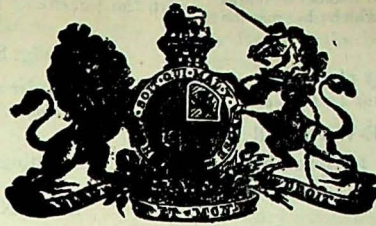


THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority

[No. 37

THURSDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER 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.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1894.

No. 6079.—The Governor in Council is pleased to extend Section 61, clause (1), of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, to that portion of the river Wanki in the Surat District which lies in the villages of Abrama and Vasier between the Bulsár-Pardi road and the Railway bund.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1894.

No. 6140.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1221, dated the 16th February 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following foot-note below Rule I (5) of the Rules for the examination of Inspectors and Chief Constables of

Police, published in Government Notification No. 7380, dated the 24th December 1892, and printed on pages 13 and 14 of the Police Manual:—

When the language of a district is the candidate's own vernacular, he is to be examined under heads (a), (b) and (d) only. But he is to be examined under head (c), when he is transferred to a district the language of which is not his vernacular.

The following are, for the purposes of this Rule, to be recognised as the vernacular languages of the Presidency, exclusive of Sind:

- (1) Maráthi;
- (2) Gujaráti;
- (3) Kánarese;
- (4) Urdu (for only the Rájputána-Málwa Railway Police);

and the substitution of the following paragraph for the last paragraph of the same rule:

To entitle an examinee to pass he must obtain 50 per cent of the maximum number of marks prescribed for

each of the above four subjects in which he may be examined, and 60 per cent of the total number of marks prescribed for all the subjects in which he may be examined.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. LEE-WARNER,
 Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 2982.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, &C.

COMPENSATION.

No. 4524-*Ex.*

Simla, the 7th September 1894.

RESOLUTION.—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 3624-*A*,† dated the 18th August 1893, regarding the grant of Exchange Compensation Allowance to European and Eurasian officers of Government not domiciled in India.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that Exchange Compensation Allowance is admissible to officers on leave in India in the same way as to officers on duty.

This order will have retrospective effect from the 1st April 1893.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to all Heads of Departments subordinate to the Finance Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 7566.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that lands are required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Poona City Municipality for public purposes, viz., for road widening, in the City of Poona; it is hereby declared that for the above purposes the pieces of lands specified below are required within the aforesaid City of Poona :—

Serial No.	Name of Owner.	Peth.	Area in square feet.	Boundaries.			
				North.	South.	East.	West.
1	Hamjekhan Sherkhan, House No. 947.	Rawiwár ...	348	House No. 947, Road ...	...	Lane ...	... Road.
2	Narayan Ganu Vekhande ...	Budhwár ...	151' 9" 3"	Road ...	...	House No. 159	Road ... House No. 158.
3	Babaji Manaji, Babaji Sakharani.	Kasba ...	980	Road and stand-pipes.	House No. 655	Máruṭi's temple, No. 870.	Vewarali road.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6, Act I of 1894, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with the persons employed on the lands. The plan of the lands required may be inspected during office hours and on office days in the office of the City Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Poona City.

† Republished at pages 822 to 824 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 24th August 1893.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) **STEPHEN JACOB,**
 Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
 Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1894.

No. 7459.—*Erratum.*—In the schedules annexed

Government Notification No. 185, dated 8th January 1891, published at page 35 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 15th idem, Part I. to the marginally noted Notifications for the area “6 acres 37 gunthas” entered against Survey No. 112 of Bavi, read “6 acres 38 gunthas.”

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1894.

No. 7502.—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 land specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Salsette Taluka of the Thána District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.
Páwan	66

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Thána, 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 this land.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 7600.—The following Regulations are published for general information :—

CUSTOMS REGULATION FOR ERYTHREA.

PART I.

General Rules.

ARTICLE 1.

The Customs line extends from the mouth of the 'Lebea' to 'Ras Corali' along the sea coast, not only on the Continent, but also along the Island of 'Tanlud' and the respective banks of 'Massowah.'

ARTICLE 2.

Goods will not be allowed to cross the Customs boundary during the night.

Vessels will be allowed to anchor in the Harbour of 'Massowah' at all hours.

The receiver of Customs will allow steamers only to load and unload during night-time.

Goods will not be allowed to cross the Customs line of 'Massowah' (Quay) without a special permit from the Custom House, and not until they have been presented for the necessary Customs formalities and for payment of duty.

The abovementioned permit will only be granted for goods which have already paid duty or for those which coming from the interior reach any spot of the Customs line, to be carried straight by sea to Massowah.

ARTICLE 3.

The loading, unloading and transhipment of goods is subject to the permit, and regulations fixed by the Custom House. The transit of goods by sea from the Continent to the Island of Massowah and Tanlud, or from one to the other of these Islands, is likewise subject to Custom House control.

Notice is to be given to the Customs of all such movements, excepting when the goods are so limited in quantity that their carriage does not constitute in itself a commercial operation.

ARTICLE 4.

Every operation is to be preceded by a declaration drawn out in Italian, and made out by the owner of the merchandise or by his representative.

Travellers only will enjoy the right of making a verbal declaration.

The Custom authorities can extend the right to transporters of small quantities of goods especially when the merchandise is of a perishable nature.

ARTICLE 5.

Subsequent to the said declaration the goods are examined before the Customs Agents and the parties concerned.

Packages containing national or nationalized goods addressed to Public Departments may be, by orders from the Governor, exempted from the said examination and from all Customs formalities.

In such cases the nationality of the goods will be held as proved by the simple declaration of the Head of the Department to whom the goods are addressed.

ARTICLE 6.

The Customs dues are regulated by special tariffs and other dues are fixed by these regulations. Duty is to be paid, as soon as the Customs examination takes place, together with all the necessary expenses.

ARTICLE 7.

The Customs duty shall be charged without any regard of the state of the merchandise, and it will not be allowed to be taken out, either in full or in parts, for deterioration, however it may have been caused. Owners of deteriorating goods have the right, however, to opt for the destruction of the merchandise at their own expense under the conditions imposed by the Custom House authorities.

ARTICLE 8.

National or nationalized goods according to the effect of Customs Law, including those that have reserved drawback, are exempted from import duty in the Colony, if bearing the Italian Customs seal and accompanied by the export bill.

A special list annexed to the tariffs will indicate the goods for which the seal is not compulsory.

The Receiver of Customs may, in exceptional cases with the sanction of the head of the Financial Department attached to the Government of the Colony, admit free of duty goods which are clearly national, although not furnished with the abovementioned mark.

All products of the Colony—the Islands excepted—accompanied by a certificate of origin, showing the local production to be issued by the competent authorities, as well as all goods and naval stores shipped on steamers—such as ship's provisions, are exempted from duty.

