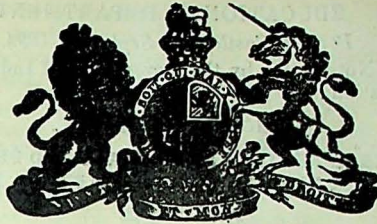


THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority

[No. 38

THURSDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

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

CONTENTS.

	Pages.		Pages.
Part I. —Government Notifications, Appointments, &c. 950—977	950—977	Part VI. —Government of India Bills.	
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c. 978—981	978—981	<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Part I. A. —Notifications under the Bombay Local Boards and District Municipal Acts	86—90	Part VII. —Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind....	1006—1111
Part II. —Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements.	1165—1195	Part VIII. —Commissariat Notices.....	135—139
Part III. —Miscellaneous Supplements	1009—1017	Part IX. —Maráthi Acts, &c.	
Part IV. —Acts passed by Government of India and Government of Bombay.		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
<i>Not published this week.</i>		Part X. —Gujaráti Acts, &c.	
Part V. —Proceedings of the Legislative Council.		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
<i>Not published this week.</i>		Part XI. —Canarese Acts, &c.	
		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
		Part XII. —Hindustani Acts, &c.	
		<i>Not published this week.</i>	

PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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.)

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 79.—The following Notice to Mariners issued by the Conservator and Registrar, River Indus, dated 3rd September 1894, is published for general information :—

Beacon situated at the Hajamri mouth of the River Indus.

With reference to the Notice published under Notification No. 38, dated 21st May 1890, at page 483 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 22nd idem, notifying that the beacon situated at the Hajamri mouth of the river Indus was in a precarious state and liable to be swept away, and that the erection of a new one was in contemplation ; it is hereby notified for the information of those concerned, that the said beacon was removed and re-erected at a distance of a little over a mile to the south-east of the old site on the 9th February 1891.

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

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

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 1934.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department is republished for general information:—

“ HOME DEPARTMENT.

**REVIEW OF THE GENERAL REPORT ON THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION
IN BRITISH INDIA FROM 1887-88 TO 1891-92 BY A.M. NASH, Esq., M.A.**

No. ^{2-Education.}
231-235

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department
(Education), under date Simla, the 7th September 1894.*

Read again—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 43, dated the 23rd April 1885, directing the preparation of a General Annual Education Report.

Letter from the Hon'ble Sir Alfred Croft No. 2, dated 1st April 1888, submitting the first General Report.

Read also—

Resolution in the Home Department No. 199, dated 18th June 1888, reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report.

Letter to Mr. A. M. Nash, Bengal Education Department, No. 50, dated the 8th February 1893, directing the preparation of a second General Report on the state and progress of Education in India.

Letter from Mr. A. M. Nash, dated the 12th September 1893, submitting the Report on the progress of Education in India in the period 1887-88 to 1891-92.

RESOLUTION.

After receipt of the orders which were passed by the Government of India in 1884 upon the Report of the Education Commission, Her Majesty's Secretary of State requested that a General Report upon Education in India might be prepared annually, which should embrace the important features of the Provincial Reports (including those from Madras and Bombay), and should be reviewed in the Home Department of the Government of India. The first General Report prepared under these instructions was submitted on 1st April 1888 by the Honourable Sir Alfred Croft, K. C. I. E., Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, who had been deputed to compile it. Sir Alfred Croft's Report was reviewed by the Government of India in the Resolution of the Home Department, No. 199, dated 18th June 1888, in which a brief survey was taken of the figures and facts contained in the Report, and the views of the Governor General in Council were explained regarding some important topics that were under discussion. The Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State that the annual Report to be sent to England should be restricted to a summary of statistics (supplemented, when necessary, by notes), and that the full General Report on Educational progress should be submitted only once in five years. His Lordship approved this proposal, observing that the annual statistical summary and notes should be prepared in the form most likely to facilitate the compilation of the quinquennial Report. The figures for intermediate years have been duly tabulated and published for general information, and a Resolution has been annually issued by the Government of India briefly summarizing the statistics. For the preparation of the quinquennial Report Mr. A. M. Nash, Professor in the Presidency College at Calcutta, was deputed by orders dated the 31st January 1893, and remained on duty under the Home Department up to the end of July 1893. The instructions communicated to Mr. Nash at the beginning of February 1893 were that his Report should be a compendium, in continuation of Sir Alfred Croft's Report of 1888, of the information supplied by the different Local Governments respecting the condition of education in each Province, the methods and organization by which it is imparted, and the extent to which effect was being given to the recommendations of the Education Commission. The Government of India are now in possession of the figures for 1892-93, which will be used where necessary in this review for the purpose of supplementing the information contained in Mr. Nash's Report.

2. The initial and final statistics compared in the Report now under review are those for the years 1886-87 and 1891-92 respectively. The coloured maps prefixed to Chapters II, V, VI and IX show in a clear manner the relative progress made in the principal branches of public instruction by the several Provinces. As observed, however, in the Report, the maps would be more interesting if they showed the progress over a smaller area than an entire Province, which is too large a unit for the purpose. Mr. Nash's remarks on this point will be brought to the notice of Local Governments and Administrations in order that, if possible, the necessary figures for smaller areas may be available for the beginning and the end of the current quinquennial period.

In the general enumeration of educational institutions in India are included a large number of private schools or institutions which do not come under the definition of public institutions as schools or colleges in which the course of study conforms to the standard prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the University, and which either are inspected by the Department or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department or the University. It was observed in the Resolution of the Home Department reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report that the Government of India did not propose to dwell at length on the character or progress of the education conveyed in these private schools further than was necessary in order to present a general view of the condition of education in India. The same plan

will be followed on this occasion, and the figures respecting private schools will only be included when the state of education in India in the broadest aspect is being considered. Some of the private schools, it is stated, have been brought under inspection, and some are aided by Government; but, as these changes have not affected their general character, the classification is practically the same as it was in 1883.

The number of advanced private institutions for teaching Oriental classics appears to be diminishing. That of elementary institutions shows an increase, but it is uncertain how far this is due to greater efficiency of enumeration and to the removal of Koran schools from the category of advanced schools. The Government of Bengal have made endeavours to arrest the decay of Sanskrit private schools or *tolis* in that Province, and have undertaken an expenditure for this purpose of Rs. 18,000 per annum in stipends to teachers and pupils. Considering the number of schools in which religious books only are learnt by rote, and of others in which nothing is taught but the native system of accounts and multiplication, it is clear that any argument would be illusory regarding the extent of general education among the people which was based simply on the number of private schools appearing in the returns. In Burma a large number of the elementary schools are monastic institutions, in which the pupils are mere servants or acolytes of the pongyis.

3. In the Resolution upon Sir A. Croft's Report, the Government of India remarked that in 1881-82 (the earliest date touched by that Report) there were in British India 94,989 educational institutions of all grades, attended by 2,451,989 pupils. Between 1882 and 1885 there were considerable fluctuations, but in 1885-86 the numbers of institutions and of pupils respectively stood at 122,367 and 3,325,080, and in the following year at 127,116 and 3,343,544. These figures, as has been observed above, are inclusive of private institutions. Table No. I appended to the present Report shows that in 1891-92 the grand total of educational institutions was 141,793, of which number 102,676 were public institutions. The aggregate number of scholars was 3,856,821, the number of boys and girls respectively being 3,517,778 and 339,043. The number of pupils attending public institutions was 3,348,910, and the number attending private institutions 507,911. There has been a steady increase during each year of the quinquennial period. In the case of public institutions, however (in which the increase of attendance has been 12·7 per cent. as compared with 24 per cent. in the previous quinquennium), the rate of increase has been highest in the two latest years. Of the 3,856,821 scholars above mentioned, 63,340 (58,519 boys and 4,821 girls) are contributed by Upper Burma. In 1892-93 the number of institutions rose to 144,699, and the number attending them to 3,966,267, the latter number consisting of 3,418,916 pupils at public and 547,351 at private institutions.

4. For the purpose of considering the bearing of these statistics on the total population of a school-going age, the proportion of children of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the total population. The meaning and appropriateness of the term are discussed in paragraph 13 of the Report. The question whether this proportion is suitable for India has been frequently debated. It is undoubtedly, if applied to special classes, such as the Brahmans and Parsis, incorrect, but for general purposes, and if regarded as an estimate of those who should be able to attend school if a suitable system of education were available for all classes, it is, the Government of India think, as useful a standard as could be devised. The only alternative standard of comparison that could be adopted would apparently be the actual numbers of the population between certain ages according to the census. In 1887 only one child out of every ten of those counted as of a school-going age was stated to be under instruction. The lowness of the proportion under instruction was attributed to the extreme backwardness of female education. In 1892 one child in every nine was at school, and one girl in every 50 (against one in every 60 in 1887). The percentage of children at school is lowest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where it has receded from 5 to 4. Of the aggregate number of scholars, 10·9 per cent. and 8·2 per cent. respectively are learning English or a classical language. English is being most extensively learnt in Madras, Lower Burma, and Coorg, in which Provinces it is taught in many Primary schools.

5. The great majority of those under education are receiving instruction of a very elementary character. At the commencement of the period under review 94·3 per cent. of the children at school were being instructed in Primary institutions—that is, in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic and land measurement; at the close of the period the percentage was 93·9. Of the total number of pupils, 5·4 per cent. were at the beginning of the quinquennial period attending Secondary schools (which teach English or give an advanced instruction in the vernacular). At the close of the period the percentage was 5·7 and about $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. were students in Colleges receiving high English education, or studying Law, Medicine, or Engineering at the beginning of the same period, and about 4 at its close. There is, as might be anticipated, little change in the proportion of the students in the various divisions. The number of institutions and of pupils in the case of Primary schools, Secondary schools, and Colleges entered in the departmental returns rose from 89,187 and 2,513,934, 4,517 and 429,093, and 114 and 11,501 respectively in 1886-87 to 97,109 and 2,837,607, 4,872 and 473,204, and 141 and 16,277 in 1891-92. In 1892-93 the number of such Primary schools was 96,409 attended by 2,890,824 pupils, the number of Secondary schools 4,962 with 488,261 pupils, and the number of Colleges 147 with 16,731 pupils. The numbers for Bengal are under all these heads far higher than those in any other Province. A comparison of the proportions in the various stages of education in different Provinces is stated to be impossible owing to the fact that the limits of the various stages are not even approximately the same throughout India. The total number of female pupils has increased in each year; the percentage of these pupils in the various grades on their total number has remained fairly constant, but the proportion both of girls and boys who have not attained to the study of printed books has decreased.

6. Chapter VI of the Report deals with Primary education. The education of the great mass of those who attend Primary schools stops at this stage, while for a comparatively few it leads up to the higher stages. In Bengal and Assam the Primary department of the High and Middle schools fulfils the latter

purpose; and the systems in the North-Western Provinces and Burma include a corresponding arrangement. In Bombay two classes, corresponding to Lower Middle classes elsewhere, are considered Primary, and add therefore to the number of the Primary students. The total number of public Primary schools for boys rose from 84,673 in 1886-87 to 91,881 in 1891-92, the number of scholars showing a progressive advance in every year. In 1892-93 the number of schools was 91,025, but the number of pupils was in excess of the number in 1891-92. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh neither the number of schools nor of scholars is as great as it was in 1886-87: among the causes given are greater departmental strictness and greater accuracy in the registration of attendance. Fifty-three per cent. of the entire number of scholars in Primary schools are now studying in Aided schools. An interesting description is given in paragraph 115 of the Report of the manner in which a large number of Koran schools in Sind have been induced to receive aid from the Department and add to their curriculum elementary secular teaching. Unaided schools are those which have adopted the departmental methods of instruction, and (as a rule) look forward to eventually being included in the list of those receiving aid. A leading feature of the Primary schools in Burma is the large proportion of schools which contain both boys and girls. The schools attached to the Buddhist monasteries admitted boys only, but these are said to be decreasing. In Upper Burma, where the work of the Department commenced in 1889-90, there seems to be a great demand by the people for a better secular education.

7. The Education Commission of 1882 in paragraph 166 (Chapter IV) of its Report expressed with emphasis the view, which was approved by the Government of India, that the elementary education of the masses was that part of the educational system to which the efforts of the State should be directed in an increasing measure. Primary education (it was added) possessed an almost exclusive claim upon Local funds set apart for education, and a large claim on Provincial revenues. The action taken by the Local Governments in carrying out the orders of the Government of India on these points was noticed in paragraph 188 of Sir Alfred Croft's Review of Education in India in 1886. In 1886-87 the total expenditure from Public funds (*viz.*, Provincial revenues, District and Municipal funds) on Primary schools was Rs. 42,07,863; by 1891-92 it had risen to Rs. 49,29,551, having increased in a much greater ratio than the expenditure on Arts Colleges or Secondary schools (17.1 compared to 6.5 and 6.8 per cent.); and by 1892-93 it had risen still further to Rs. 50,45,513. In addition to the direct expenditure on Primary schools, there is the expenditure on training teachers for employment in such schools. The expenditure from Public funds on Training schools rose from Rs. 4,53,008 in 1886-87 to Rs. 5,72,405 in 1891-92. It is said that the number of students being trained for work in Secondary schools is probably less than one-fourth of the total number of students, so that the greater portion of this expenditure is devoted to the improvement of Primary education. Measures have been taken in the various Provinces to facilitate the conversion of indigenous into aided Primary schools, but this conversion is sometimes retarded by a reluctance on the part of the teachers to submit to departmental rules and methods of instruction, and often by a want of funds. Mr. Nash is of opinion that the receipt of aid from Government has in Bengal not infrequently had the result of checking the contributions from private persons for the support of these indigenous institutions, and considers that the poverty and ignorance of the teachers of aided Primary schools are the cause of serious evils. The information before the Government of India is not sufficient to enable them to form any conclusion upon the matter, which is, however, one meriting the attentive consideration of the Local Government. An account of the 'zamindari' schools set on foot in the Punjab in 1887-88 is given in paragraph 126 of the Report. These schools were intended to provide peasants' children with such education as is necessary for them without interfering with their work in the fields; the people, however, are stated to regard this arrangement with dislike as a half-measure, and to prefer that their children should attend a full Primary educational course, if they attend school at all. Precisely the opposite feeling is said to be held by the peasantry in the Central Provinces. Mr. Nash shews by citation from the tables of the Census of 1891 that among the forest tribes, whose religion, being neither Hindu nor Muhammadan, is described by the Census Commissioner as 'Animistic,' only 1.7 per cent. of the boys and .18 of the girls of school-going age are under instruction. Special measures have been taken to foster the spread of education among these classes. In such cases, and generally wherever it is necessary for the stability of the schools, aid is given from Government funds in the form of fixed stipends for teachers; the system recommended by the Education Commission, and applied wherever Aided schools are numerous, is that of payment according to the results of examinations.

The amount contributed from Municipal funds in the whole of India towards expenditure on Primary schools for boys rose from Rs. 3,94,596 in 1886-87 to Rs. 4,90,378 in 1891-92, and that contributed by Local funds from Rs. 20,51,371 to Rs. 28,49,553. The expenditure from fees rose from Rs. 23,39,988 to Rs. 27,45,075. The fee income in the North-Western Provinces rose by more than 170 per cent. owing to an enhancement in the fees for boys' schools; but it is still much less than in other Provinces. Fees in Primary schools are charged in most Provinces to all pupils able to pay them; but the levy of fees from the children of those paying an educational cess, though recommended by the Education Commission, is not carried out at present in the Punjab owing to the opposition of the agricultural community, and, where the schools have been entrusted to District Boards under the measures connected with Local Self-Government, it has been in several Provinces made discretionary with the Boards to levy fees.

8. Secondary education, which is imparted in Middle schools (giving superior instruction through the Vernacular and the English medium) and in High schools (teaching, generally in English, up to the Collegiate Entrance standard), was considered by the Government of India in 1888 to have made very satisfactory progress, and to be established on a sound and prosperous footing. The latest figures then available were those of 1886-87, in which year there were 4,160 schools and 404,189 students, 271,654 of the students being in the exclusively English division. There were also 7,678 advanced private schools

teaching Oriental classics to 77,379 students. Secondary schools for girls were 357 in number, and were attended by 24,904 pupils. In 1891-92 there were 4,438 schools for boys and 438,938 students, 302,019 of the students being in the exclusively English division. Advanced private schools and students numbered 5,559 and 69,051: the causes of the reduction in this class of institution have been already adverted to. Secondary schools for girls were 434 in number, and were attended by 34,306 pupils: these figures will be further noticed in speaking of female education. The increase in Secondary schools for boys was chiefly in schools teaching English, which rose from 2,301 to 2,544. Seven hundred and fifty-five of the latter number were High schools and 1,789 Middle schools. By 1892-93 the number of Secondary schools for boys had risen to 4,553, while those for girls had fallen to 409. The number of boys attending Secondary schools were 453,019, and the number of girls 35,242. The principle has been accepted by the Government that the Education Department should gradually withdraw from the direct management of Secondary schools. Aided Secondary schools for boys have increased from 1,267 to 1,381 (11 of the latter are in Upper Burma) and Unaided schools from 395 to 533. Mr. Nash points out that in 1887 the Secondary vernacular schools of the Central Provinces were counted as Primary schools; in 1891-92 they numbered 171. Even including this number, the increase in vernacular Secondary schools for boys was slight (1,859 to 1894); but as explained in paragraph 88 of the Report, this class of schools is particularly subject to variations. It seems inevitable that in a grade where English and Vernacular education co-exist, the tendency will be under existing influences for the former to oust the latter; and accordingly the kind of education in Secondary schools in which the percentage of students shows the largest advance is high English education. In Middle English schools in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the English language has been substituted for the vernacular as the medium of instruction; and, though opinions on the merits of the two systems are said to be divided in Bengal, it seems clear that students of a course which leads up to the Entrance Examination will, independently of other reasons for preferring English teaching, wish to learn all subjects of general knowledge in the language in which the Entrance Examination is held. The final standard of middle school instruction differs in various Provinces according as the length of the High school course that is to follow it varies between four and two years. The Middle examination, or an examination more or less corresponding to it, has been made in several Provinces the preliminary test for candidates for employment in Government service in anything above a menial capacity; these orders necessarily tend to increase the numbers appearing at this examination. Expenditure from fees is the largest item in the expenditure on English Secondary schools for boys. It rose from Rs. 26,48,972 in 1886-87 to Rs. 36,81,049 in 1891-92 and Rs. 38,25,514 in 1892-93. The percentage of the total expenditure met from private sources rose from 67 in 1886-87 to 72 in 1891-92 and 1892-93. In vernacular Secondary schools for boys fees do not contribute so large a proportion of the outlay: the payments from this source rose from Rs. 2,08,722 in 1886-87 to Rs. 2,66,865 in 1891-92 and Rs. 3,20,483 in 1892-93, the percentage of total expenditure met from private sources advancing slightly from 43 to 44 in 1891-92 and 45 in 1892-93.

