

THE



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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1894.

No. 105.—With reference to Government Notification No. 91, dated 13th November 1894, the following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

“INDIA—BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Replacing of Krishna Shoal Light-vessel in position.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 13th instant, that the *Krishna* light-vessel will be replaced in position on the 16th instant, and the light-vessel *Martaban* removed.

The *Krishna* light-vessel will display the same light as before, viz., group-flashing half minute.”

I.—2

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1894.

No. 106.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 105, dated 13th December 1894 :—

“INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Gulf of Martaban.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 28th December 1894, that the floating light vessel ‘*Martaban*’ has resumed her station as a spit light vessel.”

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

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1894.

No. 10686.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz. for a siding at the Dapodi Level Crossing of the G. I. P. Railway, for loading and unloading Deccan Brewery traffic, in the alienated village of Dapodi, táluca Haveli, district Poona; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land as shown below is required within the aforesaid village of Dapodi:—

No.	Name of Occupant.	Survey No.	Area.		Land to be acquired expressed in Gunthas.
			No. PôtNo.	A. g.	
1	Govindrao Anaji ...	2	0	7 34	3
2	Govindrao Narayan...	3	1	2 16	1
3	Bapu bin Ramji ...	0	2	1 11	2
4	Govinda Haibati ...	4	0	3 20	3
5	Tukaram Hari ...	5	1	1 35	1
6	Govindrao Narayan .	0	2	0 29	1
7	Bapu bin Ramji ...	0	3	1 8	1
8	Balwant Govind, by his Vahiwatdár Ganu bin Patlu.	6	1	1 39	2
9	Mahadu bin Raoji ...	0	2	1 27	2
10	Dagdu bin Babaji ...	12	1	1 5	1
11	Sakharam Gangaji ...	0	2	0 24	1
12	Makaji Krishnaji ...	0	3	0 38	1
13	Rakhma Bapu ...	0	4	0 36	1
14	Mahadu bin Raoji ...	13	7	1 8	1
	Total ...	...	...	...	21 Gunthas

Boundaries—*East*—Mail Road.*South*—Parts of Survey Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12 and 13.*West*—Parts of Survey No. 13 Pôt No. 1.*North*—B and C class land and the Railway line from Lonávli to Poona.

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

No. 10700.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by Section 11 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt from duty liquor of the strengths of 25° U. P. and 60° U. P. manufactured at His Highness the

Gáikwád's distillery at Gandevi in the Navsári Division which is transported by rail from one part of the Navsári Division of His Highness' territory through any part of British territory situated within the districts of Surat and Broach to any other part of the Baroda Division of His Highness' territory, under permits, for such transport, which may be obtained from the following officers hereby duly empowered in this behalf, namely:—

- (1) The Subha.
- (1) The Náib Subha.
- (1) The Opium, Customs and A'bkári Superintendent.
- (1) The Vahiwatdár.
- (1) The Magistrate.
- (1) The A'bkári Daroga
- (1) The Mahálkari.
- (1) The Aval Kárkún.

2. The form of the permit and the conditions as regards sealing and closing of vessels and marking the quantity and strength of liquor contained in such vessels will be the same as those prescribed in Government Notification No. 8827, dated the 28th December 1887, published at pages 1009 and 1010 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I, dated the 29th idem.

No. 10702.—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 Bulsár Táluca of the Surat District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	g.
Welwanch	629	4	10
	287	7	14
	285	3	9
	29	5	26
	30	7	21
	284	1	31
	288	1	17
	275	2	8

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

3. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Surat to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

No. 10706.—The following Resolution of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), No. 29 F, dated 7th December 1894, is published for general information :—

“GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FORESTS.

REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION TO THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH AT
COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE FOR 1895.

Dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Circular No. 29F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Calcutta, the 7th December 1894.

READ the following extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1895 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College :—

No. 136 (Revenue), dated London, the 20th September 1894.

From—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE H. H. FOWLER, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, 10 copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1895.

* * * * *

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College,
Cooper's Hill, for 1895.

[*Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.*]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E.

Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.

Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N. (retired).

Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLUGH, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.

Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.

Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.

Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A.

Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT McLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.

Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, Esq., Ph.D., C.I.E., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
 Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.
 Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
 Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.
 Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.
 Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The examination usually takes place towards the end of June, and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1895. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1895 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1895 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

- (a) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.
- (b) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:
 - (1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.
 - (2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years.
- (c) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.
- (d) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners § in the following subjects ¶ (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in clauses (1) and (2) should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. A weak constitution. | 3. Impaired hearing. |
| 2. Defective vision. | 4. The existence of any congenital defect. |

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

§ A fee of 2*l.* is required from candidates at the written examination in London, and 3*l.* from candidates examined elsewhere. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about ten days before the examination.

¶ Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

Marks.

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.*

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Mathematics (lower), viz., Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles; and Mensuration | 2,500 |
| 2. English composition | 1,000 |
| 3. German (400 for colloquial) | 2,000 |

In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 4. Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics | 2,000 |
| 5. French (400 for colloquial) | 2,000 |
| 6. Latin | 2,000 |
| 7. Greek | 2,000 |
| 8. English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1760 to the year 1815 for the examination of 1895 | 2,000 |
| 9. Botany, viz., the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants | 2,000 |
| 10. Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry | 2,000 |
| 11. Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound | 2,000 |
| 12. Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses | 2,000 |

A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| 13. Freehand Drawing | 500 |
| 14. Geometrical Drawing | 300 |

Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.

(e) From the competitors who attain the above-mentioned minima of marks in obligatory subjects, and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects, the Secretary of State will select candidates in order of merit as probationers to enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(f) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the Indian Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms and the period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

* Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

7. A charge of 61l. is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is 150l. for each student. The amounts must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of 5l. is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion 66l.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2s. a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the maximum expenditure on such account being 10s. per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study at present comprises the following subjects :—

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 8. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 9. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 10. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 11. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 12. Botany. |
| 6. German. | 13. Drill and Gymnastics. |
| 7. Mechanics. | |

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required, failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College; and should the result be unsatisfactory, he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution, and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry, to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer, who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India Office List," or the "India List," published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

GENERAL RULES.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

INDIA OFFICE: November 1894.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as follows:—

- (a) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;
- (b) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;
- (c) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *viva voce* examination will include dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—*.* In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

BOTH SUBJECTS MAY BE TAKEN UP.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

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

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

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

(Signed) E. D. MACLAGAN,

Under Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 10707.—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 Nandurbár Taluka of the Khándesh District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey Number.
Talvada Budrukh	61.
Saitana	88.
Talvada Khurd	37.

Name of Village.	Survey Number.
Thánepáda	19, 209 to 211.
Chákla	15, portion of 16.
Nándarkha	120, 121.
Ashta	66, 280.
Nimbhel	86, 98, 99.

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Khándesh, 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, 29th December 1894.

No. 10710.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is republished:—

“GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Minerals.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LICENSES TO EXPLORE AND PROSPECT FOR MINERALS AND OF MINING LEASES.

Dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

No. $\frac{15}{27}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Minerals), dated Calcutta, the 12th December 1894.

READ the undermentioned papers—

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{565}{3-3}$ M., dated 17th March 1891.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{593-42}{20}$ M., dated 11th May 1892.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{1268-78}{20}$ M., dated 23rd June 1892.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{1}{4}$ M., dated 19th January 1893.

Department of Revenue and Agriculture Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, No. $\frac{3}{10}$ M., dated 1st May 1894.

RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and the grant of mining leases.

Rules for the grant of licenses by Local Governments to explore and prospect for minerals, and of mining leases.

The following rules regulating the grant by Local Governments of licenses to explore and prospect for minerals and the grant of leases of mines and minerals have been made by the Governor-General in Council, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

No such license or lease can be granted by any Local Government otherwise than in accordance with these rules, except with the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, or with that of the Governor-General in Council under any general or special authority which he may have received in this behalf from the said Secretary of State in Council.

In these rules—

Collector means the Revenue-officer in charge of the district; and

Local Government includes a Chief Commissioner.

Exploring Licenses.

1. A license to explore land for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter an exploring license, will authorise the licensee to search the surface of the land specified in the license for minerals of every description and for mineral oil, and, subject to such restrictions as the Local Government may from time to time impose, to remove any specimens or samples found by the licensee in or upon such land.*

2. Such license shall only be granted with respect to land in which the mines, minerals, or mineral oils are the property of the Government, and (subject to the provisions of any law or rule having the force of law, for the time being in force with reference to such land) shall not authorise the licensee to enter upon any land in the occupation of any person without the consent of the occupier.

3. Such license shall not authorise the licensee to mine or quarry, but he may be permitted to turn up to a depth not exceeding two feet the surface of unoccupied lands, or, with the consent of the occupier,

* *Note.*—The surface of unoccupied and unreserved land which is the property of Government may be freely searched without a license, but the Government does not object to granting a license to explore when one is applied for.

that of land which the Government has granted for agricultural purposes, reserving only the right to minerals.

4. Such license may be granted by such person and under such rules as the Local Government may prescribe.

5. Every such license shall run for one year, and there shall be paid for each license such fee, not exceeding Rs. 10, as the Local Government may prescribe.

6. A royalty shall be payable to Government on the value of all precious stones found and removed by an explorer, whether he has taken out a license or not. In the case of licenses such royalty shall be at such rate, not exceeding 30 per cent., as shall be fixed by the license, and in the case of an unlicensed explorer shall be 30 per cent. on the value of the stones removed. Neglect to report the discovery of any such stone within a reasonable time shall involve the forfeiture of the license and of all claim to have an application for a mining or prospecting lease favourably considered.