No exemption is granted to live animals which are not exported as ship's provisions.

ARTICLE 9.

Packages containing goods not liable to duty and crossing the Customs line are subject to payment of the statistic fee at the rate of 25 cents per package.

For general merchandise and for packages containing over one quintal, the statistic fee is charged at the rate of 25 cents per quintal.

Said fee will not be charged on packages containing national or nationalized goods addressed to public Departments and on passenger's luggage. This exemption is also granted to lime and building stones, coal, animal bones and generally to other goods whose value does not exceed five lire per quintal.

ARTICLE 10.

Goods left in the Custom House stores for more than five days will pay a storage fee of 2 cents per package per diem. The period of

storage in connection with the above fee will be charged from the day of arrival of the goods in "Massowah" to the day of clearance.

Packages exceeding one quintal in weight are charged as one or more quintals at the rate of one package for each quintal or fraction thereof. For general merchandise the duty will be two centimes for each quintal or fraction thereof. For goods in bags addressed to different destinations and forming part of one shipment, the storage fee will be charged from the day of separation of the goods according to their various owners if such separation is not effected within five days allowed in the first paragraph of this article.

In such cases the Custom House fixes the day on which said separation will be considered effected.

ARTICLE 11.

For each bill issued by the Custom House a fee of 5 cents will be charged, provided the sum payable shall not exceed ten lire, and of 25 cents, if the amount is higher.

ARTICLE 12.

All Customs fees will be paid on production of a written declaration or on the issue of a receipt after a verbal one.

The Customs, after having received the amount stated on the bill, give a receipt stamped on the bill itself which it returns to the owner as a proof of payment.

ARTICLE 13.

Transit of goods in the Customs stores is to be made by a company of men organized under special regulations approved by the Governor of the Colony.

Charges for portage will be collected according to the regulations in force for the collection of Customs dues.

ARTICLE 14.

Goods stored in the Customs for any destination when not subject to seizure will be sufficient guarantee for the payment of fees—of fines and any other expenses payable to the Customs before any other creditors.

The cases for shipment, though not subject to seizure, will guarantee, before any other creditors, the payment of fines and legal expenses due by the owners of the goods as smuggled or as responsible pursuant to law.

ARTICLE 15.

When in checking the bills an error in taxation is found to the detriment of the Administration, Contributors must pay the difference; if, on the other hand, an error is found to the detriment of the Contributors, the difference is reimbursed.

The Customs authorities should ask the owners either for payment or to withdraw the sum unduly paid, as the case may be.

If a fortnight after the advice is given the supplementary dues have not been paid, the regulations of Article 16 will be put in force. If two years after the date of omission of the order of reimbursement the owner has not withdrawn the sum due to him, the right of reimbursement lapses.

No claim respecting qualification and weight is allowed on goods already transported from the Customs Stores.

The owner has also the right to ask for the reimbursement of the difference arising from errors in reckoning of the account or from the application of fees different to those due on goods declared on examination, when his application takes place within two years of the date of declaration.

No right exists after two years have elapsed.

ARTICLE 16.

The fees due and unpaid either in full or in parts are to be demanded by an act of injunction. The owners can oppose the execution of such an act within fifteen days of its notification.

The act of opposition is not valid if not preceded by the deposit of the amount of the sum demanded.

The right of the reimbursement expires two years after the declaration.

The authorities, however, reserve the right for one year to claim damages from the official for loss suffered by non-payment, when for two years the owner has been applied to in vain, or when the official who ought to have taken proceedings against his debtors has allowed the claim to lapse.

Such special allowance will not hold good in cases of fraud.

The allowance of time for a civil action terminates when the penal action takes place, in which case the right for civil action will be in force for two years from the date of the judgment of the penal authorities and Courts.

ARTICLE 17.

Temporary importation and re-exportation of goods are allowed, covered with the equivalent of duty due, designated by the Government of the Colony and according to the Regulations laid down.

The establishment of Customs Stores and *Panti franchi* may be authorised by Royal decree, the promulgation of which may be entrusted either in whole or in part to the Government of the Colony.

ARTICLE 18.

The inobservance of Customs Regulations owing to *force majeure* does not entail penal consequences.

The onus of proof of such accidents lies on the Captain, Pilots and others interested in the ship according to forms prescribed by the law.

PART II.

Of Manifests.

ARTICLE 19.

Within 24 hours of admission of a ship in *partique* the Captain is obliged to furnish in duplicate the manifest of the cargo.

ARTICLE 20.

The manifest is to contain the name and tonnage of the steamer, the port of departure, the number of the crew, and a general summary of the various kinds of cargo, the quantity and quality of packages with their respective marks and numbers.

The quantity of packages besides being written in figures must be written at length.—Article 34.

The manifest is to be divided into two parts, one indicating foreign goods and the other national or nationalized ones.—Article 34.

It is to be made without any erasure or abbreviations in Italian and to be signed by the Captain.

If any of the said regulations are not complied with, the manifest is returned and considered as not having been presented.

ARTICLE 21.

No ship can leave the harbour without first producing to the Customs authorities the bill of departure showing the number of packages left on board, and of any shipped from "Massowah", indicating also their contents of the latter.

No ship shall be allowed to leave the harbour without the necessary bill of departure issued by the Custom House. The special permit of Article II, issued by the Customs to ships that take cargo from Massowah to any other point of the littoral between Râs Corali and Lobka, takes the place of a manifest and bill of departure.

PART III.

Goods crossing the Customs Line.

ARTICLE 22.

The declaration sanctioned by Article IV should be presented for all goods, whether national, colonial or foreign, subject or non-subject to duty and whether they come from land or sea, provided they cross the Customs line.

The written declaration should contain—

- (a) The name and surname of the destinee and his representative.
- (b) The port of origin of the goods.
- (c) The quantity and the kind of packages with their respective marks and numbers.
- (d) Description of goods of each package showing their respective quality and quantity. The quantity should be written at full length as well as in figures.

The declaration is returned when it contains any alterations, or if it does not fulfil any one of the conditions required by this Article.

ARTICLE 23.

If within two months the requisite declaration is not presented or it is not followed by the visit, the goods are retained as abandoned and as at the disposition of the Administration for the satisfaction of Customs claims.

After one more month the Customs proceed to sell the goods as regulated by a special bye-law. Such period can be lessened when goods are of a dangerous character or of a perishable nature, or for want of room in the Customs Stores or because of the expense of preserving them. Such period can, on the other hand, be prolonged under special circumstances.

ARTICLE 24.

The opening of packages when owners are absent is to take place before the Judicial authorities.

The amount realized after deducting all dues, fines and other expenses, is passed on to the owners of the goods or deposited in the Colonial Treasury at the disposition of those having a right thereto. When the declaration has been followed by the visit and the Customs have been unable to recover what is due to them, the goods will be retained at the Administration's disposal.

