.	Lodhika.
Jetpur.	Rájkot.
Junágad.	Shápur.
Katharia.	Virpur.

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jari-

diction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1328-I, dated the 23rd March, 1891, namely:

In the schedule, after the entries relating to the Bhávnagar-Gondal - Junágad - Porbandar Railway (Dhoráji-Porbandar section), insert the following:

Jetsalsar-Rájkot section.	Gadhka	The Govern- ment of Bom- bay.
	Gondal ... ..	...	...
	Jetpur ... ..	...	...
	Junágad ... ..	...	...
	Katharia ... ..	...	...
	Kotda Sangáni... ..	...	...
	Lodhika ... ..	...	...
	Rájkot ... ..	...	...
	Shápur ... ..	...	...
	Virpur ... ..	...	...

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

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 298.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information in substitution of Government Notification in the Political Department No. 7, dated 3rd January 1894:—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 27th December 1893.

No. 1915.—The Right Honourable Victor-Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., Lord Bruce of Kinloss and Lord Bruce of Torry, in the Kingdom of Scotland, and Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the United Kingdom, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 15th proximo and at Bombay on or about the 20th idem, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive the Earl of Elgin with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of the Earl of Elgin at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon the Earl of Elgin throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

At the Railway stations at which halts for one hour and upwards are made for rest and refreshment, the Earl of Elgin will be met by one Civil and (if a Military Station) one Military Officer only. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon the Earl of Elgin's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform:—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps will be drawn up on the platform of the Howrah Railway station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry outside the station.

The Earl of Elgin, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the

Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages escorted by the Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortége appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

The Earl of Elgin will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official Gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will receive the Earl of Elgin at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne Room.

The troops will then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by Civil and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The Earl of Elgin will arrive at Howrah on Thursday the 25th January 1894, at 5 p.m. (Calcutta time). The ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India will be notified hereafter.

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 287.—The following revised Rules to regulate the conduct and distribution of business and the practice in the Courts of the Magistrates of the Town and Island of Bombay, which have been made by the Chief Presidency Magistrate with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, under Section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, are hereby published in supersession of the Rules published in Government Notification No. 1128, dated the 21st February 1881:—

Rule 1.—Cases and complaints arising in the A, W and Dock Divisions, the Market, Dhobi Talav and Bhuleshvar Sections of the “C”

Division and the Chakla and Mándvi Sections of the "B" Division shall ordinarily be heard at the Court-house in the Fort. Cases arising in the D, E, F and G Divisions, the Khára Taláv Section of the "C" Division and the Umarkhádi Section of the "B" Division shall ordinarily be heard at the Court-house at Byculla.

Rule 2.—There will be two Magistrates at each Court-house. The Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Third Magistrate will usually sit at the Court near the Fort and the Second Magistrate and the Fourth Magistrate will usually sit at the Court at Byculla.

Rule 3.—In the event of any pressure of work occurring in any Court, or during the casual absence of any Magistrate, the Chief Presidency Magistrate shall arrange for the distribution of business among the Magistrates.

Rule 4.—The Magistrates shall submit such forms and returns as may be called for by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Rule 5.—Ordinary applications for process will be made to the Magistrates on their first taking their seats on the Bench in the morning.

Rule 6.—Complaints and applications should, as a rule, be made in writing with the proper stamp affixed. In each complaint the names of the complainant and of the accused parties, and the section of the law infringed should be written legibly, with such particulars of the facts as may be necessary to support it. The names of the witnesses should also be given.

Rule 7.—All applications shall be made in person or by a pleader. The Magistrates will not undertake to reply to written communications.

Rule 8.—The following fees shall be levied:—

- (a) Copying fees at 5 annas per folio of 90 words or fraction thereof. Prisoners will be charged 2 annas per folio for copies of proceedings, but a copy of the judgment will be given to them free of cost.
- (b) Inspection fees—Re. 1 on each application per day.
- (c) Translation fees at Re. 1 per folio of 90 words or fraction thereof.

Rule 9.—The Magistrates at each Court will divide the work between themselves and any difference of opinion will be decided by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The end to be attained shall be the prompt despatch of public business, and as a rule petty Police cases shall be disposed of before others.

Rule 10.—The office hours shall be from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M., and the Magistrates will sit ordinarily from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M. The Government holidays will be observed and the Chief Presidency Magistrate will arrange for the despatch of emergent business.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1894.

No. 1.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon, on the 13th December 1893, is published for general information:—

"Notice to Mariners.

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

Gulf of Martaban.

With reference to Notice to Mariners dated 11th October 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the placing of a Light Vessel off the Baragua Flats, Gulf of Martaban, has been deferred for eighteen months."

Bombay Castle, 6th January 1894.

No. 3.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL, BURMA.

Decreased depth south-westward of Krishna Shoal Light Vessel.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated the 21st of December 1893, that the Master of S. S. "Vita" reports having obtained a sounding of 11 feet, reduced, S. 42° W. of Krishna Shoal Light Vessel distance 6 miles."

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 8.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

"GULF OF ADEN—NORTH SHORE.

Aden—Intended replacement of Permanent Light Ship.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 5th January 1894, that on or about the 15th February 1894, the temporary light vessel moored off Ras Morbut, Aden Harbour, will be replaced by the permanent light ship."

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

No. 311.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which in Notifications No. 121, dated the 1st March 1879, and No. 1192, dated 12th February 1890, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Sections 34 and 19 respectively of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 1st February 1894:—

Specification of Lands disforested.

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Sátára ..	Tásgaon ..	Nagaz ..	7	A. g. 16 15
			372	37 14
		Sipur ..	Part 29	13 7
			Wadgaon ..	113	14 8

Boundaries—

Village.	Survey No.	North.	East.	South.	West.
Nagaz ..	7	Survey No. 6.	Survey No. 3.	Survey Nos. 8 and 9.	Survey No. 272.
	3	Survey No. 4 and the stream running by the gaonthan.	Survey Nos. 11, 15 and 16, and Mahārwa-da.	Survey No. 9.	Survey No. 7.
	272	Survey Nos. 270 and 271.	Survey No. 7.	Survey Nos. 273, 275 to 278, 280 and 282.	Boundary of Rāiwādi.
Sipur ..	Part 20	Survey No. 42 and gaonthan of Dongarrādi.	Survey Nos. 60, 61 and 62.	Survey No. 69.	Part Survey No. 29.
Wadgaon ..	113	Part Survey No. 114.	Part Survey Nos. 114 and 117.	Survey No. 120.	Survey No. 112.

No. 312.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which, in Notification No. 8359, dated the 24th November 1890, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Section 19 of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 1st February 1894:—

Specification of Land disforested.

District.	Tāluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Sátára ..	Jávil (Mahābaleshvar (Ivonnille ring).	Sindola ..	37	A. g. a. 14 21 0

Boundaries—

North.—Survey No. 27.

East.—Survey Nos. 26 and 6.

South.—Survey No. 33.

West.—Survey No. 24.

No. 323.—It is hereby notified for general information that the sittings of the Royal Commission on Opium will be held at Ahmedabad in the Collector's office from 3rd to 7th February 1894, and at Bombay in the Town Hall on the 9th February 1894 and succeeding days. The sittings will be open to the public.

No. 335.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved

Forest in the undermentioned talukas of the Sátára District:—*Schedule referred to above.*

Name of Taluka.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
			A. g.	
Válva ...	Aloli ...	15	0 31	
		18	25 18	
		19	32 26	
		20	32 2	
	Ambole...	33	35 9	
	Astha ...	1182	6 17	
	Biur ...	Part 267		1 32
	Lotiv ...		27	35 9
			30	35 16
32			37 19	
Petlood...		88	33 4	
		89	30 22	
Shirshi ...		224	10 1	
Yeti ...		21	30 20	
WakurdeBudruk	Part 398	245	6 28	
			0 28	
Zolambi...		8	20 23	
		9	30 16	
		85	31 29	
Sátára ...	Kashil ...	Part 198	12 11	
	Malgaon ...	80	16 9	
Pátan ...	Atoli ...	86	23 20	
	Bahe ...		36	35 36
	Karale ...		114	33 26
	Karwat ...		10	15 25
			19	24 18
			Part 26	13 33
			27	26 31
41			28 27	
Marul tarf Pátan	Part 117	118	2 30	
			32 8	
Paneri ...	Part 54	55	24 10	
			23 16	
Riswad ...		40	34 11	
Shirsinge ...	Part 68		28 39	

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Sátára, is hereby appointed, under clause (c) of the same section, to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person in these lands.

