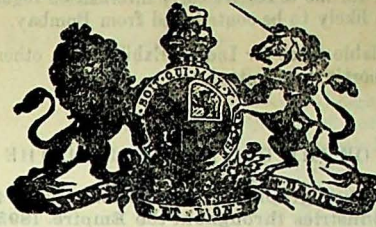


THE



# Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

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THURSDAY, 29<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1894.

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

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## PART I.

### Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 4420.—The following letter, No. R 289-51, dated 12th October 1894, from the Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute, and its accompaniment are published for general information :—

“I have the honour, by direction of His Royal Highness the President and the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, to inform your Excellency that it has been decided to hold an Exhibition at the Institute in 1895, illustrative of photography in its applications to the Sciences, the Arts and Industries.

“I enclose a list of names of eminent men of science and others specially connected with the application of photography in its various branches who have been appointed a Committee of Advice with a view to the successful development of this Exhibition.

“It will be observed from the prospectus of the Exhibition (of which I forward copies herewith) that one of its special features is intended to be the illustration of the state of development of photographic art in the Colonies and in India, and I have been requested to invite your Excellency to secure the co-operation of the authorities of Bombay in rendering this section of the Exhibition thoroughly representative.



"It would be very desirable for me to receive early information regarding photographic illustrations or other objects which are likely to be contributed from Bombay.

"Particulars regarding available space for Indian Exhibits and other information respecting general arrangements will be shortly transmitted.

"IMPERIAL INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

Special Exhibition of Photography, in its applications to the Arts, Sciences and Industries throughout the Empire, 1895.

COMMITTEE OF ADVICE (*Preliminary List*).

*Representatives of the Imperial Institute:*

The Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor,  
G.C.B. Chairman (*ex-officio*).  
Professor Henry E. Armstrong, F.R.S. (*President of the Chemical Society*).  
Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
Sir John Evans, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Sc. (*Treasurer of the Royal Society*).  
Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.  
Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G.

The Right Honourable Lord Knutsford,  
G.C.M.G.  
Sir Frederick Leighton, Bart., P.R.A.  
The Most Noble the Marquis of Lorne, K.T.  
Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S. (*President of the Royal Geographical Society*).  
Sir Westby Brook Perceval, K.C.M.G.  
Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.  
Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.  
Sir Alexander Wilson.

*Specially Invited Representatives of the Imperial Institute:*

Dr. William Anderson, F.R.S.  
Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D.

Mr. Edward North Buxton.  
General Sir Charles Wilson, K.C.B., R.E.

*Other Members.*

Captain W. de W. Abney, R.E., C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S. (*President of the Royal Astronomical Society*).  
Mr. C. Chree, M.A.  
Mr. W. H. M. Christie, M.A., F.R.S. (*Astronomer Royal*).  
Mr. Lyonel Clark, C.E.  
Mr. A. A. Common, D.C.L., F.R.S.  
Major Darwin, M.P., R.E. (*Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society*).  
Mr. Horace Darwin, M.A.  
Mr. George Davison.  
Major-General Sir E. F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E.  
Mr. H. M. Elder, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary of the Physical Society*).  
Colonel J. Farquharson, R.E., C.B. (*Director-General of the Ordnance Survey*).  
Colonel J. Gale.  
Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S.  
Mr. W. A. Greene.  
Captain E. H. Hills, R.E.  
Dr. J. Hopkinson, F.R.S.  
Mr. William Huggins, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.

Mr. R. Inwards (*President of the Meteorological Society*).  
Lt.-Col. Duncan A. Johnston, R.E. (*Assistant Director-General of the Ordnance Survey*).  
Mr. Chapman Jones, F.R.S. (*Hon. Secretary of the Photographic Society*).  
Professor J. N. Lockyer, C.B., F.R.S.  
Professor Meldola, F.R.S.  
Mr. C. G. Murrell, M.A. (*Hon. Secretary of the Camera Club*).  
Mr. A. Pringle.  
Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S. (*Secretary of the Royal Society*).  
Mr. Isaac Roberts, D.Sc., F.R.S.  
Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen, C.B., F.R.S.  
Mr. F. Seyton Scott.  
Mr. J. W. Swan, F.R.S.  
Professor H. H. Turner, M.A. (*Oxford University Observatory*).  
Mr. Leon Warnerke.  
Mr. G. S. Waterlow, J.P.  
Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A. (*President of the Photographic Society*).

DIVISION I.—THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Sir Owen Tudor Burne.  
Mr. Lyonel Clark.  
Major Darwin.  
Sir E. F. Du Cane.

Mr. C. Washington Eves.  
Sir James Garrick.  
Sir Westby Brook Perceval.  
Sir Saul Samuel.

*Section A.*—Illustrations of the results of *early* Processes and of apparatus and materials used in their practice.

*Section B.*—Illustrations of the progressive development of *modern* Processes.

*Section C.*—Illustrations of the early processes of Photo-mechanical work, and of materials and implements used in their practice.

*Section D.*—Photographic Literature, early and modern.



## DIVISION 2.—ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Captain W. de W. Abney.  
 Sir George Birdwood.  
 Sir Owen Tudor Burne.  
 Mr. Edward North Buxton.  
 Major Darwin.  
 Mr. George Davison.  
 Mr. C. Washington Eves.

Sir James F. Garrick.  
 Sir Frederick Leighton.  
 The Marquis of Lorne.  
 Sir Westby Brook Perceval.  
 Sir Saul Samuel.  
 Mr. Alfred Waterhouse.  
 Sir Alexander Wilson.

*Section A.*—A thoroughly representative exhibition of all Schools, embracing known as well as new works.

*Section B.*—Illustrations of the present condition of Photographic Art in various Colonies and in India. (*To include illustrations of the application of photography as a medium for promoting Colonial Industries and Settlement.*)

## DIVISION 3.—PHOTOGRAPHY AS AN INDUSTRY.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Captain W. de W. Abney.  
 Mr. A. A. Common.  
 Mr. Horace Darwin.

Sir E. F. Du Cane.  
 Mr. A. Pringle.

*Section A.*—Illustrations of apparatus used in Photography, and of its manufacture; special processes, such as the grinding and polishing of lenses, the production of brass fittings, cameras, &c., being shown in actual operation.

*Section B.*—The preparation of dry plates, coating of sensitive media, and the various printing processes, shewn in actual operation.

*Section C.*—Reproduction of pictures, plain and in colours.  
 Illustrations of commercial portraiture.

*Section D.*—Production of portraits, &c., in studios by daylight and artificial light.

## DIVISION 4.—PHOTOGRAPHY IN ITS APPLICATIONS TO INDUSTRIES.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Mr. George Davison.  
 Colonel J. Farquharson.  
 Lieut.-Col. Johnston.  
 Mr. F. Seyton Scott.

Mr. Leon Warnerke.  
 Mr. G. S. Waterlow.  
 Sir Henry Trueman Wood.

*Section A.*—Processes of Reproduction, having Photography as their basis, as applied to Illustrated Journalism, Literature, and to purely artistic reproductions; the more common of these processes to be shown in operation, and details connected with rarer processes to be illustrated.

*Section B.*—Industrial applications of Photography to ornamentation, such as Vitreography; and uses of Photography in the Decorative Arts.

## DIVISION 5.—APPLICATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO THE SCIENCES.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Captain W. de W. Abney.  
 Professor Henry E. Armstrong.  
 Sir George Birdwood.  
 Mr. C. Chree.  
 Mr. W. H. M. Christie.  
 Mr. A. A. Common.  
 Major Darwin.  
 Mr. Horace Darwin.  
 Mr. H. M. Elder.  
 Sir John Evans.  
 Mr. Francis Galton.

Dr. J. Hopkinson.  
 Dr. William Huggins.  
 Mr. R. Inwards.  
 Mr. Chapman Jones.  
 Professor J. N. Lockyer.  
 Mr. A. Pringle.  
 Lord Rayleigh.  
 Mr. Isaac Roberts.  
 Professor W. C. Roberts-Austen.  
 Professor H. H. Turner.  
 Sir Henry Trueman Wood.

*Section A.*—Orthochromatics:—

Reproduction of objects in colours, pictures, etc.

Results obtained by various stains, screens, etc.

Special appliances used in Orthochromatics.

*Section B.*—Actinometry, Photometry and Photographic Standards.



*Section C.—Optics :—*

The Optical Lantern, including processes and appliances for producing enlargements or reductions.

Illustrations of processes for producing lantern positives or transparencies.  
Apparatus, instruments and appliances connected with the optics of Photography.

(*Special exhibitions of lantern-transparencies as lecture-illustrations.*)

*Section D.—Stereoscopy :—*

Illustrative examples of Stereograms; apparatus and appliances used for producing and exhibiting stereograms.