7. Such license shall give no exclusive or preferential rights, but in considering rival claims for a prospecting license or mining lease, due regard will be had to operations conducted under cover of an exploring license.

Prospecting Licenses.

8. (1) A license to prospect for minerals or mineral oil, called hereinafter a prospecting license, shall confer on the licensee the sole right, subject to the conditions contained in the license, to mine, quarry, bore, dig and search for, win, work, and carry away any mineral or mineral oil specified in the license, and lying or being within, under, or throughout the land specified in the license.

(2) A prospecting license shall only be granted with respect to land in which the mines, minerals or mineral oils are the property of the Government, and which is comprised in a compact block, the area of which does not exceed the area specified in Schedule A, and the length of which does not exceed four times its breadth.

9. When any area has been explored, and its value as a field for mining sufficiently ascertained, the Local Government may refuse to grant prospecting licenses and may order such area to be demarcated into blocks, and may, subject to such rules as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe, sell by public auction or private contract the right to win and carry away minerals in and from all or any of such blocks for such term or terms not exceeding 30 years, and subject to such conditions, as it may think fit, or may grant mining leases thereof as provided in rules 18 and 19, as it may think fit:

Provided that no such sale as aforesaid shall be made without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council if the estimated value thereof exceeds 12 lakhs of Rupees.

10. (1) No prospecting license shall be granted except to a person approved by the Local Government, and such person shall, before the license is granted, deposit as security in respect of each license such sum, not being less than Rs. 500, as the Collector may determine, or give security to the like amount to the satisfaction of the Collector. Subject to such deduction on account of compensation for surface damage or otherwise as the Collector may order, the amount of any deposit made under this rule, should the depositor afterwards become the lessee of any mining lease, will be carried to his credit as part of the rents and royalties payable under his lease, and should he decline or fail to obtain any such lease as aforesaid, will be returned to him.

(2) No prospecting license shall be granted to any Company or to any Syndicate on behalf of a proposed Company without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

11. (1) Every application for a prospecting license shall, unless the Local Government shall in any case otherwise direct, be made to the Collector of the district in which the land or some part of the land with respect to which the license is required is situate.

(2) Every such application shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

(a) the name, residence, and profession of the applicant;

(b) a description as accurate as possible, and illustrated by a rough sketch, of the situation, boundaries, and area of the land with respect to which the license is required; and

(c) a specification of the mineral or minerals for which the applicant desires to prospect.

(3) Every application shall be accompanied by a certificate of approval signed by a Secretary to the Local Government.

12. On receipt of any such application the Collector shall, as soon as practicable, inquire whether the grant of the license applied for is inexpedient either on the ground that the land described in the application is required for a public purpose, or otherwise.

13. (1) Should the Collector be of opinion that it is not expedient to grant the license, or should he find that the licensee has not been approved by the Local Government, he shall refuse to grant the license, and shall forthwith report the matter through the proper channel to the Local Government, which may pass such orders as it may think fit.

(2) Subject to the control of the Local Government, the Collector, if he finds that there is no objection to the grant of the license applied for, and if the applicant has been approved by the Local Government, may grant to the applicant a license in such form as may be prescribed, and shall report the matter to the Local Government or such other authority as the Local Government may direct.

14. No licensee shall, while his license is in force, be granted a prospecting license with respect to any other land which lies within such distance of the land covered by his license as is specified in Schedule A :

Provided that the Local Government may, for special reasons, dispense with or modify this condition.

15. A register of applications for prospecting licenses shall be kept in English in the Collector's Office, specifying—

- (1.) Number of application.
- (2.) Date.
- (3.) Name and residence of applicant.
- (4.) Situation of the land.
- (5.) Boundaries.
- (6.) Estimated area.
- (7.) Date of sanction by the Local Government.
- (8.) Date of license.
- (9.) Rent and royalty payable.
- (10.) Period for which granted.

16. Every prospecting license shall contain such conditions as may in any particular case seem necessary, and shall in all cases contain the following conditions :—

- (i) The term for which the license shall be granted shall be one year or such shorter term as the applicant may desire. The license may be renewed by the Collector for a further term not exceeding one year, whenever he is satisfied that the licensee has been prevented from completing his search of the land by any cause other than his own default.
- (ii) A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre shall be paid for the land covered by the license.
- (iii) The licensee shall pay a royalty at a rate not exceeding 30 per cent. of the value on all precious stones won and carried away, and a royalty at the rates specified in Schedule C on all other minerals won and carried away over and above such quantity as the Local Government may allow to be taken free for purposes of experiment.
- (iv) No land in the occupation of any person shall be entered upon without the consent of the occupier, and no trees, standing crops, or other private property shall be cut or in any way injured without the consent of the owner thereof.
- (v) The licensee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the license, and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such damage or injury.
- (vi) The licensee shall not cut or injure any tree on unoccupied and unreserved land without the permission of the Collector in writing.
- (vii) Neither the licensee nor any one claiming through or under him shall grant or assign any interest under the license to any person without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government, or to any Company without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.
- (viii) In case of any breach on the part of the licensee of any of the five last preceding clauses the Collector may summarily revoke the license, and thereupon all rights conferred thereby or enjoyed thereunder shall cease.
- (ix) The licensee shall, within six months next after the determination of the license, or the date of the abandonment of the undertaking, whichever shall first occur, securely plug any bores and fill up or fence any holes or excavations that he may have made in the land to such extent as the Collector may require, and shall to the like extent restore the surface of the land and all buildings thereon which he may have damaged in the course of prospecting : Provided that this clause shall not apply to any land held under a mining lease.
- (x) Should any question or dispute arise regarding the license, or any matter or thing connected therewith, or the powers of the licensee thereunder, or the amount or payment of the rent or royalty made payable thereby, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Local Government, whose decision shall be final.

17. On or before the determination of his license the licensee shall have a right, subject to the rules hereinafter contained, and provided that the Local Government is satisfied that the prospecting has been of a *bond fide* character :—

- (a) in the case of mineral oil or minerals other than precious stones, to a mining lease in accordance with the terms contained in the rules for mining leases ;

- (b) in the case of precious stones, to the first offer of such mining lease (if any) as the Governor-General in Council may think fit to grant.

Such lease may include so much land, whether comprising the whole or a part only of the area for which the prospecting license was granted, as shall not exceed the area specified with respect to mining leases in Schedule A annexed to these rules.

Mining Leases.

18. (1) Every application for the grant of a mining lease, not being a lease of a mine of precious stones, shall be presented to the Collector in whose district the land or some part of the land with respect to which the lease is applied for is situate. The Collector shall forward the application through the proper channel to the Local Government.

(2) No mining lease shall be granted otherwise than with respect to land in which the mines, minerals, or mineral oils are the property of Government, and no lease of a mine of precious stones shall be granted except by the Governor-General in Council.

(3) No mining lease shall be granted to any Company or to any Syndicate on behalf of a proposed Company without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. Every application for a mining lease shall contain—

- (a) the name, residence, and profession of the applicant;
- (b) the name of the mineral for which the applicant intends to mine;
- (c) a map of the area over which the proposed lease is to extend.

20. On receipt of any such application the Local Government may, if it considers that the applicant should be granted a mining lease, grant the same in accordance with these rules over such one or more blocks, each not exceeding in extent the area specified in Schedule A annexed to these rules, as the Local Government may think fit.

No such lease shall be executed until it has been approved by the Advocate General or other legal adviser, if any, appointed for the Province.

21. Without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the length of a block shall not be allowed to exceed four times its breadth, nor shall the same lessee be granted either in the same lease or in separate leases more than one block unless the distance between each two of such blocks is not less than that mentioned in the last column of the said Schedule A.

22. The term for which a mining lease may be granted shall not exceed thirty years, and no covenant for renewal may be inserted in the lease without the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

23. Every such lease shall contain such conditions and stipulations as the Local Government may in each case consider necessary; but shall in every case contain the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) the lessee shall pay a royalty at the rate specified in the lease, which rate shall be that fixed for the particular mineral in Schedule C; and if any other mineral shall be discovered, then royalty shall be paid therefor at such rate, not being less than 20 per cent. of the value thereof, as the Local Government may determine, until a mining lease has been obtained in respect of such mineral; but the lessee shall be entitled to require and obtain such lease for the term then unexpired of his original lease upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned in rule 17;
- (ii) the lessee shall also pay for every year after the first year a fixed yearly dead rent at a rate not less than that laid down in Schedule B: provided that no lessee shall pay both royalty and dead rent in respect of the same lease but only such one of them as may be the greater in amount;
- (iii) the lessee shall also pay for all land which he may take up, use, or occupy for the purpose of the mine a surface rent at the rate specified in Schedule B;
- (iv) the lessee shall at his own expense erect and at all times maintain and keep in repair boundary marks and pillars according to the demarcation to be shown in a plan annexed to his lease;
- (v) the lessee shall make and pay reasonable satisfaction and compensation for all injury which may be done by him in exercise of the powers granted by the lease, and shall indemnify the Government against all claims which may be made by third parties in respect of any such injury;
- (vi) the lessee shall not cut or injure any tree reserved in the lease;
- (vii) neither the lessee nor any person claiming through or under him shall assign the lease, or underlet the whole or any portion of the premises comprised in such lease, without the previous consent in writing of the Local Government; and no such assignment or under-lease shall be made to a Company without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council;
- (viii) the lessee shall commence operations within two years from the date of the execution of the lease, and shall thereafter carry them on effectually in a proper, skilful, and mining-like manner unless prevented by unavoidable cause;