22 July 1897

My dear Kourajis

If you have a
copy of the rules of 1894
of Boilers act, kindly lend
it for a day.

yours sincerely

W.D. Anderton

W.D. Anderton

Bombay Govt Gazette Part I
of 1894 Pages 32 to 42 —

"Rules under the Boilers Inspection
Act"

Given to RBE Narayankar

R. B. Narayankar
22^d Feb. 97

No. 336.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which, in Notifications No. 12F, dated 1st March 1879 and No. 1095B, dated 10th February 1890, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Sections 34 and 19 respectively of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 1st February 1894 :—

Specification of Land disforested.

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Sátára	Mán	Andhali	Part 367	A. g. 4 19
			Part 82	23 24
			Part 1	22 10
	Válva	Gotkhindi	Part 494	0 33
			Part 495	6 4
			Part 496	2 37
	Khánápur	Kadepur	Part 247	52 18

Boundaries—

Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	North.	East.	South.	West.
Mán	Andhali	Part 367	Survey No. 449.	Part of Survey No. 367.	Parts of Survey Nos. 367 and 452.	Survey No. 451 and hamlet of Parkhanli.
		Part 32	Village site of Peth.	Part of Survey No. 82.	Boundary of mauze Ukirde.	Boundary of mauze Hivre.
		Part 1	Boundary of Shindi Budruk.	Boundary of Shindi Budruk.	Gaonthán and Survey Nos. 2 and 180.	Survey No. 109 and boundary of Hivre.
Válva	Gotkhindi	Part 494	Survey No. 495.	Survey No. 495.	Survey No. 493.	Part of Survey No. 494.
		Part 495	Survey No. 496.	Part of Survey No. 495 and Lonarwádi.	Survey No. 494.	Part of Survey No. 495.
		Part 496	Survey No. 498.	Survey No. 495.	Survey No. 495.	Part of Survey No. 496.
Khánápur	Kadepur	Part 247	Boundary of Kadegaon.	Part of Survey No. 247 and boundary of Hingangaon.	Boundary of Tadsar.	Boundary of Tadsar.

No. 339.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which in Notification No. 7F, dated the 1st March 1879, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Section 34 of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 25th January 1894 :—

Specification of Land disforested.

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Belgaum	Khánápur	Abnáli	Revised Survey No. 40 Part (old Survey No. 99 Part).	A. g. 2 0

Boundaries—

North.—Remaining portion of the same revised Survey No. 40.

East.—Survey Nos. 27 and 26.

South.—Survey Nos. 29 and 28.

West.—Survey Nos. 57, 1, 2, 3, and the village site.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1894.

No. 363.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, that the area specified below, which, in Notifications No. 127, dated the 1st March 1879, and No. 3421, dated 28th April 1884, was declared to be Reserved Forest under Sections 34 and 19 respectively of that Act, shall cease to be Reserved Forest with effect from the 1st February 1894:—

Specification of Lands disforested.

District.	Taluka.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
Sátára	Wál	Bori	31	A. g. 2 10
		Bholi	7	13 19
			330	1 29
			314	7 14
		Jambli.. ..	170	35 6
		Taighat	Part 27	9 3
	Vele	200	11 8	

*Boundaries—***BORI.***Survey No. 31.*

North.— } Boundary of the village of Sukhed.

East.— }

South.—Survey No. 32.

West.—The stream passing through the village.

BHOLI.*Survey No. 7.*

North.—The river Nira.

East.—Survey No. 8.

South.—Survey Nos. 11 and 12.

West.—A stream passing through Survey Nos. 6 and 7.

BHOLI.*Survey No. 339.*

North.—The river Nira.

East.—A stream passing through Survey Nos. 339 and 347.

South.—Survey Nos. 338, 340 and 341.

West.—Survey No. 331.

BHOLI.*Survey No. 314.*

North.—The river Nira.

East.—Survey No. 315.

West.—Boundary of the village of Shirval.

South.—Survey Nos. 313, 312 and 311.

JAMBLI.*Survey No. 170.*

North.—Survey Nos. 169 and 168.

East.—Survey No. 172.

South.—Survey No. 171.

West.—Survey No. 167.

TAIGHAT.*Survey No. P. 27.*

North.—Survey No. 28.

East.—Survey No. 3.

South.—Survey No. 11.

West.—Survey No. P. 27, which lies within the demarcation line and now in forest.

VELE.*Survey No. 209.*

North.—Survey No. 202.

East.—Survey No. 208.

South.—Survey Nos. 208 and 210.

West.—Survey No. 215.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 435.—In modification of Government notices Nos. 281 and 323, dated respectively the 12th and 13th January 1894, it is notified for general information that the Royal Commission on Opium will not arrive at Bombay till the 10th February 1894, and that the Section of the Commission visiting Ahmedabad will arrive there on the 4th idem.

By order of His Ex. c. lency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 161.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make under sections 4, 7 and 35 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, for every part of the Presidency in which the said Act is in force, including Aden, is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby. These rules are in supersession of any rules heretofore in force under the said Act:—

PROPOSED RULES.

Preliminary.

1. These rules may be cited as the Bombay Boiler Inspection Rules, 1893.
2. In these rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context :
 - (a) "the Act" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891 ;
 - (b) "section" means a section of the said Act ;
 - (c) "the Collector" means
 - (i) in the City of Bombay the Collector of Bombay,
 - (ii) in the Settlement of Aden, the First Assistant Resident, and
 - (iii) elsewhere, the chief local officer in charge of the Revenue administration of a district.
 - (d) "Aden" means the Settlement of Aden ;
 - (e) the "Presidency Proper" includes every part of the Presidency of Bombay other than Aden and the Province of Sind.
 - "The Presidency" includes the Province of Sind and every other part of the Presidency of Bombay except Aden, and "Mofussil" means any part of the Presidency except the City of Bombay.
 - (f) "Office" means the Bombay Boiler Inspection Office, in which all records in connection with the working of the Act in the area where it is located are to be kept.
 - (g) "Inspection" means the inspection of boilers under the Act, and "inspection fees" mean fees leviable under sections 8 and 17 and these rules ;
 - (h) The terms defined in section 3 shall be deemed to have, respectively, the same meaning as is given to them by the Act ;
 - (i) words in the singular include the plural and *vice versa*.

Inspector.

3. (1) No Inspector shall undertake any professional work unconnected with his duties under the Act.
- (2) The emoluments of Inspectors shall consist
 - (a) in Aden entirely of inspection fees,
 - (b) in the Presidency entirely of monthly salaries payable by Government.
- (3) Inspection fees received in the Presidency shall be placed to the credit of Government.

4. The location and charge of the offices for the undermentioned areas shall be as follows :—

Area.	Location.	Officer in charge.
For Aden	The Residency Office.	Inspector.
For the Presidency Proper,	The Town Custom House, Bombay.	Senior Inspector.
For Karachi District.	Office of Collector.	Collector.
For Hyderabad District.	Do.	Do.

5. The Senior Inspector shall ordinarily inspect in the City of Bombay. He

- (a) shall when not engaged in out-door duties
 - (i) attend office during usual office hours,
 - (ii) act under the orders of the Collector of Bombay, and
 - (iii) make to the Collector of Bombay and to the Collectors of the districts in the Presidency all reports concerning the working of the Act in their respective charges ;
- (b) may,
 - (i) whenever he thinks such a course necessary or desirable, make any particular inspection in any part of the Presidency, in order to supervise the work and proceedings of the Junior Inspectors ;
 - (ii) authorize or direct inspection in the said city by a Junior Inspector.

6. Inspection in Aden shall be conducted by an Aden Inspector's duties. Inspector who shall

- (a) act under the orders of the Political Resident, and
- (b) make reports to that officer through the Collector.

Ordinary duties of Junior Inspectors.

7. (1) Inspections in the mofussil shall ordinarily be made by a Junior Inspector.

- (2) All Junior Inspectors in the Presidency shall
 - (a) be subordinate to the Senior Inspector,
 - (b) submit every week to the Senior Inspector copies of their diaries for his information and record,
 - (c) make reports to the Senior Inspector.

Duties of all Inspectors in the Presidency.

8. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall keep the following records :

- (a) a diary of the work which he performs from day to day, in which he shall enter
 - (i) each place visited,
 - (ii) each work performed by him under the Act,
 - (iii) the fees earned on account of such work,
 - (iv) such additional particulars as he or his superior from time to time thinks necessary ; and
- (b) in accordance with such orders as the Collector of Bombay may make requiring

statements with regard to boilers liable to inspection under the Act—

- (i) an Index,
- (ii) a Register,
- (iii) Dimension sheets,
- (iv) such other statements and records as may, from time to time, be required as aforesaid.

Subordination of Inspectors in the Presidency to Collectors. 9. Every Inspector in the Presidency shall act

(a) in respect of travelling and office work, under the orders of the Collector of Bombay;

(b) in respect of inspections in the mofussil and any action connected therewith, under the orders of the Collector of the district in which such inspection is required or made.

10. An Inspector against whose proceedings an appeal is made shall attend every meeting of a Commission appointed under section 5 to hear such appeal and shall make statements on such matters and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or as shall be called for by the Commission.

Duties of Inspectors with respect to Commissions. attend every meeting of a Commission appointed under section 5 to hear such appeal and shall make statements on such matters and submit such plans to the Commission as he thinks necessary, or as shall be called for by the Commission.

11. (1) Inspections shall be carried out in accordance with the separate "Rules for settling the duties of Inspectors."

Provisions as to inspection of boilers. (2) If the owner or person in charge of a boiler to be examined fails to comply in any material point with any of the provisions of section 9, the Inspector shall defer his inspection and shall report the case to the Collector, or in Bombay, if a Junior Inspector is making the inspection, to the Senior Inspector, for orders.

12. Inspecting fees shall be levied according to the following scale:—

(1) For inspecting each boiler not exceeding ...	10 N. H. P.	Rs.	15
(2) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 10 but not over ...	20	"	20
(3) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 20 but not over ...	30	"	30
(4) For inspecting each boiler exceeding 30 but not over ...	50	"	40
(5) For inspecting each boiler exceeding ...	50	"	50

Commission.

13. (1) Elsewhere than in Aden, Commissions appointed by Government under section 5 will consist of three members, one of whom shall be President of the Commission.

(2) In Aden the Commission will consist of one person appointed by Government, who shall perform the duties hereinafter imposed on the President of a Commission elsewhere.

(3) The appointments and the terms for which they are respectively to endure will be notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

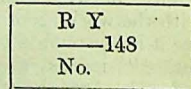
14. Members of Commissions shall assemble at the request of the Collector at his office or at such other place as he may specify whenever necessary for hearing appeals under section 11 or determining questions under section 14, or any matter relating to the Act, and a clerk of the Boiler Office or of the Collector's Office will act as Clerk to the Commission.

15. Every member of a Commission shall be entitled to receive in Bombay a fee of Rs. (30) thirty, and elsewhere of such amount as may from time to time be prescribed by Government for each district, for each meeting of the Commission at which any duty prescribed by the Act is performed by the Commission and which he attends from the beginning to the end thereof. In the mofussil every member of Commission shall also be entitled to travelling expenses, if any have been incurred by him.

16. It shall be the duty of the Collector to enquire into any alleged drunkenness, negligence or serious misconduct on the part of any Engineer in charge of a boiler or boilers of any horse-power, and at the close of such enquiry to make such recommendation to Government with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

17. The registry number of every boiler shall be cut in the front plate thereof in such position as shall be pointed out by an Inspector. The device to be so engraved shall consist of the letters R Y above the letters No. divided by a horizontal line, the letters to be followed by the number in figures, the former to be one-half an inch and the latter one and a quarter inch in height, the whole to be enclosed in a rectangular figure one-sixteenth of an inch clear from the letters and figures.

The engraving shall be not less than one-sixty-fourth of an inch deep (*see specimen*).



Appeals and enquiries under Section 14.

18. An appeal under section 11 shall be made in writing, either in English or in the vernacular.

19. It may either be presented personally to the Collector or sent by post.

20. The petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the original of the reasons, given in writing by the Inspector, for the refusal of the certificate or by a certified copy of it.

21. The petition shall state the grounds of appeal against the reasons given by the Inspector for refusing the certificate.

22. On receipt of an appeal forwarded by the Collector, the Commission shall issue a notice to the appellant stating a date not later than that within which the appeal must, under section 12 of the Act, be heard, on which it is proposed to hear the appeal, and informing him that if he wishes to be heard in support of the appeal, or

to produce evidence, he must be present either in person or by an authorized agent, with his evidence, on the date specified. The notice shall be sent to such address as shall be entered in the petition of appeal. If the petitioner is not present on the date fixed, the appeal shall be decided in his absence.

23. When it shall appear to the Collector that enquiry should be made with regard to any of the matters mentioned in clauses (a), (b), or (c) of sub-section (1) of section 14, he shall inform the Commission, which shall then take action under the section. The Commission may also take action under the section of its own motion.

24. Notice shall be sent by the Commission to the person regarding whose certificate an enquiry is to be held, specifying briefly the charge made and fixing the date of the enquiry. On such date he may either submit a written statement, or may be present in person or by authorized agent, and he shall be allowed to produce any evidence he may have bearing on the facts under enquiry.

25. The Commission may, at its discretion, summon any witness whose evidence it considers necessary for the purposes of any enquiry held by it.

26. All decisions of the Commission shall be in accordance with the votes of the majority of the members. The President shall have a casting vote.

27. The proceedings of the Commission shall be in writing and shall be signed by the President. A copy of any order passed shall be given to the person affected by it, if he apply for it, on payment of copying charges and stamp fees.

Enquiries under Section 24 (1).

28. If the Collector shall have reason to believe, from any cause whatever, that an enquiry should be made under section 24 (1) with regard to incompetency, drunkenness, serious misconduct or negligence on the part of any Engineer possessing a certificate of competency or service under the Act, he may either make such enquiry personally or cause it to be made by an Assistant or Deputy Collector. The proceedings shall be held in the presence of the Engineer whose conduct forms the subject of the enquiry, and he shall have an opportunity of making any statement he may wish to make and of producing evidence in his defence. The Collector shall forward the proceedings, with the opinion of the officer conducting the enquiry, to Government, with such recommendation with reference to section 24 as he shall think fit.

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing draft will, with any suggestions or objections relating thereto received before the 1st day of March 1894, be taken into consideration on or after the said date.

No. 161 A.—The following draft of rules which it is proposed to make under section 35 (a) of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, for settling the duties of Inspectors under the said Act with respect to the inspection of Steam Boilers in every part of the Bombay Presidency

in which the said Act is in force, including Aderf, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby:—

PROPOSED RULES.

Iron Boilers.

1. The Inspector is required by the Act to fix the pressure to be allowed on boilers. In performing this very responsible and onerous duty he must be very careful, as in the event of accident it will be necessary for him to prove clearly that he used due caution. On the one hand he must be careful as regards safety, and on the other hand he must not unduly reduce the pressure on a boiler.

2. The Inspector should fix the working pressure for boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

In the case of boilers made in India, the Boiler Inspection Department may receive for examination plans and particulars of boilers before the commencement of manufacture, by these means hoping to prevent questions arising after the boilers are finished. The Senior Inspector should receive and report on any plans of boilers intended for use in Bombay or the districts that may be submitted in due course.

When the Inspector has received plans and tracings of new boilers, or of alterations of boilers, and has approved of them, he will of course be careful in making his examination, when the boiler is ready for work, to see that they have been followed out. When he has not had the plans submitted, but is called in to inspect a boiler, he will of course measure the parts, note the details of construction, and, if necessary, bore the plates to ascertain their thickness, &c., before he gives his certificate.

No Inspector shall declare a boiler to be safe unless (a) he is fully informed as to its construction, material and workmanship, or unless (b) he is furnished with a certificate from a Chief Engineer of a recognised boiler insurance company. He should therefore be very careful how he ventures to give a certificate.

3. In the case of new boilers the Inspector may allow a stress not exceeding 7,000 lbs. per square inch of net section on solid iron screwed stays supporting flat surfaces, but the stress should not exceed 5,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way: Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay, and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay; the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

When gusset stays are used, their area should be in excess of that found in the above way.

4. When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders the following formula should be used for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are

not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and in the case of combustion chambers that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box.