Goods cannot be sold in any case when the amount is inferior to the Customs due.

Until the sale is effected the owners or the destinees can withdraw the goods after settlement of dues, fines and other expenses.

ARTICLE 25.

The Governor of the Colony may, after referring to the King's Government, prohibit the importation and the transit of any kind of merchandise, and may also order the destruction when it is deemed necessary for the security of the Colony, public health and agriculture and pastoral interests.

ARTICLE 26.

The Governor of the Colony may also, after referring to the King's Government, forbid the exportation of any merchandise when public interests necessitate it.

ARTICLE 27.

Goods that reach Massowah by sea can be re-exported free of duty, provided they are destined to none of the ports of the Colony and a written declaration to that effect is produced before examination.

Goods carried on account of the Captain or of any of the men of a vessel, and declared as ship's stores, cannot be re-exported free of duty unless they continue on the same ship.

PART IV.

Re-smuggling in General.

ARTICLE 28.

Any person infringing any of the dispositions of this regulation will be fined not less than 5 lire and not more than 100 lire.

The fine payable for the discharge of the shipment of goods along the Customs lines without permission from the Custom House will not be less than 50 lire. In cases of a second offence, goods shall be considered smuggled with the exception of the following articles if the goods are foreign.

ARTICLE 29.

Foreign goods are considered smuggled when—

(a) If shipped or discharged in harbour or along the bays or in any way crossing the Customs boundary without permission from the Custom House.

(b) If found in boats along the bays, discharging or trying to discharge the cargo without giving satisfactory reasons for this stopping.

(c) If found about persons, in luggage, in boats or in cabs, parcels hidden in such a way as to lead to the presumption of an intention to smuggle them from the Customs examination.

(d) If taken out from the Customs House before the ticket is given.

(e) If admitted to temporary importation and not placed on board the steamer after the cessation of the surety.

ARTICLE 30.

The smuggling of merchandise is fined with an amount not less than twice, nor over ten times, the equivalent of Customs dues over and above the fine imposed according to Article 28.

Goods smuggled, or which it is the intention to smuggle, will be seized.

Any article meant for smuggling merchandise will also be seized. The amount recovered from the sale of seized goods will go towards the payment of the fines as shown in the first instance of this article.

ARTICLE 31.

Any of the officials of the State or of the Colony or any of the Police who have taken part in smuggling shall always be punished with the maximum penalty as per Article 30, and the Collector of Customs is bound to report it immediately to the Government of the Colony.

If any of the Custom House officials or other Government employés are implicated, a fine of triple the amount of the maximum mentioned above will be imposed in addition to immediate dismissal.

ARTICLE 32.

Legal proceedings against smuggling are limited to five years.

ARTICLE 33.

The Agents, if possible, should deliver to the Custom House all smugglers, smuggled goods and the cases containing them.

If this cannot be done, smugglers and smuggled goods should be handed over to the Commander of the nearest district or the Chief of the neighbouring village.

Owners may demand the restitution of the goods by depositing the amount equivalent to the value of the merchandise.

Goods will not be delivered if it is deemed necessary to retain them for the information of justice.

If the merchandise is liable to deteriorate or if it is difficult or expensive to keep, and if the owner does not come to claim it, the Customs can

sell those goods at auction by permission from the Judicial authorities.

ARTICLE 34.

As soon as the goods and cases are received, the Receiver of the Custom House must at once draw up the *Proces verbal*. If the goods, cases and smugglers have been taken before a Commander of a district or the head of a village, *Proces verbal* is to be drawn up by the Senior Agent of Police who took part in seizing the smugglers.

The following is to appear in the *Proces verbal* :—

Date, name and surname and qualification of the persons who captured the smugglers, of the smugglers themselves, and of any witnesses there may have been; the fact that constitutes the smuggling with all particulars of place and time, the quality, quantity and value of the merchandise, the Articles of the Regulation concerning the smuggling and the declaration of the smugglers.

The *Proces verbal* after being read out in the presence of the smugglers and their capturers and those persons who have drawn it up, is to be signed by them all. If any of them are unable to sign, or if the smugglers refuse to do so, it is to be mentioned.

Smugglers have a right to a copy of the *Proces verbal*. The *Proces Verbal* holds good until proof to the contrary is produced.

ARTICLE 35.

The fines and other penalties that this Regulation establishes for smugglers or Customs smuggling are applied by the Judicial authorities according to their competency as laid down in the last sentence of Article 71st of the Code of Civil Procedure for cases connected with direct and indirect taxation.

ARTICLE 36.

Before the ordinary Judge has pronounced sentence, and it is put into execution, the offender, by means of an application signed by himself (which will be considered as irrevocable), may demand that the penalty within the limits of the maximum and minimum shall be fixed by the Customs Administration. If the maximum is not greater than 30 lire, the Customs Receiver can settle the question. If it is greater, the decision will rest with the head of the Financial Department after he has heard the opinion of the Customs Receiver.

ARTICLE 37.

After deducting the expenses, half of the sum paid by the smugglers will go towards the revenue of the Colony and half to those who captured them.

When smugglers are discovered by persons not belonging to the Custom House Administration, these persons have a right to half of the amount due to the discoverers simply for the denunciation apart from what may come to them as having participated in the capture.

PART V.

Personal.

ARTICLE 38.

The service of the Custom House and of the Captain of the Port with the exception of the Sanitary Marine Service is under the control of the Office of Finance, the service of the Sanitary Marine depends on the Ministry for the Interior.

The services are rendered by officers of the Custom House, by the Colonial Commissioners, by Native Officials, by the guards attached to the Finance Office, by 'Ascave' in reserve, by a steersman and native sailors.

ARTICLE 39.

The Custom House Officer who acts as Receiver is the head of the Customs and exercises the functions of the Captain of the Port.

The Officer has the direction of both services and is responsible for their good administration, both as regards service in the interior and the superintendence of the Custom House and Harbour Police.

As head of the staff he superintends the conduct of the officials and may in certain cases admonish them and stop their wages for a period not exceeding ten days. The Chief has also the power of granting leave for not over three days to both employés and members of the active force. However, notice should be given to the Finance Office both of punishment inflicted and leave of absence granted.

For punishments exceeding the abovementioned period and for leave over three days the head is to refer matters to the Government of the Colony. The Collector of Customs cannot punish the Inspecting Officer nor the Commander of the Brigade of the Royal Guards of Finance Department, but he must limit himself to reporting to the Government of the Colony when these latter have failed to do their duty.

The Collector may temporarily refuse permission to enter into the Custom House to Commercial Agents, their representatives or forwarding Agents who are disrespectful to the Custom House officials. The Collector is personally responsible for the money received in payment of duty and for the proper keeping of the accounts. He may appoint any clerk in whom he has confidence as Cashier.