- (ix) the lessee shall keep correct accounts showing the quantity and particulars of all minerals obtained from the mine and the number of persons employed therein and also complete plans of the mine, and shall allow any officer authorised by the Local Government in that behalf at any time to examine such accounts and plans, and shall furnish the Local Government with such information and returns in respect of the aforesaid matters as it may prescribe;*
- (x) the lessee shall allow any officer authorised by the Local Government in that behalf to enter upon the premises comprised in the lease for the purpose of inspecting the same;
- (xi) the lessee shall without delay send to the Collector a report of any accident which may occur at or in the said premises, and also the finding therein of any mineral not specified in the lease;
- (xii) should the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease be not paid within twenty-eight days next after the date fixed in the lease for the payment of the same, the Local Government may enter upon the said premises and seize and sell any minerals or moveable property therein, and, if the royalty or rent cannot be so recovered, may determine the lease and take possession of the premises comprised therein;
- (xiii) in case of any breach on the part of the lessee of any covenant contained in the lease, the Local Government may determine the lease and take possession of the said premises;
- (xiv) at the end or sooner determination of the lease, the lessee shall deliver up the said premises and all mines (if any) dug therein in a proper state for working;
- (xv) should any question or dispute arise regarding the lease or any matter or thing connected with the mines and minerals leased, or the working or non-working thereof, or the amount or payment of the royalty or rent reserved or made payable by the lease, the matter in difference shall be decided by the Local Government, whose decision thereon shall be final.

General Provisions as to Licenses and Leases.

24. No license or lease shall authorise the commencement of any exploration, prospecting, or mining in a reserved forest unless previous notice of such intended commencement shall have been given to the District Forest Officer, and such exploration, prospecting, or mining shall be subject to such conditions as the said officer may prescribe.

25. Should the applicant for a prospecting license or mining lease desire the Collector to prepare for him the sketch required by rule 11 (2) (b) or the map required by rule 19 (c), or should the sketch or map presented by the applicant be insufficient, the Collector may prepare the sketch or map required and may, if he so order, recover the cost from the applicant at a rate not exceeding 4 annas per acre. If the Local Government has prepared a map of a tract of country specially for the convenience of intending applicants for licenses and leases under these rules, and if any applicant makes use of such map for the sketch or map aforesaid, it will be open to the Local Government to recover as above such share of the cost of preparing the map as it may consider to be equitably due from such applicant.

26. If a license or lease is not executed within six months after lease has been granted for it, the right of the applicant to such license or lease shall be held to have lapsed, unless the Local Government for special reasons consents to grant the same notwithstanding the delay.

SCHEDULE A.

[Vide Nos. 8 (2), 14, 20 and 21 of Rules.]

	MAXIMUM AREA IN SQUARE MILES FOR		DISTANCE IN MILES BETWEEN GRANTS TO SAME PERSON.	
	Prospecting.	Mining.	Prospecting.	Mining.
Coal	4	2	8	2
Oil	2	1	4	1
Gold or silver	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Metals	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4	$\frac{1}{2}$
Precious stones	1	†	1	†

* NOTE.—All information and returns obtained or furnished under this clause shall be treated as strictly confidential.

† Will be decided by the Government of India in each case on its merits.

SCHEDULE B.

[Vide Nos. 16 (ii), 23 (ii) and 23 (iii) of Rules.]

Rent charged for—	PROSPECTING.	MINING.	
		Surface rent per acre.	Dead rent per acre (minimum).
Coal	A moderate rent not exceeding one rupee per acre.	The rent rate assessable under the Revenue or Rent law of the Province; or, if no such rent is so assessable, the rate which may be fixed by agreement subject to a maximum of one rupee.	4 annas.
Oil			1 rupee.
Gold or silver			1 rupee.
Iron			1 anna.
Other metals			1 rupee.

The rate for a mining lease for precious stones will be decided by the Government of India in each case on its merits (No. 18 of Rules).

SCHEDULE C.

[Vide Nos. 16 (iii) and 23 (i) of Rules.]

Royalty—	Prospecting and Mining.
	Coal, exclusive of dust and coal used on the works.	2 annas per ton.
Oil	8 annas per 40 gallons or 5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
Gold or silver	7½ per cent. of value of gold or silver extracted.
Iron... ..	½ anna per ton of ironstone.
Copper, tin, lead or other metals	2½ per cent. on the sale value at the pit's mouth of the dressed ore or metal, convertible at the option of the lessee to an equivalent charge per ton to be fixed annually or for a term.

Precious stones*	Prospecting [No. 16 (iii) of Rules].

* The rates for a mining lease will be decided by the Government of India in each case on its merits (No. 18 (2) of Rules).

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and that a copy be forwarded to all Departments of the Government of India and to the Director of the Geological Survey of India for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information.

[True Extract.]

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

No. 10715.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

No. 6168-S. R., dated Calcutta, the 17th December 1894.

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

Ordered, that the following papers relating to the imposition of Duties on Cotton Goods be published for general information in a Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India (RIGHT HON'BLE H. H. FOWLER) to the Government of India,—No. 65 (Revenue), dated 31st May 1894.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

In a separate Financial Despatch I hope shortly to review the budget estimates of your Excellency's Governments for the year 1894-95; I now desire to address you on the subject of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by which import duties have been imposed, in order to meet in part the deficit caused by the further fall in the gold value of silver.

2. When the Tariff Bill was discussed in your Legislative Council, the Indian and other non-official members spoke and voted against the exemption of cotton goods from import duties; and your letter of the 21st March forwards memorials from Chambers of Commerce and other bodies to the same effect. I attach much importance to these expressions of opinion, and to your representations concerning the state of Indian public feeling upon the subject, and I have inquired carefully into the recent history of this important question.

It is not necessary to refer in detail to the duties, levied at different rates, before 1875. In that year cotton twist was subject to an import duty of 3½ per cent., and other cotton goods to an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. In July 1875, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, drew the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of abolishing the import duties on cotton goods as soon as the condition of the Indian finances permitted such a course. He added,—‘It is impossible to believe that under these conditions the duty can be permanently maintained. The entire acceptance of the system of free trade by England is incompatible with the continuance of an exception apparently so marked. Parliament, when its attention is drawn to the matter, will not allow the only remnant of protection within the direct jurisdiction of the English Government to be a protective duty, which, so far as it operates at all, is hostile to English manufactures.

‘But though the duty will not be permanent, its prolonged existence cannot fail to have serious effects. During the agitation which will precede its abolition, feelings of animosity on both sides will be aroused. It will be represented in India, however mistakenly, as a direct conflict between Indian and English interests in which Parliament is being moved to prefer the latter. This excitement will prevail more or less widely in proportion to the strength of the interests which are assumed to be affected by it; and if the prosperity of this industry’ (the Indian cotton manufacturing industry) ‘corresponds to its present promise, the strength of these interests will grow steadily with the lapse of time.

‘These considerations will, I doubt not, commend to your Excellency's mind the policy of removing, at as early a period as the state of your finances permits, this subject of dangerous contention. The precaution has, indeed, been delayed too long.’

3. While Lord Salisbury's Despatch was on its way to India, the Legislature in that country passed the Tariff Act of 1875, making no alteration in the import duties on cotton goods. The Secretary of State, writing in November 1875, commented on the absence of any provision as to the cotton duties in the new Tariff Act; and he remarked that the import duty on cotton manufactures was ‘on general principle liable to objection, as impeding the importation of an article of first necessity, and as tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a Native manufacture. It is thus inconsistent with the policy which Parliament, after very mature deliberation, has sanctioned, and which, on that account, it is not open to Her Majesty's Government to allow to be set aside, without special cause, in any part of the Empire under their direct control.’ Lord Salisbury regarded ‘the speedy removal of the cotton duties as a matter of serious importance both to Indian and Imperial interests;’ and he added that ‘the entire removal of the duty should not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years.’

4. In July 1877 the House of Commons passed a Resolution that 'the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay as soon as the financial condition of India will permit.' In 1878 the Government of India exempted from import duty certain coarser kinds of cotton manufactures, which were found to be specially subject to competition from similar goods manufactured in India. In March 1879, the exemption was carried further, and was made applicable to 'all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than thirties.' In April 1879 the House of Commons passed a second Resolution that the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished; and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged.' Much difficulty and some hardship occurred in the practical working of the exemptions. Manufacturers in England were driven to making for the Indian market goods coming within the exemptions; a revolution was effected in the trade; the proportion of exempted goods quickly rose from a small fraction to nearly the whole of the importations in certain classes of fabrics; and the customs revenue yielded by duties on cotton goods greatly declined.

In March 1882, a considerable surplus of revenue enabled the Government of India to abandon all import duties, including the duty on cotton manufactures.

5. The revenue yielded by the cotton duties in the year 1872-73, shortly before the Tariff Act of 1875, was quoted by the Government of India as being,—

			Rx.	Rx.
On yarn and thread	...	...	109,000	
On piece-goods	...	...	707,000	
				816,000

The first exemption of coarser cotton goods from duty in 1878 was estimated by the Government of India to involve a loss of Revenue amounting to	...	...	...	22,000
The further exemption granted in 1879 was estimated by the Government of India to involve a loss of from Rx. 150,000 to upwards of	...	...	...	200,000
When the import duties were finally abolished in 1882, the Government of India estimated the cost of the measure at Rx. 1,219,000, out of which the then remaining duties on cotton goods amounted to	...	...	...	655,000

6. During the past twenty-five years the importations of British cotton goods into India have increased steadily and largely; and during the last 15 years the out-put of the Indian cotton mills also made great advances. The following tables show that importations and Indian manufactures have progressed both when the former were weighted with duties, and when the latter had lost any advantages which the duties gave them. Indeed, the increase of importations of piece-goods was much more rapid during the last ten years of the existence of the duty (namely 1873-83) than it was during the ten years after the duty was abolished (namely 1883-93); while the Indian mill industry extended less rapidly when it was protected by a duty on imported goods, than it did after the abolition of the duty.