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W - P) D \times L} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

W = Width of combustion box in inches.

P = Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D = Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

L = Length of girder in feet.

d = Depth of girder in inches.

T = Thickness of girder in inches.

C = 500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C = 750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C = 850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

The working pressure for the supporting bolts and for the plate between them should be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

5. The pressure on plates forming flat surfaces is found by the following formula :

$$\frac{C \times (T + 1)^2}{S - 6} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

T = Thickness of the plate in sixteenths of an inch.

S = Surface supported in square inches.

C = Constant according to the following circumstances.

C = 100 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.*

C = 90 when the plates are not exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and the stays are fitted with nuts only.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts and washers, the latter being at least three times the diameter of the stay and two-thirds the thickness of the plates they cover.

C = 54 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, and the stays fitted with nuts only.

C = 80 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates and fitted with nuts.

C = 60 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, with water in contact with the plates, and the stays screwed into the plates, having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

C = 36 when the plates are exposed to the impact of heat or flame, and steam in contact with the plates, with the stays screwed into the plates, and having the ends riveted over to form substantial heads.

In cases where plates are stiffened by T or L irons, and a greater pressure is required for the plates than is allowed by the use of the above constants, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

* If the diameter of riveted washers be at least $\frac{3}{4}$ ths the pitch of the stays, and the thickness not less than the plates they cover, the constant may be increased to 150.

When doubling plates are fitted of the same thickness as the plates they cover and not less in width than $\frac{3}{4}$ ths the pitch of the stays, the constant may be increased to 160.

When the riveted ends of screwed stays are much worn or when the nuts are burned, the constants should be reduced, but the Inspector must act according to the circumstances that present themselves at the time of inspection, and it is expected that in cases where the riveted ends of screwed stays in the combustion boxes and furnaces are found in this state, it will be often necessary to reduce the constant 60 to about 36.

The Inspector should not in any case allow a greater compressive stress on the edge of the tube plates than 7,500 lbs. per square inch, which is that used in the following formula :

$$\frac{(D - d) T \times 15,000}{W \times D} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

D = least horizontal distance between centres of tubes in inches.

d = inside diameter of ordinary tubes in inches.

T = thickness of tube plate in inches.

W = extreme width of combustion box in inches from front of tube plate to back of fire-box, or distance between combustion box tube plates when boiler is double ended and the box common to the furnaces at both ends.

6. Having regard to many cases in which serious defects have been discovered, the Inspector should take care that boilers, the outside of which cannot be seen, are cleared of all covering and fittings for inspection whenever the Inspector considers it necessary. It will often be found necessary to reduce the pressure, unless the boilers are partially cleared from their seats to enable the Inspector to judge of their condition. If the owners in any special case have any good reasons for not wishing to clear them when the Inspector requires it, the Inspector should submit the whole case in detail to the Senior Inspector for his consideration. The Inspector must recollect that he is not to certify as sufficient any boiler respecting which he cannot thoroughly satisfy himself.

The Inspector should record in his inspection book the dates on which boilers are inspected, when and to what extent cleared from brick work, and whether the boilers were set or not when examined, and if not set, where they were examined. Boilers which have been cleared should in all cases be subjected to the hydraulic test before the brick work is rebuilt.

7. Boilers well constructed, well designed, and made of good material should have an advantage in the matter of working pressure over boilers inferior in any of the above respects, as unless this is done the superior boiler is placed at a disadvantage, and good workmanship and material will be discouraged. The following rules are therefore prescribed.

When cylindrical boilers are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 5 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the iron is to

be taken as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 40,000 lbs. across the grain. But when the above conditions are not complied with, the additions in the following scale must be added to the factor 5, according to the circumstances of each case:

- A† .15 To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
- B† .3 To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
- C .3 To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
- D .5 To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.
- E* .75 To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
- F .1 To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
- G† .15 To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
- H .15 To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
- I† .2 To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
- J* .2 To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
- K .2 To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
- L .1 To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
- M .3 To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
- N .15 To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams and the said seams are treble riveted.
- O .1 To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
- P .1 To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
- Q .2 To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
- R .1 To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
- S .1 To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
- T .2 To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
- U .25 To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the stakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
- V‡ .3 To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, as in the case of flue boilers; and the circumferential seams fitted as described opposite P, R, and S, but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q and T, V .3 will become V .4.
- W* .4 To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
- X* .4 To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
- Y†† 1.65 To be added if no certificate is produced from a Chief Engineer of a recognized Boiler Insurance Company or if the boiler was not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction by the Inspectors of any recognized Boiler Insurance Company.

Where marked* the factor of safety should be increased still further if the workmanship or material is very doubtful or is very unsatisfactory.

† When the holes are to be rimmed, or bored out in place, the case should be submitted to the Senior Inspector as to the reduction or omission of A, B, G, and I as heretofore.

‡ When boilers are comparatively short, the cases should be submitted to the Senior Inspector for consideration as to the omission of V as heretofore.

When the circumferential seams are double strapped and double riveted or lapped and treble riveted, and the calculated strength not less than 65 per cent. of the solid plate V, .3 may be omitted as heretofore.

The strength of ordinary joints is found by the following method:

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivet}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage of strength of} \\ \text{plate at joint as compared} \\ \text{with the solid plate.} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivet} \times \text{No. of rows of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch} \times \text{thickness of plate}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Percentage} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{strength of rivets} \\ \text{as compared with} \\ \text{the solid plate.} \end{array} \right.$$

Then take iron as equal to 47,000 lbs. per square inch and use the smaller of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale.

$$(47,000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joint}) \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches}$$

Inside diameter of the boiler in inches \times factor of safety = Pressure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.

In the case of ordinary zigzag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets, when diagonal pitch = $\frac{6}{10}$ horizontal pitch + $\frac{1}{10}$ diameter of rivet.

Plates that are drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outsides.

Butt straps must have been cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good a quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre. The rivet holes may have been punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must have been taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched, they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

The diameter of the rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted, that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the thickness of the plates.

Dished ends must be stayed as flat surfaces; but when they are theoretically equal to the pressure needed, when considered as portions of spheres, the stays when solid may have a stress of 14,000 lbs. per square inch of net section, but

§ If the rivets are exposed to double shear, multiply the percentage as found by 1.75.

the stress should not exceed 10,000 lbs. when the stays have been welded or worked in the fire.

Truly hemispherical ends subjected to internal pressure may be allowed double the pressure that is suitable for a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

All man-holes and openings must be stiffened with compensating rings of at least the same effective sectional area as the plates cut out, and in no case should the plate rings be less in thickness than the plates to which they are attached. The openings in the shells of cylindrical boilers should have their shorter axes placed longitudinally. It is very desirable that the compensating rings round openings in flat surfaces be made of L or T iron. Cast-iron doors are not to be passed.

The neutral part of boiler shells under steam domes must be efficiently stiffened and stayed, as serious accidents have arisen from the want of such precautions.

8. New boilers are to be tested by hydraulic pressure according to the following scale.

Boilers intended to work up to 100 lbs. pressure per square inch or any pressure below that are to be tested to double the working pressure.

Above lbs.	100 up to lbs.	125 to be tested to lbs.	200.
"	125	"	230.
"	150	"	250.
"	175	"	270.
"	200	"	290.
"	225	"	310.
"	250	"	330.
"	275	"	350.

Any boilers intended for working pressure above these to be tested to not less than 50 lbs. above such working pressure.

In the case of old boilers the Inspector must use his own judgment as to the necessary pressure to be applied.

9. Circular furnaces with the longitudinal joints welded or made with a butt strap.

$$\frac{90,000 \times \text{the square of the thickness of the plate in inches}}{(\text{Length in feet} + 1) \times \text{diameter in inches}}$$
 = working pressure per square inch, provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula :

$$\frac{8,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

The second formula limits the crushing stress on the material to 4,000 lbs. per square inch.

The length is to be measured between the rings if the furnace is made with rings.

If the longitudinal joints instead of being butted are lap-jointed in the ordinary way, then 75,000 is to be used instead of 90,000, excepting only where the lap is bevelled and so made as to give the flues the form of a true circle, when 80,000 may be used.

