

THE



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

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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 277.—The following letter from the Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, No. 1648, dated 25th October 1894, and accompaniments are published for general information :—

“No. 1648, dated India Office, Whitehall, London, S. W., the 25th October 1894.

From—Sir C. E. BERNARD, K.C.S.I., Secretary, Revenue and Statistics Department, India Office, London,

To—S. JACOB, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department.

I.—18

I forward, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter from the Acting Consul Alban's letter dated 7th October 1894, with enclosure, with enclosure, concerning rules recently passed by the Alexandria Board of Health for giving pratique to vessels entering the harbour at night.

No. 40 (Commercial), dated Alexandria, the 7th October 1894.

From—ARTHUR D. ALBAN, Esq., Acting Consul General at Alexandria,

To—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have the honour to state that at a meeting of the Quarantine Board which took place on the 2nd instant, the Austrian Delegate proposed that

a night service should be established in the port of Alexandria.

Until recently vessels were unable to enter the harbour at night, but since the new pass has been lighted, a few vessels have entered after sunset. They have, however, been unable to obtain pratique until the following morning. In the case of cargo vessels this causes no inconvenience as they cannot begin to load or discharge until the following morning. In the case of passenger steamers, however, some hardship is entailed by the inability to obtain pratique at night.

No complaints had been made to me by any of the English steam-ship agents on this subject, and I understand that only one English vessel carrying passengers has arrived at night since the opening of the new pass. The Peninsular and Oriental steamers arrive here about day-break, when they are able to obtain pratique.

The Austrian Delegate brought forward his proposal in view of the fact that the Austrian Lloyd steamers from Brindisi now arrive regularly at about 8 o'clock P.M., carrying a large number of passengers.

The President made a proposal, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, that as a provisional measure pratique should be given at night to any mail or passenger steamers which should have cleared the pass by 10 o'clock P.M., pratique in any case not to be given after 11 o'clock P.M. The President observed that at the present time provision had not been made for a regular night staff by the Quarantine Board or the Custom House, and that the proposed temporary measure would, he thought, satisfy all. He added that the Director General of Customs had informed him that he would be able to keep the Baggage Office open until 11 P.M. The proposal of the President was agreed to unanimously.

On the question of the amount of the extra charge to be made for giving pratique at night, there was some discussion as to whether Piastres Tariff one hundred should be charged as at Suez or Piastres Tariff forty as at Port Said.

On this question being put to the vote, there was a majority in favour of the charge of Piastres Tariff one hundred. I voted with the minority in favour of Piastres Tariff forty on the ground that at Suez the Medical Officer has to go out some distance to the roads, while at Alexandria there are no greater difficulties than at Port Said.

I have the honour to observe that, although the above decision of the Board will probably satisfy the requirements of shipping during the winter months, an all-night service (as required by Articles 28 and 29 of the Règlement General in Annex 3 of the Venice Convention) will become necessary at no distant period, and that provision should be made for this contingency in the budgets of the Quarantine Board and the Customs Administration for next year.

Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire d'Egypte.

Le Conseil a pris la décision suivante—

- (1) Jusqu'à nouvel ordre la libre pratique sera accordée de nuit dans le port d'Alex-

andrie à tout Navire postal ou à passagers qui aurait franchi les passes avant et jusqu'à 10 heures du soir. En tout cas la libre pratique ne sera pas accordée après 11 heures du soir.

- (2) Chaque navire qui voudrait recevoir pratique pendant la nuit devra payer une surtaxe de Piastres Tarif 100.
- (3) Avis préalable sera donné au Directeur de l'Office Quarantenaire du port Vieux de l'arrivée du navire après le coucher du soleil.
- (4) L'Agence de Navigation à laquelle appartient le navire devra mettre sous embarcation à la disposition de l'Agent Sanitaire pour se rendre le long du bord.

Alexandrie, le 2 Octobre 1894.

Le Président,
W. F. MIEVILLE."

No. 288.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

No. 24.—The following translation of the special Regulations of the Ottoman Board of Health applicable to the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894-95, received through Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

SPECIAL REGULATIONS APPLICABLE TO THE
MECCA PILGRIMAGE OF 1894-95.

Year of the Hegira 1312.

Article 1.—From the beginning of the month of Rajab until the end of the month of Zilhijja (that is to say, from the 28th December 1894 to end of June 1895), the lazaretto of Camaran will be open to receive arrivals by sea subject to quarantine.

Article 2.—During the period of the six months mentioned above (Rajab, Shaban, Ramadan, Shawwal, Tilkaada, Zilhijja), pilgrim vessels coming from beyond the Straits of Babelmandeb, whatever the tenor of their Bills of Health, must proceed direct to the Island of Camaran without calling at any other port on the littoral of the Red Sea.

Article 3.—Pilgrim vessels are vessels which are chartered to carry pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz.

Article 4.—Vessels bound for the Red Sea having on board not more than one pilgrim for every 100 tons of registered tonnage, are not included in the definition of pilgrim vessels. Such vessels will be dealt with, according to the tenor of their Bills of Health, conformably to the General Regulation of 1867 applicable to arrivals from cholera-infected places.

Article 5.—Vessels carrying not more than five pilgrims for every 100 tons of registered tonnage can proceed to Abu-Saad where they will discharge

their pilgrims and merchandise subject to quarantine destined for the Hedjaz.

Quarantine will also be performed at Abu-Saad by the 'Sambouks' and other coasters subject to quarantine proceeding from one port to another of the Red Sea littoral.

Article 6.—For this purpose a lazaretto is established at Abu-Saad, as a branch of the Camaran lazaretto, which will be open throughout the year to arrivals specified in Articles 4 and 5 of this Regulation.

Article 7.—Vessels upon which cases of cholera or suspicious cases have occurred, either in the port of embarkation or during the voyage, will undergo (both vessels and pilgrims) quarantine for 15 days at Camaran. This quarantine will be renewed each time a cholera case occurs among crew or passengers after their arrival at the lazaretto and will date from the last case of sickness. In such cases the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867 will be strictly applied.

Article 8.—When a batch of pilgrims has suffered from cholera during their stay at Camaran, they will not be admitted to free pratique at Jeddah until they have undergone a supplementary quarantine for five days and vigorous disinfection at the lazaretto at Abu-Saad.