Table showing the importations of British Cotton Goods into India during the past 25 years.

Year.	Quantity and value of British Cotton Piece-Goods imported into India in yards, each Shawl and Handkerchief being reckoned as five yards.		Quantity and value of Yarn, Twist, Thread, etc., imported into India, in lbs.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Yards.	Rx.	Lbs.	Rx.	
1867-68	...	Not available.	11,234,059	Not available.	2,321,290
1872-73	...	Ditto.	13,157,043	Ditto.	2,504,441
1877-78	...	1,392,000,000	16,920,090	37,000,000	2,925,882
1882-83	...	1,711,000,000	21,087,930	45,000,000	3,433,155
1887-88	...	1,918,000,000	23,324,226	53,000,000	3,716,445
1892-93	...	1,871,000,000	22,127,825	39,000,000	2,843,351

Table showing the advance in the out-put of Indian Cotton Mills during the past 15 years.

Year.	No. of Spindles at work.	No. of Looms at work.	Export of Indian Cotton Goods.			
			Yards of cloth.	Value.	Lbs. of Twist, Yarn, etc.	Value.
				Rx.		Rx.
1877-78	1,289,706	10,533	25,000,000	442,351	17,000,000	700,381
1882-83	1,654,108	15,116	47,000,000	730,730	48,000,000	1,847,653
1887-88	2,375,739	18,840	74,000,000	1,115,928	116,000,000	4,112,001
1892-93	3,378,303	26,317	85,000,000	1,274,569	194,600,000	6,826,088

No precise information appears to be available showing the quantity of Indian-made piece-goods and yarns that are consumed in India. But it is understood that Indian machine-made yarns have largely displaced not only imported yarns but also yarns spun at village homes. And it is said that machine-made yarns are now much used on domestic looms in the interior.

7. Since 1882 no import duties have been levied in India on cotton manufactures, or any articles save arms, salt, liquors, and petroleum. In the present year your Government were confronted by a heavy further fall in the gold value of silver, whereby an additional charge of nearly Rx. 3,000,000 was thrown upon India. In order to meet a part of this charge you proposed to reimpose import duties; and you estimated that import duties of 5 per cent. on other articles, including silver, but not including cotton manufactures, would yield Rx. 1,140,000 in the first year and might afterwards produce Rx. 1,400,000 a year; while a 5 per cent. duty on cotton piece-goods and a 3 per cent. duty on yarns might yield Rx. 1,000,000 in the first year and Rx. 1,300,000 afterwards.

8. It was expected that by largely reducing the sum set apart for famine insurance, and by making strict economies in expenditure, Rx. 1,481,000 of the deficit would be covered; while the duties imposed on commodities other than cotton manufactures would meet Rx. 1,140,000 more. The expected deficit would thus be reduced to Rx. 300,000. In view of the financial situation, and of the measures which were affirmed by and were taken in accordance with the Resolutions of the House of Commons passed in 1877 and 1879, Her Majesty's Government decided that duties should not at present be imposed upon cotton manufactures. But my predecessor, Lord Kimberley, intimated to your Excellency, and you informed the Legislative Council, that, if after an interval sufficient to judge of the financial position as affected by the Tariff Act, the course of exchange, and other circumstances, there was no improvement, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to receive a further representation from the Government of India on the subject of imposing import duties upon cotton manufactures.

9. If we take the cotton duties, as reduced and abolished in the years 1878-82, to have yielded Rx. 900,000, they represented 2.05 per cent. of Rx. 43,793,000, the total taxation of the year 1881-82, including the land revenue, but apart from railways, opium, post office, and other receipts which are in no sense taxation. Similarly the Rx. 1,300,000 which it is computed the cotton duties would yield, represent 2.5 per cent. of the total taxation of the year 1893-94.

10. It is too soon to judge of the effect of the new Tariff Act on the financial situation. During the first few weeks of the year 1894-95 the rate of exchange obtained for Council Bills has been less than fourteen pence, the rate taken in the budget estimates. If, however, your Government should be forced again to consider the question of imposing duties on cotton manufactures, it will be requisite to ascertain what classes of imported cotton goods come into competition with Indian manufactures of the same kind. Among imported cotton goods, there will probably be some classes of goods which directly compete with goods produced in India, some which partly compete, and some which practically do not compete at all. It would be for your Government, after full inquiry, to decide how far you could distinguish between these three classes of imported cotton goods; and then to consider by what measures you could deprive any duties, that might be imposed, of a protective character. This object could be attained either by exempting from duty those classes of imported goods which clearly and directly compete with Indian manufactures, or by levying on the latter an excise duty equivalent to the import duty on corresponding goods from abroad. In the case of imported goods which do not compete with Indian manufactures import duties would not be protective and no equivalent excise duty would be needed. The experience of 1879-80 regarding the difficulty on the futility of drawing an arbitrary line for fiscal purposes between certain classes of woven goods must be remembered; and it must be borne in mind that the Indian mills

now spin yarns of higher counts than they did in 1880. But that experience would hardly tell against a general exemption of all yarns, and a general imposition of duties on all woven goods, accompanied by a corresponding excise duty upon woven goods manufactured at Indian mills.

11. I am aware that serious objections have been taken to the imposition of an excise duty upon Indian manufactures. It would certainly be practically impossible to attempt the levy of an excise duty on cotton yarns and goods produced by cottage industry all over India; but these village-made goods do not practically compete with imported cotton manufactures, and no question of levying an excise upon the products of village industries need therefore be raised.

12. The main objections that have been urged against an excise duty upon the products of Indian cotton mills are, briefly, (1) that the Indian cotton mills industry is in a depressed state, and that the imposition of such a duty would cripple or check the growth of the only large manufacturing industry that has grown up in India to the great advantage of the wage-earning classes; (2) that such a duty could not be levied on the produce of mills in Native States, or in the Portuguese and French settlements, and would therefore greatly favour mills outside British India to the prejudice of mills in British provinces; (3) and that the excise duty would be difficult to levy, and would involve large refunds on Indian goods exported to Further Asia and to Africa.

13. I regret that the flourishing mill industry of Western India should have suffered, but I hope the trouble may be only temporary. If it should prove to be so, I do not anticipate that a moderate excise duty, levied to maintain an equality of conditions between imported and Indian cotton goods, would seriously hamper the Indian industry. For I observe that that industry flourished and expanded during the twelve years 1882-93 when its products had to meet English manufactures on equal terms, the import trade being free of duty.

14. It is true that the Indian Legislature cannot impose an excise duty on the produce of cotton mills in Native States, or in French and Portuguese India; and it would not be expedient to attempt the levy of duties on goods crossing the boundary between British territory and Native States in the interior. But the imposition of any customs duties, or of excise duties on salt and liquors, necessitates either the maintenance of a customs line, or the arrangement of a customs union, between British territory and the Indian settlements of France and Portugal on the sea-board. Such a customs line or such a customs union could provide for the levy of duty on cotton fabrics, as well as on other dutiable goods brought into British India; and it is possible that Native States might, upon representations from your Government, consent to impose on the produce of cotton mills in their territories excise duties corresponding to those levied in British India. But at present the latest returns show only 9 cotton mills in Native and other territory as compared with 105 mills in British provinces and Berar; the total number of spindles in these nine mills is returned at 162,590, against 3,110,398, spindles in British provinces.

- 1 mill at Indore.
- 3 mills in the Nizam's territory.
- 2 mills in Mysore.
- 2 mills at Pondicherry.
- 1 mill in Travancore.

15. If an excise duty were imposed by the Legislature, I anticipate that, with the co-operation of the mill owners, means of levying and collecting the duty could be found in British provinces. The difficulty of checking claims to refund on exportation was not found to be insuperable in India before 1882, and such refunds are granted in other countries. And the practical difficulties, in the way of realizing and occasionally refunding excise duties on cotton manufactures, would hardly be a bar to the imposition of such duties, if the Legislature should find the measure to be unavoidable.

16. Should such a necessity unfortunately arise, it is important that, if possible, these duties should not be exposed to opposition on the ground that they are protective. I have, therefore, discussed the subject in the foregoing paragraphs, in order that any proposal which you may hereafter have to make upon the matter may be in a shape that will not be open to serious economical objection at the outset.

*Extract from Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India,—
No. 210, dated 7th August 1894.*

WE have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Revenue Despatch No. 65, dated May 31st last, on the subject of the imposition of import duties upon cotton.

2. The Honourable Mr. Westland took an opportunity of making special enquiries into the details connected with this matter during a recent visit to Bombay. He has laid his conclusions and recommendations before us in the minute which we enclose.

3. We have considered the subject in Council, and as the plan which he suggests, namely, the levy of an excise duty on mill-manufactured yarns of counts above 24, seems to us to meet the conditions prescribed in the despatch above quoted, and to afford a solution of the difficulties connected with the levy of duties on imported cotton goods, we recommend it as the basis of legislation, if it should be necessary to strengthen our financial position during the coming cold weather.

Extract from Minute by the Honourable Mr. Westland, dated 14th July 1894, regarding Excise duties on Indian Cotton Manufactures.