When the material or the workmanship is not of the best quality, the constants given above must be reduced, that is to say, the 90,000 will become 80,000, the 80,000 will become 70,000, the 70,000 will become 60,000; when neither the material nor the workmanship is of the best quality, such constants will require to be further reduced, according to circumstances and the

judgment of the Inspector, as in the case of old boilers. One of the conditions of best workmanship is that the joints are double-riveted with double butt straps, or single riveted with double butt straps, and the holes drilled after the bending is done and when in place and the plates afterwards taken apart, the burr on the holes taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.*

The working pressure for corrugated furnaces, practically circular and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed 6 inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ inch thick, should not be greater than found by the following formula :

$$\frac{9,000 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Working pressure per} \\ \text{square inch.} \end{array} \right.$$

Steel Boilers.

10. For Steel Boilers the rules for iron boilers may be increased as follows :—

The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and riveted, 10 per cent. The constants for flat surfaces when they are supported by stays screwed into the plate and nutted, or when the stays are nutted in the steam space, 25 per cent. This is also applicable to the constants for flat surfaces stiffened by riveted washers or doubling strips, and supported by nutted stays.

The constants for combustion box girders, 10 per cent.

* The following examples will serve to show the application of the constants for the different cases that may arise :

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are welded.
	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps.
Furnaces with lapped joints and drilled rivet holes.	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled.
	65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled.
	60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

In the case of upright fireboxes of donkey or similar boilers, 10 per cent. should be deducted from the constants given above, applicable to the respective classes of work,

Boilers—General.

11. Small boilers must be surveyed and be fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety valves, must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers.

12. No boilers or steam chamber is to be so constructed, fitted, or arranged so that the escape of steam from it through the safety-valve can be wholly, or partially, intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and, where two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and the superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

13. Each boiler must be fitted with a glass water-gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam-gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler. When a factory has more than one boiler, and these boilers are fitted with stop-valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

14. On every inspection of a steam boiler the Inspector shall, if the boiler is large enough, go inside it, and make a thorough examination of it.

When the boilers are not large enough for the Inspector to get into, he should see them tested by hydraulic pressure at every annual inspection at least. The hydraulic test should also be applied at every inspection if the Inspector consider it necessary.

Whenever it is only removable stays that prevent getting in, he must order their removal, and he must see them properly replaced before granting his declaration.

If any part of a main boiler near the uptake fireboxes or furnaces is so constructed that the Inspector cannot examine it, he is not to give a declaration, but shall report the case to the Senior Inspector.

If for special reasons, and for special reasons only, the Inspector cannot go inside a small boiler, he must distinctly state on the face of his declaration his reasons for not being able to do so.

15. If the boiler is too hot for the Inspector to examine the inside efficiently, and with safety and convenience, he should decline to examine the boiler, and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate, until he can make an efficient internal examination.

16. BEFORE testing a boiler the Inspector shall examine it, take the necessary measurements, and calculate what the working pressure should be in accordance with the regulations, and only test it with reference to that pressure in accordance with Rule 8. If the test is not satisfactory, the pressure must be proportionately reduced.

This course will enable any necessary alterations to be made by the owners and prevent delay or disappointment. The Inspector who

grants the certificate should not increase the working pressure without first consulting the Senior Inspector.

The Inspector who grants the certificate must examine the boilers thoroughly, and in the absence of special instructions from the Senior Inspector, will be held responsible for the pressure allowed.

17. The Inspector shall see all new boilers, and boilers that have been cleaned for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure, in accordance with Rule 8 previous to the boilers being set, and before they are covered in, to test the workmanship, &c.; but the working pressure is to be determined by the strength of stays, thickness of plates, and strength of riveting, &c., and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed twice the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been examined and until the strength has been calculated, from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

When the boilers are set the Inspector may, at any time he thinks it necessary, before he gives a certificate, have them tested by hydraulic pressure to satisfy himself as to any doubtful part, or of places not easy of access, care being taken in the case of old boilers not to overstrain them; but the test must always exceed the working pressure.

The hydraulic test should before a certificate is granted be applied to all boilers that have not previously had a working certificate.

When a boiler is partially inspected by one Inspector, and the inspection is completed and a certificate granted by another, if the Inspector who witnesses the test of the boiler by hydraulic pressure has an opportunity of examining it inside and outside after the test, such Inspector should determine the pressure to be allowed on the boiler in question, taking care to inform the makers, owners, or agents, and the Inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should in his opinion be allowed on it. In the event of the original Inspectors having no opportunity to examine the boiler inside and out after the hydrostatic test, the Inspector must re-test the boiler by water and examine the boiler inside and out before determining the working pressure and granting a certificate.

The amount of the hydraulic pressure test, and the date on which it was last applied to the boiler, should be inserted in the Inspector's certificate, and recorded in the dimension sheet of that boiler.

Inspectors should pay particular attention to the examination and testing of steam pipes and economisers.

In all cases in which a socket expansion joint is fitted to a bent steam pipe, the Inspector should require a fixed gland and bolts to be fitted, in order to prevent the end of the pipe being forced out of the socket. This regulation should be complied with in all cases of bent pipes fitted with socket expansion joints. Fixed glands and bolts should be fitted to the expansion joints of straight steam pipes, as cases have occurred,

particularly with small straight pipes, in which the ends of the pipes have been forced out of the sockets.

18. In all boilers in which the Inspectors find that cast iron is employed in such a manner as to be subject to the pressure of steam or water, they shall report the circumstances to the Senior Inspector, in order that they may receive instructions how to act. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and Inspectors should discourage the use of cast iron saddles for boilers.

19. A pressure once allowed on a boiler is not, *under any circumstances whatever*, to be increased unless the Inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the Senior Inspector.

In case an Inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed, he shall communicate with the Inspector who last inspected the boiler; and if on learning the reasons why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the Inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the Senior Inspector; but, as above stated, the pressure shall not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by him.

Safety-valves.

20. The Inspectors are instructed that in all *new boilers*, and whenever *alterations can be easily made*, the safety-valve and stop-valve should be placed directly on the boiler; and the neck, or part between the valve and the flange which is bolted on to the boiler, should be as short as possible.

The Inspector should note that it is not intended by this instruction that old boilers which have been previously passed with such an arrangement should be thrown out of work for the alterations to be carried out.

Of course in any case in which an Inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a declaration.

The Inspector shall declare, amongst other things, the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and that the safety-valves are such and in such condition as required by the Act.

21. The area per square foot of fire grate surface of safety-valves, or (when there is more than one safety-valve on the boiler) the combined area of the safety-valves should be not less than that given in the following tables opposite the boiler pressure intended, provided the valves are not less than two inches in diameter. This applies to new boilers which have not received a working certificate.

In ascertaining the fire grate area, the length of the grate should be measured from the inner edge of the dead plate to the front of the bridge, and the width from side to side of the furnace on the top of the bars at the middle of their length.

If there is only one safety-valve on a *main boiler* the Inspector should not grant a certificate

without first referring the case to the Senior Inspector for special instructions.

In the case of small boilers, if it is wished to fit valves smaller than two inches diameter, the case should be submitted for the consideration of the Senior Inspector.

SAFETY-VALVE AREAS.

Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.	Boiler Pressure.	Area of Valve per square foot of Fire grate.
lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.	lbs.	Sq. inch.
15	1.250	77	.407	139	.243
16	1.209	78	.403	140	.241
17	1.171	79	.398	141	.240
18	1.136	80	.394	142	.238
19	1.102	81	.390	143	.237
20	1.071	82	.386	144	.235
21	1.041	83	.382	145	.234
22	1.013	84	.378	146	.232
23	.986	85	.375	147	.231
24	.961	86	.371	148	.230
25	.937	87	.367	149	.228
26	.914	88	.364	150	.227
27	.892	89	.360	151	.225
28	.872	90	.357	152	.224
29	.852	91	.353	153	.223
30	.833	92	.350	154	.221
31	.815	93	.347	155	.220
32	.797	94	.344	156	.219
33	.781	95	.340	157	.218
34	.765	96	.337	158	.216
35	.750	97	.334	159	.215
36	.735	98	.331	160	.214
37	.721	99	.328	161	.213
38	.707	100	.326	162	.211
39	.694	101	.323	163	.210
40	.681	102	.320	164	.209
41	.669	103	.317	165	.208
42	.657	104	.315	166	.207
43	.646	105	.312	167	.205
44	.635	106	.309	168	.204
45	.625	107	.307	169	.203
46	.614	108	.304	170	.202
47	.604	109	.302	171	.201
48	.595	110	.300	172	.200
49	.585	111	.297	173	.199
50	.576	112	.295	174	.198
51	.568	113	.292	175	.197
52	.559	114	.290	176	.196
53	.551	115	.288	177	.195
54	.543	116	.286	178	.194
55	.535	117	.284	179	.193
56	.528	118	.281	180	.192
57	.520	119	.279	181	.191
58	.513	120	.277	182	.190
59	.506	121	.275	183	.189
60	.500	122	.273	184	.188
61	.493	123	.271	185	.187
62	.487	124	.269	186	.186
63	.480	125	.267	187	.185
64	.474	126	.265	188	.184
65	.468	127	.264	189	.183
66	.462	128	.262	190	.182
67	.457	129	.260	191	.181
68	.451	130	.258	192	.181
69	.446	131	.256	193	.180
70	.441	132	.255	194	.179
71	.436	133	.253	195	.178
72	.431	134	.251	196	.177
73	.426	135	.250	197	.176
74	.421	136	.248	198	.176
75	.416	137	.246	199	.175
76	.412	138	.245	200	.174