The Collector is also to take charge of seized goods and to draw up the statements respecting them.

ARTICLE 40.

The Customs Officer who acts as Inspector despatches all business connected with moving, verifying and classifying the merchandise which is presented and declared, and all matters respecting the payment of the fees due.

This officer will check the Receiver's accounts and act for him in his absence. When he is acting as Receiver, the Governor of the Colony appoints another official to check the accounts.

ARTICLE 41.

Native officials may assist in any part of the internal administration as the Receiver thinks fit. The native Store-keeper performs all the business connected with depositing goods in the Custom House.

ARTICLE 42.

The Brigade of the Royal Guards of the Finance Department are under the control of the Collector of Customs, who has the right to employ them as he may think fit either as inspectors or as clerks. The orders are issued by the head of the Brigade, who is, however, to report to the Receiver matters that may interest him.

ARTICLE 43.

The Port Inspector is specially charged with the Police of the harbour, to superintend the

landing and departure of passengers, and the loading and unloading of merchandise and of ballast.

To keep the quays and banks as clear of packages as possible.

To see that vessels are properly moored and will not cause damage to the harbour works.

To keep the Government buoys in good order.

To maintain discipline amongst the sailors.

To inspect passenger steamers.

To see that the rules concerning the sanitary marine are carried out properly.

To assist with the sailors placed at his disposal in salvage operations in the harbour and neighbourhood. The Port

Inspector in the exercise of his duty is to be regarded as an Officer of Police.

ARTICLE 44.

Sailors are specially charged with superintendence of the Customs at sea, and the Police duties of the harbour. They are in charge of the buoys and life-boats under superintendence of the Port Inspector.

Sailors in the exercise of their duty have, as far as the natives are concerned, the character of Government Police.

PART VI.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

ARTICLE 45.

By limit dues are meant import and export duties and extra charges.

ARTICLE 46.

The Government of the Colony will indicate in special regulations which are the stores of the Custom House.

ARTICLE 47.

The Receiver is to transmit to the Office of Finance, a month after the expiration of each financial year, a report on the subject and upon any amelioration he can suggest. He will also give his opinion as to the causes of increase or diminution in the entries, comparing them with those of the previous year.

ARTICLE 48.

Personal examination of Europeans can be sanctioned only by the Collector of Customs when there is cause for suspicion. It must be carried out by the Guards.

Personal examination of ladies must be performed by a woman.

ARTICLE 49.

While the system of duty continues to be *ad valorem*, the graduated scale of fees on merchandise, whether national or foreign, imported or exported by sea, remains in force. No charge is made for the Customs seal (as per Article 9) on goods which are duty-free.

The rules now in force will in the same way be continued for the assessment of the value of goods, and for the payment of the duty due.

By order of H. M.,

(Signed) BRIN.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 3431.—It is hereby notified that Government will re-assemble at Malábaleshvar on Monday the 15th October 1894.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 3447.—Gradation List of First and Second Assistants as it stood on the 1st August 1894 :—

Appointment.	No	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1	Mr. Wiltshire ...	On furlough for 9 months and 23 days from 28th October 1893.	Mr. Knight ...	10th Nov. 1893.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 12th June 1894.
	2	Mr. Baines ...	Serving as Secretary, Royal Commission on Opium.	Mr. Bomanji...	13th Feb. 1894.	
	3	Mr. Muir Mackenzie.	On furlough for 1 year and 4 months from 18th August 1893.	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	31st Mar. 1888.	
	4	Mr. Drew ...	On furlough for 6 months from 19th May 1894.	Mr. Barrow ...	4th Sept. 1893.	
	5	Mr. Cappel ...	On furlough for 1 year and 4 months from 24th February 1894.	Mr. Stewart ...	2nd May 1893.	
	6	Mr. Lamb ...	Acting Collector, Kolába.	Mr. Divatia ...	19th Jan. 1892.	
	7	Mr. Atkins ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Sayad Nur-ud-Din Khan.	16th July 1894.	On privilege leave for one month and 15 days from 17th July 1894.
	8	Mr. Logan ...	On furlough for 2 years from 12th January 1893.	Mr. Bonus ...	16th Oct. 1893.	
	9	Mr. Heaton ...	Acting Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, Bombay.	Mr. Sheppard ...	28th Mar. 1893.	
	10	Mr. Gibb ...	Acting Collector, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Hervey ...	22nd Feb. 1894.	
	11	Mr. S. P. Pestanji.	.....	Mr. Tayabji ...	31st Mar. 1894.	
	12	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting Collector, Ratnágiri.	Mr. Hudson ...	3rd May 1894.	
	13	Mr. Moore...	Acting Collector, Broach	Mr. Curtis ...	4th May 1894.	
	14	Mr. Bagnell ...	Acting Collector, Ahmednagar.	Mr. W. H. Lucas.	28th July 1894.	
	15	Mr. Rand ...	Acting Collector, Sátára.	Mr. Arthur ...	9th May 1894.	
	16	Mr. Dodgson ...	On furlough for 1 year and 9 months from 23rd February 1894.	Mr. Orr ...	16th May 1894.	On privilege leave for 30 days from 16th July 1894.
	17	Mr. A. Lucas ...	.....	Mr. Hayward .	2nd June 1894.	With acting allowance up to 31st July and without acting allowance from 1st August 1894. Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> 2nd Assistant from 1st August 1894 and is entitled to salary as such from that date.
	18	Mr. FitzMaurice ...	On furlough for 2 years from 9th April 1893.	Mr. Inamdar .	5th June 1894.	On privilege leave for three months from 7th July 1894. With acting allowance up to 27th and without acting allowance from 28th July 1894. Was sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> 2nd Assistant from 28th to 31st July 1894 and is entitled to salary as such from 28th July 1894.
	19	The Honourable Mr. G. D. Panse.	On leave on medical certificate for one month from 10th July 1894.	Mr. DuBoulay.	7th July 1894.	With acting allowance up to 26th and without acting allowance from 27th July 1894.
				Mr. Batchelor .	7th July 1894.	Without acting allowance from 7th to 9th and again from 16th July 1894 and with acting allowance from 10th to 15th July.
				Mr. Enthoven .	10th July 1894.	Without acting allowance ²

First Assistants: 19 appointments on Rs.900 including that of 1st Assistant Collector, Bombay.