*Section E.—Photomicrography, in its applications to ordinary Micrographical Research, to Pathology, Bacteriology, etc. :—*

Apparatus and appliances used in connection with Photomicrography.

*Section F.—Spectroscopy :—*

The Spectra of the heavenly bodies, of gases, metals, etc.  
Apparatus and appliances used in spectroscopy.

*Section G.—Meteorology and Magnetism :—*

Cloud-and Lightning-Photographs.  
Measurement of Heights of Clouds.  
Illustrations of Photographic Recording Apparatus, and their uses.

*Section H.—Astronomy :—*

Photographs of Heavenly Bodies.  
Photographic Charts of the Heavens.  
Photographic Astronomical Records.  
Apparatus, instruments and appliances used in Astronomical Photography.

*Section I.—Automatic Recording Apparatus.**Section K.—General :—*

Other applications of Photography to the Sciences, illustrating the results of researches in connection with which Photography has been applied (*e.g.* Experiments on light and thermography, chemical action of light upon liquids, etc.).

## DIVISION 6.—APPLICATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHY TO EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Professor Henry E. Armstrong.  
Mr. H. M. Elder.

Mr. Chapman Jones.  
Mr. Leon Warnerke.

## DIVISION 7.—MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

*Sub-Committee of Advice.*

Captain W. de W. Abney.  
Sir George Birdwood.  
Major Darwin.  
Sir John Evans.  
Mr. C. Washington Eves.  
Colonel J. Farquharson.  
Mr. Francis Galton.  
Sir James F. Garrick.  
Mr. W. A. Greene.  
Captain E. H. Hills.

Dr. J. Hopkinson.  
Lieut.-Colonel Johnston.  
Mr. Clements R. Markham.  
Sir Westby Brook Perceval.  
Sir Saul Samuel.  
Mr. Leon Warnerke.  
Mr. Alfred Waterhouse.  
Sir Alexander Wilson.  
Sir Charles Wilson.

*Section A.—Illustrations of the applications of Photography to Architecture and Archaeology.*

*Section B.—Applications of Photography to Engineering.*

*Section C.—Chronography.*

*Section D.—Applications of Photography to Surveying; Cartography, &c.*  
Apparatus and appliances used in Photographic Surveying.

*Section E.—Photography as applied to Military and Naval purposes.*

*Section F.—Applications of Photography to Legal purposes (e.g. detection of forgeries, erasures, etc.; production of photo-anthropometric records)."*



## Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.

No. 4463.—Under Section 3 of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the First Assistant Collector, Nasik, to be the Inspector of Factories for the Ganesh Chotalal Cotton Ginning Factory at Nándgaon. The Inspector shall, for the purposes of the Act, be officially subordinate to the District Magistrate of Násik.

No. 4465.—Gradation List of First and Second Assistants as it stood on the 1st October 1894 :—

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

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



| Appointment. | No. | Holder of the Substantive Appointment. | Cause of Vacancies.  | Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade. | Date of appointment to act in Grade. | Remarks.  |
|--------------|-----|--|--|--|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1            | 2   | 3                                      | 4  | 5  | 6                                    | 7   |
|              | 1   | Mr. Khareghát ...                      | Acting District Judge, Ahmedabad.                            | Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.                      | 21st Mar. 1893.                      | Sub. <del>pro-tem.</del> from 11th September 1891.                                    |
|              | 2   | Mr. Weir ...                           | Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Káthiáwár. | Mr. Lawrence                               | 21st Feb. 1894.                      | On privilege leave for three months from 6th August 1894.                             |
|              | 3   | Mr. Fraser ...                         | On furlough for 18 months and 13 days from 19th April 1894.  | Mr. McNeill...                             | 22nd Feb. 1894.                      | Was on privilege leave from 5th to 25th September 1894.                               |
|              | 4   | Mr. R. Knight ...                      | Acting First Assistant.                                      | Mr. Gloster ...                            | 23rd June 1894.                      | On privilege leave for three months from 7th August 1894.                             |
|              | 5   | Mr. K. R. Bomanji.                     | Do. ...  | Mr. Fawcett...                             | 3rd May 1894.                        |   |
|              | 6   | Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.                    | Do. ...  | Mr. Boyd ...                               | 3rd May 1894.                        |   |
|              | 7   | Mr. H. O. Quin ...                     | On furlough for 7 months from 17th April 1894.               | Mr. F. G. Pratt.                           | 4th May 1894.                        |   |
|              | 8   | Mr. Barrow ...                         | Acting First Assistant...                                    | Mr. Crump ...                              | 9th May 1894.                        |   |
|              | 9   | Mr. Walker ...                         | Acting District Judge, Hyderabad.                            | Mr. Seddon ...                             | 12th May 1894.                       | On privilege leave for three months from 22nd September 1894.                         |
|              | 10  | Mr. Stewart ...                        | Acting First Assistant.                                      | Mr. Leggatt ...                            | 16th May 1894.                       | On privilege leave for two months and 25 days from 27th July 1894.                    |
|              | 11  | Mr. Divatia ...                        | Do. ...  | Mr. Lord ...                               | 5th June 1894.                       |   |
|              | 12  | Saiyid Nur-ud-din Khan.                | Do. ...  | Mr. Wood ...                               | 7th July 1894.                       |   |
|              | 13  | Mr. Bonus ...                          | Do. ...  | Mr. Swifte ...                             | 29th Aug. 1894.                      |   |
|              | 14  | Mr. Sheppard ...                       | Do. ...  | Mr. Chuckerbutty.                          | 7th July 1894.                       |   |
|              | 15  | Mr. E. M. Pratt ...                    | On furlough for one year from 24th February 1894.            | Mr. Calcrafft-Kennedy.                     | 7th Aug. 1894.                       | Without acting allowance up to 3rd and with acting allowance from 4th September 1894. |
|              | 16  | Mr. Hervey ...                         | Acting First Assistant.                                      | Mr. Moutford.                              | 10th July 1894.                      |   |
|              | 17  | Mr. Dayaram ...                        | Acting District Judge, Shikárpur.                            |  |                                      |   |
|              | 18  | Mr. R. S. Tipnis ...                   | Acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach.                       |  |                                      |   |

Second Assistants: 18 appointments on Rs. 700.

(1) Mr. Kincaid acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 3rd September 1894.



No. 4468.—The following are the Hindu, Pársi, Mahomedan and Jewish holidays recognized by Government for the year 1895:—

|                   |     | <i>Hindu.</i>         |     |                     | Days. |
|-------------------|-----|-----------------------|-----|---------------------|-------|
| Makar Sankránt    | ... | 13th January 1895     | ... | Sunday              | 1     |
| Muhá Shivrátri    | ... | 22nd February         | ... | Friday              | 1     |
| Shingá            | ... | 10th and 11th March   | ... | Sunday and Monday   | 2     |
| Káru-navami       | ... | 3rd April             | ... | Wednesday           | 1     |
| Narai-purnima     | ... | 5th August            | ... | Monday              | 1     |
| Jama-ashami       | ... | 13th August           | ... | Tuesday             | 1     |
| Gaueshi-chaturthi | ... | 23rd August           | ... | Friday              | 1     |
| Dasara            | ... | 28th September        | ... | Saturday            | 1     |
| Dváti             | ... | 17th and 18th October | ... | Thursday and Friday | 2     |
|                   |     |                       |     |                     | 11    |

*Pársi (Rasmi or Shehenáí).*

|  |     |                               |     |                             |    |
|--|-----|-------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|----|
| Jamshedi Naoroz                                    | ... | 21st March 1895               | ... | Thursday                    | 1  |
| A'bán Jashan                                       | ... | 23rd April                    | ... | Tuesday                     | 1  |
| A'dar Feast  | ... | 22nd May                      | ... | Wednesday                   | 1  |
| Farwardu Jashan                                    | ... | 1st June                      | ... | Saturday                    | 1  |
| Gátha Gahambárs or Pateti Naoroz or New Year's Day | ... | 13th, 14th and 15th September | ... | Friday, Saturday and Sunday | 3  |
| Khurdá Feast and Walává                            | ... | 16th September                | ... | Monday                      | 1  |
| Atash Beheran Sálgireh                             | ... | 21st and 22nd September       | ... | Saturday and Sunday         | 2  |
|  | ... | 1st November                  | ... | Friday                      | 1  |
|  |     |                               |     |                             | 11 |