22. The Inspector in his examination of the boilers and appurtenances is particularly to direct his attention to the safety-valves, and whenever he considers it necessary, he is to satisfy himself as to the pressure on the boiler by actual trial.

The Inspector is to fix the limits of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and the responsibility of issuing a certificate before he is fully satisfied on the point is very grave. The law places on the Inspector the responsibility of "declaring" that the boilers are in his judgment sufficient with the weights he states. The Inspector is to examine the whole of the valves, weights, and springs at every inspection.

The responsibility of seeing to the efficiency of the mode by which the valves are fitted so as to be as much as practicable under the control of the engineer when steam is up, rests with the Inspector.

The safety-valve should be fitted with lifting gear, which should in all cases be arranged so that it can be worked by hand.

Care should be taken that the safety-valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter; that the openings for the passage of steam to and from the valves, including the waste steam pipe, should each have an area not less than the area of valves required, and that each valve-box has a drain pipe fitted at its lower part. In the case of lever valves, if the lever is not lashed with brass, the pins must be of brass; iron and iron working together must not be passed. Too much care cannot be devoted to seeing that there is proper lift, and free means of escape of waste steam, as it is obvious that unless the lift and means for escape of waste steam are

ample, the effect is the same as reducing the area of the valve or putting on an extra load. The valve seats should be secured by studs and nuts.

The Inspectors are, as far as is in their power, to make these points generally known to the owners of Steam Boilers.

23. When the Inspector has determined the amount of pressure, he is to see the valves weighted accordingly and the weights or springs fixed in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of their shifting or in any way increasing the pressure. The limits of the weight on the valves is to be inserted in the declaration, and should it at any time come to an Inspector's knowledge that the weights or the loading of the valves have been shifted, or otherwise altered, or that the valves have been in any way interfered with, so as to increase the pressure, without the sanction of the Senior Inspector, he is at once to report the facts.

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing draft will, with any suggestions or objections relating thereto received before the 1st day of March 1894, be taken into consideration on or after the said date.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1894.

No. 281.—The following revised tour programme of the Royal Commission on Opium is published for general information. The programme will be adhered to as far as practicable, but is liable to alteration should circumstances render this necessary. Any person desiring to give evidence is requested to send an abstract of the evidence which he proposes to give addressed to "The Secretary, Royal Commission on Opium, India." These abstracts must reach the Secretary at least fifteen days before the date fixed for the arrival of the Royal Commissioners at the place at which the evidence will be tendered. The Royal Commission will, after examining the abstracts, decide what witnesses they will summon to give evidence. All the witnesses whom the Commissioners determine to examine will be paid their travelling expenses with subsistence allowance of Rs. 10 a day in the Presidency town and Rs. 7-8 a day elsewhere:—

	Arrive.	Stay.	Leave.
Lucknow ...	January 10	January 11, 12, 13, (14)	January (14).
Umballa ...	January 15	January 15, 16, 17	January 17.
Lahore ...	January 18	January 18, 19, 20	January 20.
Delhi ...	January (21)	January (21), 22 ...	January 22.
Agra ...	January 23	January 23, 24, 25, 26	January 26.
Jaipur ...	January 27	January 27	January 27.
Ajmere ...	January 27	January (28), 29, 30, 31, February 1	February 1.
(a) ONE SECTION—			
Indore ...	February 2	February 3, (4), 5, 6, 7	February 7.
Bombay ...	February 8	February 9 &c. ...	.....
(b) OTHER SECTION—			
Ahmedabad ...	February 2	February 3, (4), 5, 6, 7	February 7.
Bombay ...	February 8	February 9 &c. ...	.....

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

No. 212.—The Right Honourable the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, P.C., LL.D., appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay at about 2 P.M. on the 20th January 1894, by the P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamship *Rome*, and will be received on arrival with all the Naval and Military honours due to his high position.

2. As soon as the *Rome* is signalled from the Light House three guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at intervals of ten seconds.

3. At 4-0 P.M. a deputation consisting of the Chief Secretary to Government, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and one of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camp will proceed on board the *Rome* under arrangements to be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

4. The Earl of Elgin will leave the *Rome* at 4-15 P.M. and the Director of the Royal Indian Marine should be requested to consult with His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, or with the Senior Naval Officer at the Station in the absence of His Excellency, and to act in concert with him in arranging the details of His Lordship's disembarkation at the Apollo Bandar. The arrangements for landing at the Bandar will be made by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine. All other arrangements on the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

5. On His Lordship's arrival at the steps of the Bandar, a Salute of 31 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery. A Guard of Honour of British Infantry with Band and Colours will be drawn up, and the road from the Bandar to the Victoria Terminus will be lined by troops of the Garrison. A Guard of Honour of Bombay Infantry with Band and Colours will be at Government House, Malabar Point.

6. His Lordship will be received at the Bandar by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and Staff; by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, if in Bombay; by the Chief Justice of Bombay, the Lord Bishop, the Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor for making Laws and Regulations, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, the Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Senior Naval Officer at the Station, in the absence of His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District, the Naval Officers Commanding any of Her Majesty's Ships in Harbour, if able to attend on shore, the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, the Private Secretary and the Staff of His Excellency the Governor, the Municipal Commissioner, the Under Secretaries to Government, and the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, the Sheriff of Bombay, or by such of the above high officials as are then in the Presidency Town, for whom a space marked A will be reserved.

7. The Consular representatives of Foreign Governments and the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation are invited to be present on the occasion, and a space marked B will be reserved for them at the Bandar.

8. All other officers of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, Military and the Royal Indian Marine, and officers belonging to Corps of Volunteers, then in Bombay, as well as members of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay who are desirous of attending will be provided with seats as far as space is available. To all such who wish to attend cards of admission to space C will be supplied on application to the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. The same officer will also issue cards of admission to space A to any Heads of

Departments; not specified by name in paragraph 6, who may intimate that they will be present. For all other officials and persons mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 no cards will be necessary. As far as accommodation in space D is available it will be allotted to any Ladies or Gentlemen who may apply for tickets to the Executive Engineer. The arrangements at the Bandar will be made by the Public Works Department.

9. As the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay has expressed its desire to present an address to His Excellency on his arrival, a space marked E will be reserved on the Bandar to which the Viceroy and Governor-General elect will be conducted, and where he will be received by the representatives of the Corporation. The Executive Engineer will send a card of admission to each member of the Corporation whose name is communicated to him by the President of the Corporation.

10. His Lordship will, after the presentation of the address, proceed to Government House, Malabar Point, escorted by a Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and the Bombay Light Horse, *via* Rampart Row, Hornby Row, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Parel Road, Grant Road, Gowallia Tank Road, Gibbs Road and the Ridge. No procession of carriages will be formed. The Commissioner of Police will maintain order and keep the streets clear.

11. His Lordship will be received by His Excellency the Governor on the steps of the staircase at Government House.

12. Full Dress will be worn by all officers of Government entitled to wear uniform; and morning dress by all others.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

No. 25.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Wetherall, Indian Staff Corps, five months, private affairs.

No. 26.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 10th November 1893:—

12th Bombay Infantry.

Havaldár Mahtab Singh to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Bhinda Singh, deceased.

No. 27.—The promotion in the 6th Bombay Cavalry notified in G. G. O. No. 569, dated 4th December 1893, should have effect from the 29th October 1893, and not from the date therein specified.