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Second Assistants: 18 appointments on Rs. 700.	1	Mr. Khareghát ...	Acting District Judge, Ahmedabad.	Mr. DuBoulay.	13th Oct. 1892.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> up to 6th and again for 27th July 1894.
	2	Mr. Weir ...	Acting Joint Judge, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Batchelor.	6th Oct. 1892.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 7th to 9th and again from 16th to 26th July 1894.
	3	<i>Mr. Fraser</i> ...	On furlough for 18 months and 13 days from 19th April 1894.	Mr. Enthoven.	15th Feb. 1894.	Sub. <i>pro-tem.</i> from 10th to 13th July 1894.
	4	Mr. R. Knight ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Maconochie.	21st Sept. 1893.	Acted as 1st Assistant without acting allowance from 17th to 31st July 1894.
	5	Mr. K. R. Bomanji.	Do.	Mr. Fry	13th Mar. 1893.	Acted as 1st Assistant without acting allowance for 27th July 1894.
	6	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Do.	Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.	21st Mar. 1893.	
	7	<i>Mr. H. O. Quin</i> ...	On furlough for 7 months from 17th April 1894.	Mr. Lawrence.	21st Feb. 1894.	
	8	Mr. Barrow ...	Acting First Assistant...	Mr. McNeill...	22nd Feb. 1894.	
	9	Mr. Walker ...	Acting District Judge, Thána.	Mr. Gloster ...	23rd June 1894.	
	10	Mr. Stewart ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Fawcett...	3rd May 1894.	
	11	Mr. Divatia ...	Do.	Mr. Boyd ...	3rd May 1894.	
	12	Sayad Nur-ud-din Khan.	Do.	Mr. F. G. Pratt.	4th May 1894.	
	13	Mr. Bonus ...	Do.	Mr. Crump ...	9th May 1894.	
	14	Mr. Sheppard ...	Do.	Mr. Seddon ...	12th May 1894.	
	15	<i>Mr. E. M. Pratt</i> ...	On furlough for one year from 24th February 1894.	<i>Mr. Leggatt</i> ...	16th May 1894.	On privilege leave for two months and 25 days from 27th July 1894.
	16	Mr. Hervey ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Kincaid ...	2nd June 1894.	
	17	Mr. Dayaram ...	Acting District Judge, Shikárpur.	Mr. Lord ...	5th June 1894.	With acting allowance up to 31st July and without acting allowance from 1st August 1894.
	18	Mr. R. S. Tipnis ...	Acting Assistant Judge, F. P.; Broach.	Mr. Wood ...	7th July 1894.	With acting allowance up to 27th and without acting allowance from 28th July 1894.
			Mr. Chuckerbutty.	7th July 1894.	Without acting allowance from 7th to 9th and again from 16th July 1894 and with acting allowance from 10th to 15th July 1894.	
			Mr. Mountford.	10th July 1894.	Without acting allowance.	

(1) Mr. R. C. Brown acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 26th July 1894.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1894.

No. 71.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

Intended removal for repairs of the floating Light-vessel Krishna, and placing of the floating Light-vessel Martaban in position.

Information has been received from the Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th instant, that the floating Light-vessel *Krishna* will be taken to Rangoon for repairs on or about the first week in November, and the floating Light-vessel *Martaban* placed in position until about the first week of December next.

The vessel will be painted red with *Krishna* in white letters on her sides.

The light will be revolving of 10,000 candle-power, showing a red and a white flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of five seconds duration, and will be visible all round the horizon at a distance of about 10 miles.”

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1894.

No. 75.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN—RANGOON RIVER ENTRANCE.

Spit Light-vessel placed in position.

With reference to Notice to Mariners dated 9th May 1894, telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 4th instant, that the spit light-vessel at the entrance to Rangoon river has been placed in position in 20 feet, low water springs on the bearings noted :

Eastern Grove Light-house ...N. 16° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk ...N. 44° W.

The Eastern Grove light-house in line with the spit light-vessel N. 16° E. leads 100 yards west of the lower eastern buoy, therefore on the flood tide an allowance must be made to clear the buoy.

(All bearings are magnetic.)

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

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

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1894.

No. 5573.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1536-B.

Simla, the 3rd September 1894.

The following Proclamation is republished for general information and guidance :

THE ‘LONDON GAZETTE’ EXTRAORDINARY.

Tuesday, 7th August 1894.

By the QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

Whereas We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers, and States ;

And whereas a state of war unhappily exists between His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions ;

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these States, and with their subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories, or dominions ;

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the territory of each of the aforesaid States, protected by the faith of Treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid States ;

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between the aforesaid States ;

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation ;

And We do hereby strictly charge and Command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the Laws and Statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril ;

And whereas in and by a certain Statute made and passed in a Session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th year of Our reign, intituled 'An Act to regulate the Conduct of Her Majesty's Subjects during the existence of Hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at Peace,' it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows :

'This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

'Illegal Enlistment.

'If any person without the licence of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty's dominions, accepts, or agrees to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign State as aforesaid—

'He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

'If any person without the licence of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent—

'He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

'If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions, or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions, under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State—

'He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

'If the master or owner of any ship without the licence of Her Majesty knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions, any of the following persons in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons, that is to say :

'(1) Any person who, being a British subject, within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has without the licence of Her Majesty accepted, or agreed to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State :

'(2) Any person, being a British subject, who without the licence of Her Majesty is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

'(3) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged with the intent or in order that such person may accept, or agree to accept, any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with a friendly State :

'Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue, that is to say :

'(1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour; and

'(2) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two Justices of the Peace, or other Magistrate or Magistrates having the authority of two Justices of the Peace; and

'(3) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

'If any person within Her Majesty's dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts, that is to say :

'(1) Builds, or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

' (2) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

' (3) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State; or

' (4) Dispatches, or causes or allows to be dispatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

' Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue :

' (1) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

' (2) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed and her equipment shall be forfeited to Her Majesty :

' Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following, that is to say :

' (1) If forthwith upon a Proclamation of Neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done, under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State.

' (2) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for insuring that such ship shall not be dispatched, delivered, or removed without the licence of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

' Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign State when at war with a friendly State, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign State, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign State, or is paid for by such foreign State or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign State.

' If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the licence of Her Majesty, —

' By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting, the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign State at war with any friendly State—

' Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

' If any person within the limits of Her Majesty's dominions, and without the licence of Her Majesty,—

' Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly State, the following consequences shall ensue :

' (1) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out, or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the Court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

' (2) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

' Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.'

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or dispatched in contravention of the said Act may be condemned and forfeited by Judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Our dominions has been or is being built, commissioned, or equipped contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be dispatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State or chief executive authority shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law: And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities :

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said Statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said Statute upon pain of the several penalties by the said Statute imposed and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid States, their citizens, subjects, and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever, with whom We are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our Royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation and of Our high displeasure to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral Sovereign in a war between other States, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said States, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores, or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said States, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong; and that they will in nowise obtain any protection from Us against such capture, or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at our Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, this seventh day of *August*, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, in the fifty-eighth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The following letter addressed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Right Honourable Henry Hartley Fowler, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is also published for general information and guidance:

FOREIGN OFFICE,

August 7th, 1894.