*Pársi (Kadmi).*

|  |     |                            |     |                                |    |
|--|-----|----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|----|
| Jamshedi Naoroz                                    | ... | 21st March 1895            | ... | Thursday                       | 1  |
| A'bán Jashan                                       | ... | 24th March                 | ... | Sunday                         | 1  |
| A'dar Feast  | ... | 22nd April                 | ... | Monday                         | 1  |
| Farwardu Jashan                                    | ... | 2nd May                    | ... | Thursday                       | 1  |
| Gátha Gahambárs or Pateti Naoroz or New Year's Day | ... | 14th, 15th and 16th August | ... | Wednesday, Thursday and Friday | 3  |
| Khurdá Feast and Walává                            | ... | 17th August                | ... | Saturday                       | 1  |
| Atash Beheran Sálgireh                             | ... | 22nd and 23rd August       | ... | Thursday and Friday            | 2  |
|  | ... | 2nd September              | ... | Monday                         | 1  |
|  |     |                            |     |                                | 11 |

*Mahomedan (Sunni).*

|                         |     |                     |     |                     |    |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|---------------------|----|
| Meráj-i-Mohammad        | ... | 24th January 1895   | ... | Thursday            | 1  |
| Shabé Barát             | ... | 11th February       | ... | Monday              | 1  |
| Lailatul Kadr           | ... | 25th March          | ... | Monday              | 1  |
| Ramzán Id               | ... | 28th and 29th March | ... | Thursday and Friday | 2  |
| Bakri Id                | ... | 4th June            | ... | Tuesday             | 1  |
| A'shura                 | ... | 4th and 5th July    | ... | Thursday and Friday | 2  |
| Báru Wafát or Id Maulud | ... | 2nd September       | ... | Monday              | 1  |
| Jian                    | ... | 1st October         | ... | Tuesday             | 1  |
| Máhm Fair               | ... | 2nd December        | ... | Monday              | 1  |
|                         |     |                     |     |                     | 11 |

*Mahomedan (Shiáh).*

|                    |     |                     |     |                        |    |
|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|------------------------|----|
| Katal-i-Imám Ali   | ... | 19th March 1895     | ... | Tuesday                | 1  |
| Lailatul Kadr      | ... | 21st March          | ... | Thursday               | 1  |
| Ramzán Id          | ... | 28th and 29th March | ... | Thursday and Friday    | 2  |
| Bakri Id           | ... | 4th June            | ... | Tuesday                | 1  |
| Id Gadir           | ... | 12th June           | ... | Wednesday              | 1  |
| A'shura            | ... | 3rd and 4th July    | ... | Wednesday and Thursday | 2  |
| Chehelum           | ... | 12th August         | ... | Monday                 | 1  |
| Katal-i-Imám Hasan | ... | 20th August         | ... | Tuesday                | 1  |
| Id Maulud          | ... | 7th September       | ... | Saturday               | 1  |
|                    |     |                     |     |                        | 11 |

*Jewish.*

|              |     |                         |     |                          |    |
|--------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|--------------------------|----|
| Purim        | ... | 10th March 1895         | ... | Sunday                   | 1  |
| Pesách       | ... | 9th and 15th April      | ... | Tuesday and Monday       | 2  |
| Shábuoth     | ... | 29th May                | ... | Wednesday                | 1  |
| Tishabíab    | ... | 30th July               | ... | Tuesday                  | 1  |
| Rosh Hoshána | ... | 19th and 20th September | ... | Thursday and Friday      | 2  |
| Kipur        | ... | 27th and 28th September | ... | Friday and Saturday      | 2  |
| Sukhosh      | ... | 3rd and 11th October    | ... | Thursday and Friday next | 2  |
|              |     |                         |     |                          | 11 |



No. 4469.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

**MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.**

*Calcutta, the 22nd November 1894.*

No. 4818-6.—The names of the Governors appointed to act on the Indian Section of the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending July 1895 are published for information:—

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India.*

Sir Andrew Scoble, Q.C., K.C.S.I., M.P. (late Member of the Governor General's Council).

Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I. (late Member of the Governor General's Council).

The Right Honourable Lord Reay (late Governor of Bombay).

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States.*

Madras—David F. Carmichael, Esq. (late Madras Civil Service).

Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.I.E., (late Bengal Civil Service).

Burma—Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I.

Central Provinces—J. W. Neill, Esq. (Bengal Civil Service).

Assam—General Harry Hopkinson, C.S.I.

Central India—R. J. Crosthwaite, Esq., C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

Calcutta—Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.

Bombay—Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E.

Madras—Patrick Macfadyen, Esq.

Cawnpore (Northern India)—William Burgess Wright, Esq. (General Traffic Manager, Indian Midland Railway).

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions.*

Bengal British Indian Association—Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

Poona Sarvajanic Sabha—Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq., M.P.

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 13th November 1894.*

No. 91.—With reference to Government Notification No. 71, dated 25th August 1894, the

following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL.

GULF OF MARTABAN.

*Removal for repairs of the floating light-vessel ‘Krishna,’ and placing of the floating light-vessel ‘Martaban’ in position.*

Further telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, that the light-vessel ‘Martaban’ relieved ‘Krishna’ at Krishna Shoal Station on the 4th instant.

The light is a flashing light showing a red and white flash alternately every 45 seconds, each flash being of five seconds duration.”

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 94.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“GULF OF ADEN—NORTH SHORE, ADEN HARBOUR.

*Intended light on the edge of Marbat Shoal. Uniform system of buoyage and lighting up of the inner harbour buoys at night.*

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 10th instant, that on 15th January 1895 two lights will be shown from a light-vessel moored in 22 feet water half a cable west of the Marbat Shoal buoy at the entrance of Aden Harbour.

The lights will be two fixed red vertical lights, three feet apart, the lower light being 20 feet above the sea-level and visible in clear weather from a distance of eight miles.

The light-vessel will be painted red, and will carry a red ball at her mast-head during the day, and is intended to enable vessels to clear Ras Tarshein, also to mark the edge of Marbat Shoal.

Aden light-vessel bears N. 27° E. (magnetic) from the position.

The Marbat Shoal buoy will be removed.

*Directions.*—Vessels entering Aden Harbour from the eastward should not shoal under six fathoms low water spring tides until Aden light-vessel is well open to the westward of the Marbat Shoal light-vessel, then haul in for any point between the Marbat Shoal light and the ‘Anadyr’ wreck light, in a direct line between these two marks and 300 feet to the westward of the former, the depth being not less than 26 feet low water spring tides.

*Buoyage of the Inner Harbour.*—The inner harbour will be buoyed in accordance with the International System on or about the 15th January 1895,—red conical buoys carrying red lights at night on the starboard hand and black can buoys carrying green lights on the port hand.

The entrance channel will probably have been dredged to 26 feet low water spring tides by 15th January 1895, enabling steamers drawing 25½ feet to enter at low water.”



No. 95.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“INDIA—WEST COAST.

*Position of Manora (Karáchi) Light-house.*

*(Latest determination of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.)*

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Karáchi, dated 14th instant, that according to the recent determination of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India the position of the light-house at Manora (Karáchi) is as follows :

|           |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Latitude  | ... | 24° | 47' | 37" | N.  |
| Longitude | ... | 66  | 58  | 36  | E." |

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 96.—The following alterations which it is proposed to make in the rules made under Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and published under Government Notification No. 97, dated 16th December 1885, are published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

The alterations will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st January 1895, when any objections or suggestions received before that date will also be considered :—

1. For the following wording in clause (1), viz. “No vessels of and exceeding 100 feet in length shall attempt to turn in the inshore channel, hereinater defined, between the extreme north-east corner of the Carnac Bandar and the buoy marking the south-west entrance of Cross Island reef,” substitute “No vessels of or exceeding 100 feet in length shall attempt to turn in the inshore channel as defined in clause (3).”
2. For clause (3) substitute the following :

The inshore channel before referred to comprises that area of water bounded as follows :

On the north by a line drawn from the north extreme of Carnac Bandar sea wall to the extreme north point of Cross Island. On the south by a line drawn from the Tower of St. Xavier's College to the north side of the Pilgrims' dharmshála and continued to the east limit. On the east by a line drawn from the Malet Shelf beacon through the beacon on the N.W. extreme of Cross Island reefs and continued to the south limit. On the west by a line drawn along the sea walls of the Carnac and Mody Bandars and continued to the south limit.

No. 97.—Under the provisions of Section 74 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following alterations in Pilotage Bye-laws Nos. 7 and 34, made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under Section 72 of the said Act, are published :—

1. For paragraph 7 substitute the following :  
Master Pilots and Pilots will be provided with a distinguishing flag which is to be displayed on vessels while in their charge

where it can best be seen and apart from other signals.

2. The clause of paragraph 7 as above beginning with the words “The flags and pennants of the” and ending with “3rd Grade Pilots—5 Ditto W” — to be deleted.
3. Substitute for the following portion of paragraph 34, viz. “berth the vessel in the Harbour, hoisting the letter R flag, the signal for the Health Officer of the Port to inspect,” the following wording, viz., “berth the vessel in the Harbour, hoisting the signal for the Health Officer to inspect, which is the letter R flag by day, or if the vessel arrives after dark three lights, of which the upper and lower lights shall be red and the centre light white.”