I.—14

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 28.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for eleven months on private affairs under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868:—

Captain P. E. Dixon, R. E., Executive Engineer, Karachi Division, Military Works.

No. 29.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant F. L. Lloyd Jones, Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Quarter Master, 13th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service sixth year, commenced 11th February 1893.

No. 30.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the 1st January 1894:—

5th Bombay Light Infantry.

Color Havaldár Namuji Bedar to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Tatia Pawse, pensioned.

Havaldár Hanwati Gaekwad to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Lakshman Teli, pensioned.

No. 31.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 4th November 1893:—

10th Bombay Light Infantry.

Haváldár Lakshiman Setge to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Anajirao Kadam, pensioned.

No. 32.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 24 dated 12th January 1893, is republished:—

“STAFF CORPS.

No. 24.—Second-Lieutenant Henry Vivian Montagne Langtry, Royal West Surrey Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 21st May 1892, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Langtry will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the above date, subject to Her Majesty's approval.”

No. 33.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 26 dated 12th January 1894, is republished:—

“HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 26.—The following extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India (No. 133, para. 4, dated 23rd November 1893) is published for general information:

“4. I sanction the adoption by the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) of ‘Progredior’ as a motto.”

No. 34.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 28, dated 12th January 1894, is republished:—

“PROMOTIONS.

No. 28.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 8th January 1894.

* * * *

Frederick Babington Peile.

* * * *

Herbert Edward Penton.”

No. 35.—Major-General G. F. Beville, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Deesa District, is granted leave out of India on medical certificate for six months under Articles 681 and 659, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I,

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1894.

No. 208.—Ráo Bahádúr Chimánrai Harrai, Second Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Jhálavád Pránt, Káthiáwár, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th August to the 6th September 1893, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 263.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 7724A, dated the 23rd December 1893, it is notified that Colonel G. E. Hancock and Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Hunter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of President of the Rájasthánik Court, Káthiáwár, on the 6th January 1894, before office hours.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1894.

No. 209A.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Yeola, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge of Násik during the absence of Ráo Bahádúr Gopal Vinayak Bhanap on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13th January 1894.

No. 219.—In modification of the orders contained in Government Notification No. 7898, dated the 14th December 1893, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Rastamji Mervanji Patell, M.A., LL.B., to be substantive Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, with effect from the 1st January 1894, vice Ráo Bahádúr Ganpatrao Bhaskar, deceased.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1894.

No. 257.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Wamar Narayan Rahurkar, Joint Subordinate Judge of Islámpur, to be Joint Subordinate Judge of Karád and Pátan in the Sátára District from the 1st February next.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 285.—Mr. Kondalrao Venkatrao has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Athni in the Belgaum District during the absence of Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra on leave or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 291.—Ráo Sáheb Shamrao Vithal Mangalvedhekar, Mámáldár of táluca Bankápúr in the district of Dhárwár, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 293.—Ráo Bahádúr Chintanman Narayan Bhat, First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Poona and Sátára Districts, has been allowed privilege leave for one month from the 2nd instant.

No. 294.—Ráo Bahádur Chintaman Narayan Bhat relinquished charge of the office of First Class Subordinate Judge under Act XVII of 1879 for the Poona and Sátára Districts on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 297.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions of Subordinate Judges:—

Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge vice Ráo Bahádur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, appointed to be substantive Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Ahmedabad, and to remain seconded:

Ráo Bahádur Gangadhar Vishnu Limaye, substantive *pro tem.* First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, to be confirmed in that grade vice Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai.

No. 298.—Mr. J. J. Heatón, I. C. S., relinquished charge of the office of Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 299.—Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I. C. S., assumed charge of the office of Additional Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 300.—Mr. A. S. Moriarty, I. C. S., assumed charge of the office of District Judge and Sessions Judge of Khándesh on the 2nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 302.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, to take part with the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad 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 Ahmedabad Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 304.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 321 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, 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-Bijápur in preparing and making out a list of persons liable and qualified to serve as Assessors at trials to be held before the Court of Session in the Sholápur-Bijápur Sessions Division and in hearing objections to the said list and revising the same in accordance with law.

No. 305.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyán in the Thána District on the 23rd ultimo, in the afternoon.

No. 307.—A'zam Kashinath Govind Deshmukh, acting Head Karkún of taluka Khánápur in the district of Sátára, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers

specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 314.—Ráo Sáheb Mahoniraj Eknath, Mám-latdár of taluka Pandharpur in the district of Sholápur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

No. 321.—Government Notification No. 34A, dated the 4th instant, is cancelled.

2. Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension for two months of the leave on medical certificate for fifteen months notified in Government Notification No. 6034, dated the 27th September 1893.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 113.—Messrs. M. MacMillan and F. G. Selby respectively delivered over and received charge of the Principalship of the Deccan College on the 1st instant, before office hours.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1894.

No. 354.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Kharsedji Ratanji Bamanji, on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Khándesh.

No. 355.—Shravan valad Dhaku, late officiating Police Pátíl of the village of Vadel, taluka Málegaon in the Násik Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 362.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Department:—

Munshi Pribdas valad Lachiram to be probationary Special Sub-Registrar of Sánghar in the Thar and Párkar District.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 413.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. Walsh to act as Superintendent, Preventive Service, and Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. Ainsworth, or pending further orders.

No. 414.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain W. Quentin to be Member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for all languages, vice Captain C. G. Nurse, relieved.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 416.—Mr. R. Thom, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed leave on medical certificate for one year.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1894.

No. 163.—Assistant Surgeon Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, L.M. & S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, with effect from 14th December 1893, forenoon, vice Surgeon-Major J. McCloghry, transferred to Ahmedabad.

No. 166.—Assistant Surgeon Mulchand Gangaram Thadani, L.M. & S., is appointed a Teacher at the Medical School, Hyderabad, with effect from 2nd December 1893, forenoon, vice Assistant Surgeon T. H. Aquino, transferred to Bombay.

No. 168.—Surgeon-Major K. H. Mistri, Civil Surgeon, Panch Maháls, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 25th instant.

No. 169.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Captain, W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., to act as Civil Surgeon, Panch Maháls, during the absence of Surgeon-Major K. H. Mistri, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1894.

No. 177.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major J. McCloghry, F.R.C.S.I., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, during the absence of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel M. L. Bartholomeusz, M.B., C.M., or pending further orders.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Dhárwár and Belgaum Districts for the annual vacation of six weeks from the 23rd April to the 3rd June 1894, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 10th January 1894.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, privilege leave for one month from the 15th instant.

Bombay, 11th January 1894.

Messrs. A. S. Moriarty, I. C. S., and T. Walker, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District and Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri on the 11th December 1893, before noon.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Thursday the 22nd March to Monday the 26th March 1894, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's Office will be open on Thursday the 22nd March and Monday the 26th March 1894.

Bombay, 16th January 1894.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

A'zam Parashram Balkrishna Taskar, B.A., Head Kárkún, táluca Sháhápúr, acted as Mám-latdár of that táluca from the 19th October to the 12th December 1893, both days inclusive, during the interval between the departure of Ráo Sáheb Balkrishna Mahadeo Chitale and the arrival of Ráo Sáheb Dadaji Sakharám Deshpande.

Bombay, 8th January 1894.

A'zam Gowrishankar Harjivan, Head Kárkún, Olpád in the Surat District, acted as Mám-latdár of that táluca from the 24th November to the 2nd December 1893, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Bombay, 9th January 1894.

Mr. J. W. S. Dracup delivered over and Khán Bahádur Phirozshah Pestonji received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Broach, on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

A'zam Damodardas Lalubhai, Head Kárkún, táluca Bulsár in the Surat District, acted as Mám-latdár of that táluca from the 15th November to 10th December last, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent.

Shaik Abdul Rahiman valad Shaik Rahiman, Deputy Accountant, Thána, is appointed to act as Head Accountant, Thána, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Keshav Narayan Joshi on privilege leave for one month and eight days from the 3rd instant, or until further orders.

Bombay, 10th January 1894.

G. B. REID,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. Shanker Keshav Sathe, B.A., is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of táluka Mán in the Sátára District during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Sadashiv Thakre on privilege leave for three months from the 4th instant, or until further orders.