9. An 'Upper Secondary' examination was established in 1889 in the Madras Presidency dealing with subjects of practical knowledge, and recognized equally with the First Arts Examination of the University as qualifying for superior public employment. In the Bombay Presidency also a School Final Examination conducted by the University but recognized by the Government as a test of fitness for employment (the Arts examinations ceasing to qualify), was established in 1889. In Bengal, the University of Calcutta have not as yet found it possible to co-operate with any measure for carrying out the recommendation of the Education Commission for a bifurcation of studies in High schools. In the North-Western Provinces a scheme has been approved for the institution of a 'School Final Examination,' which will be at once a final test for schools teaching practical subjects, and a Matriculation Examination for students choosing the scientific course of study for the degree. Mr. Nash mentions as a result of the establishment of the Allahabad University that the number of scholars in the high stage of instruction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has increased by 55 per cent. The Punjab University has, it is stated, decided to hold a Clerical and Commercial examination, and an alternative Entrance examination in Science. In paragraph 108 of the Report Mr. Nash notices that in the Madras Presidency the principles laid down by the Education Commission in respect of scholarships have not yet been followed. The amount spent in 1891-92 from all sources on scholarships tenable in Secondary schools was Rs. 5,473, or much less than in any other Province except Coorg; while nearly six times as much was spent on scholarships in Arts Colleges. The statistics for India generally show an expenditure on scholarships at Secondary schools greater by one-third than the expenditure on scholarships in Arts Colleges. The system in the Madras Presidency is, it appears to the Government of India, open to the criticism that assistance is given where it is least necessary and withheld where it is most urgently required, and Mr. Nash's remarks in this connection merit the attention of the Madras Government. With reference to the recommendation of the Education Commission approved by the Government of India, that the Department should gradually withdraw from the direct management of Secondary schools, and that the extension of Secondary education should generally be left to the operation of the grant-in-aid system, it appears from the Report that in all the larger Provinces, where there is an appreciable number of Secondary schools directly managed by Government, steps are being taken to transfer such as are not peculiarly circumstanced to private control, or at least to that of Municipal Boards or Committees. English schools for boys managed by Government or by local authorities decreased during the quinquennium, while aided English schools increased from 1,267 to 1,381, and unaided ones from 395 to 536.

10. The highest division of the Indian system of public instruction comprises those students who are reading in a College affiliated to the University one or other of the courses prescribed by the University for its higher examinations. The following figures indicate the progress of Collegiate education:

	ARTS.		LAW.		MEDICAL.		ENGINEERING.		TOTAL.	
	Colleges, English and Oriental.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.	Colleges.	Students.
1881-82 ...	67	6,037	12	739	3	476	3	330	85	7,582
1886-87 ...	89	8,764	16	1,602	4	654	4	474	113	11,494
1891-92 ...	104	12,985	27	1,925	4	778	4	484	139	16,172
1892-93 ...	108	13,387	28	1,915	4	811	4	519	144	16,632

The figures given for 1881-82 and 1886-87 are those shown in the Resolution of the Government of India of June 1888; the number of Law Colleges in 1886-87 is given in the present Report as 17. There were in 1892-93 two Colleges also for students of professional teaching, containing 57 students. In 1886-87 the only institution of this nature was in the Madras Presidency, and was attended by 7 students. An Agriculture College containing 45 students completes the list of Colleges in General Table III of Mr. Nash's Report. English Arts Colleges under public management have decreased from 32 to 30. Aided Colleges of this description have risen in number from 37 to 46, and Unaided ones from 17 to 27. Colleges of these latter descriptions are, generally speaking, taking the place of Government institutions. 58 of the Colleges were affiliated up to the B.A. standard in 1891-92 against 45 in 1886-87. It is the policy of the Government to maintain at the head-quarters of each Local Government a College teaching up to the highest standard, and consequently the most important Government Colleges are those at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad. It is satisfactory to observe that under the heads of expenditure on English Arts Colleges, the largest increase is in that met from fees (Rs. 3,68,974 to Rs. 6,31,493). The average numerical strength of the Colleges has increased, and the cost of educating a student has fallen from Rs. 211 to Rs. 166 per annum. The cost to Government of educating a student in the Rangoon College, where there are but a small number of pupils, is extraordinarily high (Rs. 895 per annum). In Aided (English Arts) Colleges the average cost to Government per pupil annually is Rs. 42. The number of M.A. degrees taken annually has remained almost stationary during the five years (81 in 1886-87 and 79 in 1891-92); that of B.A. degrees rose from 710 to 898, while at examinations intermediate between these examinations and the Matriculation 2,690 students passed in 1891-92 against 2,105 in 1886-87. The figures do not on the whole show a rapid increase in the number of persons passing the University examinations. Of the Masters of Arts who took their degrees during the quinquennium, 70 per cent. belonged to Lower Bengal. Mr. Nash comments on the low percentage of success among candidates at the B.A. Examination in Bengal, which he is disposed to attribute in part to the lowering of the Entrance standard. The scientific course for the B.A. degree has been chosen by a fair proportion of the successful candidates during the five years. In Madras nearly one-half, in Bombay one-third, at the Calcutta University 22 per cent., and about the same proportion at the Punjab University selected this course. At Allahabad the proportion was smaller. Pursuant to recommendations of the Education Commission, a College affiliated to the Bombay University up to the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations has been established under the name of the Daya Ram Jethmal Sind College at Karachi by means of subscriptions, supplemented by a grant from Government. In 1892 there were 66 students on the rolls of this institution. Indian graduates now form the majority of the professors at most Colleges, and at some they compose the whole teaching staff with the exception of the Principal. Colleges of inferior standing have in many cases been transferred to private management, as was recommended by the Education Commission; and, where superfluous, they have been closed. In 1888 the Oriental College at Lahore was reformed, the abuses of the system of stipends to pupils being remedied, and the method of teaching Oriental languages being changed. The number of students, however, has greatly diminished. At the Benares Sanskrit College, which has been rendered a separate institution from the Arts College, the number of students has somewhat fallen, but the number of candidates appearing for the examinations has largely increased. No fees are paid by the students at this institution.

11. An Act of the Legislature was passed in 1887 for the establishment of a University at Allahabad and the University was inaugurated in November of that year. Two thousand nine hundred and nine candidates have since passed the Entrance Examination of the University, and a number of Colleges have been affiliated. All the Indian Universities grant the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts: the Bombay University grants the degree of Bachelor of Science: in the Punjab University the degrees of Bachelor, Master, and Doctor of Oriental Learning are also bestowed. In the Universities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras a system has been introduced under which the privilege of electing, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, a proportion of the Fellows has been conferred on the Masters of Arts and holders of equivalent degrees. Generally speaking, the proportion of graduates who take the degree of M.A. is very small. By far the largest number of such degrees are taken at the Calcutta University, where in the five years under review the number reached 299. The Punjab University is a teaching as well as an examining body. The greater part of the expenditure in the Universities is met from fees together with income from endowments, only the Bombay and Punjab Universities receiving aid from public funds.

12. The view of the Education Commission was that there should be a Normal school in each Inspector's circle, and the Government of India in orders issued in December 1887 insisted on the importance of maintaining properly conducted training schools for teachers. In 1881-82 there were 97 schools for training masters and 16 for training mistresses, attended by 3,563 and 519 pupils respectively. In

1886-87 there were 112 schools for training masters and 23 for training mistresses, and the attendance was 4,444 and 672 respectively. In reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report, the Government of India observed that the progress made had not been great, and desired Local Governments and Administrations to continue to give their special and sustained attention to the subject. General Table III shows for the year 1891-92 115 training schools for masters with 4,353 pupils, and 37 training schools for mistresses with 793 pupils. In 1892-93 there were 116 institutions for training masters attended by 4,327 pupils, and 41 attended by 1,092 pupils for mistresses. There has thus been a certain degree of progress in providing training schools for mistresses, but of recent years the number of pupils at schools for masters has receded. It is explained in the Report that some of the institutions shown in the tables do not really merit the title of training schools. In some no technical instruction is given; in others, when it is attempted, the want of training of the teachers prevents the results from being of any value. The principal variation in the expenditure on training schools is that the outlay from Provincial Revenues on schools for masters under public management increased from Rs. 2,28,157 in 1886-87 to Rs. 3,31,470 in 1891-92 and Rs. 4,04,262 in 1892-93. The increase occurred chiefly in Madras, the Punjab, and Bombay. A large share of the cost of training mistresses is borne by missionary societies. Most of the training schools in Madras were under the control of District Boards till the end of 1890-91; but the results of this system were found to be unsatisfactory, and all but two of the schools were transferred to the charge of the Education Department. It is observed that in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no practising schools have been attached to the training schools, as is considered advisable in all other parts of British India. The Bengal Government owing to want of funds substituted the *guru*-training system which is described in paragraph 140 of the Report for the training of teachers of Lower Primary schools. Effective measures appear to have been taken in Madras and in the North-Western Provinces for diminishing the number of uncertificated teachers in charge of schools. Similar steps are being taken in other Provinces, and, generally speaking, the supply of Normal schools seems to be sufficient to provide teachers at least for Middle and Upper Primary schools. At present, however, owing in a great measure to defects of system at some of these schools, the number of efficient teachers is not what it should be. In the matter of training masters for Secondary and English schools, difficulties have been experienced in some Provinces from want of funds. The Governor General in Council, however, declined to consider an examination in the art of teaching as an adequate substitute for good Normal schools, and directed that the training of teachers for each grade of schools—Primary, Middle, and High—must be considered a first charge on the Educational grant. The main difficulty with regard to providing trained female teachers is stated to lie in the reluctance of Hindu and Muhammadan young women to accept this employment.

In a separate communication, Mr. Nash has, agreeably to the request of the Government of India, brought specially to notice that in Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces very little has yet been done to provide means for training teachers for English Secondary schools. And in the Bengal establishments for training teachers of Vernacular schools the staff of instructors, it is said, consists entirely of untrained men. In view also of the absence of practising schools in the North-Western Provinces, Mr. Nash thinks that many of the Normal schools are merely schools for adult pupils, and that part of the money spent on them might more profitably be devoted to the maintenance of a *Training college for teachers of Normal schools*. The Government of India will address the Local Governments with a view to the removal of these defects.

13. The number of Law Colleges, which was 16 in 1886-87, had risen by 1891-92 to 27 and by 1892-93 to 28. There are now two Law schools in Assam. The necessity for Law students reading for a period at any rate at the Provincial head-quarters, where the best instruction is obtainable, has been recognized in Madras and Bombay. The Bengal Government is also of opinion that to make the teaching of Law a reality, it would be necessary to establish a College similar to that at Madras. The number of Law Colleges or classes has increased from 3 to 7 in the North-Western Provinces. The Allahabad University is the only University that confers degrees in Law upon persons who have not graduated in Arts. The Law institutions in India are generally self-supporting. Out of the total number (1,293) of persons who graduated in Law between 1886-87 and 1891-92, 855 studied in Lower Bengal. There has, however, been a decrease in that Province in the latest years reported on. There has been practically no change in the number of Medical colleges and schools, but the number of students has somewhat increased.

14. It has for long been accepted that the educational system should comprise a Secondary school course which should fit boys for industrial or commercial careers, and the need from a trade point of view of industrial education for developing the resources of India has also been recognized. Technical education is, therefore, supported by the Government of India as an extension of general education, and industrial education is countenanced so far as it is of a nature applicable to the service of existing industries. The Government of India, in reviewing Sir A. Croft's Report, suggested that schools of drawing and design might be attached to the principal railway workshops, and that in large towns there would probably be found an existing demand for superior skill in industries. Local Governments were enjoined to carry out on an early opportunity industrial surveys which should ascertain particulars as to all important local industries, and to appoint committees of educational experts and professional men with a view to their recommending alterations in the system of public instruction according as the requirements at local centres of industrial progress might render advisable. Chapter VIII of the present Report deals with the subject of technical education. The Note prepared in the Home Department in 1886 recommended that drawing and introductory science should be studied in all Middle and High schools; that there should be a practical or 'modern' side in High schools; and that a 'modern' University Entrance examination should be adopted as recommended by the Education Commission. It was suggested that special schools in the various departments of Arts should be established; that a technical branch to teach and improve a local in-

dustry should be attached in some places to Middle and High schools; and that the whole body of technical institutions should be systematized and placed under central colleges to be affiliated to the University.

15. Drawing is now taught in all Training schools in Madras, and special inducements are offered to all teachers to qualify in drawing; but it has not been made a compulsory subject of study in the schools. Elementary science is compulsory in High schools, and can be studied in Middle schools. In Bombay drawing is taught in all Government High schools and Training schools; and, though it has not been made compulsory, the number of students of drawing has very greatly increased. Some branches of elementary science are required for the Matriculation Examination, and are therefore compulsory in High schools; and an examination alternative to the University Matriculation Examination has been instituted. It does, however, not lead up to a University curriculum; and on the point as to how far its character is modern and practical, as also regarding the projected appointment of an instructor of science to every High school, the information is defective. In Bengal drawing has been made compulsory in Training schools, but its introduction into schools generally is still in the experimental stage: introductory scientific instruction has long been imparted in Upper Primary, Middle, and High schools. A modern side has not been established in High schools, as the Local Government considers it impracticable to effect this change until the Senate of the University will consent to establish an alternative Entrance examination in practical knowledge. The University of Allahabad has agreed to establish an alternative Final examination for High schools, which may also be a Matriculation Examination for those who purpose to study science. The general appointment of drawing teachers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been suspended until funds become available for the establishment of a School of Art. Neither drawing nor science is a compulsory study in the schools in the Punjab; but the University has determined to hold an alternative Entrance examination in practical knowledge, and also a Clerical and Commercial examination which will not lead up to a University course. In the Central Provinces drawing has been made compulsory in Primary schools and optional in Middle schools. Physical science is compulsory in Government Middle schools, and lessons on common objects are given in Primary schools. Manual training has been introduced, but it has been found advisable to render it optional only. In Burma drawing has recently been made compulsory in Government and Municipal schools. In Assam the subject appears still not to be taught: a certain amount of science is taught in Middle and High schools.

16. Passing from what are considered the preparatory stages to technical education itself, it is remarkable that amalgamated rules were published in Madras at the beginning of 1893. The rules prescribe examinations of three grades—elementary, intermediate, and advanced; the subjects embraced being Engineering, Physical Science, Geology, Biology, Sanitary Science, Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Commerce, Music, Drawing, and the work of various trades (Jeweller's, Printer's, Shoe-maker's, Lace-maker's, Cook's, etc.). Diplomas and certificates are awarded for passing at once in several of the subjects. The system is one of testing rather than imparting knowledge, and departs from the intentions of the Government of India in dealing directly with the actual work of various trades. Mr. Havell, Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts, conducted extensive enquiries, but a complete industrial survey has not been carried out in Madras, nor has agricultural instruction been introduced in Government High and Middle schools; industrial classes have been attached to a few schools. The Victoria Technical Institute, Madras, founded as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee, has an invested capital of Rs. 1,42,000; it is stated that, when the building is completed, a technical library and museum will be opened, and arrangements made by delivering lectures and holding classes to constitute it an Upper Secondary Technical school. Hitherto the Institute's funds have been expended in giving stipends tenable by students at institutions where science and art are taught, and in providing certain lectures. The building referred to is a portion of the Conemara Fort Library building, and after construction is to be placed at the disposal of the Victoria Institute, the Government retaining the ownership. At the Madras School of Art the number of students has risen between 1886-87 and 1891-92 from 265 to 426, and the institution seems to be flourishing and useful. The Government of India are now considering, in communication with the Secretary of State, the position which should be assigned in the educational system to this and the other Schools of Art. The College of Agriculture at Saidapet has been re-organized, but hitherto the number of students shows a decrease. From the account given of industrial schools (often charitable institutions) in Madras, it appears that in many of them boys are simply being trained to trades.

In Bombay the 'Reay Art Workshops' were in 1890 added to the School of Art, and speedily received numerous apprentices in wood-carving and other artistic industries. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, founded chiefly with subscriptions to the Ripon Memorial Fund and with money designed to celebrate the Jubilee of the Queen-Empress, was opened to students in 1888. The course was calculated to train a student in three sessions to be a fair mechanical engineer. A large number of students were immediately obtained. The Ripon Textile School is attached to the Institute. In the Fifth Annual Report of this Institute (which is perhaps the most advanced in India) it is stated that there had been 1,148 students in all during four years, and that all the Textile and many of the Engineering students who had completed the course had found ready employment. The Institute is provided with buildings and apparatus for its Engineering and Textile branches, and is resorted to from all parts of India, and even from abroad; other branches are to be established whenever funds are available. The Bombay Government considered that it had sufficient information about local industries without ordering an industrial survey. The Poona College of Science contains classes in science, engineering, and agriculture, besides classes, independent of the University, for training subordinates of the Public Works and Forest Departments. The numbers in the agricultural classes have somewhat diminished since 1887, employment not being assured to the students. Apprentices in the industrial department have risen from 76 to 110, and more cannot be admitted. Agricultural classes are attached to some of the High schools and to two Training schools. A] Veterinary

college was established at Bombay in 1886. There were 16 Industrial schools in 1892, besides industrial classes attached to ordinary schools.