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

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

#### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 25th November 1894.*

No. 3923.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.  
ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

*Calcutta, the 24th November 1894.*

No. 5783A.—Whereas under the Notification of this Department No. 4092\*, dated the 13th August 1894, all outstanding Promissory Notes of the Government of India and Stock Certificates of the 4 per cent. Loan of 1st May 1865, which did not on that date stand enforced for payment of interest at any Treasury or Public Debt Office other than Calcutta, are under notice of discharge on the 1st December 1894; It is hereby notified that the said notes will be received for discharge, from and after this day, at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and will be discharged in full, including interest up to November 30th inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment. Nothing in this Notification affects the terms of the Notification No. 5080†, dated the 8th October 1894, whereby proprietors of such notes and certificates have the option of tendering them for transfer to the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94.

*By order of the Governor General in Council,*  
(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,  
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.”

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

J. NUGENT,  
Chief Secretary to Government.



## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 9605.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished :—

"Circular No. 22-F.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Simla, the 19th October 1894.*

Read—

Circular Resolution of this Department No. 17—105-A., dated 15th July 1891.

Chapters VIII and IX of Dr. Völcker's Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture.

Review of Forest Administration in British India for 1892-93 by the Inspector-General of Forests.

## RESOLUTION.

In Chapter VIII of his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture Dr. Völcker dwells at length upon the importance of so directing the policy of the Forest Department that it shall serve agricultural interests more directly than at present; and in his Review of Forest Administration for 1892-93, the Inspector-General of Forests discusses in some detail the principles which should underlie the management of State forests in British India. While agreeing generally with the principles thus enunciated by the Inspector-General of Forests, the Government of India think that it will be convenient to state here the general policy which they desire should be followed in this matter, more especially as they are of opinion that an imperfect apprehension of that policy has, in some recent instances, been manifested.

2. The sole object with which State forests are administered is the public benefit. In some cases the public to be benefited are the whole body of tax-payers; in others, the people of the tract within which the forest is situated; but in almost all cases the constitution and preservation of a forest involve, in greater or less degree, the regulation of rights and the restriction of privileges of user in the forest area which may have previously been enjoyed by the inhabitants of its immediate neighbourhood. This regulation and restriction are justified only when the advantage to be gained by the public is great; and the cardinal principle to be observed is that the rights and privileges of individuals must be limited, otherwise than for their own benefit, only in such degree as is absolutely necessary to secure that advantage.

3. The forests of India, being State property, may be broadly classed under the following headings :—

- (a) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds.
- (b) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes.
- (c) Minor forests.
- (d) Pasture lands.

It is not intended that any attempt should be made to class existing State forests under one or other of these four heads. Some forests may occupy intermediate positions, and parts of one and the same forest may fall under different heads. The classification is useful only as affording a basis for the indication of the broad policy which should govern the treatment of each class respectively; and in applying the general policy, the fullest consideration must be given to local circumstances.

4. The first class of forests are generally situated on hill slopes, where the preservation of such vegetation as exists, or the encouragement of further growth, is essential to the protection from the devastating action of hill torrents of the cultivated plains that lie below them. Here the interests to be protected are important beyond all comparison with the interests which it may be necessary to restrict; and so long as there is a reasonable hope of the restriction being effectual, the lesser interests must not be allowed to stand in the way.

5. The second class of State forests include the great tracts from which our supply of the more valuable timbers—teak, sal, deodar, and the like—is obtained. They are for the most part (though not always) essentially forest tracts and encumbered by very limited rights of user; and when this is the case, they should be managed mainly on commercial lines as valuable properties of, and sources of



revenue to, the State. Even in these cases however, customs of user will for the most part have sprung up on the margins of the forest; this user is often essential to the prosperity of the people who have enjoyed it; and the fact that its extent is limited in comparison with the area under forest renders it the more easy to continue it in full. The needs of communities dwelling on the margins of forest tracts consist mainly in small timber for building, wood for fuel, leaves for manure and for fodder, thorns for fencing, grass and grazing for their cattle, and edible forest products for their own consumption. Every reasonable facility should be afforded to the people concerned for the full and easy satisfaction of these needs, if not free (as may be possible where a system of regular cuttings has been established), then at low and not at competitive rates. It should be distinctly understood that considerations of forest income are to be subordinated to that satisfaction.

There is reason to believe that the area which is suitable to the growth of valuable timber has been over-estimated, and that some of the tracts which have been reserved for this purpose might have been managed with greater profit both to the public and to the State, if the efforts of the Forest Department had been directed to supplying the large demand of the agricultural and general population for small timber rather than the limited demand of merchants for large timber. Even in tracts of which the conditions are suited to the growth of large timber, it should be carefully considered in each case whether it would not be better, both in the interests of the people and of the revenue, to work them with the object of supplying the requirements of the general, and in particular of the agricultural population.

6. It should also be remembered that, subject to certain conditions to be referred to presently, the claims of cultivation are stronger than the claims of forest preservation. The pressure of the population upon the soil is one of the greatest difficulties that India has to face, and that application of the soil must generally be preferred which will support the largest numbers in proportion to the area. Accordingly, wherever an effective demand for culturable land exists, and can only be supplied from forest areas, the land should ordinarily be relinquished without hesitation; and if this principle applies to the valuable class of forests under consideration, it applies *à fortiori* to the less valuable classes which are presently to be discussed. When cultivation has been established, it will generally be advisable to disforest the newly-settled area. But it should be distinctly understood that there is nothing in the Forest Act, or in any rules or orders now in force, which limits the discretion of local Governments, without previous reference to the Government of India (though, of course, always subject to the control of that Government) in diverting forest land to agricultural purposes, even though that land may have been declared reserved forest under the Act.

7. Mention has been made of certain conditions to which the application of the principle laid down in the preceding paragraph should be subject. They have for their object the utilization of the forest area to the greatest good of the community. In the first place, the honey-combing of a valuable forest by patches of cultivation should not be allowed; as the only object it can serve is to substitute somewhat better land in patches for sufficiently good land in large blocks, while it renders the proper preservation of the remaining forest area almost impossible. The evil here is greater than the good. In the second place, the cultivation must be permanent. Where the physical conditions are such that the removal of the protection afforded by forest growth must result, after a longer or shorter period, in the sterilization or destruction of the soil, the case falls under the principle discussed in paragraph 4 of this Resolution. So again a system of shifting cultivation, which denudes a large area of forest growth in order to place a small area under crops, costs more to the community than it is worth, and can only be permitted, under due regulation, where forest tribes depend on it for their sustenance. In the third place the cultivation in question must not be merely nominal, and an excuse for the creation of pastoral or semi-pastoral villages, which do more harm to the forest than the good they reap from it. And in the fourth place, cultivation must not be allowed so to encroach upon the minimum area of forest which is needed in order to supply the general forest needs of the country, or the reasonable forest requirements, present and prospective, of the neighbourhood in which it is situated. In many tracts cultivation is practically impossible without the assistance of forests, and it must not be allowed to destroy that upon which its existence depends.

8. It has been stated above that the forests under consideration are generally but not always free from customs of user. When, as sometimes happens, they are so intermingled with permanent villages and cultivation that customary rights and privileges militate against their management as revenue-paying properties, the principles laid down at the end of paragraph 5 of this Resolution should be observed, and considerations of income should be made secondary to the full satisfaction of local needs. Such restrictions as may be necessary for the preservation of the forest, or



for the better enjoyment of its benefits, should be imposed; but no restriction should be placed upon reasonable local demands, merely in order to increase the State revenues.

9. The third class of forests include those tracts which, though true forests, produce only the inferior sorts of timber or the smaller growths of the better sorts. In some cases the supply of fuel for manufactures, railways, and like purposes, is of such importance that these forests fall more properly under the second class, and must be mainly managed as commercial undertakings. But the forests now to be considered are those which are useful chiefly as supplying fuel and fodder or grazing for local consumption; and these must be managed mainly in the interests of the population of the tract which supplies its forest requirements from this source. The first object to be aimed at is to preserve the wood and grass from destruction; for user must not be exercised so as to annihilate its subject, and the people must be protected against their own improvidence. The second object should be to supply the produce of the forests to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people. To these two objects all considerations of revenue should ordinarily be subordinated.