Mr. Sakharam Hari Jagare is appointed to act as Chitnis to the Collector of Sátára during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Balwant Bhasker Khandekar on privilege leave for two months from the 15th instant or until further orders.

Bombay, 12th January 1894.

Messrs. T. J. B. Thatcher and D. Davies respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kháresh, on the 9th instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 16th January 1894.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Narshinh Govind Kakeri has been appointed to act as Mámlatdár of the Honávar Táluka in the Kánara District during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Venkatesh Yatgiri, the permanent incumbent.

The undermentioned employé of the Revenue Department in the Belgaum District was granted examination leave under Article 317 of the Civil Service Regulations:—

Name.	Designation.	Period of Leave.	Examination for which granted.
Mr. Bhairao Laxman Belgaumli.	Head Kárkún, Parasgad Táluka.	4th to 17th October 1893.	Higher Standard Departmental.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Bombay, 11th January 1894.

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

No. 130.—Messrs. C. R. Brendon and C. Pogson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Goa Frontier, on the 2nd instant, in the afternoon.
Camp Virangam, 11th January 1894.

No. 211.—Mr. H. Pearson, Inspector, Northern Frontier, Salt Department, doing duty as Superintendent, Main Stores, Kháraghoda, is transferred to Thána to do duty as Preventive Officer, Chendni Bandar.

Mr. F. G. Hutchinson, Inspector, Goa Frontier, is transferred to Kháraghoda, to do duty as Superintendent, Main Stores, vice Mr. Pearson.

Mr. C. J. Clark, Inspector, Daman Frontier, is transferred to do duty on the Goa Frontier, vice Mr. Hutchinson.

Mr. R. Shepherd, Inspector, Northern Frontier, doing duty as Preventive Officer, Thána (Chendni Bandar), is transferred to the Daman Frontier, to do duty as Junior Inspector, vice Mr. Clark.

No. 219.—Mr. Waman Ramchandra, Distillery Inspector, Násik, on Rs. 125, and doing duty as Distillery Inspector, Bombay (Dádar), has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 8th instant, and the following acting arrangements are ordered during his absence:—

Mr. Wasudev Vishwanath, Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 50 and acting on Rs. 60 (*vide* this Office Notification No. 6317, dated the 10th December 1893, published at page 1152 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated 14th idem), to act on Rs. 125 as Distillery Inspector, Dádar, vice Mr. Waman Ramchandra.

Mr. Narushankar Keshavram, Sub-Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 50, to act on Rs. 60, as Sub-Inspector, Bombay, vice Mr. K. A. Moos.

Camp Dodhar, 16th January 1894.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 1.—Gopal Raghunath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sholápur Táluka, Sholápur Zilla, is granted furlough from 7th November 1893 to 6th March 1894 inclusive, and Gabaji Ramchandra, Candidate Vaccinator, and Narsinh Pralhad are appointed to act for him with effect from 20th November to 28th November 1893 and from 29th November to 6th March 1894 inclusive respectively.

No. 2.—Pochetti Laxum, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khed Táluka, Poona Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 24th October to 27th November 1893 inclusive, and Sitaram Wamon, Candidate Vaccinator, and Vishwanath Govind were appointed to act for him with effect from 24th October to 7th November and from 8th to 27th November 1893 inclusive respectively.

No. 3.—Govind Kesheo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khandála Petha, Wái Táluka, Sátára Zilla, is transferred to Sátára Táluka with effect from 16th December 1893.

No. 4.—Pandurang Govind, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sátára Táluka, is transferred to Khandála Petha, Wái Táluka, Sátára Zilla, with effect from 16th December 1893.

No. 5.—Narayan Daji, Vaccinator, Chikodi Táluka, Belgaum Zilla, having changed his name to "Narayan Ganesh," he will, in future, be known by that name.

No. 6.—Ramchandra Narsinh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Honávar Táluka, Kánara Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 2nd October to 1st November 1893 inclusive, and Ramchandra Mangesh, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 7.—Ganesh Daji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bankápur Táluka, Dhárwár Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 11th October to 10th December 1893 inclusive, and Pandu Narayan, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 8.—Nur Mahomed Imambaksh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 27th November to 26th December 1893, and Hardasmal, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

No. 9.—In Notification No. 422 of 12th December 1893, for "20th December" read "15th December."

No. 10.—Anant Bhikaji, Public Vaccinator, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave from 3rd January to 2nd February 1894 inclusive, and Janardan Hari, Sub-Vaccinator, is appointed to act for him.

C. W. MACRURY, Brig.-Surg.-Lieut.-Colonel,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 16th January 1894.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Messrs. W. R. Gaunde, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and V. G. Tunnú respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sub-Division Office, Násik, on the 12th December last, after office hours.

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

*Camp Tákti, Ahmednagar District,
11th January 1894.*

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
POLICE.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Ráo Sáheb Ramji Limbaji Mane, Inspector of Police, Ratnágiri District, and notified at page 871, Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, 1893, is

extended by one month and twenty-nine days, Chief Constable Shaik Ibrahim valad Shaik Ali continuing to be in charge of the Inspector's office.

J. HUMFREY, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

Poona, 10th January 1894.

BY THE POLITICAL AGENT, DHÁRWÁR.

Owing to difficulties occasionally arising through petitioners asserting that some arguments or expressions in their petitions have been inserted contrary to their intention, it is hereby notified that no petition in English or the Vernacular, bearing a date later than the 31st March 1894, will be accepted by any officer of this Agency, either addressed to Government or to an Agency Officer, unless it bears the name and residence of the writer of the petition legibly written at the foot.

The petitioner will be held responsible that the true name of the writer is given.

A. WINGATE,
Political Agent, Dhárwár.

Camp Sudi, 12th January 1894.

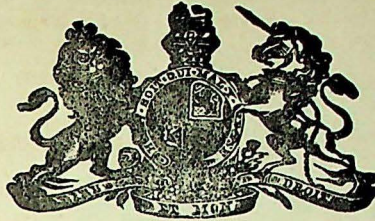
BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Ráo Sáheb Moro Raghunath Biwalkar, Second Class Magistrate in the Kolába District, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882:—

- (a) Power to make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances (Section 143).
- (b) Power to make orders under Section 144.
- (c) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
- (d) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint and upon police reports (Section 191).

R. A. LAMB,
District Magistrate, Kolába.

Camp Dásgaon, 9th January 1894.



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

FRIDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1894.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1894.

No. 331.—The Right Honourable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINGARDINE, P.C., LL.D., appointed by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress to be Viceroy and Governor General of India, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta by Special Train at 11 P.M. (Railway time) on Monday the 22nd of January 1894. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's departure will be made from Government House.

2. The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the firing of a Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery on the following morning.

3. The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Station is dispensed with, but the following Officers should be in attendance at the Victoria Terminus:—the Chief Secretary to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District with the District Staff, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay.

4. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order along the route.

5. At all Stations in the Presidency at which halts for one hour or upwards are made for rest or refreshment, His Excellency will be met by one Civil (and if a Military Station) one Military officer only. At such Stations, where possible, a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

6. Full Dress Uniform will be worn.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(To be substituted for the Notification bearing the same number and date.)



THE Bombay Government Gazette EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SUNDAY, 21st JANUARY 1894.

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

PART I.

Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1894.

No. 321.—The Right Honourable the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCAIDINE, P.C., LL.D., appointed by Her Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS to be Viceroy and Governor General of India, will leave Bombay from the Victoria Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway for Calcutta by Special Train at 5-30 P.M. (Railway time) on Monday the 22nd of January 1894. The arrangements connected with His Excellency's departure will be made from Government House.

2. The Military authorities will issue the necessary orders for the attendance of a Guard of Honour at the Railway Station and for the firing of a Salute of 31 guns from the Saluting Battery.

3. The attendance of Heads of Departments at the Station is dispensed with, but the following Officers should be in attendance at the Victoria Terminus:—The Chief Secretary to Government, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District with the District Staff, the Municipal Commissioner, the Commissioner of Police, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Collector of Bombay.

4. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will arrange for the maintenance of order along the route.

5. At all Stations in the Presidency at which halts for one hour or upwards are made for rest or refreshment, His Excellency will be met by one Civil and (if a Military Station) one Military officer only. At such Stations, where possible, a Guard of Honour will be furnished by the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps.

6. Full Dress Uniform will be worn.

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

G. C. WHITWORTH,
Acting Secretary to Government.