SIR,

Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between the Emperor of China and the Emperor of Japan, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to you for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions:

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands on and after the 12th day of this month and in Her Majesty's territories and possessions beyond the seas six days after the day when the Governor or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions respectively shall have notified and published the same, stating in such Notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station, or place of resort, for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions and dependencies of Her Majesty respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provisions or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew or repairs, in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port

(as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of such period of twenty-four hours without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use: and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchants' ships) of the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always in case of necessity be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty without special permission until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

4. Armed ships of either party are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have, &c.,

KIMBERLEY.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the Orders and Directions of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, as contained in the aforesaid Proclamation and Letter are to be obeyed by all persons within the limits of Her Majesty's territories and possessions in India.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

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

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1894.

No. 3371.—In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against Plague have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: they have effect from 23rd July 1894 in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast as a temporary measure:—

- I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim, and Somali Coast ports from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside the vessel shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.
- II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast from the Arabian Red Sea Coast from Lith to Lohayya.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th September 1894.

No. 442.—Colonel H. C. Morse, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to England under Article 756 (a), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I. Pension service thirty-sixth year, commenced 19th August 1894.

Bombay Castle, 8th September 1894.

No. 443.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Thomas Arthur Savage, Gent., to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 444.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Second Lieutenant James Money Gordon to be borne on the rolls of the Corps as a Supernumerary with effect from the 13th August 1894.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1894.

No. 445.—The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough in and out of India for one year on private affairs under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875 :—

Captain L. J. Mathias, Indian Staff Corps,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 446.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Major Benjamin Phillips, Unattached List, to be Major on the Effective List vice Dunsterville, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 447.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Major W. P. Kennedy, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain G. B. Smith, Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant W. C. Walton, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 448.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. A. Ezechiel, Commissariat Department, six months, private affairs.

No. 449.—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-Colonel W. G. W. Machay, Staff Corps, Commandant, 26th (Baluchistan Regiment) Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service twenty-eighth year, commenced 28th May 1894.

No. 450.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 17th April 1894 :—

20th Regiment Bombay Infantry.

Subadár Kampta Parshad to be Subadár Major vice Subadár Major Ramnak Changnak, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 451.—Second Lieutenant E. N. Heale, Second Battalion Northumberland Fusiliers, is

appointed a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps in the Bombay Presidency with effect from the 2nd September 1894.

No. 452.—*1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—Lieutenant Hugh Montgomerie Steuart to be Captain, with effect from the 1st June 1894, to complete the establishment.

No. 453.—*1st Battalion Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*—The following promotions are made :—

Second Lieutenant Cecil Richardson to be Lieutenant vice Steuart, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Theobald Charles Mathew to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 454.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 17th August 1894, pages 4809 and 4810, is republished :—

“INDIA OFFICE, 17th August 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * *

Captains to be Majors.

* * * *

Dated 13th June 1894.

* * * *

William Charles Aslett.

* * * *

Alfred William Lambert Bayly, D.S.O.

* * * *

Lionel Grafton Beckham.

* * * *

To be Lieutenants.

* * * *

Lieutenant Francis De Berckem Hancock from the Lancashire Fusiliers. Dated 7th April 1893, but to rank from 25th July 1892.

Lieutenant Henry James Riddell from the Lincolnshire Regiment. Dated 10th October 1892, but to rank from 10th August 1892.

* * * *

Lieutenant Charles Egerton Ayerst from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 13th April 1893, but to rank from 7th September 1892.

* * * *

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but all to rank from 28th January 1893 :

* * * *

Randle Harry Palin. Dated 1st April 1894.

* * * *

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be *Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Selim Myer-Salaman, M.D. Dated 7th May 1894.

* * * *

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

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 76.—The following General Order by the Government of India in the Marine Department, No. 57, dated 7th September 1894, is republished:—

“ APPOINTMENTS.

No. 57.—Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander R. D. P. Jones, Royal Indian Marine, retired.

(Signed) E. H. H. COLLEN,
Secretary to the Government of India.”

*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, 6th September 1894.

No. 5512.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 1692, dated the 20th March 1894, it is notified that Lieutenant J. O. Mennie, Aide-de-Camp to the Political Resident, Aden, has been granted an extension of general leave in India up to the 28th September 1894.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th September 1894.

No. 6086.—Mr. F. T. V. Austin, District Superintendent of Police, Surat, has been granted three months' privilege leave from the 31st August 1894.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1894.

No. 6106.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. C. Gloster, J. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Shikárpur, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1894.

No. 6206.—A'zam Parshotam Anupram, Head Kárkún, taluka A'mod, in the district of Broach, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 6208.—A'zam Krishnaji Shankar Kashikar, acting Head Kárkún, taluka Khatáv 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, being some of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 6210.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by clause (1) of Section 3 of the Bombay Mámlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize A'zam Sakharam Amrut Palsikar, Mahálkari, petha Bhadgaon in the district of Khándesh, to exercise within that petha the powers of a Mámlatdár under the said Act.

No. 6211.—Ráo Sáheb Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalyanpurkar and Ráo Sáheb Dattatraya Ganesh Medhekar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Junnar in the Poona District on the 20th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 6258.—Ráo Sáheb Chitambar Keshav Gadgil, Mámlatdár, taluka Sinnar, in the district of Násik, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1894.

No. 1835.—Mrs. F. L. McAfee, Lady Superintendent of the Mahálakshmi Female Training College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' extraordinary leave on medical certificate without pay in addition to the extension notified in Government Notification No. 1087, dated the 2nd June 1894.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1894.

No. 1858.—Mr. K. M. Raghavendrarao received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Kánara, on the 17th ultimo, before noon.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 1890.—Messrs. H. G. Godbole, B.A., and D. G. Kelkar, M.A., respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Head Master, Ratnágiri High School, on the 25th August 1894, after office hours.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1894.

No. 7529.—Devji Krishna, late Kulkarni of the village of Shivpur, taluka Bádámi in the Bijápur Collectorate, having been convicted under Sections 193 and 218 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 7565.—Mr. E. C. Ozanne, I. C. S., Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twenty-eight days from 1st September 1894.

No. 7574.—Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 7623.—In modification of Government Notification No. 7102, dated 25th August 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. K. N. Kábráji to be substantive *pro tem.* Talukdári Settlement Officer, in addition to his other duties, from the date of taking charge until the return to duty of Mr. H. O. Quin, I. C. S., or pending further orders.

No. 7624.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"Simla, 7th September 1894.

No. 476.—The services of Mr. G. Carmichael, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which his leave expires."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 3444.—Mr. C. Chambers, Director, Government Observatory, Colába, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 3448.—Surgeon-Major D. N. Párah, Medical Officer in charge Gokaldás Tejpal Native General Hospital, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and ten days from 1st October 1894.