10. It must not be supposed from the preceding remarks that it is the intention of the Government of India to forego all revenue from the large areas that are valuable chiefly for the fuel and fodder which they yield. Cases must be distinguished. Where the areas in question afford the only grazing and the only supply of fuel to villages which lie around or within them, the necessities of the inhabitants of these villages must be treated as paramount, and they should be satisfied at the most moderate rates, and with as little direct official interference as possible. But where the villages of the tract have already ample pasture grounds attached to their cultivation and owned and managed by themselves, and where the Crown lands merely supplement these pastures, and afford grazing to a nomad pastoral population, or to the herds that shift from one portion of the country to another with the changes of the season, Government may justly expect to reap a fair income from its property. Even in such cases, however, the convenience and advantage of the graziers should be studiously considered, and the inhabitants of the locality, or those who habitually graze over it, should have a preferential claim at rates materially lower than might be obtained in the open market. It will often be advantageous to fix the grazing demand upon a village or a nomad community for a year or a term of years. The system, like every other, has difficulties that are peculiar to it; but it reduces the interference of petty officials to the lowest point, and minimizes their opportunities for extortion and oppression. Where grazing fees are levied *per capita*, free passes are often given to a certain number of cattle. In such cases the cattle which are to graze free should include, not only the oxen which are actually employed on the plough, but also a reasonable number of milch cattle and calves. A cow or a buffalo is as much a necessity to a cultivator, using the word necessity in a reasonably wide sense, as is a plough-bullock; and in many parts the oxen are bred in the village.

11. In the portions of his Report which are referred to in the preamble to this Resolution Dr. Völcker strongly recommends the formation of fuel and fodder preserves, and the Government of India has repeatedly urged the same policy upon local Governments. The question whether any particular area can be made to support a greater number of cattle by preserving the grass and cutting it for fodder, or by permitting grazing upon it, is one that must be decided by the local circumstances of each case. But when it has been decided, the issues are by no means exhausted. It has been stated in paragraph 9 above that one main object towards which the management of these minor forests should be directed is, the supply of fuel and fodder 'to the greatest advantage and convenience of the people.' In doing so, due regard must be had to their habits and wishes. It may be that strict preservation and periodical closures, or the total prohibition of grazing, will result in the largest yield both of fuel and of fodder in the form of hay. But that is of small avail if the people will not utilize the increased supply in the form in which it is offered them. The customs of generations alter slowly in India; and though much may and should be done to lead the people to their own profit, yet it must be done gently and gradually, always remembering that their contentment is no less important an object than is their material advantage. It must be remembered, moreover, that the object of excluding grazing from the preserves in question is the advantage of the *neighbourhood*; and that the realization of a larger income than grazing would yield, by preserving the produce, only to sell it to the highest bidder for consumption in large towns at a distance from the preserve, is *not* always in accordance with the policy which the Government of India has inculcated. Here again circumstances must decide. It may be that the local supply of fuel or fodder, independently of the reserved area, is sufficient in ordinary years for the needs of the neighbourhood. In such a case the produce may legitimately be disposed of in such years to the greatest advantage, reserving it for local consumption only when the external supply runs short. Finally, the remarks regarding agency in paragraph 12, and the more



general considerations that are discussed below in paragraph 13 of this Resolution, apply in full force to areas thus reserved for the supply of fuel and fodder.

12. The fourth class of forests referred to are pastures and grazing grounds proper, which are usually forests only in name. It is often convenient, indeed, to declare them forests under the Act, in order to obtain a statutory settlement of the rights which the State on the one hand and private individuals or communities on the other possess over them. But it by no means follows, as a matter of course, that these lands should be subjected to any strict system of conservation, or that they should be placed under the management of the Forest Department. The question of agency is purely one of economy and expediency; and the Government of India believe that in some cases where these lands are managed by the Forest Department, the expenditure on establishment exceeds the revenue that is, or at any rate the revenue that ought to be, realized from them.

The following remarks apply, not only to forest lands under the Act, whether administered by the Forest Department or not, but also to all Crown waste, even though not declared to be forest. Here the interests of the local community reach their maximum, while those of the general public are of the slightest nature. It follows that the principles which have been already laid down for the management of minor forests apply, if possible, with even greater force to the management of grazing areas pure and simple.

13. The difficulties which arise in connection with these areas are apt to present themselves in their most aggravated form where the tenure of land is ryotwari. In zemindári tracts the Crown lands generally assume the second of the two forms indicated in paragraph 10 of this Resolution. But where the settlement is ryotwari, every survey number or field that is unoccupied or unassigned is in the possession and at the disposal of Government, and trespass upon it is *prima facie* forbidden. In some cultivated tracts, these unoccupied and waste lands are the only source available from which the grazing requirements of the resident population can be met. The Government of India are clearly of opinion that the intermixture of plots of Government land which are used for grazing only, but upon which trespass is forbidden, with the cultivation of occupancy or proprietary holders is apt to lead to extreme abuses, and especially so when these plots are under the management of the Forest Department. The inferior subordinates of the Forest Department are perhaps as reliable as can be expected on the pay which we can afford to give; but their morality is no higher than that of the uneducated classes from which they are drawn; while the enormous areas over which they are scattered and the small number of the controlling staff render effective supervision most difficult. It is not right, in order to protect the grass or the grazing dues on plots of waste scattered over the face of a cultivated district, to put it into the power of an underling to pound or threaten to pound cattle on the plea that they have over-stepped the boundary between their owner's field and the next. Still less right is it to permit the exercise of the power of compounding offences allowed by Section 67 of the Forest Act to depend upon the mere report of a subordinate servant, or to expose him to the temptations which such a power holds out. Where the interests involved are sufficiently important, it may perhaps be necessary to accept the danger of extortion while minimizing as far as possible the opportunities for it. But in the case under consideration the interests involved are trifling, while the opportunities are unlimited.

14. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government of India do not desire that grazing should be looked upon primarily as a source of income. But it by no means follows that all revenues from scattered Government lands should be relinquished. It is, indeed, inadvisable that this should be done, as to do so would give the raiyats an interest in opposing allotment and making things unpleasant for new occupants. But the objections to direct management which have just been pointed out are reduced to a minimum or altogether avoided, when the management is placed in hands of the resident cultivators or of representatives from among them. It will generally be possible to lease or otherwise manage the unoccupied lands of a village through the agency of the community; not, indeed, at the highest price which they are ready to pay to escape such evils as have just been alluded to, but at a moderate estimate of their value to them, fixed in view of the fact that herds and flocks, which cannot exist without grazing, are often a necessary condition of the successful conduct of that cultivation upon which the Government land-revenue is paid. In no case should fields that have been relinquished be let to outsiders at a reduced assessment for grazing purposes, for then we might have speculators taking up such fields mainly in order to make what they can out of trespassing cattle.

15. One more point of principle remains to be noticed. The procedure under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, whereby forests are declared to be protected, has been in certain cases regarded by the Government of India as a provisional and intermediate procedure, designed to afford time for consideration and decision, with



the object of ultimately constituting so much of the area as it is intended to retain, a reserved forest under Chapter II, and of relinquishing the remainder altogether. The Act provides two distinct procedures. By the more strict one, under Chapter II, existing rights may be either settled, transferred or commuted; and this procedure will ordinarily be applied to forests of the first and second classes indicated in paragraph 3 of this Resolution. By the second procedure, under Chapter IV, rights are recorded and regulated; and this procedure will often be properly followed where the rights to which the area is subject are extensive, and the forest is to be managed mainly in the interests of the local community. It will ordinarily be applied to forests of the 3rd and 4th classes. This second procedure may, indeed, be provisional, and introductory to reservation under Chapter II; but there is in the Forest Act nothing repugnant to giving it a larger and even a permanent operation. As regards Government, the chief difference between the two procedures is, that now rights may spring up in a protected, but not in a reserved forest, and that the record-of-rights framed under Chapter II is conclusive, while that framed under Chapter IV only carries a presumption of truth. It is believed that this presumption offers ample security where the object of regulating the rights is to provide for their more beneficial exercise rather than to override them in the public interest. As regards the people, the chief difference is that, speaking broadly, in a reserved forest everything is an offence that is not permitted, while in a protected forest nothing is an offence that is not prohibited. In theory it is possible so to frame the permission and the prohibition as to make the results identical in the two cases; but in practice it is almost impossible to do so. If it were not so, the distinction drawn by the Legislature would be unnecessary and meaningless. It is only where the public interests involved are of sufficient importance to justify the stricter procedure and the more comprehensive definition of forest offences, that the latter should be adopted.

The Governor-General in Council desires, therefore, that with regard both to fuel and fodder preserves, and to grazing areas pure and simple, and especially to such of them as lie in the midst of cultivated tracts, it may be considered in each case whether it is necessary to class them, or, if already so classed, to retain them as forest areas; and if this question is decided in the affirmative, whether it would not be better to constitute them protected rather than reserved forests.