The Government of Bengal deputed Mr. E. W. Collin in 1889 to make an industrial survey of the Province. He reported that, generally speaking, the industries were scattered and unimportant. His proposal for a school for mining students is said to be still under discussion. Other proposals by Mr. Collin related to the training of foremen for factories and workshops, and of artisans and mechanics; but he did not recommend the establishment of industrial branches of Primary or Secondary schools. Arrangements for accommodating apprentices to be trained in railway workshops are stated to be under the consideration of the Bengal Government, and a scheme was in 1891 directed to be prepared for the establishment of a silk-weaving school. The number of students of land surveying has risen greatly in Bengal, and they are said all to find employment with ease. The Local Government has raised the qualification for admission to the Seepore Engineering College and also the maximum age, has provided instruction and machinery to enable the students to undertake larger pieces of work in the workshops than heretofore, and has improved the prospects of the students by the guarantee to graduates in engineering of certain appointments in the Public Works Department. The number of students in the Engineer classes rose from 44 to 87 during the quinquennium. The Calcutta School of Art trains general and engineering draughtsmen, architects, modelers, wood-engravers, and lithographers. The course of instruction was revised in 1887. The students, who pay Rs. 3 each per mensem as fees, have increased from 152 to 181. Instruction in design is sometimes given in the school, but regular classes for this purpose have not as yet been formed. There are 21 Industrial schools in Bengal; they appear from the later reports received to be more flourishing than was believed by Mr. Nash, and the instruction is not in all of them confined to teaching trades; but the future of these institutions can hardly as yet be regarded as assured.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh concluded in 1890 that the chief need was higher training in the new mechanical industries introduced by British capital into the Province. A Committee was appointed to deal with the question of training skilled mechanics. The practical recommendations of this Committee, which chiefly relate to the rules of the Thomason Engineering College at Roorkee, and to establishing a School of Art at Lucknow and certain schools for the children of railway and foundry artisans, are described in paragraph 183 of Mr. Nash's Review. An Industrial school has been opened at Lucknow, and an Agricultural school has during 1893 been established at Cawnpore: the changes proposed in the Roorkee College have been reported to the Secretary of State.

In the Punjab a Committee was appointed which submitted suggestions regarding agriculture as well as other topics, and also respecting the training of artisans. Standards for Industrial schools have been drawn up and grants offered to schools under private management teaching them; all the Industrial schools of the province are under the supervision of the Principal of the Mayo School of Industrial Art. The number, however, is as yet inconsiderable. A Railway Technical school, intended for the sons of railway artisans, was opened at Lahore in 1889, and speedily filled; a new building has now been erected, costing Rs. 45,000, and capable of accommodating five or six hundred scholars. The aim of the institution is to give instruction preliminary to the practical training of the real workshop. An industrial survey was not carried out, as existing industries are little developed. Design and decoration are said to be well taught in the Mayo School at Lahore, in which the number of students has increased from 82 to 134.

In the Central Provinces an industrial survey was carried out in 1888-89, but the industries were found not to be of such importance as to justify expenditure on technical instruction in connection with them. Fifteen technical scholarships are (it appears from the Report) offered by the Administration annually, tenable for two years, in the workshops of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. An Engineering class was opened in July 1888 at Nagpur; the students easily find employment, but their number is still small. An Agricultural class was opened also in 1888 in connection with the Nagpur Experimental Farm. The course lasts two years, and includes practical work in raising crops, besides the principles of agriculture, elementary chemistry, and kindred subjects. Dr. Voelcker, Consulting Chemist to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on visiting Nagpur, considered this to be the best agricultural class he had seen, and ascribed particular merit to the plan of prescribing the practical work of raising crops.

In Lower Burma an industrial survey has been carried out. Grants are offered to aided schools for teaching a number of arts or trades; but, according to the Report, technical training has not been taken up by any of them systematically. Eight stipendiary apprenticeships are given yearly in the State Railway workshops at Insein.

There is little demand for technical education in Assam, and the establishment of certain scholarships to be held by Assam boys attending the Seepore College in Bengal has been considered sufficient.

17. The agricultural aspect of technical education was considered in the instructive report on Indian agriculture which was prepared for the Government of India by Dr. Voelcker, and his suggestions were subsequently made the subject of examination by two Conferences summoned by the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India to deal with that report. The conclusions and recommendations made by Dr. Voelcker were thus stated in his report:

‘527. The spread of education will be an important element in the improvement of agriculture. It will do much to remove the prejudices attaching to “caste” and custom which prevent progress in agricultural methods, and it will give rise to a more intelligent farming class.

In a country where, as in India, agriculture is the chief employment, agricultural education especially should be encouraged. Until lately the tendency of education has been in a purely literary direction, and has turned attention away from the land rather than towards it; the fault can now be best remedied by substituting agricultural education for a part of the present educational programme. The work must proceed simultaneously from above downwards and from below upwards. Elementary instruction should be given in Primary schools by means of "readers" and "object lessons" which introduce familiar agricultural subjects. In Middle schools the elements of physical science, the use of agricultural primers, accompanied by *Illustration Plots* on which the ordinary farm crops are grown, should form part of the instruction. In High schools more attention should be given to physical science and to agriculture, and *Illustration Farms* or fields should be attached to the schools. Agricultural classes should be established where colleges or institutions that especially teach agriculture do not exist, and these should have *Demonstration Farms* attached, and land on which the pupils can themselves work.

Special attention should be directed to the agricultural education given in colleges in order that the teachers supplied to High schools and to Agricultural classes may be well-trained men, and that the Land Revenue, Agricultural, and cognate departments may be supplied with subordinate officials who have studied agriculture, both theoretically and practically.

I do not consider it advisable to establish special Agricultural colleges, but I think that it would be better to utilize existing colleges of science and to form agricultural branches at them. Universities should encourage the study of Agriculture by making Agriculture an optional subject in the course for a degree, and the claims of men who have passed in Agriculture should be fully recognized for appointments in the Revenue and cognate departments.

There is great need of agricultural text-books suited to the circumstances of the different parts of India, and these should be in the vernacular as well as in English.

528. That general education be extended among the agricultural classes.

That agricultural education form a part of the general educational system, and be introduced as a prominent subject in the schools of the country.

That text-books on agriculture adapted to the different parts of the country be prepared as early as possible.

That encouragement be given to the higher study of Agriculture by recognizing more fully the claims of men who have passed in Scientific Agriculture for appointments in the Land Revenue and cognate departments.

Since the submission of these remarks sufficient time has not elapsed for much progress to be made, but there is a general tendency to modify the course of primary instruction which will meet some of the suggestions made by Dr. Voelker. For example, drawing has been introduced and agricultural primers or readers have been prescribed. In some instances hand and eye training of the Kindergarten description and experimental gardens have been tried, but no substantial measure of success has been attained in either of these directions. Experimental farms, with schools attached, have been established in some Provinces, and in them greater success has been obtained. On the whole, the Government of India are of opinion that the question is one which cannot be forced, but should be dealt with gradually, and that greater success is to be expected from making instruction in the rudiments of agriculture part and parcel of the primary system of instruction in the country than from teaching it as a subject apart from the general educational programme. As a matter of fact, the Indian cultivator's methods, though empirical, are well adapted to his environment; and, as Dr. Voelker says, we ought not to look so much to teaching improvement in any particular agricultural process as to the general enlightenment of the agricultural classes, and that expansion of their minds which will enable them to perceive for themselves the small reforms which are within their means and opportunities. It will be the object of the experimental farms, which Local Governments and Administrations may, as opportunity presents itself, establish, to make those experiments in improved agriculture which, when successful, will no doubt gradually filtrate downwards to the cultivating masses.

18. The education of the children of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans is a matter which had received the attention of the Government of India before the appointment of the Education Commission. The view approved was that private contributions towards this object should be supplemented by grants-in-aid, regulated only by educational progress, and without reference to differences of denomination. The Bengal Grant-in-aid Code embodying these principles had been extended before 1888 to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces; and provisions of a similar nature existed in the Madras Code. Excluding private institutions, the number of pupils of this class at school rose from 18,750 in 1881-82 to 23,031 in 1886-87. In reviewing Sir Alfred Croft's Report, the Government of India remarked on the defects of a system under which the grants were dependent on the results of an annual examination of individuals, and recognized as preferable the rule of the Bombay Code which provided for the concession of fixed grants for periods of years. This rule has as yet been adopted in Bengal only in the case of five schools; the schools are said to have thriven, but the absence of certificates to individual boys of passing the standards is a feature of the system of which parents complain. In the Central Provinces grants are now given upon the result of a quadrennial examination. No changes of importance have been made in the rules in Madras or Bombay during the five years under review. In Burma grants at special rates are given to these schools. The total number of Europeans and Eurasians attending schools (including private institutions) increased by 1891-92 to 25,795, or by 9.7 per cent. By 1892-93 the number had

still further increased to 26,952. Assam and Berar, besides the Provinces above noticed, work under the Bengal Code. There were in 1891-92 54 Aided Primary schools and four Unaided ones attended by 1,272 boys and 1,320 girls, besides a few others not shown in the returns. There were 7 Secondary schools managed by Government and one Municipal Secondary schools, and 218 Aided and 16 Unaided under private management. The total number of boys attending Secondary schools was 11,267, and of girls 10,489. Fifty-two of the boys' schools and 54 of the girls' schools are High schools. Arts colleges are only 6, attended by 68 students. Europeans and Eurasians attend the public Colleges of Law, Medicine, Engineering, and Agriculture. Although the cost to the State of aiding the education of a child of this class is, of course, high as compared with the outlay necessary for a Native child, it is pointed out in paragraph 226 of the Review that approximately the average fee paid by a scholar in European schools is Rs. 43, while in other schools it is only Rs. 2, and that the percentage of the total cost borne by Provincial revenues is far less than in the case of other schools. There is a separate final standard for the High schools under the Bengal Code (which has been recognized by the Universities) in place of the Matriculation Examination. A difficulty is experienced in obtaining good teachers of boys' schools, as there are no prospects of advancement. There are two Industrial schools for Europeans in the Madras Presidency and an Apprentices' Home in Bombay; also there are industrial classes connected with the three Lawrence Asylums of Madras and the Punjab, and with the Calcutta Free School.

19. The subject of the education of Muhammadans has usually received separate comment. The total number of Muhammadan students enumerated in the returns was 447,703 in 1881-82, and in 1886-87 it was 752,441*; but this increase was partly the result of the extension of the State system, and covered schools previously excluded. It was remarked in dealing with the figures of 1886-87 that a far larger proportion of Hindu than of Muhammadan students were receiving advanced instruction. Out of the 752,441 Muhammadan boys above mentioned, 58,222 only were attending Secondary schools, and 587 only were attending Colleges. In 1891-92 the total number of Muhammadan pupils at both public and private institutions was 887,236; and the percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total pupils was 23, the percentage of Muhammadans to total population in the area under consideration being, according to the census of 1891, 21.8. The number of pupils in 1892-93 was 894,241, or almost identical with the number attending school in 1891-92. Muhammadan children are, however, only 19.2 per cent. of the pupils in public institutions, and the great majority of the private schools attended by them are Koran schools. Still there is an advance of nearly a hundred thousand in the number of Muhammadans attending public institutions, and the percentage of increase has been greater than in the case of Hindus. The number of Muhammadans attending Secondary schools in 1891-92 was 66,652: 246 were in professional colleges and 736 in English Arts colleges. The advance of this section of the population in respect of higher education has, therefore, not been rapid. It is noticed, however, that at all the University examinations in Arts, except the M.A. Examination, the number of Muhammadan successful candidates has increased both absolutely and relatively to those of other religions: at the Matriculation Examination the increase is from 281 to 419. The employment in Madras and Bombay of a special Muhammadan inspecting staff has been followed by a large increase in the number of Primary schools attended by Muhammadans. Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors have been appointed also for Eastern Bengal and Behar. In this and other Provinces there appears to be liberal pecuniary provision for Muhammadan education. Mr. Nash cites in paragraph 241 of his Review a Resolution of the third Muhammadan Educational Congress held at Lahore in December 1888, and gives figures showing that in the most recent years the Muhammadans have made greater progress in the Punjab than either Sikhs or Hindus, but they have still much ground to regain. In the Central Provinces the percentage of children at school is three times as high among Muhammadans as among Hindus, both for boys and for girls.

20. The ninth chapter of the Review is devoted to female education. It was observed in the Resolution of June 1888 that (excluding private Elementary institutions) there were in 1881-82 2,678 Elementary schools for girls, attended by 85,279 pupils; and that (private schools being excluded) the number in 1886-87 was 4,514 schools, attended by 132,717 pupils. In Secondary education also there had been visible progress, the schools having numbered in 1881-82 190, attended by 6,366 pupils, and in 1886-87 357, attended by 24,904 pupils. In 1891-92 the total number of public Primary schools for girls was 5,228, and they were attended by 157,183 pupils. In 1892-93 the corresponding figures were 5,384 and 162,797. The total number of Secondary schools in 1891-92 was 434, and they were attended by 34,306 pupils. In 1892-93 the number of such schools was 409, and the number of pupils attending them 33,328. The number of girls attending Secondary schools for both boys and girls was 35,294 in 1891-92 and 35,242 in 1892-93. It is said that two-thirds of the girls attending private institutions are taught in Koran schools. The total number of girls under instruction has actually decreased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where the percentage (.32) to the female population of school-going age is lower than in any other Province. In most Provinces there are a considerable number of little girls attending boys' Primary schools, the number of whom amounted in 1891-92 to 119,843, and in 1892-93 to 128,190. There were 45 female students on the rolls of Arts colleges in 1891-92 and 50 in 1892-93. The only province which possesses a special college for girls teaching up to the B.A. standard is Lower Bengal. The charges met from fees have risen from Rs. 3,78,528 to Rs. 6,25,350, and public expenditure is now only 35.7 per cent. of the cost compared with 37.6 per cent. in 1886-87. The increase in fees, however, has taken place in European girls' schools. A rapid increase of girls under education in the Madras Presidency has followed on the establishment in 1888-89 of a special inspecting staff for girls' schools, though the increase as yet is chiefly in the lowest stages of instruction. As remarked above, the state of female education is most unsatisfactory in the North-Western Provinces. No progress in this

* The figures quoted in the Home Department Resolution No. 199, dated 18th June 1888, are cited.

matter appears to be made in those Provinces, and it is the opinion of some officers that the policy of placing the control of Primary girls' schools in the hands of District Boards has not proved a success. Such success as has been attained appears to have been secured in English or Anglo-Vernacular schools. The appointment of an Inspectress both for these and also for the ordinary Vernacular schools seems to be desired, and might have a good effect, as it has had in other Provinces. The number of girls under instruction in Lower Burma increased in the five years from 12,926 to 16,205, or by 25·4 per cent. In all Provinces higher grants are given to girls' schools than to boys' schools, and on easier terms. The examination in subjects suitable for girls as an alternative to the Matriculation Examination, which was recommended by the Education Commission, has not yet been established in any Province; but a higher examination for women exists in Madras, and there is a separate examination for European girls in several Provinces. As regards mixed schools—that is, schools attended both by boys and by girls—there is no reason to differ from the opinions quoted in paragraph 213 of the Review on the point that such schools for small children are unobjectionable, and often, owing to local circumstances, fill a place which could not easily be supplied. Still the objections which must always exist to educating the youth of both sexes together after a certain age apply with great force in India; and the limit fixed by the Education Commission, *viz.*, seven years, if at all too low, is only very slightly so. It is unnecessary at any rate to give encouragement to mixed schools for children above that age. With regard to Training schools for female teachers, it is stated that still very few girls reach the moderate standard of general knowledge required for admission. A 'Training School and Home,' especially for Hindu widows, has been established at Baranagar in Bengal, and an institution of a similar character at Poona.

21. In 1881-82 the total expenditure on public instruction in India was 186 lakhs of rupees. In 1886-87 it stood at a little over 252 lakhs. In that year the share borne by Government of the expenditure was 85½ lakhs, that by Local and Municipal Boards 49 lakhs, and that by the public in fees, subscriptions, endowments, &c., 117½ lakhs. Of the 49 lakhs expended by local bodies, 6½ were in point of fact contributed by Government. The Government of India in the review of Sir A. Croft's Report expressed the view that the share met by the State should in the future decrease rather than increase, while the share borne by local bodies should exhibit a more marked increase. It was added that, having shown the way in educational matters, the Government of India recognized no responsibility to do for the people what they could and ought to do for themselves, but would retire where possible from direct instruction, and help it by pecuniary subventions. The expenditure from Provincial revenues, therefore, should be a diminishing quantity, and the Government High schools and colleges should eventually be considered chiefly as a standard for the emulation of other institutions, the number of pupils at them being limited. The total expenditure on public instruction in 1891-92 was 305 lakhs of rupees: 88 lakhs of this were contributed from Provincial revenues, 68 lakhs were contributed from Local and Municipal funds, and 149 lakhs were obtained from the public as fees, contributions, endowments, and the like. By 1892-93 the total expenditure was nearly 317 lakhs. The expenditure from Provincial Funds was 88½ lakhs, that from Local and Municipal Funds 69 lakhs, and 159 lakhs, of which 92½ lakhs came from fees, were received from other sources. In 11 years the expenditure on education has increased by 70 per cent. These figures are satisfactory as showing a much larger increase in the expenditure from other sources than in that from Government revenues; and the fact of an increase of fees from 65 lakhs in 1886-87 to 92½ lakhs in 1892-93 is, the Government of India consider, a most encouraging indication that the people have determined to undertake the responsibilities which properly rest on them in the matter of education. The average expenditure per head of the population from public and private funds respectively was Re. 0-1-1 and Re. 0-1-0, or Re. 0-2-1 in all. The share of the total expenditure borne by public funds slightly diminished from 53·4 in 1886-87 to 51·2 in 1891-92; the diminution was greatest under the heads of Collegiate (from 60·7 to 54·9) and Secondary education (from 34·8 to 30·4 per cent.).