The main facts relating to the trade in woven goods are these :—

First, the Indian mills do not, as a matter of fact, produce yarns of better class than 30s. For the first time this year the Millowners' Association of Bombay collected statistics of all the productions in India; one mill only out of 141 refused its statistics. The results were—

Statement I.

Pounds of yarn spun—

At Bombay	...	...	...	...	215,589,414
Elsewhere	...	...	...	...	130,086,279
TOTAL					345,675,693

Percentages of counts—

10s and under	...	...	...	...	19.714
Above 10s and under 20s	...	...	...	...	59.633
„ 20s „ 30s	...	...	...	...	19.073
„ 30s „ 40s	...	...	...	...	1.453
„ 40s	...	...	...	...	.127
TOTAL					100

This being the first year of the collection of these statistics, no attempt was made to go into greater detail than the above; but the President of the Association estimates that at most only 6 per cent. of the whole can be put down as over 24s.

The main reason for this is that Indian cotton is not suitable for spinning higher counts; it does not give sufficient length of fibre. The trade, therefore, necessarily follows the limits imposed by the nature of its raw material. The mills also are constructed with reference to the ordinary counts of their spinning. What this means will be obvious from the following considerations. In the preparatory stages, *i.e.*, up to the 'roving' the mill at full work turns out a certain number of pounds of cotton. There are certain variations, to which I shall afterwards refer, which have to be introduced even in these preparatory stages with reference to the count of the final outturn, but generally speaking, the machinery in full work will turn out a fixed number of pounds per day. Now in the spinning department the outturn at full work depends on the number of revolutions, so that the full outturn is a certain length of yarns. If the mill is spinning 30s, this will use up only two-thirds of the number of pounds that it would use if it were spinning 20s, so that it can take off only two-thirds of what the preparatory stages can produce. In other words, if a mill which is adapted for spinning 20s is used for spinning 30s, one-third of the machinery of the preparatory stages must be kept idle. This effect is aggravated by the consideration that for the finer counts the mills have to be run somewhat slower.

Just as the machinery of Indian mills is adapted for the lower counts, so that of Lancashire is adapted for the higher. They use American cotton, which is of such a quality that it would be waste to employ it on goods under about 30s. It would obviously never pay Manchester to use up American cotton at four pence a pound in making a class of goods which their Indian competitors can make up as well out of cotton that costs only three pence. Moreover, Manchester has workmen of higher skill than the Indian, and it pays better to employ them also on the finer goods. The consequence is that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary Manchester goods which come to this country are about 30—a little lower and a little higher—and Manchester sends us also all the finer qualities up to 60s, and even finer. The reason why there was such a revolution of trade after 1878, when all goods not containing finer yarns than 30s were exempted from duty, was that the bulk of the goods were closely above and below this standard, and it required very little change in manufacture to reduce them all below it. This state of things still exists.

I do not know if any precise statistics exist regarding the counts of piece-goods, for they are not classified for trade purposes by counts; but of yarns (which are so classified and denominated) I have obtained very full statistics. For as Manchester and the Indian mills compete in piece-goods, so they also compete in the supply of yarns not only for the handloom industry that is spread all over India, but also for the supply of China and the East generally.

As regards Indian mills, only a small proportion of the yarns produced is used for mill-weaving. Of the 141 mills in existence, only about 64, or less than half, possess any looms at all; the rest are occupied solely in producing yarns for export and for handloom consumption; and among the 64 spinning and weaving mills, the weaving department absorbs only a portion of the outturn of yarns.

The following figures in millions of pounds give the totals of the production, the cotton used being 4,100,000 cwt., costing about Rx. 10,250,000 :—

Yarns produced in India, 373 millions lbs. :

Sold and exported	...	...	...	...	...	170
Sold for handloom weaving	...	...	...	...	...	129
Used for mill-weaving	...	...	...	...	...	74
				Total	...	373

I may add to these statistics the result of weaving the 74 million pounds of yarns—

Cloth exported	...	...	...	...	...	14
Consumed in India	...	...	...	...	...	70½
				Total	...	84½

(A pound of yarn produces more than a pound of cloth, sizing, &c., being added; but of cotton about 100 pounds produce only some 77 pounds of yarn, the balance being dirt or waste.)

It will be seen, therefore, that the trade in yarns of Indian manufacture greatly exceeds the trade in cloths of Indian manufacture. I have said above that 94 per cent. of the amount produced is 24s and under and only 6 per cent. above 24s; but the Collector of Customs at Bombay has given me the following statistics of the exports therein 1892-93 and 1893-94, the quantities being in lbs., and the values in Rx. :—

Statement II.	1892-93.		1893-94.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<i>Mule Twist and Yarn—</i>				
No. 15 and lower	55,994,974	1,804,607	35,744,084	1,197,484
No. 16 to No. 24	113,700,411	4,275,830	88,872,568	3,381,086
Total 24s and lower	169,695,385	6,080,437	124,116,652	4,578,570
Nos. 25 to 32	200,358	9,414	409,185	19,742
Nos. 33 to 42	15,950	1,043	44,000	2,417
<i>Water Twist—</i>				
No. 20 and lower	79,136	3,280	112,365	4,607
No. 21 to No. 30	4,010	165	53,050	2,438
No. 31 to No. 40 (all to Persia)	9,800	537	30,200	1,668
No. 41 to No. 50 (all to China)	.....	.....	385	37
<i>Coloured</i>	781,890	46,011	701,990	41,062
Total	170,786,529	6,140,887	125,467,827	4,650,541

These figures are sufficient to show that of the exports the counts above 24 form only an insignificant proportion, considerably less than ½ per cent.

Now of yarns imported into India in the financial years 1892-93 and 1893-94, the amounts are—

	1892-93,	1893-94
	lbs.	lbs.
From the United Kingdom	37,337,449	41,642,142
Elsewhere	939,096	1,164,849
Total	38,276,545	42,806,991

of which Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta each received a little over ten millions. Of the imports into Bombay, a complete analysis, extending over 24 years, was recently made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the result of that analysis is given in Appendix A. It will be seen that—

- (1) Of grey mule twist, only .04 out of 27.21, or .15 per cent., was of 24s and under;
 - (2) Of grey water twist, only .15 out of 26.19, or .57 per cent., was of 24s and under;
- and the percentage in both cases has been for years gradually decreasing.

The gross figures for the calendar year 1893 are 8,500 pounds of 24s and under and 4,599,808 pounds over 24s.

The whole of the imported yarns are used for handloom weaving. The mills take none of it.

The facts therefore are that the Manchester trade and the Indian mills trade run on entirely different lines; the trade of the former is confined to goods of higher counts than 24, and that of the latter to 24s and lower counts. There is the single exception that the Indian mills produce for local consumption, but not for export, a small proportion of goods of higher count than 24s. This last is mostly produced from imported Egyptian cotton, and it is for the most part confined to a group of mills (the Petit group) which have gone in very largely for experiments in fine spinning and in fancy goods. I find that in 1892-93 some 28,000 cwt. of Egyptian cotton were imported into India, and the Manager of the Petit Mills (Hon'ble Mr. N. Wadia) informed me it was mostly imported by himself. The other mills, by reason of the disadvantages I have above explained, confine themselves to lower counts.

In respect of Egyptian cotton, there is a possibility of competition between Manchester and India. Egypt lies midway, and the freight to India costs no more than the freight to England. But it would be hopeless for the Indian mills to attempt to compete with Manchester for American cotton. Not only is the distance greater, but the Indian manufacturer, if he imported American cotton, would have to import and pay freight on a lot of dirt, &c.; for, as above stated, the outturn of yarn is only 77 per cent. or so of the weight of the cotton. So that the Manchester manufacturer sending out yarn or cloth has in respect of American cotton a great advantage over the Indian spinner and weaver in having to pay freight on a smaller quantity of goods.

Besides *ceteris paribus*, Lancashire starts with great advantage over India. The machinery costs less, for India has to pay freight, packing, and insurance; building and erecting are very expensive in India, especially under the head of European supervision. Coal lies next door to Manchester; the Bombay mills have to get theirs mostly from England. Moreover, depreciation is much greater in India and the wages bill, I am informed, is at least as high; for, though each person costs much less, the number that has to be employed is greater and the individual labourer is much less efficient.

Another reason prevents the Indian millowner from attempting to compete by importing yarns and weaving from them. When a mill weaves from its own spinnings, the yarn is conveyed to the weaving department on its original spindles. A mill that purchases yarns to weave would have first to pay, in the price of the yarns, the cost of reeling and bundling and packing, and then in its own wages, also the cost of conveyance, unpacking, and unbanding. All this is prohibitive as a matter of competition, and I am informed that though in Lancashire some mills do weave from yarn spun elsewhere, it is done only where it is possible to convey the yarn upon its original spindles.

It is certain that, as a matter of fact, no mill does weave, except in minute quantities, from imported yarns.

Manchester has a more serious rival in the Continent than it is likely ever to have in the Indian manufacturer; but this is more in the department of coloured, printed, and dyed goods and fancy goods than in grey or white piece-goods. These Continental goods are of counts which range from 20s to 34s, that is, from good Indian to ordinary Manchester. They are largely made of Indian cotton, which is exported for the purpose and mixed with American or similar cotton, so as to produce a finer quality of goods than can be made from pure Indian. Of raw cotton in 1892-93, the exports from India were 4,782,201 cwt., of which 528,403 went to the United Kingdom, 443,988 to Japan, and nearly all the rest, say, 3½ million cwt., to the Continent of Europe. A leading firm in Bombay gives me the following statistics of exports from that city for eleven years in bales of 3½ cwt.:—

Statement III.