16. Such are the general principles which the Government of India desire should be observed in the administration of all State forests in British India. They are fully aware that the detailed application of these principles must depend upon an infinite variety of circumstances which will have to be duly weighed in each case by the local authorities, to whose discretion the decision must be left. One of the dangers which it is most difficult to guard against is the fraudulent abuse of concessions for commercial purposes; and only local considerations can indicate how this can best be met. The Government of India recognize the fact that the easier treatment in the matter of forest produce which His Excellency in Council desires should be extended to the agricultural classes may, especially in the case of true forest areas, necessitate more careful supervision in order that the concession may be confined within its legitimate limits. But, on the other hand, they think that in some provinces it will render possible a considerable reduction of existing establishment; and they desire that this matter may be carefully considered with reference to what has been said above in paragraph 12. They know also that in some provinces forest policy is already framed on the lines which they wish to see followed in all. But the Governor-General in Council believes that Local Governments and Administrations will be glad to receive the assurance now given them, that the Supreme Government will cordially support them in recognizing and providing for local requirements to the utmost point that is consistent with Imperial interests. Where working-plans or plans of operation are framed for forests, the provisions necessary for this purpose should be embodied in them. The exercise of the rights that have been recorded at settlement will necessarily be provided for in these plans. Where further concessions are made by way of privilege and grace, it will be well to grant them for some such limited period as ten years, so that they may, if necessary, be revised from time to time, as the circumstances on which they were moulded change.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, to the local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, and to the Inspector-General of Forests: also that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Bengal.  
North-Western Provinces  
and Oudh.  
Punjab.  
Central Provinces.  
Birma.

Assam.  
Coorg.  
Ajmere.  
Andamans.  
Baluchistan.  
Hyderabad.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) DENZIL IBBETSON,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.



*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1894.*

No. 9652.—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 Dhárwár Táluka of the Dhárwár District :—

*Schedule referred to above.*

| Name of the Village. | Revision Survey No. | Area. |    |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------|----|
|                      |                     | A.    | g. |
| 1 Lalgatti ... ..    | 91                  | 5     | 25 |
|                      | 94                  | 7     | 3  |
| 2 Devgeri ... ..     | 29                  | 10    | 14 |
|                      | 31                  | 8     | 21 |
|                      | 32                  | 2     | 22 |
|                      | 33                  | 20    | 23 |
|                      | 34                  | 13    | 3  |
|                      | 41                  | 9     | 16 |
| 4 Holtikoti ... ..   | 17                  | 24    | 23 |
|                      | 23                  | 11    | 6  |
|                      | 43                  | 16    | 2  |
|                      | 44                  | 33    | 7  |
|                      | 45                  | 20    | 22 |
|                      | 46                  | 19    | 14 |
|                      | 47                  | 17    | 24 |
|                      | 48                  | 15    | 3  |
|                      | 53                  | 23    | 4  |
|                      | 62                  | 7     | 14 |
|                      | 64                  | 0     | 13 |
|                      | 65                  | 6     | 17 |
|                      | 66                  | 3     | 5  |
| 74                   | 13                  | 21    |    |
| 107                  | 15                  | 30    |    |
| 108                  | 7                   | 3     |    |
| 5 Kalkori ... ..     | 96                  | 6     | 20 |
| 6 Hunsbikumri ...    | 1                   | 2     | 4  |
|                      | 2                   | 2     | 13 |

2. The Forest Settlement Officer of the Dhárwár Táluka 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, 28th November 1894.*

No. 9745.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

“SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Non-Judicial Stamps.

Exemptions, &c.

*Calcutta, the 23rd November 1894.*

No. 5795 S. R.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3646,\* dated the 13th November 1880, the Municipality of Karáchi has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 500 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow, and which is to be raised by the issue of the under-mentioned debentures :—

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Nos. 1 to 80, dated the 1st January 1895, of Rs. 500 each ... ..     | Rs. 40,000 |
| Nos. 81 to 140, dated the 1st January 1895, of Rs. 1,000 each ... .. | 60,000     |
|  | 1,00,000   |

in exercise of the power conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

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

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

J. NUGENT,  
Chief Secretary to Government.

## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 20th November 1894.*

No. 7780.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to apply the said Act to the local areas contained within the Municipal limits of the City of Násik and the Suburb of Panchvati.

No. 7781.—With reference to the foregoing Notification, the following Rules framed under Section 14 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, for the City of Nasik and the Suburb of Panchvati, and sanctioned by the Governor in Council, are published for general information :—

1. The Inspector appointed under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, shall, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal



knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or other place, and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

(3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then the Veterinary Surgeon, deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

5. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall,



within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter, and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the premises, as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

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

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

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

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

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No. 7782.—Under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Veterinary Assistant in charge of the Násik Veterinary Dispensary to be an Inspector under the said Act, and to exercise and perform within the areas to which the Act has by Notification No. 7780 of this date been extended, the powers conferred and the duties imposed by the said Act on Inspectors.

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No. 7783.—Under Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below to be Veterinary Surgeons for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the areas to which the Act has been extended by Notification No. 7780 of this date :—

The Principal, Bombay Veterinary College,

The Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College,

The Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

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

G. W. VIDAL,  
Acting Secretary to Government.



## GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the  
Governor in Council.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1894.*

No. 567.—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 D. J. O. Taylor, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, for one year. Pension service seventeenth year, commenced 1st May 1894.

No. 568.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the 1st October 1894:—

*6th Bombay Cavalry.*

Risáldár Bahram Khan to be Risáldár-Major and Ressayidár Natha Singh to be Risáldár, vice Risáldár Major Panjab Singh, pensioned.

No. 569.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 29th May 1894:—

*27th Bombay Infantry.*

Drill Haváldár Fakir Muhammad to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Wali Khan, promoted.

No. 570.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 7th October 1894:—

*30th Bombay Infantry.*

Colour Haváldár Fateh-Ali Khan to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Shah Wali Khan, deceased.

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 571.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the 4th July 1894:—

*1st Bombay Lancers.*

Jamádár Krishnaji Sindé to be Ressayidár, and Kote Duffadár Dowlatrao Mahadik, to be Jamádár, vice Ressayidár Ramchandarrao Mahadik, promoted.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1894.*

No. 572.—The services of Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, 1st Bombay Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

No. 573. The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 6th November 1894, page 6195, is republished:—

“INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-General Sir Oriel Viveash Tanner, K.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 22nd October 1894.

\* \* \* \*

Colonel William Jacob to be Major-General. Dated 2nd October 1894.”

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 574.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1076 dated 23rd November 1894, is republished:—

“APPOINTMENTS.

*Fort William, the 23rd November 1894.*

No. 1076.—It is notified for general information that the following procedure will be followed from the 1st April 1895 in dealing with the transfers of military officers from military to civil employment:

(1) Applications from Local Governments or Administrations for the services of a military officer should, if possible, specify the length of time for which his services are likely to be required, and also where and when he should join his civil appointment. They will be submitted to the Government of India in the Home or Foreign Department, as the case may be, and will be transferred for disposal to the Military Department. That department will refer to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who, after ascertaining from the Lieutenant-General Commanding the forces in the Command to which the officer may belong that his services are available, will place them at the disposal of the Government of India.

At the same time the Lieutenant-General Commanding will issue the necessary orders to the officer directing him to join his civil appointment.

- (2) The procedure for obtaining the services of officers for temporary duty will be as laid down in paragraph 276, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, except that General Officers Commanding Districts will report to Lieutenant-Generals instead of to Army Head-Quarters.
- (3) The present procedure will continue in cases in which a Civil Department of the Government of India may require the services of a military officer for civil employment.
- (4) Applications from military officers for civil employment will be submitted, through General Officers Commanding Districts, to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding, who will forward them to Army Head Quarters for transmission to the department of the Government of India concerned, through the Military Department.”

No. 575.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1078 dated 23rd November 1894, is republished:—

“STAFF CORPS.

No. 1078.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Bernard Frederick Roper Holbrooke, attached 2nd Bombay Infantry, —16th October 1894.”



No. 576.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 1079, dated 23rd November 1894, is republished:—

“STAFF CORPS.

No. 1079.—The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows with effect from the date of their arrival in India:

\* \* \* \*

*Bombay.*

Second Lieutenants—

N. R. Anderson.  
C. E. B. Robinson.  
H. E. Browne.  
R. T. D. Leith.  
A. G. M. Hogg.”

No. 577.—The undermentioned Military Pupils having passed their final examination at the Grant Medical College, are promoted to the grade of 3rd Class Assistant Surgeons, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 17th September 1894:—

William Arthur Moore Wakeman.  
Michael Arthur Curry.  
Robert George Ives.  
Frederick Charles Henry Dady.  
Claude Cyril Kelly.  
James Smith.

No. 578.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 21st July 1894:—

*5th Bombay Infantry.*

Haváldár Sayyid Abdul Wahab to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Moraskar Sadhu, promoted.