Vessels carrying such pilgrims may, however, clear in quarantine in conformity with Article 16 of the principal Regulation after landing at Abu-Saad the pilgrims and their baggage and merchandise destined for Jeddah.

Article 9.—Indian or Malay pilgrims who take the indirect route *viâ* Suez to the Hedjaz will be subjected to quarantine, unless they can prove on their arrival at Jeddah, by their passports or other official documents, that they have come from beyond the Suez canal or that they have spent at least ten days in Egypt in free pratique and in good health.

Vessels embarking at Suez Indian or Malay pilgrims who do not fulfil these conditions will be treated as infected, and will have to proceed to Camaran, at any rate in certain cases, to undergo quarantine there according to the country of origin of the pilgrims in question.

Article 10.—Merchandise destined for Yemen not susceptible of infection can be landed at Hodeida under the supervision of the sanitary authority.

Article 11.—Vessels coming from beyond the Suez canal and Egypt with unclean Bills of Health must proceed to Camaran for quarantine.

Article 12.—Pilgrim vessels which arrive from ports where cholera exists, but have had no cholera case during the voyage or after arrival, will undergo (vessels and pilgrims) a quarantine for ten days. Merchandise coming from a cholera-infected port will remain on board, if there have been no cholera cases during the voyage or after arrival, and will be exempt from disinfection and from sanitary fees, except in the case of old personal effects and stuffs already used, unwashed wool, old cottons, horse hair and feathers, raw hides and other raw animal products, as well

as rags of all kinds, which will be subject to the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 13.—No pilgrim vessel, even when admitted to free pratique, will be allowed to leave Camaran without re-shipping, after the performance of their quarantine, all the pilgrims brought by her.

Article 14.—Vessels coming from the Persian Gulf and Zanzibar with pilgrims on board bound for the Hedjaz will also proceed to Camaran where they will be detained 24 hours for the disinfection of the effects and wearing apparel of the pilgrims and crew. These vessels will, however, be treated according to the tenor of their Bills of Health in the manner provided by the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 15.—Sambouks coming from beyond the Straits of Babelmandeb with pilgrims will be subject to the same rules as vessels specially chartered for pilgrims. They must proceed direct to the anchorage of Camaran, and will be excluded from all other Arabian ports on the Red Sea.

Article 16.—The embarkation on board a pilgrim vessel of live animals, as well as hides, animal products, rags of all kinds, coal, petroleum, and all other inflammable or explosive material, except such coal and animals as are necessary for the service and provisioning of the vessel during the voyage, is strictly prohibited.

Article 17.—All vessels embarking more than 100 pilgrims must be provided with a medical man licensed by authority in the country of departure, as well as with medicines, disinfectants and articles necessary for the care of the sick. A special place must be arranged on the deck as a hospital. Attendance and medicine will be given gratuitously.

Article 18.—On the arrival of a pilgrim vessel at Camaran or at Abu-Saad, as the case may be, all pilgrims will be disembarked and undergo the usual medical examination. If the condition of the vessel is good, and no suspicious case has occurred during the voyage, the vessel and the pilgrims will undergo five full days' quarantine and their clothing and effects will be disinfected, but the cargo will be subject to the provisions of the Cholera Regulation of 1867.

Article 19.—The sanitary authority will not allow the departure of a pilgrim vessel from any port in the Empire without assuring himself that it satisfies the following conditions: viz.,—that the vessel is fit to undertake the voyage without danger; that she is well equipped, well-regulated, well ventilated, provided with a sufficient number of boats; and that she contains nothing on board that is or may become injurious to health or prejudicial to the safety of the passengers; that there are on board suitably stored, besides the provisions of the crew, food, drinking water of good quality and fuel, in sufficient quantity for all the pilgrims and for the entire declared duration of the voyage. This last provision, however, in so far as it concerns food, is strictly applicable only to vessels passing the Straits of Babelmandeb. For all other vessels the Captain is bound to have food only in the proportion necessary for the wants of the pilgrims who may have contracted to be fed on board during the entire voyage. The sanitary authority will refer to the authority to which the vessels are sub-

ject for the application of those of the above provisions which do not concern him directly.

Article 20.—Every pilgrim vessel which does not conform to the provisions of the present Regulation will be held to have contravened sanitary rules and be liable to extreme measures regarding quarantine.

Article 21.—Vessels carrying pilgrims are strictly subject to the following instructions concerning the measuring of pilgrim vessels.

Read and adopted in meeting of the Superior Council of Health, the 10th and 22nd December 1891, and amended the 23rd and 25th December 1893, and 27th and 29th October 1894.

Instructions regarding the measurement of pilgrim-ships referred to above in Article 21.

1. Only steamers and ships propelled partly by steam and partly by sail are authorised to carry pilgrims on voyages beyond the Straits of Babel-mandeb or beyond the Suez Canal.

2. The space to be given to each pilgrim irrespective of age or sex shall be at least 9 superficial feet and 54 cubic feet, between decks. No passenger shall be accommodated in the ship's hold; and the deck, free of all goods, shall be reserved for the use of the crew and the passengers travelling between decks.

3. Any ship which can produce an official certificate furnished by the authority on which it is dependant, proving its capacity with regard to the number of passengers that can be embarked, shall not be liable to a second measurement, except in the event of the size, capacity and arrangements of the ship being found by the sanitary authority not to be in accord with the number of passengers shown in the certificate.

4. Any ship sailing under the Turkish flag which is unable to produce an official certificate of measurement, shall be measured by a competent officer of the Imperial Marine to be named by the local authority, with the assistance of the sanitary authority of the port where the ship happens to be; the service rendered by the sanitary authority in such a case is gratuitous.

As regards ships belonging to a foreign marine and not possessing official certificates of measurement, the sanitary authority shall give them the opportunity of producing the documents required in communication with their respective Consuls. The Consul can, if he so desires, cause the measurement in question to be made by the competent local authority in accordance with the requirements of Article 2 above.

5. The Sanitary authority shall refuse to give a Bill of Health to any ship which has embarked pilgrims without the necessary certificate.

Read and adopted in meeting of the Superior Council of Health, the 10th and 22nd December 1891.

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1895.

No. 289.—Whereas the provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of public conveyances, &c.) have been extended by the Notifications, respectively, specified in the first column of the annexed schedule to the towns and places specified in the second column thereof, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 34 of the said Act, as amended by Bombay Act V of 1887, to direct that in each of the said towns and places all the provisions of the Act extended as aforesaid shall apply to all vehicles which are kept, or ordinarily let for hire, although such vehicles be not used for the purpose of plying for hire.