		United Kingdom.	Continent.
1883-84 (Cotton year, July to June)	...	577,000	719,000
1884-85	...	267,000	524,000
1885-86	...	321,000	687,000
1886-87	...	397,000	750,000
1887-88	...	234,000	659,000
1888-89	...	386,000	900,000
1889-90	...	370,000	1,118,000
1890-91	...	114,000	257,000
1891-92	...	72,000	832,000
1892-93	...	40,000	776,000
1893-94	...	49,000	860,000

showing that the United Kingdom is ceasing to be a customer for these inferior grades of cotton, as it pays Manchester to go in mere and more for the finer qualities of goods. Even of the above figures for the United Kingdom, about half, I believe, is re-exported to the Continent.

The statistics of imports into India for 1892-93 shew the following figures under the three main sections of cotton fabrics (in thousands of yards) :—

Statement IV.

Grey goods—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	1,090,164
Continent of Europe	...	...	...	...	51
All others (chiefly America)	...	...	...	...	2,369
Total					1,092,584

White goods—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	374,115
Continent of Europe	...	...	...	...	1,264
All others	...	...	...	...	980
Total					376,359

Coloured, printed, and dyed—

United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	328,779
Continent of Europe	...	...	...	...	8,686
All others	...	...	...	...	1,646
Total					339,111

These are the figures for the totals of all qualities, and it will be seen that Manchester has not such a complete command of the market in respect of the last class as it has in the other cases. I am informed that these coloured and fancy goods are becoming popular in India, and that the Continent, more than Manchester, is cultivating the native taste and sending cheap goods to the improving market. In India the Petit group of mills alone attempt these manufactures.

From all that I have said, therefore, it is clear that—

- (1) Of the manufactures of India, quite 94 per cent. is absolutely outside the range of any competition with Manchester, being the coarser quality of goods (2½s and under) which Manchester cannot pretend to supply so cheaply as India.
- (2) Manchester has an absolute monopoly of the finer qualities of goods, but the bulk of its trade consists in piece-goods of about 30s, and in yarns somewhat finer.
- (3) Of goods of the counts 26 and over, India can produce them under difficulties and in small quantities, and to the extent to which it produces them it is in direct, but obviously somewhat unequal, competition with Manchester, that is, it is producing goods of a class that Manchester also lays down in India.

The values may be roughly stated as follows :—

Statement V.

Imports from United Kingdom into India—

Yarns	...	...	...	Rx.	2,600,000
Piece-goods	...	...	...	Rx.	22,000,000
					<u>24,600,000</u>

Mill manufactures in India :—

Piece-goods—

Exported*	...	...	...	Rx.	600,000
Consumed in India*	...	...	...	Rx.	3,400,000

Yarns, excluding those woven into piece-goods—

Exported	...	...	...	Rx.	6,000,000
Consumed mostly by handlooms	...	...	...	Rx.	4,600,000

Total 14,600,000

* These are the figures as given to me, but I judge from our statistical returns that the 'exported' means 'exported as grey piece-goods,' and that the 'consumed in India' includes the piece-goods that are 'coloured, printed, and dyed' for export.

Six per cent. of this amount, or say Rx. 860,000 worth of produce, may be considered as a possible competitor in the field of trade that is occupied by Manchester, that is, not only with the Rx. 24,600,000 worth of goods which Manchester sends yearly to India, but also with the large quantities which Manchester sends to China, Japan, and the East Coast of Africa, to which places India might (though as a matter of fact it does not) send part of its total competitive traffic of Rx. 860,000. The exports of Manchester to the East appear to be nearly 30 millions sterling, say Rx. 45,000,000. So that India gets less than 2 per cent. of the market for the finer goods, of which Manchester gets 98 per cent.

The only possible harm that can arise to Manchester, if we were to impose an import duty of 5 per cent. without levying a countervailing duty on Indian manufactures, is that in this narrow margin—the Rx. 860,000 of Indian manufacture—the Indian mills, having no corresponding burden of taxation, might be able to absorb a larger share of the whole trade. The probability of their actually doing so may be judged from what I have above said of the greater facilities and the greater inducements that Indian mills have for extending the coarser rather than the finer qualities. But even should the effect of this advantage be to treble the existing production, it would take away from Manchester no more than Rx. 1,700,000 worth of trade out of its present total of Rx. 24,600,000 in India.

I have given careful consideration to the question of the best way in which to assess and levy an excise duty, and my proposal is to levy the duty upon yarns only and not upon woven cloth. The woven cloth will pay its duty by reason of its being made from duty-paid yarns, but the practical difficulties of assessing duty after weaving, and of keeping any control or exercising any inspection over the weaving departments in order to provide for the levy of a duty, are very great. Moreover, yarns are just as much a competitive product as cloth, the bulk of the Indian yarns and the whole of the imported yarns being used for the handloom industries; and, of course, if we can make sure of taxing at the yarn stage, there is no necessity for our even asking any questions about the weaving stages.

There is no doubt in my mind that if the mills were required by law to deliver to an assessing officer a detail of the quantity of each count higher than 24 spun, sold or delivered to weaving department, we would have, by giving power to the assessing officer to inspect the records of working and delivery, an absolute security for the correctness of the return. No mill could work without providing at the same time ample means for the test; for the results of the various processes through which the cotton passes from bale to yarn have to be carefully tested and recorded, so as to ensure the accuracy of the final result.

I have no statistics to show which of the Indian mills spin counts over 24 and which do not. The present year was the first in which the Millowners' Association set about the collection of statistics of production, and they did not go into greater detail of classification than shewn in Statement I above, which groups in one total all above 20s and not above 30s. But my impression from the information I have gathered is that it is almost entirely on the Bombay side (including Central Provinces) that mills will be found which spin the higher counts. The North-Western Provinces cotton, for example, is of poor quality—only half-inch fibre—and taken by itself could not spin better than 12s. The mills in the North-Western Provinces import cotton from the Central Provinces in order to mix with their local cotton and improve the counts of their yarn. But for spinning the higher counts they are under the same disadvantage compared to the mills in the Central Provinces and Bombay as Bombay is under with respect to 40s and 60s when compared to Manchester.

I have left out of account cloths woven by handlooms out of fine yarns spun by hand; the quantity is small, for the looms are in respect of the finer counts at any rate mostly supplied by mill-spun yarns, and such production is obviously out of all serious competition with mill industry. But a word or two is required regarding Native States.

There is one mill in Baroda and one in Indore, both worked by the Native States. Their outturn, I am informed, is of very poor quality, and their machinery ancient. Indore cannot produce better than 10s.

There are two in Mysore (Bangalore) and one in Travancore (Quilon); but, if I am rightly informed, their produce is not of high quality, and probably it will be found that they do not come within the proposed taxable limits. Of the three, only one possesses looms, the other two being confined to spinning, their yarns being used for the local handloom weavers.

There are three in the Nizam's territories, all of which are both spinning and weaving mills. They are under European management, and are as good as the ordinary Bombay mills. As they are close to some of the best cotton districts, it is not unlikely that they manufacture yarns and piece-goods of counts higher than 24s. I am informed that the consumption of their goods is entirely local.

There are two in Pondicherry (French territory). There used to be more, but they were not successful.

I have not reckoned one or two mills in Berár, because as Berár is under our direct administration, it can be reckoned for present purposes as part of British India.

The following statistics have been given me of the yarn production during 1893 by nine mills in Native States, including, I believe, Berar :—

Counts.					Yarns.	Percentage.
<i>Statement VI.</i>					Pounds.	
10s and under ...	...	...	...	...	1,028,670	8.744
Above 10s to 20s ...	...	...	...	...	6,718,752	57.112
" 20s " 30s ...	...	...	...	...	4,014,199	34.122
" 30s " 40s ...	...	...	...	...	2,596	.022
" 40s ...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
					11,764,217	100.00

A question will necessarily arise of how to arrange for drawbacks on export of duty-paid yarns; but I do not think it will present any difficulty. The amount of duty-paying yarns is only a small proportion of the trade, and a comparatively small proportion of the mills have anything to do with it. Of this small amount of duty-paying yarns again, only a small proportion is exported—see Statement II above; it is for Indian consumption and not for export that it is manufactured. The usual rule that an exporter claiming drawback has to prove that he has paid duty on the goods he exports will probably be sufficient to provide for the case. If we base our assessment of duty on the millowners' records of business, it ought not to be difficult for him to identify exported goods with the duty he has paid.

Finally, I have not in my statement of the facts entered, so far as I am aware, upon any controversial matter. I had not, while in Bombay, to investigate conflicting evidence or reconcile opposing interest. I applied to the best sources, both on the importing and on the millowners' sides, for the information I required. I met on both sides with the greatest courtesy and the utmost readiness to give information; and I believe, I may say, that there is at least no doubt as to the facts.

APPENDIX A.

Percentages of Imports of Yarn into Bombay from Europe from 1869 to 1893 (calendar).

(ANNUAL AVERAGE PERCENTAGE FOR 5 YEARS.)

(BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

Calendar years.	GREY MULE.							GREY WATER.					COLOURED.			Bleached.	TOTAL.
	10/24s	20/32s	34/42s	44/52s	54/60s	Over 60s	Total Mule.	10/24s	20/32s	40s	Over 40s	Total Water.	Turkey Red.	Other Colours.	Total.		
1869 to 1873 ...	.74	4.02	16.81	2.77	2.29	.86	27.49	5.83	33.71	3.15	.33	43.02	14.68	14.81	29.49	...	100.00
1874 to 1878 ...	.20	1.19	16.01	2.51	2.02	.38	22.31	1.64	33.44	2.18	.06	37.32	21.70	18.67	40.37	...	100.00
1879 to 1883 ...	.21	5.43	12.21	3.21	1.65	.28	22.99	.55	25.17	.88	.02	26.62	36.87	13.16	50.03	.36	100.00
1884 to 1888 ...	.09	4.32	11.16	4.53	2.89	.16	23.20	.29	20.42	1.62	.02	22.35	41.82	11.30	53.12	1.33	100.00
1889 to 1893 ...	.04	4.65	12.75	5.23	4.17	.37	27.21	.15	21.59	4.22	.23	26.19	31.11	12.59	43.70	2.90	100.00

Telegram from Secretary of State, London, to Viceroy, Camp,—dated 11th December 1894, 6-5 P.M.

I have considered carefully in Council your Despatch of 7th of August. Cotton duty. Her Majesty's Government consider, in accordance with Resolutions of House of Commons of 1877 and 1879, and pledges given by Secretary of State in House of Commons on 27th of July and 16th of August last, duty must not be protective. Countervailing Excise duty is therefore necessary. I accept your proposal subject to two modifications; first, Import and Excise duty on yarns should be 5 per cent., same as on woven goods; second, in order to insure that duty shall not be protective, limit of exemption for yarns should be 20, not 24, but power may be taken in Act to raise limit hereafter by Executive action with consent of Her Majesty's Government, if experience shows that 20 is unnecessarily low. Subject to these conditions, I agree to the proposed legislation forthwith. Despatch follows by next mail.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1895.

No. 4.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 14 of the

Notification No. 3373, dated 20th June 1879, published at page 609 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1879.

Notification No. 9339, dated 19th December 1883, published at page 1000 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1893.

Notification No. 7249, dated 7th September 1885, published at page 1102 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1885.

Notification No. 2382, dated 4th April 1893, published at page 340 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1893.

Notification No. 3669A, dated 16th May 1893, published at page 426 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1893.

Opium Act, 1878, and in continuation of the Notifications under the said section specified in the margin, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the undermentioned Detectives of the Opium Excise Department, in right of their respective offices herein-below assigned, to exer-

Notification No. 7157, dated 2nd October 1893, published at page 933 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I of 1893.

cise in the Khândesh District all the powers conferrable under the said section, during their employment in that district :—

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Designation of office.</i>
1. Mia Ahmad, son of Ahmad...	Head Jamadâr.
2. Shaik Kasam Shaik Chand...	Havaldâr.
3. Shivshankar Vasantrao	...Nâik.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1894.

No. 4336.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, the 19th December 1894.

No. 6210-A.—It is hereby notified that the official rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between England and India, and for the issue of pay to British troops serving in India, during the quarter ending 31st March 1895, has been fixed by the Secretary of State at 1s. 1½d. the rupee.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.”

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1895.

No. 1.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 28th December 1894.

No. 6318-A.—The attention of holders of Government Promissory Notes, who hold them as an investment of more or less permanence, and not for the purpose of immediate sale, is called to the advantages afforded by the system of registration in Book Debt Account.

Registration and issue of Stock Certificate.

2. Government Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. loans may, at the option of the holders, be registered in Book Debt Account, non-transferable stock certificates being issued in lieu.

3. Government Promissory Notes intended for conversion into Book Debt must be surrendered either at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or at the Treasury at which interest is payable, together with a written application, forms of which will always be available at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and may be obtained through the Treasury Officer.

4. The holder will receive in exchange for the consolidated amount of such Notes a stock certificate of the loan to which the Notes appertain, or of any other loan to which he may (subject to the conditions set forth in Notification No. 5288A,* dated 19th October 1894) desire to transfer his holding.

* Republished at page 1075 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 25th October 1894.

Reconversion into Promissory Notes.

5. A holder of a stock certificate wishing to reconvert the whole or any portion of the sum it represents into Promissory Notes of the relative loan, may do so by tendering it either to the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or at the Treasury at which the interest is payable, endorsed thus:—

'Received in lieu of this stock certificate Government Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each (together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to Rs. _____).'

But Promissory Notes can be issued only in sums of Rs. 100 or in multiples of that sum.

Sale or transfer of Stock.

6. All sales or transfers of Government stock registered in the Book Debt Account must be made in even hundreds of rupees, and by transfer to be executed in the Books of the Bank by the registered holder or his duly constituted Attorney. Such transfer is exempt from stamp-duty. Deeds of transfer forms can be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay directly or through the Treasury Officer.

7. When the transfer has been duly executed and the original certificate lodged at the Bank, the transferee will receive a new certificate.

8. In cases where only a portion of the stock is transferred, the portion so conveyed will be noted on the back of the original certificate, and the purchaser will receive a certificate for an amount corresponding to the portion transferred.

9. Forms of transfer and of special Powers of Attorney for effecting sales or purchases are always available at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay on payment of a trifling fee.

Transfer to London.

10. Proprietors of stock certificates who may be desirous of transferring the whole or any portion of the amount to England can, on application, obtain from the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay a non-transferrable certificate, on production of which at the Bank of England the amount of stock so advised will be registered in the name of the payee, and a certificate issued for the same.

Fees.

11. No encasement or renewal fees will be levied in respect of the issue of stock certificates; but each such certificate issued by the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay will be chargeable at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000 or part of Rs. 5,000.

12. A fee of four annas per cent. is chargeable on each Note issued in lieu of a stock certificate, if the Note does not exceed Rs. 400, and of one rupee, if it exceeds that sum.

Payment of Interest.

13. Warrants for the interest due on Registered Debt may be made payable at a Public Debt Office or at any Government Treasury.

14. In the absence of any special arrangement, the interest warrant will, if payable at the Public Debt Office, be delivered, on or after due date, to the Registered Proprietor or his Agent or to the bearer of a letter from either of them on personal application for it. If it is payable at a Treasury, it will be sent to such Treasury, and will be similarly delivered by the Treasury Officer to the Registered Proprietor or his Agent or to the bearer of a letter from either of them.

15. But, if preferred, the warrant will be sent by post to the Registered Proprietor or his Agent at any address mentioned in a written application which may be made once for all, and will be acted upon until it is revoked.

16. The warrants will be paid on presentation at the Public Debt Office or the Treasury, as the case may be.

Form of Certificate.

17. The form in which stock certificates will be issued under this Notification is printed below.

18. This Notification supersedes paragraph 1 of the Notification of this Department No. 4565 A,* dated the 20th October 1893.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

* Republished at page 999 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 26th October 1893.

[NOT TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.]

Book Debt of the _____ per cent. Loan of _____

CERTIFICATE No. _____ Rs. _____

I hereby certify that _____

_____ is the registered

Proprietor of Rupees _____

Government Stock of the _____ per cent. Loan of _____

which bears interest at _____ per cent. per annum,

payable half-yearly from _____

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
Bank of _____ ;
Dated _____ 189 _____

} Superintendent.

Comptroller General,
or
Accountant General.

Rules regarding Stock of the various Loans held in Book Debt, Public Debt Office, Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

1. May be held, and sales effected, in 'even hundreds' of rupees.
2. Certificate not negotiable by endorsement.
3. Sales to be effected by deed free of stamp-duty.
4. Deed to be executed by Principal, or by Attorney under Power of Sale properly stamped.
5. Deeds and forms of Powers are procurable at Public Debt Office, Banks of Bengal, Bombay, and Madras.
6. In case of sale, certificate to be surrendered.
7. Stock may be converted into Government Promissory Notes in even hundreds of rupees, and for this purpose may be surrendered either at the Public Debt Office or at the Treasury where interest is payable.
8. When stock is required to be converted into Promissory Notes, certificates to be receipted 'Received in lieu of this stock certificate Government Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each (together with a new stock certificate for the balance amounting to Rs. _____).'
9. A fee of four annas per cent. is chargeable on each Note issued in lieu of a Stock Certificate if the Note does not exceed Rs. 400, and of one rupee if it exceeds that sum.
10. No enfacement or renewal fees charged for issue of Stock Certificates; but each such certificate issued by the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay to be charged at the rate of one rupee for every Rs. 5,000, or part of Rs. 5,000.
11. Interest may be drawn on such stock by Principal, or his Attorney under properly stamped power.
12. Interest warrants will be issued on due date without previous tender of Stock Certificate.
13. Interest warrants will be made payable either at a Government Treasury or at one of the Public Debt Offices, Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and will be delivered either to Principal or Attorney, or to bearer of a letter from either of the former, or will be sent to the Treasury at which payment is required or direct by post to the Proprietor or his Attorney on written application being made to that effect.
14. Stock may be transferred between Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras by surrender of the Stock Certificate which will be exchanged for another of which the interest is payable at the specified Public Debt Office.
15. Stock is transferable to London by the Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay and in even hundreds.
16. Promissory Notes of the 3½ per cent. Loans of 1853-54 or 1893-94 will be taken in exchange only for Stock Certificates of the 3½ per cent. Loan of 1893-94. Notes of the other 3½ per cent. Loans will be taken in exchange for Stock Certificates of any of the 3½ per cent. Loans of 1842-43, 1854-55, 1st May 1865, and 1879."

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st January 1895.

No. 1.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 27th December 1894.

No. 4462-I.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Cotton Duties Act, 1894, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts so far as they may be suitable.

Provided that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may construe them with such alterations not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India as referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

(Signed) W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.”

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st December 1894.

No. 629.—*Indian Subordinate Medical Department.*—The undermentioned Second Class Assistant Surgeon is permitted to resign the Service at his own request :—

J. E. White.

No. 630.—Sergeant Charles Herbert Knight, Bombay Unattached (Miscellaneous) List, is promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor from the 1st January 1895.