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

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 93.—With reference to Section 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following return received from the Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

“Return of gentlemen elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, to serve as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. J. M. Shields, who resigned office with effect from 5th November 1894:—

| Date of Election.   | Name of Gentleman elected.                            |
|---------------------|---|
| 16th November 1894. | H. W. Uloth, Esq., Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.” |

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

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

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 50.—The Reverend G. H. Lewis, B.A., officiating Chaplain of Aden, has been granted privilege leave for three months from the date of relief.

No. 51.—The following appointment is made:—  
The Reverend H. N. Midwinter, M.A., on return to duty, to act as Chaplain of Aden.

*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, 24th November 1894.*

No. 7344.—Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald, First Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 7426.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 5135, dated the 20th August 1894, it is notified that Major L. L. Fenton and Mr. H. F. Hatch respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Surveys, Káthiáwár, on the 13th instant, before office hours.

No. 7435.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. H. Sealy, First Assistant Political Resident, Aden, and Political Agent and Consul for the Somali Coast, is allowed an extension for five days of the privilege leave for two months and seven days granted to him in this Department Notification No. 5692, dated the 12th September 1894.

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

G. W. VIDAL,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 7859.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1852, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. R. Knight, I. C. S., Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dhárwár, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the tálukas of Dhárwár, Hubli, Bankápur and Kalghatgi.

*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 7888.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. J. B. Thatcher, on relief by Mr. F. Austin, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Ahmedabad District pending further orders.



No. 7889A.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint under Section 7 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, Veterinary Lieutenant E. Larnder, A. V. D., Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, to be a Veterinary Surgeon for the purposes of the Act for the whole of the area to which the Act has

been extended by Government Notification No. 4239,\* dated the 8th August 1888.

\* Published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1888, Part I, page 667.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1894.*

No. 7906.—Messrs. H. G. Gell and R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., respectively delivered over and resumed charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 7907.—Messrs. J. Crummy and H. G. Gell respectively delivered over and resumed charge of the office of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 22nd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 7911.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Ráo Bahádur K. N. Bhan-gaumkar, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Dhárwár, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Navalgund, Gadag and Ron.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 7920.—The Governor in Council is pleased to invest A'zam Kalianrai Govindrai, Mahálkari and Second Class Magistrate, petha Gogha in the district of Ahmedabad, with jurisdiction to try cases arising under Section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

No. 7923.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Násik, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Niphád, Yeola, Sinnar and Igatpuri.

2. Under Section 37 of the same Code His Excellency in Council is pleased to invest Mr. Carmichael with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—  
Power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260.

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

Power to call for records (Section 435).

3. In continuation of Government Notification No. 1600, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Násik, His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased, under Section 5 of the Act to appoint Mr. G. Carmichael, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

No. 7925.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Surat, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 5 of the Act

to appoint the undermentioned officers in the district of Surat to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police:—

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, I. C. S., Collector and District Magistrate.

Khán Bahádur Darasha Dosabhai, Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., Magistrate of the First Class.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, I. C. S., Magistrate of the First Class.

Khán Sáheb Dinsha Jamshedji, Magistrate of the First Class.

No. 7934.—Ráo Sáheb Tirithdas Metharam, Mukhtyárkar, taluka Sujával in the district of Karáchi, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 7936.—A'zam Subrao Krishna Kaikini, Head Kárkún, taluka Hubli in the district of Dhárwár, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

No. 7938.—Under Section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Panch Máhals, in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Godhra and Kálol and petha Hálol.

No. 7959.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Venkatrav Rukmangad Inamdar, B.A., LL.B., to be Assistant Judge in the Sholápur-Bijápur District.

2. Under Section 19 of Act XIV of 1869 His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Mr. Venkatrav Rukmangad Inamdar with all the powers of a District Judge within the portion of the Sholápur-Bijápur District in the executive charge of the Collector of Bijápur, and to direct that he shall ordinarily hold his Court at Bijápur. His Excellency in Council is also pleased under Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to appoint Mr. Venkatrav Rukmangad Inamdar to be a Joint Sessions Judge in the Sholápur-Bijápur Sessions Division, and further to direct under Section 193 of the Code that he shall try all cases which may be committed for trial by the Magistrates of the Bijápur Collectorate.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st November 1894.*

No. 9541.—The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Lower Standard Departmental Examination on 13th October 1894:—

*Passed with Credit.*

(1) Mr. Jivatráam Tekehand, Clerk to the Deputy Collector of Naushábro, Hyderabad District.



- (2) Mr. Gobindram Salmatrai, Head Munshi to the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier.
- (3) Mr. Mohanlal Mangharsing, Second Clerk to the Collector, Hyderabad.
- (4) Mr. Narainsing Hasasing, Clerk to the Executive Engineer, Ghár Canals.
- (5) Mr. Wadhmal Atmaram, Clerk, Shikárpur Treasury.
- (6) Mr. Maniram Kansing, Head Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner, Thar and Párkar.
- (7) Mr. Lekhraj Sahebsing, Clerk, Shikárpur Treasury.
- (8) Mr. Dayaram Dandumal, Clerk to the Assistant Collector, Rohri.
- (9) Mr. Hukumatrai Lakhasing, Clerk, Shikárpur Treasury.
- (10) { Mr. Kundanmal Rijhumal, Clerk to the Collector of Shikárpur.  
Mr. Tewumal Jethsing, Second Clerk, Shikárpur Treasury.
- (12) Mr. Tekchand Hargundas, Head Munshi to the Collector of Shikárpur.

*Passed.*

- (13) Mr. Parsram Babumal, Fifth Munshi, Mukhtyárkar's office, Jacobabad.
- (14) Sheikh Illahibux Kadirbux, Third Munshi, Mukhtyárkar's office, Rohri.
- (15) Mr. Naraindas Atmáram, acting Police Accountant, Upper Sind Frontier.
- (16) Mr. Sadharam Ambumal, Clerk to the Assistant Collector, Mehar, Shikárpur.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

No. 9542.—The undermentioned officers passed the ordinary Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 13th October 1894:—

*Passed with Credit.*

- (1) Mr. Sadhusing Morusing, Náib Daftardár to the Collector of Shikárpur.
- (2) Mr. Hardasmal Udernomal, acting Head Munshi to the Collector of Karáchi.
- (3) Mr. Assurdas Motaram, Shirastédár to the District Magistrate, Shikárpur.

*Passed.*

- (4) Mr. Rochiram Assumal, Mukhtyárkar of Mirpur-Batoro, Karáchi District.

The above names are arranged in the order of merit.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 9609.—The Honourable Mr. J. Nugent, I. C. S., is appointed to be President of the Central Committee for Vernacular and Departmental Examinations.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1894.*

No. 9705.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. A. R. Bonus, I. C. S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Dhárwár.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

#### GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1894.*

No. 4386.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Miss Freany K. R. Cáma, M.D., to be House Surgeon, Pestanji Hormasji Káma Hospital for Women and Children.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 4464.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir and Mr. H. A. Acworth, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 19th November 1894, before office hours.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1894.*

No. 96.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. G. Palliser, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer, Indus Left Bank Division, on return from furlough, to act as Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, until further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 97.—Mr. S. B. Doig, Superintending Engineer 1st Class, having been allowed special leave for six months by Government Resolution No. 488 E.—1733, dated 8th November 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr. P. Reynolds, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, to be Superintending Engineer 1st Class, *temporary rank*, from 9th September 1894.

Mr. J. Tate, M.Inst.C.E., Superintending Engineer 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, to be Superintending Engineer 2nd Class, *temporary rank*, from 9th September 1894.

Mr. J. Young, Executive Engineer 1st Grade, and Acting Superintending Engineer, to be Superintending Engineer 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, from 9th September 1894.

Mr. Parashram Krishna Chitale, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, to be Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, from 19th September 1894.

2. The promotion of Mr. Gopall Vishwambhar Gayatonde to Executive Engineer 3rd Grade, *temporary rank*, ordered in Government Notification No. 92, dated 7th November 1894, should date from 9th September 1894.

*Bombay Castle, 24th November 1894.*

No. 98.—Mr. K. R. Godbole, B.A., M.C.E., Executive Engineer 2nd Grade, on relief of his present duties, is transferred from the Khándesh Irrigation District to the Jamrao Canal.



*Bombay Castle, 26th November 1894.*

No. 99.—In consequence of the return to duty of Messrs. E. Pinhey and T. Summers, Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade, Messrs. Parashram Krishna Chitalé and Ibrahim S. D. Ahmadi reverted to Assistant Engineers 1st Grade, with effect from the 6th and 10th November 1894 respectively.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 100.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished :—

*“ Calcutta, the 22nd November 1894.*

No. 445.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through

a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows :—

|                     |   |     |
|---------------------|---|-----|
| *                   | * | *   |
| <i>To Bombay.</i>   |   |     |
| Mr. R. J. Kent.     |   |     |
| ” F. St. J. Gebbie. |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *   |
| ” *                 |   | *.” |

*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, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 7861.—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 Kánara District :—

Mr. Shivram Sheshaya, Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár, to be Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kumta.