SCHEDULE.

No. 5636, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1879, page 803, Part I.	Hill Station of Mahábaleshvar.
No. 4666, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1882, page 564, Part I.	Municipal limits of the town of Sátára.
No. 8056, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1893, page 1170, Part I.	Road leading from Wathár to Mahábaleshvar <i>via</i> Wái and Panchgani.
No. 430, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1889, page 90, Part I.	Road leading from Sátára to Pádli (Sátára Road) Railway Station, and from Karád to Hazarnachi (Karád) Railway Station.
No. 4876, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1889, page 796, Part I.	The following drives:— 1. Málcolmpeth to Mahábaleshvar village. 2. Málcolmpeth to Arthur Seat. 3. Málcolmpeth to Elphinstone Point. 4. Málcolmpeth to Lingmalla. 5. Málcolmpeth to Kate's Point. 6. Málcolmpeth to Ambenalla or Warra Travelers' Bangulow. 7. Málcolmpeth to Panchgani.
No. 1713, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1891, page 250, Part I.	Sátára Suburban Municipal District.
No. 4955, <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> for 1894, page 735, Part I.	Road leading from Sátára to Málhuli.

No. 289A.—With reference to Government Notification No. 4666, dated the 31st July 1882, published at page 564 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1882, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 34 of Bombay Act VI of 1863 (an Act for the regulation of public conveyances), that all the First and Second Class Magistrates having jurisdiction within the Municipal limits of Sátára City shall exercise therein the powers conferred by the said Act on the Magistrates of Police.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1895.

No. 410.—Under Section 13 of the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest the undermentioned persons by virtue of their office with power to disarm persons going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions:—

Officers, sepoy and peons of the Salt Department employed on the Goa Frontier.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1895.

No. 452A.—For the purposes of clause (o) of Section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and in modification of the Notification mentioned in the margin, so far only as it affects the hamlet of Pirvádi in the Sátára Taluka, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from the 1st day of February 1895 the said hamlet of Pirvádi shall cease to be included as heretofore within the limits of the Police Station of Sátára Taluka, and shall be included within the limits of the Police Station of Sátára City.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1895.

No. 4.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Pinnacle Rock north-eastward of Preparis Island.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 14th December 1894, that a pinnacle rock, with a depth of 9 or 10 feet, is reported by Captain Wyse of the Tug *Ajax* to lie with the highest point of the southern end of Preparis Island on a south-westerly bearing, distant 5 miles, or approximately in Lat. $14^{\circ} 54\frac{1}{2}'$ N., Long. $93^{\circ} 42\frac{1}{2}'$ East.”

No. 5.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 106, dated 31st December 1894:—

“INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Rangoon River entrance—Position of Spit Light-vessel.

Further information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 28th December 1894, that the Spit Light-vessel in the entrance to Rangoon River is moored in 25 feet reduced, with the following magnetic bearings:—

Eastern Grove Light-house, N. 17° E.
Elephant Point Obelisk, N. 45° W.

The Eastern Grove Light-house and Spit Light in one N. 17° E. lead 150 yards west of the lower eastern buoy. The Spit Light should be kept open to the eastward of Eastern Grove Light-house on the flood tide.”

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No. 6.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL.

Chittagong Coast.

The Port Officer, Chittagong, informs under date the 28th of December 1894, that the buoy marking the South Patches was reported by the Commander of S. S. *Kasara* to have been out of position on the 16th ultimo, and that the same will be replaced when opportunity offers.”

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1895.

No. 7.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information with reference to Government Notification No. 1, dated 3rd January 1894:—

“INDIA.

BAY OF BENGAL—GULF OF MARTABAN.

Further postponement of placing of Baragua Flats Light-vessel.

Telegraphic information has been received from the Port Officer, Rangoon, dated 9th instant, that the placing of a light-vessel off the Baragua Flats has been deferred for a further period of eighteen months.”

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1895.

No. 9.—The following alterations in the Rules for the Port of Bombay made under Section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, and published under Government Notification No. 97, dated 16th December 1885, are published for general information:—

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

(2) For clause (3) substitute the following:—

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

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

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

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

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th January 1895.

No. 358.—With reference to the Government

No. 3F, dated 1st March 1879, published at pages 196 to 199 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I.

No. 553H, dated 26th January 1882, published at pages 107 to 109 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th February 1882, Part I.

Notifications noted in the margin His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from 17th March 1895 to be Protected Forests in the Bankápur Táluka of the

Dhárwár District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	g.
1 Alipur ...	1	381	32
	5	73	33
	39	220	36
2 Rawalojikop...	37	102	39
	52	69	32
3 Yelivigi ...	204	25	1
	205	24	28
	206	25	8
	207	24	1
	208	23	24
	209	38	14
	212	19	16
	213	19	28
	214	20	10
	215	16	35
	216	12	27
	217	313	9
	218	14	3
	219	13	38
220	20	30	
223	19	34	
224	19	36	
239	19	6	
240	20	32	
4 Chilur-Badni ...	52	511	39
	53	12	2
	57	79	1
5 Sidgarwali ...	90	253	1
6 Galginkatti ...	87	143	30
7 Konankeri (Bujruk) ...	11	257	19
8 Shábál ...	13	281	24
9 Kalkatti ...	23	79	11
	29	10	22
	30	95	32
10 Konankeri (Khurd) ...	12	95	17
	37	8	2
	39 part	613	20

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	g.
11 Hosur ...	49	23	27
	50	12	15
	51	14	13
	52	15	25
	53	19	33
	54	20	4
	58	225	19
	59	872	0
12 Yetinhalli ...	35	15	29
	36	126	7
13 Artál ...	231	480	21
14 Saigondikop...	5	297	9
15 Kyátankeri ...	19	11	32
	21	4	1
	22	3	7
	23	56	33
24	3	31	
16 Jondalgatti ...	22 part	178	30
17 Dhundshi ...	149 part	911	11
18 Halava-Taral-ghat ...	4 part	902	29
	9	31	30
19 Kunur ...	94	126	31
	136	550	36
	104	62	13
20 Gudgeri ...	50	41	36
21 Advisomápur ...	51	741	20
22 Narayenpur (Bujruk) ...	1	13	6
	2	595	2