No. 631.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 1197, dated 21st December 1894, is republished :—

“COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1197.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 20th December 1894 :

*	*	*	*
Frederick John Stuart Adam.			
*	*	*	*
William Henry Wilson.”			

No. 632.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieutenant C. C. Fenner, Indian Staff Corps, two months, private affairs.

No. 633.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Major G. C. Dobbs, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain H. C. B. Dann, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain W. W. Battiscombe, Indian Staff Corps.
Captain J. A. Houson-Crawford, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 634.—The undermentioned officers and Warrant officer have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Major G. C. Dobbs, Indian Staff Corps,—three days, private affairs.
Lieutenant C. F. Harold, Indian Staff Corps,—three months, medical certificate.
Conductor E. Newby, Ordnance Department,—till 17th November 1895, private affairs, pending retirement.

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM, Brig.-General,

Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1894.

No. 8650.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sinnar, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Chiplún from the 11th January 1895, or from such subsequent date as he may be able to join at Chiplún.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1894.

No. 8687.—Ráo Sáheb Subrao Venkatesh Yatgeri, acting Mámálatdar, táluca Roha in the district of Kolába, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1894.

No. 10543.—Mr. R. J. C. Lord, I. C. S., was appointed to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira District, from 24th September to 5th October 1894, both days inclusive.

Bombay Castle, 27th December 1894.

No. 10649.—Mr. P. J. Mead, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a member of Her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 24th instant, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad.

No. 10658.—Mr. L. W. Seymour, Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in Sind, is allowed furlough for two years from 1st April 1895.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1894.

No. 10701.—Mr. R. N. Coghlan, Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, is allowed furlough for one year.

Bombay Castle, 29th December 1894.

No. 10714.—In modification of Government Notification No. 9974, dated 5th instant, Ráo Bahádur Anna Gopal Kotval, District Deputy Collector, Surat, is allowed furlough for four months with effect from 9th November 1894.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1895.

No. 3.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2, clause (3) (c), of the Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Chief Inspector of Factories and First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to exercise the powers conferred on a Collector of Customs under Sections 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21 and 25 of the Act.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1894.

No. 4892.—Assistant Surgeon Navroji Kávasji Kalyánvála, L.M. & S., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months with effect from the 29th November 1894.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY).

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1894.

No. 27.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the grant of twelve months' furlough to Mr. W. P. Johnson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Rájputána-Malwa Railway, with effect from the 12th April 1895, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1894.

No. 28.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant furlough for eight months, with the usual subsidiary leave, to Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, with effect from 23rd March 1895.

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

H. O. SELBY,

Acting Secretary to Government.

• **Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.**

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1894.

No. 10574.—Under Section 12 of Act III of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Bombay.

Mr. Mahádev Venkatesh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Bombay, on 15th November 1894.

Koldáa District.

Mr. Rámchandra A'ppáji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Alibág, from 31st October to 6th November 1894.

Mr. Atunárám Ganesh, officiating Sub-Registrar of Mángaon, from 5th to 11th November 1894.

Ahmednagar District.

Mr. Purshotam Náráyan, officiating Sub-Registrar of Karjat, from 29th October to 4th November 1894.

Mr. Mahádáji Krishna, officiating Sub-Registrar of Jámkhed, on 17th and 18th November 1894.

Mr. Rangnáth Hari, officiating Sub-Registrar of A'kola, from 12th to 15th November 1894.

Poona District.

Mr. Mahádev Raghunáth, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhond, on 15th and 16th November 1894.

Sátára District.

Mr. Dámodar Govind, officiating Sub-Registrar of Khatáv, from 13th to 18th November 1894.

Sholápur District.

Mr. Balvant Keshav, officiating Sub-Register of Pandharpur, from 26th November to 1st December 1894.

Khándesh District.

Mr. Shámráo Rámchandra, officiating Sub-Registrar of Amalner, from 17th to 26th November 1894.

Dhárwár District.

Mr. Subháji Devji, officiating Sub-Registrar of Dhárwár, from 30th October to 29th November 1894.

Bijápur District.

Mr. Hanmant Govind, officiating Sub-Registrar of Hungund, from 15th to 24th November 1894.

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 4596.—Ráo Sáheb Narayenshankar Manishankar is appointed to do duty as Mámlatdár of Jambusar in the Broach District, and to draw the Magisterial allowance during the absence of Khán Sáheb Sorabsha Hormasji.

Azám Jhaverbhai Mathuradas, Head Kárkún, is appointed to be acting Mámlatdár of Vágura vice Ráo Sáheb Narayenshankar Manishankar.

G. B. REID,

Commissioner, N. D.

Camp Kund, 29th December 1894.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. Poll.-392.—Messrs. R. Knight and A. R. Bonus respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Political Agent, Savanur, on the 6th December 1894, in the afternoon.

No. 5421.—Messrs. C. G. H. Fawcett, I. C. S., and H. O. W. G. Brooke, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Kolába, on the 10th December 1894, in the afternoon.

No. 5428.—Mr. Gopal Dhonddeo Nigudgar, Head Kárkún of the Mahád Táluka, acted as Mámlatdár of Pen from the 4th to the 14th October 1894, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Bhagwandas Ramji Gujar, the permanent incumbent.

Belgaum, 24th December 1894.

J. F. FLEET,

Commissioner, in charge S. D.

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

No. 6099.—It is hereby notified for general information that no claim for exemption from duty on fire-arms, made on the grounds that the arms are re-imported and duty has been paid on them on their first importation, will be allowed in respect of arms exported after six months from the date of this Notification, unless—

- (1) in the case of arms exported as baggage, particulars of the arms as to description, and the name of maker and number on the arms have been forwarded to the Customs House at the port of embarkation for registration and a pass obtained before shipment, and the pass is produced at the time of re-importation for the purpose of checking the arms with the pass; and
- (2) in the case of arms exported as cargo, particulars of the arms as above have been given in the shipping bill and information as to date and vessel by which exported is furnished at the time of re-importation, to allow of the information being checked by a reference to the shipping bill; or if the port of re-importation is not the original port of exportation, a certificate is produced from the Customs authorities at the port of exportation certifying to the correctness of such information.

Camp Dáduka, 15th December 1894.

No. 6269.—Mr. Hari Anant, Abkari Sub-Inspector, Pandharpur, on Rs. 20, and acting as District Abkari Inspector, Pandharpur, vice Mr. Sorab N. Vakil on one month's privilege leave (vide this Office Notification No. 3452, dated 16th July last), continued to act in that appointment from the 8th to 16th August last, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of Mr. Sitaram Ramchandra, District Abkari Inspector, Sholapur, on Rs. 75, transferred from Sholapur to Pandharpur.

Camp Kamijla, 24th December 1894.

No. 6293.—In continuation of Notification No. 6479, dated 23rd December 1893, the following subsidiary rules approved by the Commissioner of Abkari under the provisions of Section 35 of the Abkari Act, 1878, for the management of the Central Distillery at Satara, and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein, are published for general information:—

I.—Each cask before being used in the distillery and employed for transport shall be taken by the farmer's men to the Inspector, who shall gauge its capacity by means of the measures provided for the purpose, and shall paint upon it—

- (1) the name of the distillery;
- (2) the consecutive No. of cask;
- (3) the capacity of the cask in gallons and drams;
- (4) the date of painting.

II.—Each cask so painted shall be again gauged once in every six months, or whenever it undergoes any repairs, by the Inspector, by means of measures provided for the purpose, and shall be painted anew, if necessary.

III.—Casks used for storage should not be used for purposes of conveyance of liquor from one place to another.

Camp Kamijla, 26th December 1894.

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

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 354.—Laxuman Balwant, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chandwad Taluka, Nasik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th to 29th November 1894 inclusive, and Raoji Vishwanath, Candidate Vaccinator, Nasik Zilla, N. D., was appointed to act for him.

No. 355.—The probationary appointment made in Notification No. 231, dated 3rd June 1891, is hereby confirmed.

No. 356.—Hassomal Thakurdas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is appointed Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator on probation for six months, with effect from 20th October 1894, vice Sanvaldas Sujamal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, deceased.

No. 357.—Jethsing Vadhsing, Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, on probation for six months with effect from 20th October 1894, vice Hassomal Thakurdas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, promoted, but to continue to act at Ghorabari Taluka, Karachi Zilla, till further orders.

No. 358.—Candidate Khemchand Senmal is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, with effect from 1st November 1894, vice Jethsing Vadhsing, Candidate Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, promoted.

No. 359.—Bhojraj Kewalmal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is invalidated with effect from 19th September 1894.

No. 360.—Railusing Utmasing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 1st October 1894, vice Bhojraj Kewalmal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, invalidated.

No. 361.—Pohumal Kishnomal, Candidate Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, with effect from 15th November 1894, vice Railusing Utmasing, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, promoted.

No. 362.—Candidate Mahomed Jafar Abdullah is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, with effect from 29th October 1894, vice Pohumal Kishnomal, Candidate Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, promoted.

No. 363.—Mahomed Yakub Haji Saleh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, is dismissed the Service with effect from 4th September 1894.

No. 364.—Bassarmal Premchand, Candidate Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karachi Zilla, with effect from 24th September 1894, vice Mahomed Yakub Haji Saleh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, dismissed.

No. 365.—Candidate Mahomed Saleh Abdul Wahid is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar District, with effect from 19th September 1894, vice Bassarmal Premchand, promoted.

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

Bombay, 31st December 1894.