22. In reviewing the recommendations of the Education Commission, the Government of India laid down the proposition that in proportion as the department withdraws from pushing its own institutions, its machinery for inspection would require strengthening, as a grant-in-aid system postulates a thorough inspection of all institutions brought under it. In Bengal the number of State-aided schools and the staff employed on inspection duties are far stronger than in any other Province. Besides the Inspectors and Assistant and Deputy Inspectors, there are upwards of 900 inspecting schoolmasters, pandits, and gurus. The numbers of the Inspecting staff do not in general show an increase, but most Local Governments and Administrations have revised the inspection circles and satisfied themselves of the adequacy of the staff. Female Inspectors have also been appointed in several Provinces. The reports do not appear to the Governor General in Council to be sufficiently precise in showing whether the work of inspection is thoroughly carried out, and His Excellency in Council trusts that this important subject may be commented on more fully in future. The question of the re-organization of the Education Department has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India in connection with the report of the Public Service Commission. The views of the Secretary of State were communicated to the Government of India in His Lordship's Despatch No. 9 (Public), dated 28th January 1892. In this Despatch Viscount Cross held that, though it was ultimately desirable, the proposed abolition of the graded superior service could not be carried out forthwith, and approved the principle of a five years' probationary term for officers appointed from England. As regards Professors, the suggestion was commended to the Government of India that all Professors might be allowed to rise in ten years' service to a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. Of Inspectors, one-half (it was said) might be recruited in India. These proposals as to the superior service were referred to Local Governments and Administrations. Several of the Governments consulted in replying sent up schemes for the reorganization of the whole Education Department in their respective Provinces; and it has been necessary to call for further reports and opinions prior to the

preparation of a matured scheme for submission to the Home Government. These are now under the consideration of the Government of India. It is contemplated that the Educational Service shall in future be divided into (1) the European Educational Service, for which recruitment will be made in England; (2) the Provincial Educational Service; and (3) the Subordinate Educational Service.

23. The views which the Government of India provisionally endorsed in the matter of discipline and moral training in schools and colleges were summarized in paragraph 26 of the Home Department Resolution No. 199, dated 18th June 1888. The Government of India then added that, while they would gladly see an increase in the number of Aided colleges and schools in which religious instruction was given, they at the same time did not admit that it had been shown to be impossible to impart moral instruction in State colleges, although the tenets of any particular religious belief could not be taught in them. Attention was again invited to the proposal of the Education Commission that a moral text-book should be prepared for general use based upon the fundamental principles of natural religion. Orders were issued on these subjects by a Resolution from the Home Department No. ⁶₃₇₁₋₃₈₂, dated 17th August 1889. The action that has been taken in ensuing years is noticed in Chapter XIV of Mr. Nash's Review. The Resolution had noticed with approval the promotion of physical education in the various Provinces, and advised that a system of marks and prizes for proficiency in gymnastics and athletic sports should be everywhere introduced. The suitable forms of punishment were enumerated, and it was said that the Provincial authorities should prescribe rules for the guidance of masters in employing them. The use of good conduct registers was recommended, and the extension of the system of boarding-houses attached to the higher schools and colleges was approved. The Government of India observed that time would show whether the monitorial system— notwithstanding the fact that Indian schools are mostly day-schools— was suited for Indian boys, but expressed the belief that probably the adoption of such rules as were in force at the Elphinstone High School on this subject would be productive of advantage. In the matter of inter-school rules— designed to prevent a boy from obtaining advancement in class, or avoiding the consequences of misconduct by changing his school—the rules in force in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh were recommended for general adoption in other Provinces: it was added that the Universities should be invited to co-operate in securing their adoption in Unaided institutions. With reference to the proposed preparation of a moral text-book, the Governor General in Council expressed the conclusion that it would not be advantageous to prescribe for use in schools a treatise or didactic discourse on the subject, but that books of extracts selected from standard authors and bearing on individual conduct should be prepared, such as Mr. Tawney, the Principal of the Presidency College at Calcutta, had already been desired to prepare by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. Local Governments were requested to take measures for the purpose described either by the appointment of Committees or the employment of individuals to revise the existing readers or to compile new ones.

24. The Government of India are pleased to observe that the question of physical education has received attention throughout India. In Madras, in all schools and colleges under public management gymnastic apparatus is provided. Gymnastic and drill instructors are entertained, trained for the most part by the Madras Physical Training and Field Games Association, where examinations are held and certificates granted. In Bombay simple gymnastic apparatus is said to be possessed even by many Primary schools. Apparatus and instructors have been provided for most of the Zilla schools in Bengal, but it appears from the Review that nothing has been done yet in Middle and Primary schools. In the Punjab distinct physical courses are prescribed for Primary, Middle, and High schools: physical training has been made compulsory in schools under public management, and provision has been made for the supply of competent teachers: these rules are in course of being carried out. In the Central Provinces all the Secondary schools and most of the Primary schools have been provided with gymnasia. In Assam (as appears from the Provincial Report for 1892-93) the masters in the High schools at Shillong, Cachar and Dibrugarh are instructed in physical exercise, and the pupils are regularly practised therein: the adoption of similar arrangements in the other Government High schools is under consideration. Rules have been laid down regarding punishments in schools under public management in the Codes of Madras, the Punjab, and Burma. Fines are not mentioned in these Codes. In the Central Provinces corporal punishment for boys under 15 years of age has been regulated. The offences punishable with corporal punishment in schools are dealt with by fines in colleges. In Assam instructions have been issued in a Circular to all head masters of schools. The Review does not show whether any other Governments have issued instructions on the subject of punishments in the manner requested. The competition of rival High schools and Colleges in Bengal is described as a fruitful source of misconduct, and as offering impunity for it. Conduct registers have been generally introduced, though their use is only partial in the Punjab and in Berar, while the Bombay and Burma Reports do not show what has been done. Financial difficulties have restricted the extension of boarding-houses. They are, it would seem from the Review, not attached to Government schools for natives in Madras. In Bombay there are no hostels attached to Government High schools. They are attached to nearly all Government colleges and Zilla schools in Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces nearly all Zilla schools have boarding-houses. About 12 per cent. of the students reside in them, and they are described as very successful. In the Punjab it is a standing regulation that, as far as possible, a boarding-house should be attached to every Secondary school: the cost, it is stated, falls almost exclusively on Municipalities. In Burma the system has been partially introduced. Mr. Nash has suggested that columns should be added in general tables III and IV to show the attendance and expenditure in boarding establishments, and this suggestion will be referred to Local Governments. The information available as to the introduction of the monitorial system and its results is very imperfect. Apparently in the Punjab and the Central Provinces it has been tried with success in boarding-houses.

The inter-school rules have been revised in most Provinces. In Madras they are in force in all colleges and schools recognized by the University. In Bombay a leaving certificate is substituted, but admission to another school is not restricted by definite rules. The rules in Lower Bengal are stated to have been made by the University's action practically compulsory in Unaided schools, though they have not yet been formally accepted by the University. In the North-Western Provinces inter-college rules have been accepted by the University, and similar rules have been made for Anglo-Vernacular schools. The Punjab Rules debar from re-admission for six months only. The Bengal Rules have been adopted for most grades of schools in Assam. The Rules are said to have proved very salutary in Bengal, though some supervision of the masters in the matter of the refusal of transfer certificates is now required. In Bengal certain readers or books of selections have been chosen by the Central Text-Book Committee as being of the ethical tendency desired by the Government of India. These are specially recommended to the notice of managers in the approved list of books; but text-books are not prescribed by the Department for any class of schools. English readers have been revised in the North-Western Provinces; but information is not given as to vernacular readers. The English and Vernacular books have been adopted in Assam from the North-Western Provinces and Bengal respectively. In the Punjab a special moral text-book is used in Anglo-Vernacular High schools; and in all schools the class readers are framed so as to convey moral instruction. In Burma a new set of Burmese readers is being prepared. In Berár the text-books in use in Primary and Middle schools are stated to have been since some years past prepared or selected with the view of conveying moral lessons. In colleges in India insubordination and grave breaches of college discipline are rare; but instances occur of personation at examinations, the use of forged certificates, and similar offences. The suggestions of the Government of India on the subject of college discipline have been generally accepted by Local Governments.

25. The fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of the Review deal with recommendations of the Education Commission relating to Educational Conferences and the preparation of text-books. The recommendations on the first subject pointed to assemblages of Educational officers together with managers of Aided and Unaided schools, and to local meetings of schoolmasters under the superintendence of Deputy Inspectors. In Madras conferences have been held on three occasions, a moiety (*i.e.*, generally about six) of those attending being representatives of institutions under private management, and such important matters as the alternative final examination for High schools and the tests for admission to the public service have been discussed by them. In the Punjab the Senate of the University advises the Government on all grades of education. A departmental and a general conference are held annually at Lahore, and the latter has discussed nearly all the important matters in which action has been taken of late years. In Lower Burma the Educational Syndicate is a permanent consultative board. A conference in 1889, which revised the grant-in-aid rules, was composed to the extent of three-fourths of representatives of schools under private management. In Bombay and Assam no conferences appear to have been held of late years; and only local assemblages have been held in Bengal. There is little information available as to other Provinces; but conferences have been held in the North-Western Provinces, and apparently annual district assemblies are held in the Central Provinces. In Berár an annual conference and circle gatherings take place.

26. After obtaining reports from Local Governments on the subject of the school-books in use, the Government of India in the year 1877 convened a small General Committee, comprising representatives of the different Provinces, to formulate recommendations for action. The Committee deprecated the attempt to issue an Imperial series of text-books, but advised that a Standing Committee should be constituted in each Province to report yearly and approve all books to be used in Government or Aided institutions, and that a corresponding English Text-book Committee should also be appointed. In a Resolution, dated 10th January 1881, the Government of India accepted the view that an Imperial series of text-books should not be prepared, and decided that Local Governments should supervise the preparation of text-books, assisted, if necessary, by Standing Committees containing a fair number of independent members, and should communicate with the Standing Committees of other Provinces. The subject was to be noticed in a separate section of the annual Provincial Educational Reports. The Government of India declined to restrict Aided schools to the use of the Government school-books. The Education Commission in 1883 recommended that the Provincial Text-book Committees should continue their operations, and that the function of Government depôts should be confined to the supply and distribution of vernacular text-books. Passing to the period now under review, it appears that in Madras there was no permanent Text-book Committee until 1892. The Committee then appointed consists mostly of specialists in the various lines, and 8 out of 26 members are non-officials. In 1889 the Madras Government withdrew from the publication of school-books, and private presses are now allowed to produce works of which Government has the copyright after approval of the proofs. In Bombay English text-books are not apparently submitted to a Committee, but several Committees exist dealing with vernacular text-books. In Bengal the duty of selecting suitable books has since 1875 been performed by the Central Text-book Committee, the members of which are divided into six Sub-Committees, according to the subject-matter of the text-books submitted to them. The Director annually revises the list of books according to the Committee's recommendations. The Committee, which is composed of the best scholars available, undertook in 1891-92, at the request of the Director, to prepare lists of authorized text-books for High and Primary schools also. There are branch Committees for Behar and Orissa. The Calcutta School Book Society, which has numerous agencies, is the chief medium for the distribution of school-books. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh there are four Committees for selecting Zilla schools' text-books and four for selecting books for Vernacular schools in different quarters of the Provinces. The lists are subject to the Director's revision. The request of the Government of India that a separate section of the annual Report should deal with text-

books is no longer complied with in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and this omission should be rectified in future. The Punjab Text-book Committee, which was established in 1877, undertakes the preparation as well as the examination of books: there are eight Sub-Committees. Text-book Committees have been appointed also in the Central Provinces and in Burma. In Burma there is an officer, called the Editor of Vernacular School Text-books, who examines vernacular works in the first instance, and also makes translations and selections.

27. The more prominent results brought out from the history of education in India during the five years covered by Mr. Nash's Report may be briefly enumerated. The number of institutions, public and private, coming within the purview of the Education Department has risen from 127,116 to 141,793, or by 11.5 per cent., and the number of pupils from 3,343,544 to 3,856,821, or by 15.3 per cent. The increase in pupils is to the extent of 63,340 accounted for by the inclusion for the first time of returns from Upper Burma. Though the advance has occurred in a slightly higher ratio in colleges and Secondary schools than in Primary schools, the difference has not been sufficiently marked to cause any substantial change in the proportions of students in these three stages of education. A satisfactory indication of the change of attitude of the Muhammadan community towards the educational system adopted by the Government is to be found in the increase in the number of Muhammadan students by nearly 18 per cent. The number of Hindus attending school or college has also increased by 12.8 per cent. Female education has made a substantial advance, the number of girls at school at the end of 1891-92 having been 27.3 per cent. in excess of the number at the end of 1886-87. Something has been done to cultivate a taste for technical education by general introduction of drawing into the school course. In many Provinces even this is still in the experimental stage, and the further development of technical education has not yet been generally systematised. A defect in the educational system which demands serious attention is the inadequacy of the course of training given in many of the Training schools for teachers.

As Government recedes from directly managing its own schools, and confines itself more and more to aiding schools not maintained by the Educational Department, the duty of securing an efficient inspection of schools receiving grants-in-aid becomes greater. This question merits the close and continued attention of Local Governments and Administrations. One of the most satisfactory features in connection with the progress of education during the five years under review is to be found in the increase of expenditure by over 20 per cent., and in the change in the sources from which that expenditure has been met. The expenditure from Municipal and Local funds has materially increased, while the share of the total expenditure borne by public funds (in which are included Local and Municipal as well as State revenues) has slightly declined. It is most encouraging to find that the payments of the public have during five years increased from 117½ to 149 lakhs, and particularly that the receipts from fees have increased by over 35 per cent.

It only remains for His Excellency in Council to express his appreciation of the ability and care with which the Review of the quinquennial period has been prepared by Mr. Nash. Although it is not without some deficiencies and obscurities, these are in general due to circumstances of difficulty almost inseparable from the present arrangements for its compilation, and the work as a whole affords a full survey of the progress of this most important department of the administration. Suggestions which have been made by Mr. Nash for improvements in the method of compiling the quinquennial Review in future are being separately considered by the Government of India.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, and to Mr. Nash for information.

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

[True Extract.]

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,

Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1894.

No. 7706.—It is hereby notified for public information that the lands mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, which were notified under Sections 34 and 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, as Reserved Forest in the Government

No. 13F, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 215 to 217 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

No. 4800, dated 26th June 1883, published at page 448 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I.

No. 1803A, dated 27th February 1884, published at page 159 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I.

No. 7430A, dated 20th October 1890, published at pages 1046 and 1047 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 23rd idem, Part I.

No. 8210A, dated 10th November 1893, published at pages 1065 to 1067 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th idem, Part I.

No. 4727, dated 31st May 1894, published at pages 549 to 550 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 7th June 1894, Part I.

in the Government Notifications marginally noted in the Dhulia Taluka of the Khândesh District, and are to be retained as Reserved Forest, are comprised in the Revised Survey numbers specified in the third column of the schedule:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
			A. g.
Boris	276 284 286 285 287 288 289	245	842 1
Nikumbha	108 103 104 105 116 106 107 112 113 115 Portion of 114 109 53 110 Portion of 64 65 11	14 15 65 16 53 17	37 28 24 31 38 35 20 28 124 39 19 26
A'pti	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 26 27 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 40 41 42	21	3,647 9

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
A'pti—continued ...	43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53		A. g.
Bhokar	95 96 114 115 121 122 123 124 125 126	87	625 17
Sawandni	3 22	3 14	151 16 246 23
Káswhir	38 39 44 Portion of 45	37	833 15
Káلكheda	90 91 92 93 94 97 98 109 110 137	118	932 17
Náwari	41	44	86 34
Wadadakhia	3	3	1,355 13
Bábre	31 32 33 34 35 72 to 84	31	1,035 6
Dhandháne	26 51 to 63 76 to 78 Portion of 79	26	1,415 9
Deur Khurd	37 38 131 132 133 134 136 138 to 141 142 to 145 105	85	1,113 1
Wadel	25 29 to 38 Portion of 40 27 28	22 18 20 19	9 3 2,792 37 12 10 8 6

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.	Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
Saked	55 to 87 98 to 107 109 to 113 115 to 118 90 89 92 95 to 97 84 88	24	1,119 5	Balhána	4 to 14 77 83 84 88 to 91 66	69	1,307 16
Tisgaon	54 to 72	35	580 15	Nándra	192 to 197 198 to 212 215 154 163 to 171 Portion of 77	196 207	1,407 9 21 21
Dhánore... ..	68 71 72 127 to 139 76 to 78 67 69 70 73 126	45	1,004 24	Lohagad... ..	116 118 119 144 154 to 166 159 to 200 115	141	1,253 7
Ajang	177 184 186 Portion of 187	191	880 34	Kothada... ..	1 to 17 27 35 36 37 51	16	1,996 6
Wani Khurd	37 38	38	36 21	Babhulwádi	66 to 69	87	1,919 32
Nimgul	96 97 157 158 163 to 166 168 Portion of 101	116	1,198 24	Hadsuni... ..	114 to 117 110 111 86	115	1,963 7
Sátmana... ..	132 to 141 14 16 to 20 Portion of 142	121	985 27	Lámbkání	Portion of 393	338	1,843 34
Nurnagar	94 95 98 100	148	53 25	Káwathi	43 to 48 50 to 89 101 to 103 107 to 149 151 152 225 to 231 30 to 39	39	1,789 14
Borsul	Portion of 47	30	4 9	Shirdhána	135 to 141 163 164 168 to 193 196 196 235 236 265 to 275 246 247 Portion of 264	242	1,067 34
Borwilfr... ..	18 to 22 25 to 34 39 119 to 126 139 to 141 145 to 148	34 118	432 3 828 8	Chándha... ..	8 to 10 Portion of 202	13	1,185 28
Kundána (Velhána)	83 to 86 102	27	457 30	Chimnáपुरी	76 77	29	524 3
Satála	30 to 32 41 42 53 54	41 53	331 10 123 15	Mordar	Portion of 146	26 160	899 30 667 30