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

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

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 80.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished:—

"Simla, the 6th September 1894.

No. 358.—Mr. E. Lund, officiating Examiner of Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, is, on the return to duty of Mr. C. R. T. Balston, re-posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay."

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 20.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for one year to Mr. C. Pratt, Executive Engineer, III Grade, temporary, Rájputána-Málwa Railway, with effect from the 5th October 1894, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of the furlough now sanctioned.

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

H. O. SELBY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 7579.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Ahmedabad District.

Mr. Bhogilál Bálmukan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Viramgám, on 3rd August 1894.

Mr. Keshavlál Maganlál, officiating Sub-Registrar of Parántij, on 15th and 16th August 1894.

Kolába District.

Mr. Bákrishna Shivaram, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karjat, on 6th and 7th August 1894.

Ratnágiri District.

Mr. Ganesh Bháskar, officiating Sub-Registrar of Chiplún, from 3rd to 14th August 1894.

Thána District.

Mr. Bajába Nathoba, officiating Sub-Registrar of Máhim, on 3rd July 1894.

Mr. Mahádev Hari, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dahánu, on 5th July 1894.

Sátára District.

Mr. Dashrath Bábbáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jávli, on 6th and 7th August 1894.

Shollápur District.

Mr. Jagannáth Bákrishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mádha, from 5th to 11th August 1894.

Bijápur District.

Mr. Datto Sakháram, officiating Sub-Registrar of Bádámi, from 17th to 23rd August 1894.

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Subbáji Venktesh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kod, from 30th July to 5th August 1894.

Kánara District.

Mr. Náráyan Narsinha, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kumta, from 6th to 12th August 1894.

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

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher delivered over and Mr. Jehangirsha Ardesir Taleyarkhan received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Thána, on the 28th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. Jehangirsha Ardesir Taleyarkhan delivered over and Mr. Dhanjisha Dadabhoy received charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police, Thána, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Ahmedabad, 10th September 1894.

J. K. SPENCE,
Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

This Office Notification dated the 15th ultimo, published at page 852 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 23rd idem, appointing Mr. Shrikrishna Gopinathji to act as Head Accountant to the Collector of Poona, is cancelled.

Poona, 6th September 1894.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs are ordered:—

Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Narhar Dindorikar, Mámlatdár of táluka Sátára, to do duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Sátára.

Ráo Sáheb Balvant Bhaskar Khandekar, doing duty as Chitnis to the Collector of Sátára, to do duty as Mámlatdár of táluka Sátára until further orders.

Poona, 11th September 1894.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Bahádur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar and Ráo Bahádur Shrinivas Svamirao Kamlapurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Huzúr Deputy Collector, Dhárwár, on the 25th instant, in the afternoon.

In consequence of the retirement of Ráo Sáheb Shrinivas Krishna Bodikotkar, Second Grade Mámlatdár of Yellápur in the Kánara District, with effect from the 8th September 1894, the

following promotions and appointment are made from that date:—

Ráo Sáheb Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, B.A., Mámlatdár of Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár District, but now doing duty at Karjat in the Kolába District, is promoted to the Second Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Annaji Krishna Sindgikar, Mámlatdár of Bádámi in the Bijápur District, is promoted to the Third Grade.

Ráo Sáheb Appaji Vishvanath Gadkari, acting Mámlatdár of Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár District, is appointed to be Fourth Grade Mámlatdár on probation, and is posted to Yellápur in the Kánara District, but pending further orders he is to do duty at Kalghatgi.

Belgaum, 31st August 1894.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

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

No. 4399.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the under-mentioned private Inspectors of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Násik District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm during the currency of the said license, and during their employment by the said licensee:—

1. Franji Nasarwanji.
2. Sorabji Dajibhai.
3. Jamsetji Ratanji.
4. Bhikaji Edalji.
5. Byramji Jamsetji.
6. Bala Mankoji.
7. Balkrishna Pandurang.
8. Ramchandra Narayen.
9. Tukaram Balvant.

Poona, 5th September 1894.

No. 4465.—The following rules approved by the Commissioner of A'bkári under the provisions of Section 35 of the A'bkári Act, 1878, for the management of the Central Distillery at Ahmedabad and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein are published for general information:—

Rule 1.—The Distillery Inspector shall live on the premises throughout the year in the quarters provided for him, and shall be responsible for the general management of the distillery and for the efficient sanitation of the premises. The Distillery Inspector shall open and close the distillery daily in the presence of the officer in charge of the Police guard.

Rule 2.—No work shall be carried on in the distillery before sunrise or after sunset, or on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, or the Queen's Birthday, except upon

the written permission of the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári, to whom power to grant this permission has been delegated. When it is necessary through accident to the machinery or other urgent cause that work should be carried on in the distillery on Sundays or on holidays or before sunrise, or after sunset on working days, and when the permission of the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári cannot be immediately obtained, the Distillery Inspector may grant permission on the written requisition of the distillery manager, taking every precaution in the interest of Government by ordering the attendance of the necessary Government supervising establishment, and provided that the rule in the preamble to Government Resolution No. 6882, dated 29th September 1886, be complied with:—

Provided that it shall be understood that nothing in the above rule is intended to interfere with the existing practice, under which the Distillery Inspector in charge is authorised to allow the Contractor's workmen on Sundays or other holidays to enter and clean the premises, remove mhowra refuse, wash vats and other utensils and turn fermented mhowra for half day, *viz.* until 12 noon.

Rule 3.—In the event of work being done under such permission, extra remuneration shall be given to the Distillery Inspector for supervision on the scale sanctioned in the Government Resolution quoted in Rule 2 above, and report should be made to the Collector of each occasion on which such permission is granted.

Rule 4.—The Inspector shall be present on duty at the distillery while the stills are working and while distillation is going on, and he shall be responsible that no spirits are removed from the distillery and that no foreign ingredients are introduced prior to or during distillation except under proper authority. In the event of his unavoidable absence from sudden illness or other urgent cause, the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári will make such arrangement as is possible for the temporary conduct of his duty reporting his proceedings to the Collector forthwith. In cases of urgency the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári may grant casual leave to the Distillery Inspector, and shall submit a report to the Collector on each occasion of his doing so.

Rule 5.—All liquor drawn during the day shall, on its being received into the receiver inside the strong room, be pumped up into the storage vats, measured off with the graduated gauge rods prepared for that purpose, and tested with the Standard Syke's Hydrometer. The strength must be ascertained and adjusted to the standard prescribed not later than the day following its deposit.

Rule 6.—The Distillery Inspector shall forward to the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári daily at 11 A.M. a report in the accompanying form showing—

- (a) the opening balance;
- (b) liquor drawn during the preceding 24 hours,
- (c) liquor issued up to 11 A.M.,
- (d) balance in stock,

and shall further submit a weekly report in diary form to the Collector of all that occurs in the distillery.