No. 358A.—With reference to Government Notification No. 553H, dated 26th January 1882, published at pages 107 to 109 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 16th February 1882, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest in the Bankápur Táluka of the Dhárwár District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A.	g.
1 Alipur ...	6	21	35
	7	20	13
	8	15	0
	9	14	17
	10	19	4
	23	26	26
	24	17	37
25	164	6	

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
		A. g.			A. g.	
2 Rawalojikop ...	49	21 24	15 Gudgeri ...	1	23 1	
	50	12 29		16	19 37	
	56	99 14	16 Advismápur ...	34	21 27	
3 Chilur Badni ...	63	24 23		17 Tadas ...	61	29 31
	64	22 36	67		35 8	
	65	19 0	70		19 2	
	68	26 24	71		34 13	
	73	17 12	73		31 30	
	74	19 29	74		31 28	
4 Chawdhál ...	113	23 8	18 Narayenpur (Bujruk) ...	5	7 30	
	114	20 24		15	11 2	
	117	16 28		22	8 7	
5 Hosur ...	107	23 23				
	108	14 32				
6 Yetinhalli ...	31	16 6				
	32	9 7				
	37	13 25				
	38	9 21				
	92	2 33				
7 Konankeri (Khurd) ...	39 part	13 0				
8 Gangelur ...	175	34 23				
	176	18 15				
	177	17 38				
	178	13 21				
9 Artál ...	53	23 25				
	54	14 7				
10 Kyátankeri ...	25	17 37				
	29	17 18				
11 Dhundshi ...	118	24 31				
12 Shádambi ...	25	13 24				
	26	18 29	1 Alipur ...	1	381 32	
	41	28 33		5	73 33	
	50	21 18	39	220 36		
	51	19 8	2 Rawalojikop...	37	102 39	
	52	9 25		52	69 32	
	53	20 18		3 Yelivigi ...	204	25 1
	54	16 21			205	24 28
	55	10 0			206	25 8
	57	5 24			207	24 1
	58	10 5			208	23 24
	59	15 8			209	38 14
	60	23 14			212	19 16
	61	14 36			213	19 23
	63	14 29			214	20 10
	64	24 13			215	16 35
13 Gotgadi ...	76	20 4			216	12 27
	77	14 26			217	313 9
	78	29 3			218	14 3
	79	29 2			219	13 38
	80	14 30	220		20 30	
	14 Madli ...	13	25 3		223	19 34
14		19 14	224	19 36		
15		14 28	239	19 6		
16		19 0	240	20 32		
17		13 38				
18		10 13				
19		23 24				

No. 358B.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with reference to Government Notification No. 8885, dated 25th November, 1889, published at pages 976 to 1006 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 28th idem, Part I, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Bankápur Táluka of the Dhárwár District from the 17th March 1895:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
1 Alipur ...	1	381 32
	5	73 33
	39	220 36
2 Rawalojikop...	37	102 39
	52	69 32
3 Yelivigi ...	204	25 1
	205	24 28
	206	25 8
	207	24 1
	208	23 24
	209	38 14
	212	19 16
	213	19 23
	214	20 10
	215	16 35
	216	12 27
	217	313 9
	218	14 3
	219	13 38
	220	20 30
	223	19 34
224	19 36	
239	19 6	
240	20 32	

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
4 Chilur-Badni ...	52 53 57	511 39 12 2 79 1
5 Sidgarwali ...	90	253 1
6 Galginkatti ...	87	143 30
7. Konankeri (Bujruk) ...	11	257 19
8 Shábál ...	13	281 24
9 Kalkatti ...	23 29 30	79 11 10 22 95 32
10 Konankeri (Khurd) ...	12 31 37 39 part	95 17 1 1 8 2 613 20
11 Hosur ...	49 50 51 52 53 54 58 59	23 27 12 15 14 13 15 25 19 33 20 4 225 19 872 0
12 Yetinhalli ...	35 36	15 29 126 7
13 Artál ...	231	480 21
14 Saigondikop... ..	5	297 9
15 Kyátankeri ...	19 21 22 23 24	11 32 4 1 3 7 6 33 3 31
16 Jondalgatti ...	22 part	178 30
17 Dhundshi ...	149 part	911 11
18 Halava-Taral-ghat ...	4 part 9	902 29 31 30
19 Kunur ...	94 136 104	126 31 550 36 62 13
20 Gudgeri ...	37 41 50	2 35 2 13 41 36
21 Advismápur ...	51	741 20

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
22 Narayenpur (Bujruk) ...	1 2	13 6 595 2
23 Dásankop ...	3	28 15

No. 358C.—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 Bankápur Táluka of the Dhárwár District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Galginkatti ...	10	10 35
Hosur ...	43 44 45 46 55	2 37 2 17 10 1 18 31 18 35

2. The Forest Settlement Officer, Belgaum and Dhárwár, 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, 17th January 1895.

No. 400.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased,

with reference to the Government Notification marginally noted, to declare the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Máidha Táluka of the Sholápur District from the 24th March 1895 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Bárloni ...	169	43 22

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1895.

No. 5406A of 25th June 1894, published at pages 653 to 655 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 28th idem, Part I.

No. 425.—*Errata*—The following *errata* in the schedule annexed to the Government Notification marginally noted are published for general information :—

Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	New No.	For	Read
			Area.	Area.
Sindkheda ...	Kewada ...	63	A. g. 334 32	A. g. 334 12
	Rundána ...	58	707 4	704 4

No. 4128 of 9th May 1894, published at pages 408 and 409 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 10th idem, Part I.

No. 425A.—*Errata*—The following *errata* in the schedule annexed to the Government Notification marginally noted are published for general information :—

Name of Táluka.	Name of Village.	For			Read		
		Old No.	Revised No.	Revised Area.	Old No.	Revised No.	Revised Area.
Shirpur ...	Tánda ...	105	Portion of 106.	A. g. 483 1	105 Northern portion of Survey No. 104.	106	A. g. 596 29
	Dahiwad ...	435 424 347 348 349 428 427 429 430 431 432 433 434 425 436	} Portion of 378.	1,379 37	435 424 347 348 349 428 427 429 430 431 432 453 434 425 436 Northern portion of Survey No. 422.	} 378	1,461 30

No. 425B.—A revised Survey Settlement having been lately introduced into the Shirpur Táluka of the Khándesh District, it is hereby notified for public information that the lands mentioned in the second column of the schedule hereto annexed, which were notified under Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act No. VII of 1878, as amended by Act No. V of 1890, as Reserved Forests

No. 2285 of 29th March 1894, published at page 275 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, dated 5th April 1894, Part I.

by the Government Notification noted in the margin, and are to be retained as Reserved Forests, are comprised in the Revised

Survey Nos. specified in the third column of the schedule :—

I.—20

Schedule referred to.