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.	Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
			A. g.				A. g.
Velhāna Budruk ...	274 275 Portion of 273	268	1,487 23	Deopur ...	33 to 35 37 107	46	326 28
Narwāhāl ...	87 to 93 95 to 97 99 103 106 131	103	2,474 5	Burzad ...	113 214 to 217	120 158	169 17 886 0
Saundāna ...	138 Portion of 16	64 22	448 7 18 16	Auchād ...	14 67	14 72	171 16 1,443 19
Bilādi ...	171 168 172 to 174 176	173 174	22 27 160 19	Aklād ...	136 137 139 to 144 161 to 163	170	190 31
Nawlāna...	118 to 122 144 to 150 153 154 159 160 207 to 210 109 to 112	174 126	364 14 63 27	Nandāna...	197 to 202 205 226 179 Portion of 279	273	1,300 30
Phāgna ...	Portion of 147	184	323 27	Nāthri ...	7 to 11 18 19 21 to 30 47 54 1	35	669 33
Kherdar...	55 56 59 60 40 47 69 to 73 77 to 79 89 90 118	53 64	156 19 936 17	Mukti ...	Portion of 243	309	25 0
Dhāmangaon ...	64 65 67 68	60	377 21	Wadna ...	42 43 138 139	37	488 13
Kundāna (Varkheda) ...	Portion of 7 Portion of 18	31	853 14	Nagaon ...	151 to 167 187 to 196 202 203 230 233 234 236 to 245 250 to 257 261 to 264 266 to 272 277 to 280 284 to 286 291 to 294 336 288 299 to 301 305 307 318	208	1,634 13
Sāwkheda ...	62	31	493 29	Kanherwādi ...	The whole of the village:	1 Shiw	129 7 1 3
Valwādi ...	126	19	144 15	Satwāda ...	The whole of the village.	1 Shiw	1,845 10 3 22
Sāwli ...	Portion of 84 23 Portion of 27 34	46 53 55	479 22 72 13 171 28	Vajirkheda ...	44 to 46	43	1,186 24
Deobhāna ...	310 294 to 296 299 309	342	860 23	Sāina ...	234 to 236 188 160 161 174 to 176 181	34 103	444 6 581 4
Gondur ...	229 230 239 241 242	272	152 22				

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.	Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
			A. g.				A. g.
Dhodi	Portion of 92	101 8 9 57	381 7 4 16 2 17 3 8	A'rvi	285 to 290 396 to 402 322 to 325 292 316 to 318 380 387 388 390 to 393 Portion of 319 Portion of 315 Portion of 385 Portion of 394	292	2,757 12
Nágziri	36 to 44 46 to 49 1 9 to 11 18 19 28 29 20	29 14	558 28 24 11	Ubhand	135 118 119 121 134 Portion of 122	46	254 28
Hingna	24 to 27 30 33	13	3,547 21	Hendrun	217 to 220 222 228 to 231	24	780 3
A'mdad	16 32 Portion of 79	14 16	1,418 27 1 29	Sadgaon	21	72	567 9
A'mboda... ..	Portion of 166	152	996 30	Sheora	36 37	36	518 6
Mehergaon	314 to 319 70 71 61 Portion of 72	90	423 1	Morshevdi	44	46	275 5
Chaugaan	92 to 104 106 Portion of 105 123 229	96 124	1,711 11 371 7	Sánjori	Portion of 79	79	805 11
Chinchwár	261 to 263 266 to 268 Portion of 274 Portion of 61	180	5,399 24	Rawalja	112 to 115 108 Portion of 107	38	164 6
Songir	212 214 215 217 218 223 225 226 Portion of 216 221	20 249 17	891 9 6 29 70 35	Rasi	3 to 36	3	1,020 29
Nandála Budruk	120 159 160 163 to 167 169 171 to 182 187 to 204 207 to 211 Portion of 19 Portion of 212 Portion of 170 Portion of 21 Portion of 145 Portion of 146	186	2,700 14	Junher	57 58 59 62 63 66 Gaotthan	4	360 19
				Anakwádi	127 to 131 135 to 143 151 to 160 165 to 168 114 115 119 120 125 146 147 169 170 23 24 40 42 43 63 to 67	115 60	2,125 27 738 6

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.	Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
			A. g.				A. g.
Pádálda ...	24 to 63 153 154	67 111	991 32 149 23	Kultha ...	264 to 277 282 199 200 226 to 230 252 258 to 262	153	1,505 20
Sitod ...	45 to 48	33	782 11	Dhádra ...	270 258 263 to 266 268 269	147	534 10
Wyáhála ...	53 to 71	10	1,547 3	Moghan ...	89 to 93 100 Portion of 82	317	1,441 7
Junona ...	129 to 138 141 142 167 to 170	114	894 20	Tikhi ...	Portion of 53	27 63	105 37 1,148 39
Henkalwádi ...	20 to 25	7	1,984 20	Dedargaon ...	Portion of 62 Portion of 28	11	2,355 27
Gádutár ...	39	21	520 7	Sitána ...	135 to 139 144 to 150 Portion of 134 Portion of 161 74 to 76 102 to 104 107 to 116 122 121 Portion of 101	92 80	477 34 301 20
Dahyána ...	Portion of 86	23 73	792 26 1,990 21	Purmeπάda ...	274 to 276 283 to 287 289 to 291 301 to 304 307 312 to 315 337 367 374 to 378 266 388 390 391 392 395 63 to 65 91 to 93 144 146 to 149 Portion of 145 490 492 to 494 Portion of 532	10 105 185 453	1,480 34 385 16 403 1 836 35
Morána ...	74	69	269 24	Bhadána ...	351 352 353 354	311 310 309 308	9 3 10 28 8 39 10 32
Laling ...	Portion of 140 Portion of 141 Portion of 142	136	2,981 4	Khandláy Budruk ...	155 168 Portion of 144 Portion of 101	121 92 174 173	27 18 12 8 0 35 3 58
Kundána (Wár) ...	42 43 48	56	108 8				
Talwáda ...	129 192 193 182 to 185 167 Portion of 136 Portion of 137 Portion of 163 Portion of 194	124 183	16 18 666 32				
Udána ...	125 65 to 86 88 89 92 to 105 114 to 122	97 80	95 32 1,563 36				
Ráver ...	42 Portion of 48	41 7	1,621 35 460 10				
Gotána ...	112 113 115 to 119 16 Portion of 120 20	117 20	763 3 26 31				
Ajnala ...	65 to 76 79 to 88 90 91 Portion of 92	69	3,124 4				

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Area of Revised No.
			A. g.
Bámurla	Portion of 20	62	5 7
	23	44	37 33
	Portion of 52	63	8 29
	Portion of 48	64	28 17
		65	0 7

Survey Numbers not found in the Notifications noted in the preamble above form part of the *Loling Reserve*, which has not been notified by Survey Numbers but by the surrounding boundaries (*vide* Notification No. 13F, dated 1st March 1879, under Section 34 of the Forest Act).

No. 7706A.—It is hereby notified for public information that the lands included in the "Taloda Plain Reserve," "Galot Reserve" and "Western Taloda Plain Reserve," which were notified under Sections 34 and 19 of the

Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878 as amended by Act No. V of 1890, in

Government Notifications marginally noted in the Taloda Taluka of the Khándesh District, are

Numbers specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Pánwádi	14	438 30	
Ekdhad	5	180 21	
	Odha ...	8 23	
	Shiw ...	0 24	
Retpáda	4	393 17	
	Odha ...	1 14	
	Shiw ...	1 14	
Ban	8	777 37	
	Shiw ...	2 18	
Lakhápúr	22	471 15	
	1	1,074 37	
Dhekáthi	12	672 30	
	Shiw ...	2 6	
Thánávihir	13	857 39	
Pimparpáda	59	1,490 24	
	Shiw ...	3 35	
Sáver	10	306 11	
	16	32 2	
Rápápúr	10	1,795 34	

The old numbers of which this No. (13) is formed were:—13 to 15, 23 to 28 and portions of 10 to 12, 16, 20 to 22, 29 and 44, (*vide* Notification No. 1831, dated 7th March 1892).

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Bandhára	23	473 9	
Ásali	1	663 21	
	Shiw ...	7 26	
Borad	278	2,028 7	
Gádhavli	8	6 10	
	6	230 25	
	2	14 11	
Chowgaon	8	1,030 7	
	Shiw ...	9 27	
Ámli	22	697 1	
Válher	1	1,119 25	
	Shiw ...	8 4	
Dhanpur... ..	41	1,742 33	
Kothár	30	60 10	
	35	533 16	
	Shiw ...	2 11	
Ránipur	8	305 12	
Iehágawhán	12	293 0	
	4	249 28	
Pádálpur	46	433 18	
	Shiw ...	2 25	
Kundwa	7	631 35	
	Shiw ...	12 19	
Juwáni	12	151 26	
	1	632 9	
Durangpur	1	444 15	
	Odha ...	2 1	
Khardi Khurd	4	864 23	
Singaspur	24	3,081 10	
Ratanpur	1	148 0	
	Shiw ...	0 17	
Relpáda	2	102 12	
	Shiw ...	1 3	
Lakadkot	12	839 2	
	Shiw ...	2 12	
Rozwa Digar	96	750 11	
Amoni	19	2,050 37	
	Shiw ...	7 17	
Khedigaon	5	127 0	

Vide Notification No. 1631, dated 7th March 1892.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Rámgad ...	6	339 5	
Karda ...	1	786 0	
Munga ...	1	283 0	
Kalambhir ...	1	103 0	
Bobhát ...	1	52 0	
Ghogát ...	1	128 0	
Kewdi ...	1	200 0	
Jámbligudha ...	1	10 7	
	2	6 34	
	3	7 19	
	4	8 14	
	5	9 9	
	6	7 19	
	7	9 14	
	8	11 10	
	9	9 8	
	10	7 32	
	11	1 21	
	12	6 33	
	13	7 34	
	14	5 2	
	15	164 32	
Shiw ...		3 39	
Galot ...	1	1,152 0	
Khadka ...	14	507 34	
Umarduwa ...	10	207 32	
Kumbhárkhán ...	4	637 37	
Shiw ...		2 3	
Jámli ...	2	301 25	
Shiw ...		7 17	
Khatwáni ...	47	310 30	
Odha ...		2 32	
Shiw ...		1 11	
<i>Unsurveyed lands added to the Reserve.</i>			
Mal Reserve ...	.....	5,184 0	Notification No. 8863, dated 3rd December 1883.
Sojadhara Reserve.	.....	3,472 12	Do.
Transferred out of the Akrani Toranmal Reserve.	.....	29,125 0	Notification No. 137, dated 1st March 1879.
The Reserved Forest of Vádi and Velawad, Taluka Sháháda, transferred to this Taluka for Forest Management.	.....	520 1	Notification No. 6855 of 23rd September 1893.

No. 7706B.—It is hereby notified for public information that the lands notified under Sections 34 and 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878 as amended by Act No. V of 1890, in the Notifications marginally noted in the Navápur Petha of the Nandurbár Táfuca of the Khándesh District, are comprised in the Survey Numbers specified in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed :—

Government Notification No. 137, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 215 to 217 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 3813, dated 2nd June 1890, published at page 512 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 5th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 3813A, dated 2nd June 1890, published at page 513 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 5th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 1634A, dated 7th March 1892, published at page 206 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 7672, dated 27th September 1892, published at page 955 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 29th idem, Part I.

Government Notification No. 8079, dated 3rd November 1893, published at pages 1041 and 1042 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 9th idem, Part I.

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.	
Abhandkuwa ...	1	2,832 2	
Kokamba ...	1	2,203 28	
River		155 4	
Shelu ...	55	105 38	
Thuti ...	5	153 23	
	30	426 37	
Pákhari ...	74	246 34	The old No. "Portion of 69" is notified in Notification No. 3813, dated 2nd June 1890.
Lakadkot ...	51	15 18	Do. "Portion of 78" do.
Pethápur ...	11	21 30	
	12	17 12	
	13	20 20	
	14	33 34	
	15	23 9	
	16	24 18	
	17	24 12	
	18	30 39	
	19	15 1	
	20	13 37	
	37	1 9	
	8	6 22	
	9	17 6	
Chadháobund, Mográni and Chikháli.	1	9,643 34	
Chhápiti ...	12	55 18	
Parchuli ...	26	214 30	

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.	Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
		A. g.				A. g.	
Chácharbundha .	8	71 21		Zámanzar ...	55	1,331 36	
	48	171 14			31	77 14	
	56	16 23		Bhavar ...	67	2,357 27	
	61	112 33			92	20 31	
	73	6 0			Nágzari ...	34	15 3
Naráyanpur ...	241	3,042 10		41		16 3	
Majwán ...	3	592 37		42		14 11	
				43		19 8	
Khoksa ...	30	585 17		44		23 6	
				45		19 20	
Páyarvilhir ...	14	358 22		46		16 3	
				47		16 13	
Khátkom ...	30	22 8		48		18 37	
				49		18 4	
				50		19 4	
				51		18 19	
				52		20 38	
Sheri ...	7	176 7		53		23 25	
				54		21 15	
				55	21 14		
				56	22 21		
				57	380 36		
ukráni ...	42	94 19		58	24 1		
				59	22 9		
				60	20 29		
				61	27 22		
				62	25 22		
				63	23 38		
				64	21 39		
				65	23 11		
				66	15 32		
				67	176 37		
				68	680 15		
				202	28 29		
				205	21 0		
				206	26 23		
				207	23 27		
Porzar ...	25	1,905 17		208	18 25		
				209	15 28		
				210	71 1		
				211	12 32		
				212	21 28		
				213	24 31		
				214	19 13		
				215	25 0		
				216	21 17		
				217	20 20		
Ráipur ...	62	686 38		218	20 10		
				219	22 34		
Vadkalambi and Kelwápada.	118	12 30		220	11 10		
				221	16 19		
				222	22 36		
				223	21 15		
				224	33 7		
				225	35 36		
				228	26 16		
Dhanrát ...	1	281 22		229	24 33		
				230	21 15		
Zaranpáda ...	31	204 20		231	18 35		
				232	16 6		
				233	25 15		
				234	25 14		
				235	26 33		
				236	23 33		
				237	22 22		
Thuwa ...	78	1,282 16		238	21 27		
				239	26 18		
				240	18 5		
				241	22 30		
				242	22 5		
Kátaswán ...	40	61 4		247	17 3		
				247	17 3		
				177	126 1		
				178	17 12		
				179	20 26		
Gadad ...	168	470 34		180	22 32		
				181	11 18		
Bhadbunja ...	90	68 29		Dápur ...	1	369 18	
Bári ...	39	2,038 36		Khánápur ...	88	3	
					13	25 35	
					4	371 7	

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.		Remarks.
		A.	g.	
Chauki ...	94	358	2	...
	95	15	7	
Haldani ...	250	5,041	27	...
Pimprani ...	33	20	2	...
	34	15	30	
	35	12	13	
	36	14	8	
	37	9	25	
	38	382	15	
Khekda ...	83	2,447	9	...
Kamod ...	146	8	29	...
	63	21	26	
	61	17	6	
	65	14	31	
	66	27	3	
	67	24	13	
	68	15	29	
	69	16	16	
	70	22	35	
	71	15	9	
	72	20	24	
	73	19	39	
	74	24	34	
	75	24	26	
	76	25	24	
	77	16	20	
	78	21	21	
	79	18	16	
	80	19	29	
	81	18	10	
82	19	15		
83	197	39		
84	267	34		
147	5	30		
142	2,446	39		
Singannal ...	1	899	9	...
Morkaranjwa ...	7	318	1	...
	8	760	13	
Khamchaudhar...	1	8	37	...
	2	7	36	
	3	7	34	
	4	9	17	
	5	8	21	
	6	10	35	
	7	9	27	
	8	15	16	
	9	15	15	
	10	8	36	
	11	13	32	
	12	7	38	
	13	6	1	
	14	15	7	
	15	11	37	
	16	12	20	
	17	6	9	
	18	10	5	
19	12	29		
25	923	17		
27	4	36		
28	53	8		
Lonkhach ...	9	1,300	39	...
Jamtala ...	31	594	7	...

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1894.

No. 7742.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 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, with reference to Government Notification No. 6984, dated 27th September 1893, published at page 922 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 28th September 1893, to declare the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Larkhana Taluka of the Shikarpur District from 27th November 1894:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
Akil...	Unsurveyed Kachas.	A. g. 271 13

No. 7743.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Ubauro Taluka of the Shikarpur District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
Wasti Jiwanshab.	18	138 30	Whole area 396 acres 10 gunthas.
	Part 19	376 15	
Lundo ...	3	2 25	Whole area 1,688 acres 10 gunthas.
	5	2 5	
	6	3 10	
	7	3 10	
	9	2 20	
	14	4 25	
	15	2 25	
	20	3 25	
	21	3 35	
	22	4 0	
	23	5 20	
	33	4 25	
	34	2 10	
	35	3 5	
	36	3 15	
	37	2 25	
	38	2 35	
39	3 5		
40	3 5		
41	1 20		
46	1 30		
113	8 5		
115	3 30		
116	3 35		
117	4 25		
150	177 25		
Part 151	1,540 4		

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

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 7769.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, viz., for alterations in triangle and sidings for Godhra-Ratlam Extension, in kasba Godhra, taluka Godhra, district Panch Mahals; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the piece of land specified below is required within the aforesaid Godhra Kasba:—

Name of Occupant.	Survey No.	Area.		
		A.	R.	P.
Chunilal Varajlal and Kalishankar Bapuji, managers of Gokalnathji Mota Bhaiji.	517	0	0	16.8

Boundaries—

North—Survey No. 517.

South—Local Fund Road from the town to the station.

East—Sheds in Survey No. 517.

West—Railway triangle.

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

No. 7783.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Municipality of Bombay for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a cross road to Mátunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company and its frontages, in the village of Mátunga in the City of Bombay; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the following plots of land are required within the aforesaid village of Mátunga:—

Plot No. I.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 266 square yards and assessed by the New Revenue Survey No. ^{6A}/₈₁₁, bounded on the north and east by the property of Haba Jus Gawand, on the south and east by the ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, and on the west by the property of Ardasir Pestonji Setna.

Plot No. II.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 2,353 square yards and which forms a portion of the New Revenue Survey No. ³/₈₂₅ and entire No. ⁴/₈₂₅, bounded on the north by the property of Ardasir Pestonji Setna, on the south partly by the property of Sukar Boodia and partly by the ground

belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, and partly by a public passage, on the east partly by the ground of Ardasir Pestonji Setna, partly by the property of Haba Jus Gawand, partly by the ground of Makund Rama Gawand, and partly by the ground belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, and on the west by the ground of Raghunath Budhaji Patel.

Plot No. III.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 2,833 square yards and assessed by the New Revenue Survey Nos. ¹/₈₂₅ and ²/₈₂₅, bounded on the north partly by the property of Raghunath Budhaji Patel and partly by the property of Bhawu Manglia and others, on the south partly by the property of Govind Suwar and others, and partly by the property of Boody widow, on the east by the ground of Ardasir Pestonji Setna and on the west by a Government passage.