Rule 7.—There shall be two locks to the strong room, the keys of one of which shall be kept by the Inspector, of the other by the Contractor or his agent.

Rule 8.—To each vat in the strong room shall be affixed a board on which shall be clearly painted—

- (1) the serial number of the vat,
- (2) its full capacity,
- (3) date of testing capacity.

The strong room shall always be kept locked except when it is necessary to open it for the purpose of storing or issuing liquor.

Rule 9.—No combustibles other than liquor shall be allowed to be stored in the strong room, and it must not be entered with an open light.

Rule 10.—The Distillery Inspector shall be directly responsible for all accounts, for keeping the Distillery Books and Registers correctly written up to date and for the due performance of all orders issued by the Collector or by the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári for the management of the distillery.

Rule 11.—Liquor issued under permit should leave the distillery at the same time as the permit.

Rule 12.—As all work has to stop at sunset the workmen employed in the distillery may be allowed quarter of an hour to clean themselves and leave the premises. The distillery will then be closed in the presence of the Inspector, who, before leaving it, shall see that the store rooms are duly fastened under his own lock and seal.

Rule 13.—There shall be affixed in front of the distillery a signboard 4 feet long by 1½ feet broad on which shall be painted in large letters "Government Central Distillery."

Rule 14.—There shall be no admittance to the public to the distillery except on business. Visitors may be admitted to see the distillery on permits from the Collector, or in his absence from the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári.

Rule 15.—The following registers and books shall be kept in the distillery, and shall be filled in daily after the work of distillation is completed:

Material Stock Account	...	Form A.
Account in	...	Form B.
"	...	Form C.
"	...	Form D.
"	...	Form E.

Rule 16.—(A) A Visiting Book shall be kept and produced whenever an Inspecting Officer shall visit the distillery. Copy of such remarks as he may make shall be forwarded at once to the Collector through the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári.

(B) An Order Book containing such orders as may from time to time be issued by the Collector or by the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári shall also be kept and shown to Inspecting Officers, in order that they may enter in the Visiting Book any suggestions they may have to offer regarding modifications or amplifications of existing orders.

Rule 17.—The sentry at the gate shall be regarded as always on duty until he is relieved.

Rule 18.—The distillery should be carefully inspected at least once in each month by the Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári or by such Assistant Collectors as the Collector may direct to perform his duty.

Rule 19.—The Distillery Inspector shall see that a true and correct list of distillery plant is kept by the farmer, who will from time to time furnish the Inspector with a statement of the plant and keep him informed of the additions and alterations to it that may be made.

Daily report showing the Liquor manufactured, issued for sale, and the balance of Liquor at the Central Distillery, Ahmedabad, on 189 .

	25° U. P.	60° U. P.
Opening Balance—		
Liquor drawn this day ...		
Total ..		
Deduct—		
Liquor issued this day ...		
Balance ...		

*Central Distillery,
Ahmedabad, 189 .*

Distillery Inspector.

To

The Deputy Collector in charge A'bkári,
Ahmedabad.

No. 4480.—During the absence on six days' leave without pay from the 1st to the 6th June last (*vide* this Office Notification No. 2960, dated the 25th idem) of Mr. Shaik Raje Saheb Mohidin, Distillery Inspector, Gangavali (Kánara District), on Rs. 60, Mr. Mingel Vas, A'bkári Sub-Inspector, Yellápur, on Rs. 25, was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Distillery Inspector, Gangavali, on Rs. 60.
Poona, 7th September 1894.

W. W. LOCH,

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 286.—Balwant Mar'and, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Taloda Táluka, Khándesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st August 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Balaji Tukaram was appointed to act for him.

No. 287.—Candidate Balaji Tukaram is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla Western Division, with effect from 2nd September 1894, vice Dattatraya Appaji, dismissed.

No. 288.—Candidate Vishvanath Govind is appointed to act as Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Táluka, Poona Zilla, with effect from 27th August 1894, vice Trimbak Daji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, on sick leave.

C. W. MACRURY, Brig.-Sur.-Lieut.-Col.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 12th September 1894.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Colonel C. W. Godfrey and Mr. E. H. Hearn respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, on the 31st August last, in the afternoon.

Messrs. E. H. Hearn and A. G. Hudson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. A. G. Hudson and W. S. Cole respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Konkan Revenue Survey, on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Mr. H. V. Sathe, Personal Assistant (Survey Branch) in this office, relinquished charge of his duties on the 27th ultimo in the afternoon, and received charge of his duties in the Gujarát Revenue Survey on the 29th idem in the forenoon, as per Government Resolution No. 7006, dated 21st August last.

Mr. G. H. Anjangaonkar, Chitnis in this office, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant (Survey Branch) during the absence of Mr. H. V. Sathe, appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent, Gujarát Revenue Survey, or until further orders.

C. W. GODFREY, Colonel,

Acting Survey Commissioner and Director

Land Records and Agriculture.

Poona, 8th September 1894.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

The resignation of appointment of Police Inspector by Mr. Rustomji Hormasji Kotwal is hereby cancelled, and he is granted leave without pay from 5th January 1893 to the date on which he returns to duty from that leave.

On his return to duty Khán Sáheb Rastomji Hormasji Kotwal is appointed to the Belgaum District vice Ráo Sáheb Ramrao Rango, Police Inspector of the Bijápur District, retired, and he will occupy the same position on the list of Police Inspectors that he held when he resigned his appointment, namely, substantive Third and sub-

stantive *pro tem*. Second Grade, his name standing fourth amongst substantive Inspectors in the Third Grade immediately below Ráo Sáheb Pranshankar Tripurashankar and above Ráo Sáheb Nagardas Mulji.

By his posting to the Belgaum District, Khán Sáheb Rastomji Hormasji Kotwal displaces substantive *pro tem*. Fifth Grade Police Inspector Mangesh Anaji, who holds no substantive appointment on the list of Police Inspectors, and who therefore reverts to his substantive appointment of Chief Constable in the Belgaum District.

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

Poona, 5th September 1894.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, CIVIL
VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Horse Shows will be held during 1894-95 on the dates mentioned against

each of them in this Presidency. Liberal prizes will be awarded to stock approved by the Judging Committee :—

Ahmednagar (Deccan)—12th November 1894 and following days.

Málegaon (His Highness Nizám's Territory)—17th December 1894 and following days.

Jacobabad (Sind)—14th January 1895 and following days.

Talhar (Sind)—28th January 1895 and following days.

Moro (Sind)—4th February 1895 and following days.

Chinchli (Southern Marátha Country)—10th February 1895 and following days.

Bhúj (Cutch)—28th February 1895 and following days.

J. W. A. MORGAN, Vety. Captain,
Superintendent, Civil Vety. Dept.,
Bombay Presidency.