Name of Village.	Old No.	Revised No.	Revised Area.
Khámkheda ...	Plot No. 18.	44	A. g. 22 34
		45	14 28

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1895.

No. 483.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 2, clause 3 (b) of the Cotton Duties Act, XVII of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in

Council is pleased to place the mills in the Thána District noted in the margin under the control of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, for the purposes of the Act.

- 1 The Swadeshi Mills.
- 2 The Kuria Mills.

No. 496.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 75 (a) of the Indian Forest Act, VII of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to substitute for paragraph 1 of Rule 10 of the Rules prescribing and limiting the powers and duties of Forest officers under the said section,

published under Government Notification No. 7107, dated 6th September 1892, at pages 909 to 911 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 8th idem, Part I, the following paragraph:—

“10. Subject to any instructions which may be given by the Commissioner, orders issued by a Conservator to any Divisional Forest Officer and correspondence between the Conservator and any such officer shall be forwarded through the Collector, who will record such remarks thereon or, in matters other than such as are described in Rule 4, give such directions with regard thereto as he thinks fit.”

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 510.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Broach Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for widening and improving the Municipal Market, in Katpore Bazár in the city of Broach in the district of Broach; it is hereby declared that for the above-mentioned purpose the piece of land described below is required within the aforesaid city of Broach:—

Name of Owner of Land.	Where situated.	Approximate area to be taken, in yards.	Bounded on the			
			North.	South.	East.	West.
Gánci Narotam Govan.	Municipal Market.	About 73 square yards and 3 feet.	Municipal Market.	Municipal Market.	Municipal Market.	Remaining portion of Gánci Narotam Govan's house.

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.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 537.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council on the report of the District Magistrate, Panch Maháls, that in the local areas hereinbelow specified, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on the land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 1st February 1895, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first-mentioned section which may be seized within any of the said local areas and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with respect to the local areas hereinbelow specified, the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference also to kine, goats, sheep, asses, and buffaloes, instead of to pigs only,

and as if the words “fifty rupees” were substituted for the words “ten rupees.”

Local areas referred to.

Godhra, Goli and Gawachi, táluca Godhra.

No. 538.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council on the report of the District Magistrate, Khándesh, that in the local areas hereinbelow specified, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on the land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 1st February 1895, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first-mentioned section which may be seized within any of the said local areas and impounded in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with respect to the local areas hereinbelow specified, the

first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference to cattle of any kind instead of to pigs only, and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

LOCAL AREAS REFERRED TO.

Khândesh District, Táluka Nandurbár.
The villages of—

Patonde, Hol, Khámgaon Digar, Choupale
Waghode, Nalve Khurd and Dudhale.

No. 539.—Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council on the report of the District Magistrate, Ahmednagar, that in the local areas hereinbelow specified, subject to the jurisdiction of the said Magistrate, cattle are habitually allowed to trespass on the land and damage crops or other produce thereon; the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in exercise of the power conferred upon him by Section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 5 (1) of Act I of 1891, that on and after 1st February 1895, for every head of cattle specified in the scale contained in the first mentioned section which may be seized within any of the said local areas and impounded, in accordance with the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Act I of 1891, the pound-keeper shall levy a fine equal to double the fine mentioned in the scale aforesaid.

2. And in exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, as amended by Section 8 of Act I of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with respect to the local areas hereinbelow specified, the first paragraph of the said Section 26 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, shall, on and after the date specified in the first paragraph of this Notification, be read as if it had reference also to kine, goats, sheep, asses and buffaloes instead of to pigs only,

and as if the words "fifty rupees" were substituted for the words "ten rupees."

Local areas referred to.

Within the limits of the Cantonment and Municipality of Ahmednagar and in the Nagar Táluka of the Ahmednagar District within a radius of three miles of the City Post Office.

No. 548.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

No. 338-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifi-

* Republished at page 48 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 17th January 1895.

cation in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 188-S. R.,* dated the 10th January 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* leviable under No. 15 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Act XVI of 1894, on the following descriptions of iron and steel, namely—

- (1) Iron, bar, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (2) Steel, cast and blistered, of any kind not specified in that number;
- (3) Steel, bar and blooms;
- (4) Steel angle, channel and spring;
- (5) Steel nails;

shall be reduced to one per cent. *ad valorem*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 549.—The following Resolution by the Government of India and its enclosures are republished:—

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

Customs.

Definition of the term 'Machinery' for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.

No. 324 S. R., dated Calcutta, the 18th January 1895.

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

Read—

- (1) Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 5559, dated the 3rd November 1894.
- (2) Letter from the Government of Madras No. 4928, dated the 14th December 1894, and enclosures, containing a letter from the Madras Chamber of Commerce dated the 26th November 1894.
- (3) Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 6844, dated the 27th December 1894, and enclosures.
- (4) Letter from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce No. 1272—94, dated the 22nd December 1894.
- (5) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. 317—XIII—370 A., dated the 22nd December 1894, and enclosures, containing a communication from the Upper India Chamber of Commerce dated the 20th December 1894.
- (6) Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations dated, respectively, the 17th and 27th December 1894.
- (7) Letter to the Government of Madras No. 6370, dated the 31st December 1894.

In the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, read in the preamble, the Local Governments concerned were requested to furnish the Government of India with an expression of their opinion on the definition of the term 'Machinery,' which was given therein, for the purposes of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894.

2. The replies received were duly considered by the Select Committee on the Tariff Amendment Bill, and the grounds of their decision are enunciated in the speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland contained in the Abstract of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council read above. Accordingly the definition of the term 'Machinery' and its component parts finally adopted by the Legislature (*vide* entry No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act Amendment Act, XVI of 1894) allows of the free import of—

Machinery, namely, prime-movers, and component parts thereof, including boilers and component parts thereof; also including locomotive and portable engines, steam-rollers, fire-engines and other machines in which the prime-mover is not separable from the operative parts.