Plot No. IV.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 2,228 square yards and assessed by the New Revenue Survey Nos. ⁴/₈₃₄, ⁶/₈₃₄ and ⁷/₈₃₄, bounded on the north partly by the property belonging to the Municipality of Bombay and partly by a Government passage, on the south partly by the property of Ráo Bahádur Dhakji Kasinathji and partly by the property of Bhikia Trimbak, on the east partly by the property of Ráo Bahádur Dhakji Kasinathji and partly by the Government passage, and on the west partly by the property of the Municipality of Bombay and partly by the property of Ráo Bahádur Dhakji Kasinathji.

Plot No. V.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 542 square yards and assessed by the New Revenue Survey No. ⁹/₈₃₄, bounded on the north and south by the property belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, on the east by the ground of Raghunath Budhaji Patel, and on the west by the property of Budhaji Raghaji Patel.

Plot No. VI.—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground measuring more or less 661 square yards and assessed by the New Revenue Survey No. ³/₈₃₄, bounded on the north by a Government passage, on the south by the property belonging to the Municipality of Bombay, on the east partly by the property belonging to the Municipality of Bombay and partly by the Government passage, and on the west by the property of Budhaji Raghaji Patel.

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

A plan of the abovementioned plots can be seen at the office of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

No. 7795.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the S. M. Railway Company for a public purpose, viz., for extending the compound of the Permanent Way Inspector's Bungalow, in the village of Wáthár, táluca Koregaon, district Sátára; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Wáthár:—

Name of Holder.	Revision Survey No.	Area.	Assessment.	Boundaries.
Ramrao Bwaji	303	Ganths 10	Rs. a. p. 0 14 9	On the north—part of Survey No. 303. On the south—part of Survey No. 303. On the east—P. W. Inspector's bungalow, i.e., Survey No. 310. On the west—compound of the S. M. Railway.

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

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1894.

No. 3475.—Notice is hereby given under Section 4 of the Bombay Tramways Act, 1874, that the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has approved, and that His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction, the making and maintenance by the grantees mentioned in the said Act, of a Tramway between the places in the said City and by the routes herebelow specified, that is to say:

- (1) with a double track from the Kávasji Patel Tank along the Kávasji Patel Tank Road, Duncan Road and Ripon Road up to the Jacob Fountain;
- (2) with a single track from the Kharshedji Mánekji Statue along the Bellasis Junction Road up to the existing siding on the Parel Road opposite the Sir J. J. Hospital.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 3544. The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.”

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 14th September 1894.

No. 1516.—The following clauses are added to Rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, published in Home Department Notification No. 101*, dated the 29th March 1878:

* Republished at pages 252 and 253 of Part I of the Bombay Government Gazette dated 4th April 1878.

- (10) When a memorial is an appeal against a decision by any local, municipal, or other authority, which by any law or rule having the force of law is declared to be final.

- (11) When a memorial is an appeal against the action of a private individual, or of a body of private individuals, regarding the private relations of the memorialist and such individual or body.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

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.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th September 1894.

No. 455.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the 4th July 1894:—

1st (D. C. O.) Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Ressaidár and Wordie Major Ramchunder-rao Mahadik to be Risáldár vice Risáldár Rang-rao Surve, resigned; Ressayidár Jagat Singa to be Wordie Major vice Ressayidár and Wordie Major Ramchunder-rao Mahadik, promoted.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1894.

No. 456.—Jamádar Ghulam Muhammad Khan, 7th Bombay Lancers, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 457.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 28th August 1894, pages 5004 and 5005, is republished:—

“Staff, * * * *”

Colonel M. H. Nicolson, C.B., Indian Army, to command a second class district in India, with

the rank of Brigadier-General in India whilst so employed, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Major-General G. F. Beville, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 27th June 1894.

* * * * *
 "INDIA OFFICE, 28th August 1894.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.
 Dated the 28th July 1894.

* * * * *
Bombay.

Vivian Boase Bennett.
 Hugh Myddleton Moore.
 Dudley Cater Johnston."

No. 458.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Jackson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

No. 459.—The undermentioned officer and Warrant officer have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Second Lieutenant G. A. R. Watts, Indian Staff Corps.
 Sub-Conductor W. Godfrey, Ordnance Department.

No. 460.—G. O. G. No. 396, dated 15th August 1894, is cancelled.

No. 461.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, two months, medical certificate.
 Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, Indian Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

No. 462.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 555 dated 14th September 1894, is republished:—

"MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 855.—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect on and from the date specified, vice Major D. A. A. Macpherson, promoted to the grade of Controller of Military Accounts:

Names.	From	To	Date.
Major J. F. D. Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st Class.	
Captain H. M. Prior, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 3rd Class.	Military Accountant, 2nd Class.	
Major H. E. Passy, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	Military Accountant, 3rd Class.	
Captain W. St. J. Richardson, Indian Staff Corps.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	Military Accountant, 4th Class.	11th September 1894.
Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, 23rd Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd Class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st Class.	
Lieutenant T. A. Harrison, 25th Bombay Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd Class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd Class.	
Lieutenant T. H. Henderson, 13th Bombay Infantry.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation.	

No. 463.—Sergeant Francis Bamford, Bombay Miscellaneous List, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor with effect from the 20th 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, 17th September 1894.

No. 77.—Commander M. Bean, R. I. M., Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for sixty days from the 22nd September 1894.

No. 78.—The following appointments are made:—

Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, R. I. M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, to act as Port Officer, Bombay, during the absence of Commander M. Bean, R. I. M., on privilege leave or until further orders.

Mr. T. Thorburn, Harbour Master, to act as Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, vice Commander R. D. C. Brownlow.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 80.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major W. P. Carson, M.B., Indian Medical Service, to be Port Surgeon, Aden, vice Surgeon-Major C. Monks, transferred.

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

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

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 39.—The following appointments are made:—

The Reverend H. T. H. Rountree, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of Neemuch.
 The Reverend C. Mayhew, Chaplain of Neemuch, to be Chaplain of Byculla.

The Reverend J. A. Sellar, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Ghorpadi, Poona.

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM,
 Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 12th September 1894.

No. 5692.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days from the 24th September 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 5706.—Mr. L. Prendergast Walsh, C.I.E., acting Assistant Political Agent, Southern Marátha Country, acted as Political Agent, Kolhápúr and Southern Marátha Country, from the 29th to the 31st May 1894, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1894.

No. 5732.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5033, dated the 15th August 1894, it is notified that Lieutenants P. Z. Cox, F. W. Wodehouse and A. B. Sangster have been appointed to act as Second, Third and Fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, respectively, during Captain H. M. Abud's absence on leave, and that Khán Bahádúr Mancherji Rastomji Dholu has been appointed to act as Fifth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1894.

No. 5781.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, on return to duty, to act as Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, pending further orders.

Captain G. E. Hyde-Cates, on relief, to do duty as First Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Captain J. S. Ashby, on relief, to do duty as Second Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 5841.—Ráo Bahádúr Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel, Third Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, was granted an extension up to the 29th August 1894 inclusive of the privilege leave for one month granted to him in this Department Notification No. 5015A, dated the 14th August 1894.

No. 5842.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5015-C, dated the 14th August 1894, it is notified that Mr. Kaustubshankar Gavrishankar Pandolji and Ráo Bahádúr Nathabhai Dajibhai Patel respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on the 30th August 1894, before office hours.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1894.

No. 6248.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Hume to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Hyderabad District during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. C. Cox, or pending further orders, and with effect from the date on which Mr. Hume took charge of the appointment.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1894.

No. 6324.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Dápoli, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sinnar for a period of three months with effect from the 1st October 1894.

No. 6337.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major H. Hay, 1st Bombay Lancers, to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Deesa vice Captain F. J. M. Edwards, and during the absence on leave of Major A. Wapshare or pending further orders.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to appoint Major Hay, under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1832, to be a Magistrate of the First Class within the limits of the Military Cantonment of Deesa.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 6351.—Major A. Wapshare, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India one week's extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the leave granted to him in Government Notification No. 2472, dated the 10th April 1894.

Major A. Wapshare has also been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 6355.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Broach, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under Section 5 of the Act, to appoint the undermentioned officers in the district of Broach to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., acting Collector and District Magistrate.

Khán Bahádúr Phirozshah Pestonji, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class.

Ráo Bahádúr Anupram Balmukandas, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 6382.—Ráo Bahádúr Sitaram Damodar, acting District Deputy Collector in the district of Khándesh, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1832, to be a Magistrate of the First 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, 17th September 1894.

No. 1911.—With reference to Government Notification No. 1823, dated the 4th September 1894, appointing Veterinary Lieutenant E. W. Larnder to be Resident Veterinary Officer and Assistant

Professor of Veterinary Science, Bombay Veterinary College, it is hereby notified that the designation of the appointment has been changed to that of Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1894.

No. 7636.—Ráo Bahádúr Pándurang Dáji Adhikári, Huzúr Account Officer, Poona, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

No. 7660.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Moreshvar Deshpánde, Poona City Mámlat-dár, to act as Huzúr Account Officer, Poona, during the absence of Ráo Bahádúr Pándurang Dáji Adhikári on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1894.

No. 7670.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major C. Monks to be Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar.

No. 7700.—Bhagyant Vithal, late Kulkarni of the village of Shahajapur, táluca Shevgaon in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 7761.—Mr. C. N. Seddon, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, Khándesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 7788.—Mr. G. A. Hight, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

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

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th September 1894.

No. 3493.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Barker, M.D. (Queen's Univ., Ireland), F.R.C.S.I., to act as Medical Officer, Gokaldás Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Surgeon-Major D. N. Párahk on privilege leave, or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 3529.—Assistant-Surgeon Jivatrámm Allimchand Lálváni, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty with effect from 22nd August 1894, forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 3537.—Surgeon-Captain S. E. Prall, acting Civil Surgeon, Bijápúr, was allowed an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence for one month granted to him by Government Notification No. 2293, dated 19th June 1894.

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

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

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The District Judge of Thána granted Ráo Sáheb Vadilal Tarachand Parikh, Subordinate Judge of Bhiwandi, privilege leave for twelve days from the 3rd instant.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

Bombay, 11th September 1894.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th September 1894.

No. 6320.—Under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Khándesh District have been made:—

Mr. Keshav Vishnu to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol

vice Mr. Yashwant Balkrishna, transferred, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

Mr. Waman Govind to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Jalgaon vice Mr. Keshav Vishnu, transferred, with effect from the 6th ultimo.

Mr. Krishnaji Sakharam to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Chopda vice Mr. Waman Govind, transferred, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 6353.—Mr. Harilal Achratlal has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Nadiád in the Ahmedabad District during the absence of Mr. Sheikh Hossein Abdulla on leave, or until further orders.

No. 6358.—Under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following appointments of Clerks of Sub-

ordinate Judges' Courts in the Sátára District have been made :—

Mr. Mahadeo Krishna Mahabál, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Wái, with effect from the 1st instant.

Mr. Wasudeo Anant Kavtekar, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pátan, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rahimatpur, with effect from the 7th instant.

Mr. Wasudeo Mahádeo Badve to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Pátan with effect from the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 19th September 1894.

No. 6380.—Mr. Vinayak Shivaji Jog is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Pandharpur in the Sholápur-Bijápur District vice Mr. Ramchandra Narayan Karandikar, resigned.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

In consequence of the retirement of Khán Sáheb Adarji Nasarwanji, Second Grade Head Accountant, Ahmednagar, the following promotions and appointments are made :—

Ráo Sáheb Trimbak Damodar, Third Grade Head Accountant at Sátára, to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Head Accountant at Ahmednagar vice Khán Sáheb Adarji Nasarwanji.

Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Bijápur, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Head Accountant at Sátára vice Ráo Sáheb Trimbak Damodar.

Ráo Sáheb Annaji Balaji Pandit, substantive *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Sholápur, is confirmed in that grade.

Poona, 13th September 1894.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri, Head Clerk to the Collector of Belgaum, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Ránebennur in the Dhárvár District during the deputation of Ráo Sáheb Krishnaji Dattatraya Sholapurkar, the permanent incumbent, to audit the Jamábandi accounts of the Kánara District for 1893-94, or until further orders.

Belgaum, 12th September 1894.

The undermentioned employé of the Revenue Department in the Dhárvár Collectorate was allowed examination leave to appear for the Departmental Examination according to the Higher Standard held at Bombay in April last :—

Name.	Designation.	Period of Leave.
A'zam Rajerao Vithal Mangalvedhekar.	Head Kárkún, Gadag Táluka, Dhárvár District.	9th to 21st April 1894, both days inclusive.

Belgaum, 13th September 1894.

Messrs. J. McNeill and N. B. Divatia respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Assistant Collector, Kánara, on the 4th September 1894, after office hours.

Belgaum, 14th September 1894.

Messrs. S. L. Batchelor and A. G. Chuckerbutty respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Bágalkot, Bádámi, and Hungund Tálukas in the Bijápur District on the 8th September 1894, in the afternoon.

Ráo Sáheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, Mámlatdár of Panvel in the Kolába District, has been granted an extension of privilege leave for one month with effect from the 13th instant, and the arrangements notified at page 853 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, 1894, will continue.

Belgaum, 15th September 1894.

In consequence of the retirement of Khán Sáheb Adarji Nasarwanji, Second Grade Head Accountant, from the 16th August 1894, the following promotion is made in the Southern Division with effect from that date :—

Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayan Deshpande, Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Bijápur, to be substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Head Accountant at Sátára vice Ráo Sáheb Trimbak Damodar promoted to be substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Head Accountant at Ahmednagar.

Poona, 18th September 1894.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 289.—Manarswami Venkaya, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Athni Táluka, Belgaum Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 6th August to 5th September 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Shrishail Dakapa was appointed to act for him.

No. 290.—Kashinath Daji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Erandol Táluka, Khándesh Zilla, on sick leave, vide Notification No. 187 is, further granted leave without pay from 10th

August 1894 to 9th August 1895 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Krishnaji Shahaji is appointed to act for him, with effect from 26th July to 9th August 1894 inclusive.

No. 291.—Candidate Krishnaji Shahaji is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Erandol Taluka, Khândesh Zilla, with effect from 10th August 1894, vice Kashinath Daji on leave.

No. 292.—The following transfers are made at the request of the Vaccinators concerned :—

Showkatrai Thadhmal, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Shikárpur Zilla, with effect from 23rd August 1894.

Virumal Wadhmal, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, is transferred to Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 29th August 1894, vice Showkatrai Thadhmal, transferred.

No. 293.—Hanmant Sadasheo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hungund Taluka, Bijápur Zilla, was granted sick leave from 12th August 1893 to 7th May 1894 inclusive, and Balwant Vithal, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him.

Bombay, 19th September 1894.

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

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

The undermentioned Police officers passed the Maráthi examination prescribed under the Rule sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7379, dated 24th December 1892, held on the 12th September 1894 and following days :—

No.	Name.	How employed.
1	Kaikobad Dhanjibhai ...	Head Constable, 1st Class.
2	Mr. E. Priestley ...	Police Inspector, R.-M. Railway.

The undermentioned Police officers have passed the Chief Constable's examination prescribed under the Rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7379 of 24th December 1892 :—

No.	Name.	How employed.
1	Kaikobad Dhanjibhai ...	Head Constable, 1st Class.
2	Mr. E. Priestley ...	Police Inspector, Rajputána-Málwa Railway.
3	Chitko Sakharam ...	Head Constable, 2nd Class.

H. F. SILCOCK,
District Magistrate, Thána.

Thána District Magistrate's Office,
15th September 1894.

Ráo Sáheb Chitambar Keshav Gadgil, Mám-latdár and Third Class Magistrate, taluka Sinnar, is invested with the following additional powers under Schedule IV of the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

- (1) Power to make order prohibiting repetition of nuisances (Section 143).
- (2) Power to make order (Section 144).
- (3) Power to hold inquests (Section 174).
- (4) Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints (Section 191 (a)).
- (5) Power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, (Section 191 (b)).

A. WINGATE,

District Magistrate, Násik.

Násik, 18th 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 Maráthi 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.

BY THE TALUKDARI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Notice under Section 26 of Act XXI of 1881.

No. 870 of 1894.

Whereas the management of the immoveable property of Thakor Himatsing Dadabawa of Napa, taluka Borsád, zilla Kaira, was, by order of the Commissioner, N. D., published at page 318 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 16th May 1873, vested in the Talukdári Settlement Officer as the Manager appointed under Act XIV of 1877; and whereas all the debts and liabilities of the said Thakor Himatsing Dadabawa mentioned in the liquidation scheme framed under the provisions of the said Act has been liquidated as therein provided; notice is hereby given under Section 26 of Act XXI of 1881 that my management of the

said estate will terminate with effect from 1st August 1894;—

Description of Property.

Name of Village in which the land is situated.	Name of Field or Survey Number.	Area.
		Vighas.Vasas
Nápa	Bhulaikwálu.	7 0
Wánto	Junakwáwalu.	5 0
	Bordiránwálu.	0 5
	Bálávádú ...	0 15
	Malukháválu ...	6 0
	Ditto ...	4 0
	Dhulu ...	1 0
	Sira ...	8 0
	Wádú ...	3 0
	Nagashethválu.	4 0
	Rathodú ...	5 0
	Desaiwádú ...	0 5
	Walándú ...	1 15
	Mádankuwá- válu ...	1 15
	Bhoyándra Bhájíválu ...	2 10
Nápa	Dadamdiválu ...	9 2
Talpad	143 ...	1 5
	109 part ...	0 14
	799 ...	2 3
	24 part ...	1 0
Surkuvó	Dholámdiválu.	4 10
	Oomra Talav- diválu ...	1 0
	Vansdavalu ...	0 12
Naman	Morivádú ...	1 9
Singlav	Hathibhaiválu.	
	Pat ...	11 0
Wans-kiha	Chavativálu...	6 10
	Kuwaválu ...	2 13½
Walasan	Varuválu ...	0 12½

J. K. N. KABRAJI,

Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Almedabad, 12th September 1894.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

Rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Under Rule 8 of the rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624A, dated 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the third quarter of 1894-95 has been fixed at 1s. 1½d. the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange compensation allowance in that quarter being Rs. 18-6-6.

Bombay, 17th September 1894.

GENERAL LETTER No. L.F. 16171.

LOCAL FUND DEPARTMENT.

From

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To

ALL COLLECTORS, INCLUDING DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN SIND.

Bombay, 8th September 1894.