Mr. Venkatraman Shabaya, Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kumta, to be Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Kárwár.

*Bombay Castle, 27th November 1894.*

No. 7909.—Mr. Ichharam Pranyallabhdas has been appointed, under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (the Bombay Civil Courts Act), to be Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Surat, with effect from the 21st instant, vice Mr. Makandas Harivallabhdas, deceased.

*Bombay Castle, 28th November 1894.*

No. 7932.—Mr. Rajaram Yeshwant Raje is appointed to be Subordinate Government Pleader in the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sinnar in the Násik District vice Mr. Vaman Mahadev Pradhan, deceased.

G. W. VIDAL,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

#### REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 21st November 1894.*

No. 9537. Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877 the following transfers are made in the Registration Department :—

Mr. Sitáram Pándurang, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Nevása in the Ahmednagar District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Akola in the same district.

Mr. Raghunáth Yeshvant, Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Akola in the Ahmednagar District, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Nevása in the same district.

*Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1894.*

No. 9563.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department :—

*Karáchi District.*

Mr. Tekchand Shevakráam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mánjhand, from 10th April to 6th July 1894.

Mr. Diáldás Toláráam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mánjhand, from 7th July to 21st August 1894.

*Hyderabad District.*

Mr. Mulsing valad Thákurdás, officiating Sub-Registrar of Moro, from 10th to 16th September 1894.

Mr. Vali Mahomed valad Hafiz Ali Mahomed, officiating Sub-Registrar of Kandiáro, from 4th to 19th September 1894.

Mr. Khubchand valad Pohumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hyderabad, from 14th September to 3rd October 1894.

*Shikárpur District.*

Mr. Mahomed Husain Mowledino, officiating Sub Registrar of Shikárpur, on 30th and 31st August; and on 18th, 23rd and 24th September 1894.

Mr. Kanayalál Amardinomal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ghotki, on 24th September and 18th October 1894.

Mr. Shámás Gidumal, officiating Sub-Registrar of Rohri, on 16th and 17th September 1894.

Mr. Mulráj valad Sakhavatrái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Rohri, from 11th to 14th October 1894.



Mr. Janjimal Jiandrái, officiating Sub-Registrar of Ubauro, from 19th August to 19th September 1894.

Mr. Nur Mahomed Dhanidino, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mehar, from 18th to 24th September 1894.

*Thar and Párkar District.*

Mr. Vatarimal Tohilráam, officiating Sub-Registrar of Umámkot, from 21st August to 7th September 1894.

*Upper Sind Frontier District.*

Mr. Sadulla valad Mahomed Mehán, officiating Sub-Registrar of Káshmor, from 27th August to 25th September 1894.

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. P. S. V. FitzGerald delivered over and Colonel J. M. Hunter received charge of the office of Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

Ráo Sáheb Nathalal Jesing, Probationary Fourth Grade Mámlatdár of Amód in the Broach District, is confirmed in his appointment.

*Ahmedabad, 22nd November 1894.*

Ráo Bahádúr Jethalal Varajbhai delivered over and Ráo Bahádúr Motilal Chunilal received charge of the office of the City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, on the 19th instant, in the afternoon.

*Ahmedabad, 26th November 1894.*

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. E. C. Ozanne and Ráo Bahádúr Icharam Bhagvandas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Inspector of Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

Messrs. H. D. E. Forbes and E. C. Ozanne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Divisional Inspector, Land Records and Agriculture, C. D., on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

*Poona, 23rd November 1894.*

Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Vithal Subnis, substantive *pro tem.* Fifth Grade Head Accountant, doing duty at Surat, is appointed to act as Fourth Grade Head Accountant at Poona vice Ráo Sáheb Rajaram Balkrishna Tipnis, who should revert to his substantive *pro tem.* Fifth Grade appointment at Surat in the Northern Division.

*Poona, 24th November 1894.*

Mr. Sitaram Mahdeo Phadke, Head Kárkún of táluka Karjat in the Ahmednagar District, acted as Mámlatdár of the same táluka from the 12th

October to the 11th November 1894, both days inclusive, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Waman Balkrishna Deshpande on privilege leave.

Messrs. R. B. Stewart and G. Carmichael respectively delivered over and received charge of the First Assistant Collector's Office, Násik, on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

*Poona, 26th November 1894.*

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 5057.—Messrs. J. Monteath, I. C. S., and H. Page, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector in charge of the Muddebihal and Bágevádi Tálukas in the Bijápúr District on the 10th instant, in the forenoon.

*Belgaum, 22nd November 1894.*

No. 5064.—In supersession of this Office Notification dated the 12th instant, published at page 1149 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, of 1894, regarding the appointment of A'zam Annaji Wasudeo Mulgund, A'zam Balwant Jivaji Shedbal, now acting Mámlatdár of Devgad in the Ratnágiri District, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Ratnágiri during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Gangadhar Bhimrao Jambhekar, the permanent incumbent.

*Belgaum, 23rd November 1894.*

No. 5079.—Mr. Bhavanishankar Subrac Baindurkar, Head Kárkún of the Sirsi Táluka in the Kánara District, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Sirsi during the absence on one month's privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Hari Ramchandra Takle, the permanent incumbent.

*Belgaum, 24th November 1894.*

No. 5112.—Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Yatgiri, Head Clerk to the Collector of Belgaum, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Roha in the Kolába District during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Venkatesh Bhimrao Bhandiwad or until further orders, vice Mr. Krishnaji Shrinivas Masur, posted to Devgad.

*Belgaum, 27th November 1894.*

J. F. FLEET,  
Commissioner, in charge S. D.

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

No. 5800.—Mr. S. A. Soares, Distillery Inspector, Bombay, on Rs. 100, and doing duty as District A'bkari Inspector, Thána, has been allowed a further extension for one month and eighteen days of the leave on medical certificate for three months and fifteen days already granted to him in this Office Notifications Nos. 4364 and 5043, dated respectively the 1st September and 12th October last. The acting arrangement already ordered in this Office No. 5043 quoted above should continue during his absence.



No. 5803.—The following probationers passed the Salt Departmental Examination held at Surat from the 15th to the 17th October 1894. The names are arranged in the order of merit:—

- (1) Mr. Haribhai Naranji, Kárkún, Bulsár Custom House.
- (2) Mr. Gopalji Naranji, Kárkún under the Special Officer, Cambay.
- (3) Mr. Mahipatram Motiram, Kárkún, Daman Frontier.

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,  
Opium and Abkári.

*Camp Mehmálabad, 26th November 1894.*

#### BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 348.—Mr. Lokumal Khanchand, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Shikárpur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 8th to 11th October 1894 inclusive.

No. 349.—Waman Chintaman, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mángaon Táluka, Kolába Zilla, was granted sick leave from 9th August to 8th November 1894 inclusive, and Anant Rawalnath, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed to act for him with effect from 22nd September 1894.

No. 350.—Anant Vasudeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bhimthadi Táluka, Poona Zilla, is granted leave without pay for six months with effect from 1st November 1894, and Candidate Dattatraya Rajaram is appointed to act as substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Vaccinator during his absence.

No. 351.—Gangadhar Ganesh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Haveli Táluka, Poona Zilla, is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Poona Zilla, with effect from 1st November 1894, vice Anant Vasudeo, Second Grade Vaccinator, on leave.

No. 352.—Malek Dosu Bapu, Municipal Vaccinator, Nadiád Town, Kaira Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 16th to 31st October 1894 inclusive.

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

*Bombay, 28th November 1894.*

#### BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

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

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

Mr. E. H. Hearn, Deputy Superintendent, Konkan Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his office on the third instant in the afternoon, and proceeded on the three months' privilege leave granted him under Government Resolution No. 8721, dated 24th October last.

*Poona, 24th November 1894.*

Mr. H. D. E. Forbes, Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, relinquished charge of his office as Divisional Inspector, C. D., on the 17th instant, in the afternoon, and received charge of his duties in the Gujarát Revenue Survey on the 22nd idem, in the forenoon, from Mr. Mehta, M.R.A.C.

*Poona, 26th November 1894.*

E. C. OZANNE,  
Survey Commissioner, and Director  
Land Records and Agriculture.

#### BY CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

##### SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant W. F. Tilley, R. E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is transferred from the Belgaum to the Bijápúr District.

R. B. JOYNER, M.Inst.C.E.,  
Superintending Engineer, S. D.

*Belgaum, 21st November 1894.*

#### BY THE CONSERVATORS OF FORESTS.

##### CENTRAL CIRCLE.

Mr. David A. Thomson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported his arrival at Sátára on the 2nd November 1894, after office hours, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 8292, dated 10th October 1894, in the Revenue Department.

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

*Camp Khadakvúsla, 22nd November 1894.*