Machinery (and component parts thereof), meaning machines or sets of machines to be worked by electric, steam, water, fire, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and which are intended for—

- (a) the preparing, ginning, pressing, spinning, weaving, sowing, knitting, bleaching, and dyeing of cotton, jute, hemp, silk, wool, or other fibres and any other process intervening between the raw material and the finished product as packed ready for the market;
- (b) the smelting and milling of iron and other metallic ores and the manufacture of iron, steel, and other metals;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, sugar, indigo, silk, paper, soap, gas, oil, flour, cordage, rope, and twine;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) railway workshops;
- (j) the refining of petroleum, and the manufacture of vegetable oils;
- (k) the crushing of bones and bricks;
- (l) the manufacture of lac;
- (m) potteries;
- (n) saw mills;
- (o) mining, navigation, agriculture, and pumping;
- (p) such other manufactures and industries as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specify.

Provided that the term does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, and provided also that only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery and are, owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purpose.

Note.—Machinery and component parts thereof made of substances other than metal are included in this entry;

while under entry No. 13 of the same schedule the only machines, tools, and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour, which can be admitted free, are—

water-lifts, sugar-mills, oil-presses, and parts thereof, and any other machines and parts of machines ordinarily used in processes of husbandry, or for the preparation for use or for sale of the products of husbandry which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt.

3. As regards the question as to what are and what are not component parts of machinery, the attention of all Collectors of Customs should be invited to the express provisions of the law and to the remarks in elucidation of this point contained in the Honourable Sir J. Westland's speech of the 27th December 1894. No hard-and-fast lines other than those contained in the Act itself can be prescribed, but if the general principles laid down in the above-mentioned speech are borne in mind, Collectors of Customs should have but little difficulty in giving effect to the intentions of the Legislature. They should bring to notice any points arising in ordinary practice in which they think that the words of the law oblige them to impose a duty, where they have reason to believe that the intention of the law was to exempt.

4. In the letter to the Government of Madras of the 31st December 1894, the Government of India undertook to adopt the suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the publication in the *Gazettes* and the communication to Mercantile and Trade representative bodies of all Government decisions on questions raised and adjudicated upon under the Tariff Act. The Governor

General in Council is of opinion that the best way of giving effect to this suggestion is to publish such decisions in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and to communicate them without delay to Chambers of Commerce and the Press, and further to collect the decisions and notifications and rules issued under the Act periodically into volumes of 'Selections from the Records of the Government of India,' which will be for sale to the public. This course will be followed in future, and this Resolution, together with the Resolution of the 3rd November 1894, cited in the preamble, and extracts from the speeches referred to in paragraph 2 are accordingly published for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Chief Commissioner of Burma; also to the Chambers of Commerce, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Karachi, and Rangoon, and to the Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

Ordered also, that this Resolution and the papers mentioned in the last paragraph be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

(Signed) STEPHEN JACOB,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Enclosures of Resolution No. 324 S. R. of 1895.

No. 5559 S. R., dated 3rd November 1894.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Read—

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 873, dated 31st May 1881.

Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 3172, dated 25th June 1894.

Letter from the Government of Bombay No. 5964, dated 13th July 1894.

In the letter from the Government of Bombay read in the preamble, the orders of the Government of India are requested on proposals made by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, for the adoption of some general principle for the guidance of Customs officers in differentiating between machines and machinery for the purpose of the levy of duty under the Indian Tariff Act.

2. The question has more than once engaged the attention of Government in connection with the working of former Tariff Acts. It was considered very fully in 1880 in view to the removal of the great diversity of practice which prevailed in the Custom Houses at that time in the classification of articles as machines (hardware) and machinery. On the suggestion then made that Government should either issue a general definition as to articles which should be deemed machinery, or frame an authoritative list of articles to be passed free as machinery, the decision arrived at, as stated in the Resolution of the 31st May 1881 read above, was as follow :—

These reasons have led the Government of India to the conclusion that neither a definition of machinery, nor a list of articles which should be exempted under that head, can be issued which would not be open to objection as including or excluding much which the law and the Government of India do not intend to include or exclude, as the case may be. The only feasible course to adopt is that local officers should exercise their discretion in determining what articles should be passed free as 'machinery,' bearing in mind the distinction between 'machinery' and 'machines' or articles so named, doubtful points being referred, as hitherto, to the Government of India.

3. The Government of India are still of opinion that it is practically impossible to frame in general terms a definition of machinery which would not be open to the objections expressed in 1881 and still leave much opening for doubt and discussion. It may be possible, however, by supplementing a general definition by particular limitations, to lessen to a material extent the occasions for doubt; and in view of the difficulties experienced by Customs officers and the complaints by importers it is expedient that the question should again be fully considered.

4. It appears to the Government of India that the principle of imposing indirect taxation in the form of import duties for revenue purposes having been accepted, no reasonable claim can be urged for the exemption from duty of articles of common domestic use merely because they are called machines, articles, for instance, like coffee-grinding machines, which are found in every household, or sodawater machines. But a fair claim can be made for the exemption of machinery which represents fixed capital directly employed in the productive industries of the country. Any definition which failed to bring out this distinction clearly would obviously be defective.

5. The following definition has been suggested to the Government of India as substantially meeting the necessary conditions. It is both general and specific, and while the specification has been so framed as to include all important industries now existing in India, it also contains a proviso enabling Government to add to the list—

Machinery, meaning machines or sets of machines which are worked by electric, steam, water, or other power not being manual or animal labour, or which before being brought into use require to be fixed with reference to other moving parts; and the term includes all such machines or sets of machines intended for—

- (a) the pressing, spinning, and weaving of cotton, jute, silk, wool or other fibres;
- (b) the smelting of iron-ore and manufacture of iron;
- (c) the manufacture of leather, paper, sugar, indigo, soap, gas, and flour;
- (d) the milling of rice;
- (e) the drying and rolling of tea;
- (f) the pulping of coffee;
- (g) printing presses;
- (h) foundries and workshops of iron and other metals;
- (i) the refining of petroleum;
- (j) mining, navigation, and agriculture;
- (k) any other manufacturing or other industry that may be specified from time to time by the Governor General in Council;

Provided that the term does not include tools or implements.