SIR,—Government having in their Resolution, Educational Department, No. 1398, dated 12th July 1894, sanctioned an additional Provincial Grant-in-aid of Rs. 28,573 on account of Local Boards' Primary Schools for the year 1894-95, and the Director of Public Instruction having distributed this sum among the several Local Funds (Educational Section) in the Presidency, I have

the honour to request that you will be so good as to adjust, during the current month, the under-mentioned sum allotted to the Local Board of your District, and inform me of the date of adjustment:—

Districts.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
<i>Central Division.</i>	
Poona	2,343 4 0
Sholápur	1,750 0 0
Ahmednagar	1,300 0 0
Násik	1,750 0 0
<i>Northern Division.</i>	
Ahmedabad	1,500 0 0
Kaira	1,000 0 0
Broach	1,200 0 0
Surat	2,500 0 0
Thána	643 4 0
Fanch Maháls	300 0 0
<i>Southern Division.</i>	
Belgaum	2,043 4 0
Dhárwár	2,000 0 0
Bijápur	1,200 0 0
Ratnágiri	1,000 0 0
Kolába	500 0 0
Kánara	400 0 0
<i>Sind Division.</i>	
Hyderabad	3,800 0 0
Shikárpur	1,643 4 0
Thar and Párkar	1,700 0 0
Total ...	28,573 0 0

No. J.D. 420

RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

FORT ST. GEORGE,

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE:

7th September 1894.

From

R. MORRIS, ESQ., OFFICIATING
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, MADRAS;

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that 200 forms of Remittance Transfer Receipts on the Bank of Madras bearing Madras Nos. 3601 to 3800 and 500 forms on other Treasuries bearing Nos. 7751 to 8250 are reported to have been lost in transit by post from Madras to Bellary, and to request that you will be good enough to take steps to stop their payment until further advice from me.

R. MORRIS,
Officiating Accountant General.

No. R. 16243

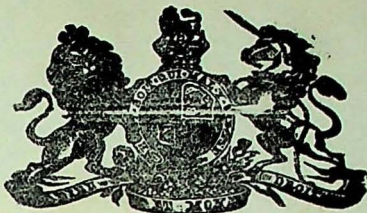
RESOURCE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Bombay, 13th September 1894.

Copy forwarded to all Collectors and Treasury Officers for information and guidance.

O. T. BARROW,
Accountant General.

THE



Bombay Government Gazette

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

TUESDAY, 25TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

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

PART I.

Notification.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 3611.—Under instructions from the Government of India it is hereby notified that the rules for quarantine against plague promulgated in this Department Notification No. 2780, dated 26th July 1894, shall cease to have effect in the ports of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, against vessels leaving Hongkong or Canton after 4th September 1894.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 3154.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Simla, the 21st September 1894.

No. 4810-A.—It is hereby notified that the official rate of Exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between England and India, and for the issue of pay to British troops serving in India, during the quarter ending 31st December 1894 has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 1¼d. the rupee.

(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.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 5963.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th September 1894.

No. 3352-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1328-I., dated the 23rd March 1891 :

- (1) In the preamble *after* Morvi State Railway *insert* and the Aji Bridge extension thereof.
- (2) In column 1 of the schedule, *after* the word Ditto *where it occurs under* Morvi State Railway *and opposite* Rajkote *insert* (including the Aji Bridge extension).

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

No. 5964.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information :—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th September 1894.

No. 3355-I.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and

of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3902-I., dated the 21st November 1890 :

In the preamble *after* Morvi State Railway *insert* and the Aji Bridge extension thereof.

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

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1894.

No. 7874.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Málgaon and Kalvan Talukas of the Násik District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Talukas.	Village.	Survey No.	Area.
			A. g. a.
Málgaon ...	Tipé ...	13	14 26 0
		16	14 11 0
Kalvan ...	Sáfolé ...	37	6 22 0
		42	4 25 0
	Muláné (Pargana Wani) ...	159	4 13 0
	Gobápur ...	121	4 38 0
	Golákhál ...	81	7 2 0
	Warkhed ...	117	7 35 0

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

No. 7875.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Tatta Taluka of the Karáchi District :—

Schedule referred to.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
BLOCK I.			
Thahimani ...	256	5 25	
	295	18 20	
	309	1 35	
	310	6 15	
	311	3 5	
	491	4 11	
	495	18 15	
	508	135 20	
Juna ...	366	1 20	
	373	37 10	
	374	10 15	
	Part 375	202 17	Whole area 551 acres 25 gun- thas.
	Part 376	235 18	Whole area 256 acres 25 gun- thas.
	377	22 20	
Kacho ...	353	26	
BLOCK II.			
Aghimani ...	Part 211	35 14	Whole area 40 acres 20 gun- thas.
Bijora ...	75	3 20	
	78	36 10	
	95	9 35	
	96	7 10	
	97	8 30	
	98	11 20	
	100	3 0	
	101	21 5	
	292	8 5	
	293	1 35	
	338	37 39	
BLOCK III.			
Tarki ...	182	6 20	
	186	2 35	
	187	3 25	
BLOCK IV.			
Korari ...	195	1 30	

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

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 7883.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Váda Táluka of the Thána District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.
Gárgaon ...	199 200
Kudus ...	146

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 these lands.

No. 7897.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 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, with reference to Government Notification No. 3735, dated 22nd May 1893, published at page 440 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 25th idem, Part I, as amended by Government Notification No. 6337 of 27th July 1894, published at pages 770 and 771 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd August 1894, Part I, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Nausháhro Táluka of the Hyderabad District from the 27th November 1894:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
Bhand Mari	423 0
Abad Block II	8 28
Bindi Sono	1,972 0

No. 7897A.—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 Nausháhro Táluka of the Hyderabad District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.	Remarks.
Bhand Mari ...	Kacho ...	745 16	Boundaries— North—Deh Bhand Mari. East—Forest Bhand Mari. South—River Indus. West—River Indus.

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

No. 7898.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 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, with reference to Government Notification No. 5870, dated 15th August 1893, published at pages 772 and 773 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 17th August 1893, Part I, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Sâkrand Tâluka of the Hyderabad District from the 27th November 1894 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Kot Dhingâno ...	141	1 20
	145	9 15
	146	7 5
	150	7 35
	151	8 20
	152	9 0
	153	9 35

Name of Deh.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Kot Dhingâno— <i>continued</i> ...	154	9 25
	155	4 35
	156	3 0
	157	6 15
	158	7 5
	159	6 30
	160	7 5
	161	7 0
	162	5 25
	163	6 20
	164	6 5
Lâkhât ...	Part 84	295 0
Lâkhâ ...	Kacho	590 0
Bahâwal Shah ...	248	4 4
	Kacho	1,513 36
Mad ...	Kacho	583 0
Mehrábpur ...	Kacho	1,028 0
Nakur ...	404	4 0
	405	3 35
	Kacho	323 8

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 7935.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the District Local Board of Dhârwâr for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a school-house, in the village of Shelavadi, tâluka Navalgund, district Dhârwâr; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified below is required within the aforesaid village of Shelavadi :—

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Tenure.	Total Area.	Total Assessment.	Area of the Land required.	Boundaries.			
						North.	West.	South.	East.
Shelavadi ...	Part of Survey No. 387.	Government occupied land.	A. g. 28 3	Rs. a. p. 32 0 0	More or less 20 gunthas and 10 annas.	Part of Survey No. 387.	Part of Survey No. 387.	Road to Naiknur.	Public 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 persons employed on the land.

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

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 3611.—Under instructions from the Government of India it is hereby notified that the rules for quarantine against plague promulgated in this Department Notification No. 2780, dated 26th July 1894, shall cease to have effect in the ports of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, against vessels leaving Hongkong or Canton after 4th September 1894.

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, 22nd September 1894.

No. 464.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 934, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Conductor W. J. Bray, Ordnance Department, for one year.

No. 465.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*.—Quarter Master Sergeant George Patrick Patel to be Honorary Quarter Master vice J. Moore, appointed Second Lieutenant.

No. 466.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*.—Second Lieutenant William Edward Greenwood resigns his Commission.

No. 467.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 934, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Conductor F. Ford, Ordnance Department, for six months.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 468.—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 J. Talbot, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service eighth year, commenced 14th September 1894.

No. 469.—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 :—

Captain C. V. Schneider, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 1st (Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service thirteenth year, commenced 10th May 1894.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 470.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 934, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing, the specified period to count from the date of leaving India :—

Sub-Conductor C. A. Wigley, Commissariat Transport Department, for six months.

No. 471.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain W. Nugent, Adjutant General's Department, six months, medical certificate.

Captain C. M. Gray, Indian Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

No. 472.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to reside out of India with effect from the date specified :—

Colonel John Hibbert, General List Infantry, 24th September 1894.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 473.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India leave on medical certificate for four months with effect from the 6th July 1894 :—

Lieutenant W. A. T. McTaggart, Probationer, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 474.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 872 dated 21st September 1894, is republished :—

"ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 872.—The tenure of the appointment of Captain M. Walker, Royal Artillery, Ordnance officer, 3rd class, and Assistant Superintendent, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, in the Ordnance Department in India, is extended for five years, with effect from the 1st December 1894."

No. 475.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 875 dated 21st September 1894, is republished :—

"STAFF CORPS.

No. 875.—Lieutenant Harold Charles Hill, Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiating Wing Officer, 10th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 20th February 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India."

No. 476.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India, No. 879 dated 21st September 1894, is republished :—

"PROMOTIONS.

No. 879.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

16th September 1894.

Major Henry Hay.

Captains to be Majors.

21st September 1894.

* * * *

William Spiller Birdwood.

* * * *

No. 477.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India, No. 880, dated 21st September 1894, is republished :—

"COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 880.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's

allowance, with effect from the 20th September 1894:

* * * *

Maurice Tweedie."

No. 478.—G. O. G. No. 449, dated 11th September 1894, is cancelled.

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, 20th September 1894.

No. 5855.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major W. P. Kennedy, on return to duty, to be Administrator, Rájpipla State.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 5892.—Mr. F. A. Spencer, Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political and Educational Departments, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months from the 3rd November 1894, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. S. Mangan is appointed to act as Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political and Educational Departments, during the absence of Mr. Spencer on furlough, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 5962.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

"Simla, the 17th September 1894.

No. 1522-G.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Jackson, General List, Infantry (Bombay), Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Maháls, are, on his return from furlough, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

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

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th September 1894.

No. 6362.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 13th September 1894:—

Mr. R. W. E. H. Vincent, C.I.E., to be Commissioner of Police, Bombay, vice Colonel W. H. Wilson, who vacates his civil appointment.

Mr. H. Kennedy to be First Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Vincent.

Mr. W. J. Holland to be Second Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. F. T. V. Austin to be Third Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Holland.

Mr. E. C. Cox to be Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Austin.

Mr. J. E. Penton to be Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Cox.

Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher to be First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Penton.

Mr. R. P. Lambert to be Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police vice Mr. Thatcher.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. D. Davies to be District Superintendent of Police in the Khándesh District vice Mr. Vincent.

Mr. J. E. Penton to be District Superintendent of Police in the Upper Sind Frontier District vice Mr. Davies.

No. 6367.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. R. M. Phillips, Police Probationer, to do duty temporarily at Poona.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to cancel Government Notification No. 5724, dated the 17th August 1894, appointing Mr. W. Heyland to do duty temporarily as Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Káthiáwár, and to attach Mr. Heyland to the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Poona, as Acting Assistant Superintendent.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1894.

No. 6427.—A'zam Purushottam Ranchod, acting Head Kárkún, táluks A'nand in the district of Kaira, 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).

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 6447.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Lieutenant W. H. Errington all the powers conferred and conferable by or under the said Code on a Magistrate of the First Class in regard to cases generally in the local area included within the limits of that portion of the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of the premises thereof which lies between and includes the Pálej Railway Station and the Mahi River.

No. 6471.—Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate and Revenue Judge, Bombay, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for five months and twenty-three days from the 6th October next.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 6505.—Messrs. J. B. Alcock, I. C. S., and Saiyid Nur-ud-din Khan respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Judge, F. P., Bijápur, on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 6506.—Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Vinayak Patvardhan and Ráo Sáheb Vishveshvar Venkatesh Kalyánpurkar respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Saundatti in the Belgaum District on the 1st instant, in the afternoon.

No. 6516.—The services of Ráo Sáheb Thakurdas Mathuradas, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge of Godhra, are placed at the disposal of Government in the Legislative Department.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Second Class Subordinate Judges, pending further orders, vice Ráo Sáheb Thakurdas Mathuradas :

Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Krishna Sovani from Ráhuri and Kopargaon to Sátára as Joint Subordinate Judge at his own request.

Ráo Sáheb Anant Gopal Bhawe from Sátára to Nandurbár.

Ráo Sáheb Vajeram Manibhai Mehta from Nandurbár to Godhra at his own request.

3. His Excellency in Council is also pleased, in accordance with the powers conferred on him by Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act (Act XIV of 1869), to invest Ráo Sáheb Anant Gopal Bhawe, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Nandurbár, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1894.

No. 1956.—Mr. C. Macnaghten, M.A., Principal of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, has been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 1959.—Ráo Sáheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B.A., Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri, has been granted privilege leave for two months from the 20th instant or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 1970.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Maheshwar Dhondadev Joshi, B.A., to act as Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnágiri, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Shivram Sadashiv Nadkarni, B.A., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 1985.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue

and Agriculture is republished for general information:—

“HORSE-BREEDING AND AGRICULTURAL STOCK.

Simla, the 18th September 1894.

No. 2520—105.—Veterinary-Lieutenant E. W. Larnder, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, with effect from the 9th August 1894, and is posted to the Bombay Presidency.

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1894.

No. 7869.—Ayáji Basvant, late Kulkarni of the village of Arlikatti, táluca Hubli in the Dhárwár Collectorate, having been removed from his office on account of grave misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 7873.—Naráyan Balwant Khánvilkar, late a Forest Guard in the Bassein Range of the West Thána Division, having been convicted under Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code and Section 25 of the Indian Forest Act, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 7904.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., on return to duty under this Government, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Násik.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 7965.—Mr. R. Giles has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months.

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

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

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 3605.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., on return to duty under this Government, to be a Second Assistant.

No. 3608.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Phirozsháh Pálanji Mullán, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Broach, pending further orders.

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, 25th September 1894.

No. 81.—Mr. Chunilal Jivanlal Hansoti, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade (old), passed on the 12th September 1894, an examination in colloquial Kánarese according to the standard laid down in para. 17, Chapter I, of the Public Works Code.

Bombay Castle, 26th September 1894.

No. 82.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to order the transfer of Mr. J. L. Morris, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the Northern to the Central Division.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 6502.—Under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) the following transfers have been made of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Násik District with effect from the 1st instant:—

Mr. Lakshman Vithal, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Málegaon, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satána.

Mr. Narayan Gangadhar, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satána, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Málegaon.

No. 6504.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act), and Section 13 of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, Mr. Harilal Achratlal to act as Clerk of the Court of Small Causes at Nadiád during the absence of Mr. Sheik Hussein Abdulla on privilege leave or pending further orders.

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

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1894.

No. 7893.—Under Section 13 of Act III of 1877 the following appointment is made in the Registration Department:—

Mr. Rango Lakshman, Kárkún to the Sub-Registrar of Bijápur, to be acting Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Bágevádi in the Bijápur District, with effect from 1st September 1894, during the absence of Mr. Bábáji Sidheshvar on leave or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1894.

No. 7915.—Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following promotions, appointment and transfers are made in the Registration Department:—

- (1.) Mr. Keshav Náráyan, Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar of Sangameshvar in the Ratnágiri District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing in charge of the same office.
- (2.) Mr. Krishnáji Trimbak, Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Sháháda in the Khándesh District, to be Fifth Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing in charge of the same office.
- (3.) Mr. Shrinivás Bhimáji, Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi in the Dhárwár District, to be Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Indi in the Bijápur District.
- (4.) Mr. Rághvendra Govind, Kárkún to the Sub-Registrar of Hubli in the Dhárwár District, to be probationary Seventh Grade Sub-Registrar of Kalghatgi in the same district.
- (5.) Mr. Anant Mahádev, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Khánápur in the Belgaum District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Hungund in the Bijápur District.
- (6.) Mr. Náráyan Manjunáth, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Hungund in the Bijápur District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Ankola in the Kánara District.
- (7.) Mr. Rango Govind, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Muddebihál in the Bijápur District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Khánápur in the Belgaum District.
- (8.) Mr. Hanmant Bhimáji, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Ankola in the Kánara District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Muddebihál in the Bijápur District.
- (9.) Mr. Hari Vithal, Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Indi in the Bijápur District, to be Sixth Grade Sub-Registrar of Mán in the Sátára District.

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

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

In consequence of the retirement of Khán Sáheb Adarji Nasarwanji, Second Grade Head Accountant, Ahmednagar, the following promotions and appointment of Head Accountants in the Northern Division are made:—

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Rasikdas, substantive *pro tem*. Third Grade Head Accountant, is confirmed in that grade vice Ráo Sáheb Balkrishna Jivaji.

Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar to be substantive *pro tem* Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Bijápur vice Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayen Deshpande.

Mr. Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis, Local Fund Accountant, Násik, is provisionally appointed to be probationary Fifth Grade Head Accountant at Ahmedabad vice Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Bapuji Wadekar.

Ahmedabad, 19th September 1894.

Mr. F. T. V. Austin delivered over and Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher received charge of the office of Superintendent of Police, Surat, on the 30th ultimo, in the afternoon.

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

Ahmedabad, 25th September 1894.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. Vishnu Bhaskar Phatak, Head Kárkún of táluka Jávli in the Sátára District, acted as Mámlatdár of the same táluka from the 17th to 31st ultimo, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Ráo Sáheb Govind Sitaram Tamhane and the arrival of Khán Sáheb Hafizuddin Zulficarali.

Poona, 24th September 1894.

In supersession of this Office Notification dated the 17th instant, published at page 89 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I-A, dated the 20th idem, the following arrangements are ordered during the deputation of Ráo Sáheb Lakshman Moreshwar Deshpande, Poona City Mámlatdár, to act as Huzúr Account Officer, Poona, or until further orders:—

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Ballal Phansalkar, Mámlatdár of táluka Mával in the Poona District, to do duty as Poona City Mámlatdár.

Mr. Ganesh Bapuji Sathe, Maháلكari of petha Mulshi in the Haveli Táluka of the Poona District, to act as Mámlatdár of táluka Mával in the same district.