6. On the suitability of this definition, which will require legislation to give it effect, the Governor General in Council desires to be favoured with an expression of the opinion of

His Excellency the Governor in Council
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor
The Chief Commissioner

Madras
Bombay
Bengal
Upper India
Rangoon

and of the Chamber of Commerce. As it is desirable to consider,

as soon as possible, the questions that have been raised, it is requested that the Chamber of Commerce may be consulted and an answer sent with the least possible delay.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

Extract from the Speeches of the Honourable Sir James Westland, K.C.S.I., contained in the Abstract of the Proceeding of the Legislative Council dated 17th and 27th December 1894.

The second cause of the difficulties to which I am alluding is the indefiniteness of the lines which divide machinery which is free, articles made of iron which are taxed at one per cent., and hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery, which pays the five per cent. rate of duty. The exemption of machinery was based on the principle that it was undesirable to burden with a five per cent. duty capital employed in the productive industries of the country; but, even while the old Tariff was in force, difficulties were found in restricting the application of the exemption within its intended limits. 'Machinery' is a somewhat wide term, and it gives rise to claims for exemption of 'machines,' which is a still more indefinite and extensive term. We have met this difficulty by giving a somewhat precise definition of machinery, which will, we hope, have the effect of opening the door freely to such articles as represent what may be called the fixed capital employed in productive industries, but will at the same time prevent claims arising for exemption of articles which, though they may bear, in common parlance, the name of machines, have no right to expect entry into India without the same payment of duty which we levy upon nearly all other imported articles. The proposed definition of machinery was circulated to Chambers of Commerce, and other authorities, a short time ago, and has been slightly expanded in consequence of suggestions received.

The second point which the Select Committee took up was the question of the definition of machinery.

We have carefully considered this question, and I may mention to the Council the point of view from which, in the Bill as now framed, we have dealt with the subject, especially as it involves certain considerations which relate generally to the question of customs taxation.

The principle of the Bill, as has been so often said, is that of levying a general import duty of five per cent. If the rate were not only general but universal, the working of the Tariff would be easy, and, as a matter of fact, the difficulties which arise in applying a Tariff arise almost entirely out of the exemptions. The exemptions are the peculiarities which we have carefully to hedge round, so as to prevent their being extended beyond the grounds upon which they are based.

Now the question may fairly be asked, if we exempt the large and costly machinery of wealthy companies, is it not inconsistent to continue to tax the small machines used by workers in their own trades? But the principle on which the exemption of machinery is justified is this: looking to the fact that there is a certain amount of capital which is seeking investment in some productive line of business, we want to attract that capital to those lines of business in which India is interested, or, at any rate, to prevent it being discouraged by the weight of any initial taxation. We therefore proclaim this exemption in their favour, and we consider ourselves compensated by the fact that they will add to the production of the country, which eventually pays its dues to us in some shape or other.

Now this ground of exemption, whether it be a good one or a bad one, does not apply to the small producers of the country; there is in their case no new capital to attract in the same sense. They may or may not invest their savings in labour-saving machines, but at least they do not require the enticement of an exemption from taxation to determine the precise line in which they shall invest their money if they invest it at all.

The operation may look at first sight like taxing the poorer and exempting the richer. But this is a question that unfortunately arises in every individual case touched by the customs duty. In each case, taken by itself, it may be urged that it is hard that the burden of tax should be imposed. In its hard lines that the village carpenter should be unable to get his tools unweighted by a tax: it is hard lines that an old woman should not be able to get a warm garment without having a duty added on to its price. There is no answer to these arguments except to say that the money is absolutely required for the purposes of the administration, and that we cannot admit exemptions which are based upon the mere ground that the people who pay the tax would have somewhat fuller pockets if they did not pay it. You cannot work an Import Tariff on eleemosynary principles, and your exemptions must be based on some other ground than the mere hardship of having to pay the tax.

The exemption of machinery I base upon the economic ground I have stated, and I would rather reconsider the question of its exemption than admit a corresponding claim in the case of the innumerable other interests which might argue that they have as much claim to consideration as wealthy mill-owners and industrial companies. The comparative estimation of claims to consideration must to my mind be based upon economic grounds, and not on questions of comparative ability to meet the tax-collector's demands.

These remarks will explain the general scheme of our definition of machinery; and I have only further to remark with reference to it that what we sought was not a scientific definition of machinery, as such, but a definition which would as accurately as possible include the kind of articles which on the grounds I have stated we proposed to exempt, and could not be stretched so as to include others to which those grounds do not apply. We want a working definition for our Custom Houses, and not merely one that will pass a dialectic scrutiny.

We had some discussion over the question of component parts, with reference to which more than one suggestion was made to us; and objection has been taken especially to the limitation expressed in the words 'which are not adapted for any other purpose.'

Now, I admit there is a certain difficulty in defining exactly what is a component part of machinery and what is not. It is easy to see that what are ordinarily classed as 'renewals' and 'spares'—duplicates of those parts of a machine which wear out most rapidly—are component parts. It is easy also, I take it, to see that nuts and bolts are not component parts except when they are actually in their place in the machine, or at least are not separately imported. But at intermediate stages between these there may be some difficulty. A cog-wheel, for example, may be imported for the particular purpose of being fitted into a particular part of a machine ready for it, or it may be imported without reference to any particular purpose, and simply as hardware. I cannot help thinking that the circumstances of importation are in such cases a guide to the Customs Collector; and I do not know any better way of indicating the test than that of its being, owing to the special shape, adapted for the particular purposes and not for general use for miscellaneous purposes. Again, there are articles which may be described as parts of machinery, which are perpetually being used up in its working and requiring continual replacement. Take, for example, asbestos packing; there is no more reason why that should be exempt merely because it is used for machinery than for the exemption of lubricating oil. The principles on which we base the exemption of machinery do not apply to what may be called the stores used up in its working.

It is not possible to work a Tariff upon the principle that the same article may be taxed, or may be exempt, according to the purpose which the particular importer has in view. Wire gauze, for example, is used for a hundred different purposes. We cannot allow a paper manufacturer to claim an exemption for his importation on the ground that he requires it for the working of his paper machines, and tell all other importers that because they are not paper manufacturers they must pay duty. It is not therefore the mere fact that an article is to be used with, or fitted into, a place in a machine that gives it its claim to exemption, but the fact that in ordinary practice that and no other is the purpose for which the article is imported and used; and that the article is such and of such special character that on its importation it may be at once presumed that use as part of an exempted piece of machinery is the purpose for which it is required.