Poona, 25th September 1894.

W. PORTEOUS,
Acting Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

In consequence of the deputation of Ráo Sáheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, B.A., Mámlatdár of Parasgad in the Belgaum District, to audit the Jamábandi accounts of the Ratnágiri District, the following temporary arrangement is ordered:—

A'zam Annaji Wasudev, Maháلكari of Nargund in the Dhárwár District, to act as Mámlatdár of Parasgad in the Belgaum District.

J. NUGENT,
Commissioner, S. D.

Belgaum, 19th September 1894.

BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Messrs. W. F. D. Fisher, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and G. A. Hight, Deputy Conservator of Forests, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office of Násik on the 18th instant, before office hours.

Mr. J. H. Clabby, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, on his return from leave to Europe, reported himself for duty to the undersigned on the 25th instant, before office hours, and has been attached to the office of the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, temporarily.

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

Poona, 25th September 1894.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.

Mr. W. A. Dubois, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 5th October 1894.

Poona, 11th September 1894.

Chief Constable Nana Abaji, of the Ahmednagar Táluka in the Ahmednagar District, was in charge of the current duties of office of Police Inspector in that district, in addition to his own, from 7th to 18th February 1894, both days inclusive.

Poona, 17th September 1894.

Chief Constable Narsu Ramechandra, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Police Inspector, Bombay and Konkan Division, on that Railway, in addition to his own duties, from 7th July to 12th August 1894, both days inclusive.

Poona, 19th September 1894.

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

BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

A'zam Parshotam Anupram, Head Kárkún, táluka A'mod, in the Broach District, is hereby invested with the additional powers accruing under Sections 143, 144, 174 and 191 (a) and (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

R. A. L. MOORE,
District Magistrate.

Broach, 21st September 1894.

The undermentioned Police officers have passed the Chief Constable's examination prescribed under

the Rules sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 7379, dated 24th December 1892:—

No.	Name.	How Employed.
1	Hajratalli Kadar ...	Chief Constable, Head Quarters, Sholapur.
2	Hassan Janmahomed ...	Head Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, Sholapur.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
District Magistrate.

Sholapur, 22nd September 1894.

BY COLLECTORS.

The following persons have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for Subordinate Native establishments held in September 1894 in the Panch Mahals District. The names are arranged according to order of merit:—

No.	Names.	Designation.
1	Kirpashankar Bhawani-shankar.	Karkun.
2	Manilal Narsilal ...	Candidate.
3	Madhavlal Rewadas ...	Do.
4	Gourishankar Maganlal ...	Karkun.
5	Kalidas Mathur ...	Talati.
6	Bhogilal Shankarji ...	Candidate.
7	Jethalal Punjaram ...	Karkun.

J. POLLEN,
Collector, Panch Mahals, and
Political Agent, Rewa Kantha.

Godhra, 18th September 1894.

The undermentioned employes in the Bijapur District have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification dated 22nd June 1870. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

- Gurnath Ramchandra Badkandi, Record Karkun, Collector's Office, Bijapur.
- Narayen Lakshman Godkandi, *pro tem*, Karkun, Mamlatdar's Office, Bijapur.

J. MONTEATH,
Collector, Bijapur.

Bijapur Collector's Office,
20th September 1894.

The following Karkuns of the Revenue Department, Satara District, have passed the Subordinate Service Departmental Examination held on the 12th September 1894. The names are arranged according to merit:—

- Bayaji Sakharam Hagavne, Karkun, Satara Mamlatdar's Office.
- Kesho Ramchandra Angal, Karkun, Koregaon Mamlatdar's Office.
- Digambar Balvant Chavgaonkar, Karkun, Panchgani Superintendent's office.

W. C. RAND,
Acting Collector.

Satara, 20th September 1894.

The undermentioned employes have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification dated 22nd June 1870. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

District.	Names.	Where Employed.
Ratnagiri.	1. Gundo VithalDangi.	Clerk, Collector's Correspondence Office, Ratnagiri.
	2. Pandurang Udhao Joshi.	Clerk, Huzur Account Office, Ratnagiri.
	3. Damodar Hari Ghanekar.	Karkun, Botkhat Office, Ratnagiri.
	4. Chintaman Damodar Agashe.	Karkun, Malvan Mamlatdar's Office.
	5. Krishnaji Ganes Bapat.	Karkun, Ratnagiri Botkhat Office.
	6. Ramchandra Gopal Manjarekar.	Karkun, Rajapur Mamlatdar's Office.
	7. Vishnu Ramkrishna Purohit.	Karkun, Ratnagiri Botkhat Office.
	8. Mahadeo Hari Limaye.	Clerk, Huzur Account Office.
	9. Shankar Dinkar Dhakras.	Khote Faida Karkun, Devgad.
	10. Achut Dinkar Ranade.	Local Board Karkun, Rajapur.

W. DODERET,
Collector.

Ratnagiri, Collector's
Office, 21st September 1894.

The undermentioned employes in the Broach District have passed the Sub-Service Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification dated 22nd June 1870 on 12th September 1894. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

No.	Name.	How Employed.
<i>With great Credit.</i>		
1	Chhotalal Krishnavalabh.	Karkun, Broach Taluka.
<i>With Credit.</i>		
2	Manilal Gaurishankar ...	Talati, Jambusar Taluka.
3	Tribhowan Revadas ...	Karkun, Jambusar Taluka.
4	Jhinabhai Paragji ...	Karkun, Amod Taluka.
Equal marks.	5. Ganpatram Ghelabhai ...	Talati, Broach Taluka.
	6. Chimanlal Dalpatram ...	Talati, Hansot Mahal.
	7. Girdharlal Ghelabhai ...	Talati, Broach Taluka.
<i>Pass:</i>		
8	Krishnavalabh Laxmidas.	Talati, Broach Taluka.
9	Girjashankar Maheshwar.	Talati, Broach Taluka.
10	Bapalal Chhaganlal ...	Talati, Broach Taluka.
11	Narotam Karasandas ...	Talati, Vagra Taluka.
12	Dhirajram Madhavram ...	Late Karkun, Anklesvar Taluka.
13	Chunilal Narotam ...	Talati, Anklesvar Taluka.

R. A. L. MOORE,
Collector.

Broach, 21st September 1894.

The undermentioned employés in the Belgaum District have passed the Revenue Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification of 22nd June 1870. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—

No.	Name.	Designation.
1	Bhavan Krishna Arjunwad.	Local Board Kárkún, Sámgaon Mám-latdár's Office.
2	Gopal Narayan Mahishi...	Kárkún, Chikodi Mám-latdár's Office.
3	Raghawendra Nilkant Gangawati.	Kárkún, Khánápur Mám-latdár's Office.
4	Hanmant Vinayak Bothe..	Kárkún, Sámgaon Mám-latdár's Office.
5	Balaram Anant Kalghatgi.	Local Board Kárkún, Chikodi Mám-latdár's Office.
6	Ramchandra Krishna Kale.	Kárkún, Chandgad Málhalkar's Office.
7	Venkatesh Ramachandra Bengiri.	Kárkún, Cantonment Magistrate's Office.

H. WOODWARD,
Collector, Belgaum District.

Belgaum, 22nd September 1894.

List of Revenue employés in the Ahmednagar District who passed the Departmental Examination held at Ahmednagar in September 1894 :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	No. of Marks obtained.
1	Gopal Ramchandra ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Báhuri.	680
2	Gopal Govind Lele ..	Clerk, District Inspector of Agriculture, Nagar.	657
3	Dalsing Ramansing ..	Local Board Kárkún, Shevgaon.	625
4	Kashinath Krishna ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Sanganner.	600
5	Janardan Laxman Joshi ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Párner.	585
6	Ganesh Keshao Gadgil ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Shrigonda.	580
7	Pralhad Tribhak ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Akola.	577
8	Bhimaaji Babaji Late ..	Kárkún, Police Account Office, Nagar.	573
9	Shanker Purushotam ..	Kárkún, Police Account Office, Nagar.	671
10	Shanker Abaji ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Kopargaon.	531
11	Bhimaaji Lahanu ..	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Kacheri, Novasa.	482

H. W. J. BAGNELL,
Acting Collector.

Ahmednagar, 22nd September 1894.

The undermentioned employés in the Kánara District have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification of 22nd June 1870. The names are arranged in the order of merit :—

1. Balkrishna Anant Palekar, Kárkún, Kumta Táluka.
2. Vithal Vinayak Wagle, Shánbhog, Siddápur Táluka.

3. Shivrao Narayan Udiavarkar, Kárkún, Collector's Huzúr Record.
4. Narhari Vittal Palekar, Kárkún, Ankola Táluka.
5. G. Pacheco, Clerk, Collector's Account Office.

J. DAVIDSON,
Collector of Kánara.

Kárwár, 22nd September 1894.

List of Revenue employés in the Kolába District who passed the Subordinate Departmental Examination held at Alibág in September 1894 :—

No.	Name.	Designation.	No. of Marks obtained.
<i>Passed with Credit.</i>			
1	Jairam Govind Kokuo ...	Taláti, Punade, Táluka Mahád, Kondwi, Mahál Nágotma.	616
2	Gopal Vishwanath Ogle...	Taláti, Kondwi, Mahál Nágotma.	611
<i>Passed.</i>			
3	Hari Ramkrishna Marathe	Kárkún, Mahál Uran ...	577
4	Damodar Krishna Pendse.	Kárkún, Táluka Alibág ...	568
5	Wasudev Balkrishna Kale.	Kárkún, Táluka Parvel ...	523
6	Ganesh Hari Gokhale ...	Kárkún, Táluka Alibág ...	508
7	Ganesh Dhoneedo Tendulkar.	Acting Taláti, Mahál Nágotma.	503
8	Ramchandra Moreswar Abhyankar.	Local Fund Kárkún, Táluka Alibág.	497
9	Shitaram Anant Dhube ...	Taláti, Khárgaon, Táluka Rohé.	494
10	Krishnaaji Ramchandra Wartak.	Local Fund Kárkún, Mahál, Taláti, Pálas, Mahál Nágotma.	481
11	Mukund Kashinath Godsal.	Taláti, Ghosale, Táluka Rohé.	475
12	Narayan Ramji Bhosle ...	Taláti, Ambeghar, Táluka Pen.	462
13	Vishwanath Ramkrishna Gokhale.	Taláti, Adewle Budruk, Táluka Mahád.	458
14	Ramchandra Ganesh Mauskar.	Mautnis Taláti, Nárgaon, Táluka Alibág.	434
15	Gopal Sitaram Phatak ...	Local Fund Kárkún, Roha Kárkún, Táluka Mángaon.	416
16	Diwakar Ganesh Bude ...	Kárkún, Táluka Mángaon.	412
17	Vishnu Parsaram Athawle.	Taláti, Shirawli, Táluka Mángaon.	412
18	Janardan Ganesh Bude ...	Taláti, Shirawli, Táluka Mángaon.	412
19	Raghunath Diwakar Patankar.	Kárkún, Mahál Nágotma.	409

R. A. LAMB,
Acting Collector, Kolába.

Kolába Collector's Office,
Alibág, 24th September 1894.

The undermentioned employés of the Revenue Department in the Sholápur District have passed the Departmental Examination prescribed for probationers by Government Notification dated 22nd June 1870. The names are arranged in order of merit :—

No.	Name.	How Employed.
1	Ganesh Venkatesh Joshi.	Kárkún, Mám-latdár's Office, Karmála.
2	Dattatraya Baburao Aurangabadkar.	Do. Mádha.
3	Motising Parwatsing ...	Do. Sholápur.
4	Pandurang Tukaram Utgi-kar.	Do. Súngola.

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Collector.

Sholápur, 25th September 1894.

BY THE TA'LUKDA'RI SETTLEMENT OFFICER.

Notice under Section 26 of Act XXI of 1881.

No. 901 of 1894.

Whereas the management of the immoveable property of Thákor Jesingbhai Dajibhai of Ráníá, táluca Thásra, zilla Kaira, was, by order of the Commissioner, N. D., published at page 563 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 12th September 1878, vested in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer as the manager appointed under Act XIV of 1877; and whereas all the debts and liabilities of the said Thákor Jesingbhai Dajibhai mentioned in the liquidation scheme framed under the provisions of the said Act has been liquidated as therein provided: Notice is hereby given under Section 26 of Act XXI of 1881, that my management of the said estate will terminate with effect from 1st August 1894.

Description of Property.

Name of Village in which the land is situated.	Name of Field or Survey Number.	Area.
		Vighus. Vasas.
Ráníá	6	2 10
	7	3 0
	8	0 15
	9	0 15
	10	1 5
	11	1 5
	13	0 15
	14	1 0
	15	0 15
	17	0 15
	18	2 0
	19	2 0
	20	2 0
	21	2 0
	24	3 0
	25	1 0
	26	3 0
	27	3 0
	28	4 0
	29	3 10
	31	3 0
	33	10 0
	61	3 0
	92	12 0
	94	8 0
	95	6 0
	101 part	6 0
	118	7 0
	119	8 0
	122 part	7 0
	Do.	2 10
	Do.	2 10
	139	2 0
	141	6 0
	142	7 0
	143	5 0
	146	2 0
	147	6 0
	151	7 0
	153	3 0
	154	2 10
	155	1 15
	Do.	1 15
	Do.	3 10
	157	2 10
	158	1 0
	159	5 0
	160	6 0
	161	7 0
	162	2 0

Name of Village in which the land is situated.	Name of Field or Survey Number.	Area.
Ráníá—continued	169	3 0
	170	4 0
	171	2 10
	172	4 0
	173	2 0
	174	4 0
	177	7 0
	178	6 0
	179	4 0
	180	4 0
	181 part	2 0
	Do.	2 10
	Do.	2 10
	182	8 0
	183	8 0
	183 part	2 0
	184	3 0
	184 part	1 10
	Do.	1 10
	185	7 0
	186	3 0
	187	6 0
	187 part	6 0
	188	6 0
	189	6 0
	190	6 0
	191	3 0
	191 part	3 0
	192	6 0
	193	8 0
	194	3 10
	194 part	3 10
	Do.	5 0
	196	2 0
	196 part	2 0
	198	2 0
	199	2 0
	199 part	2 0
	200	4 0
	203	4 0
	204	3 0
	205	4 0
	206	4 0
	208	3 10
	209	3 0
	210	3 0
	210 part	3 0
	212	8 0
	213	3 0
	214	4 0
	215	2 0
	215 part	2 0
	216	2 0
	220 part	2 0
	220	4 0
	221	4 0
	231	6 0
	238	5 0
	242	6 0
	242 part	6 0
	243	5 0
	243 part	5 0
	244	10 0
	245	5 0
	246	1 0
	291	7 0
	292	12 0
	294	7 0
	306	5 0
	307	5 0
	314 part	4 0
	320	4 0
	324	4 0
	325	6 0
	326	7 0
	327	3 0
	328	4 0
	330	4 0
	331	5 0

Description of Property.		
Name of Village in which the land is situated.	Name of Field or Survey Number.	Area.
Ráníi—continued ...	Máhudavalu.	2 0
	Mátávalu ...	5 0
	Khakharíávalu Ghodo.	5 0
	Gamatoo ...	2 0
	Kharmaláridhárvalu.	2 0
	Tád Ambavalu.	3 0
	61	5 0
	41	8 0
	47	6 0
	96	6 0
	97	10 0
	98	8 0
	99	6 0
	101 part	8 0
	102 part	7 0
	103	5 0
	117	10 0
	144	3 0
	166	0 10
	167	7 0
	201	6 0
	225	11 0
	226	3 0
	227	2 10
	233	6 0
	261	2 0
	295	7 0
	301	4 0
	303	6 0
	312	9 0
	332	10 0
	Baliávalu	4 0
	Godó.	
	Do. ...	3 0
	320 part	4 0
	164	5 0
	165	5 0
	1	3 0
	23	1 5
	2	5 10
	5	1 5
	22	1 5
	32	5 0
	149	2 0
	150	2 0
39	4 0	
40	4 0	
51	2 0	
52	1 10	
57	1 0	
43	8 0	
93	8 0	
176 part	8 0	
105	6 0	
107	5 0	
181 part	5 0	
314 part	3 0	
195	4 0	
16	0 15	
12	4 0	
48	2 10	
49	1 10	
50	2 0	
62	4 0	
114 part	5 0	
30	3 10	
58	3 0	
135	1 0	
148	7 0	
251	10 0	
217	4 0	
281	3 0	

Name of Village in which the land is situated.	Name of Field or Survey Number.	Area.
		Acres, Gunthas.
Bhadrasá ...	127	10 5
	154	13 2
	157	3 14
	158	2 14
	160	2 2
	184	9 13
	187 part	3 9
	188	10 26
	190	8 30
	192	1 22
	180	10 12
	186	10 34
	185	9 18
	7	8
	Manjipura ...	Kidia ...	1 24
Padawania ...	104	1 9
	106	1 9
	84	1 23
	127	1 35
	516	2 35
	89	2 14
	107	1 3
	518	3 38

J. K. N. KA'BRA'JI,
Tálukdári Settlement Officer.

Ahmedabad, 20th September 1894.

NOTICE.

ORDER TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas in former years, on the occasion of festival processions in the streets of the town of Belgaum, disturbances of the public peace have occurred in consequence of assumption by certain of the processionists of masks or disguises offensive to the feelings of persons of other castes; I issue the following orders (under Section 42 of the District Police Act IV of 1890) in view to prevent any such disturbance taking place at the approaching festival of the Dasará :—

(1) * On the occasion of the procession to be held on various days on or about the 30th September to 10th October 1894, both days inclusive, in connection with the Dasará festival, no mummer or person disguised in any way will be permitted to take part in or accompany any such procession, unless he shall have obtained a written pass from the District Superintendent of Police granting him permission so to do.

(2) Again, on the aforesaid dates no such mummer or disguised person shall, without special permission from the District Superintendent of Police, perambulate or appear in the aforesaid streets, unless he takes part in or accompanies a procession, directions for the conduct of which have been issued by the District Superintendent of Police, except indeed he be on his way to or from any such procession.

(3) Further, no one shall, without permission from the Superintendent of Police, take part in or

accompany such procession who is armed with a stick or stone or anything whatever that may be used as a weapon of offence.

H. WOODWARD,

District Magistrate, Belgaum District.

Belgaum District, 20th 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.