We have considered all the suggestions that have been made to us in respect of these definitions; and we have adopted several of them, but some of them we considered to go too far, and to be framed on such a principle that, though they were good so far as they went, they did not sufficiently bear in mind the necessity of restricting the exemption to those things alone which ought, on our principles, to go untaxed—a necessity which, from the point of view of the Government, is just as important as that of declaring the exemption itself."

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 240.—In accordance with Rule 9 of the Rules prescribed in the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 15, dated 1st January 1889, republished in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem under No. 116, dated 9th idem, Financial Department, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following application from the Municipal Commissioners of Mhasvad for the grant of a loan of Rs. 1,500 under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879 :—

“No. of 1894.

From

J. M. CURSETJI, Esquire,
District Deputy Collector, Sâtára, and
President of the Mhasvad Municipality ;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Financial Department, Bombay.

9th May 1894.

SIR,

We, the President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Mhasvad Municipality, beg to apply to Government under the Local Authorities Loan Act of 1879, and Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 387, dated 28th January 1889, for a grant of loan of Rs. 1,500.

2. The loan is required for the construction of a school-house at Mhasvad.

3. The estimated cost of the building is Rs. 7,029. Half of this sum is to be met from Government grant under Chapter II of the Grant-in-aid Code and the remaining is borne by the Municipality, who having a balance of Rs. 2,014-8-0 on hand now submit this application for Rs. 1,500.

4. The funds on the security of which the amount is to be borrowed are the house tax and octroi levied by the Municipality under Act VI of 1873 and Act II of 1884.

5. The loan is required during the official year 1894-95. The total sum of the loan asked for is required at once.

6. The loan will be repaid with interest in twelve years.

7. We request that Government will be pleased to grant the loan at 4½ per cent. per annum. The loan will be repaid with interest by equal half-yearly instalments of Rs. 81-9-2 payable on 30th June and 31st December each year.

8. The statements showing the annual receipts and expenditure of this Municipality for the last three years (1891-92, 1892-93, 1893-94) are submitted herewith.

9. There are no prior existing charges upon the funds of the Municipality.

10. The Municipality have resolved to increase the tax on animals during the annual fair. The increase will be sufficient to cover the amount of annual instalments required to be paid to Government in liquidation of the loan.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. M. CURSETJI,
President, and five Members,

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Mhasvad Municipality for 1891-92.

No.	Items.	Income.			No.	Items.	Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Balance ...	3,107	7	10					
1	Octroi ...	1,126	11	7	1	General administration (office establishment, &c.)	252	13	0
2	Tax on houses and lands ...	754	14	10	2	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses.	299	9	6
3	Tax on animals and vehicles ...	440	15	3	3	Lighting (establishment, &c.) ...	101	13	6
4	Snuff tax ...	20	0	0	4	Police (establishment, &c.) ...	2	10	6
5	Pounds ...	10	9	6	5	Capital outlay ...	350	13	0
6	Fees and revenue from educational Institution.	141	6	5	6	Conservancy (including road cleaning, watering and latrines).	735	2	2
7	Fees and revenue from markets, slaughter-houses, &c.	4	10	0	7	Hospitals and dispensaries ...	456	5	0
8	Stone fee ...	39	15	0	8	Dak bungalows and serais ...	58	5	9
9	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	18	8	0	9	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	39	7	9
10	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) from Government.	395	0	0	10	Buildings ...	520	9	7
11	Do. from Local Funds ...	601	11	9	11	Roads ...	106	4	2
12	Other ...	100	0	0	12	Schools and Colleges ...	850	2	1
13	Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	2	0	6	13	Miscellaneous ...	216	3	0
14	Other items...	1	6	0	14	Printing charges ...	56	14	6
					15	Advances (b) other ...	2	0	6
	Total ...	6,765	4	8		Balance ..	2,716	2	8
						Total ...	6,765	4	8

(Signed) J. M. CURSETJEE,
President.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Mhasvad Municipality for 1892-93.

No.	Items.	Income.			No.	Items.	Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Balance ...	2,716	2	8					
1	Octroi ...	1,162	13	3	1	General administration (office establishment).	252	0	0
2	Tax on houses and lands ...	738	8	0	2	Collection of taxes ...	348	14	9
3	Tax on animals and vehicles ...	596	6	7	3	Lighting establishment ...	103	7	3
4	Conservancy (including scavenging, latrines, &c.)	0	2	9	4	Police establishment, purchase of clothing, &c.	1	0	0
5	Snuff tax ...	20	0	0	5	Water-supply capital outlay establishment.	58	13	3
6	Pounds ...	10	15	6	6	Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	714	6	0
7	Fees and revenue from Educational institution.	191	6	2	7	Hospitals and dispensaries ...	451	1	0
8	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	6	4	3	8	Vaccination ...	74	0	0
9	Stone fee ...	48	12	6	9	Dak bungalows and serais ...	115	14	9
10	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	6	1	0	10	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	72	5	6
11	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) from Government.	195	0	0	11	Roads ...	77	5	0
12	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) from Local Funds.	44	0	0	12	Schools and Colleges ...	1,022	0	7
13	Miscellaneous (other items) ...	22	11	0	13	Miscellaneous ...	97	7	6
14	Advances (other) ...	20	0	0	14	Printing charges ...	49	1	9
					15	Advances (b) other ...	35	0	0
	Total ...	5,779	3	8		Balance ...	2,296	6	4
						Total ...	5,779	3	8

(Signed) J. M. CURSETJEE,
President.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Mhasvad Municipality for 1893-94.

No.	Items.	Income.			No.	Items.	Expenditure.		
		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.	p.
	Balance...	2,296	6	4	1	General administration (office establishment, &c.).	257	8	0
1	Octroi ...	1,047	14	3	2	Collection of taxes including bonded warehouses.	350	1	11
2	Tax on houses and lands ...	939	8	0	3	Lighting (establishment, &c.).	96	12	0
3	Tax on animals and vehicles ...	740	9	6	4	Police (establishment, &c.).	2	7	0
4	Snuff-tax ...	20	0	0	5	Vaccination ...	37	0	0
5	Stone-fee ...	40	13	0	6	Hospitals and dispensaries ...	450	9	0
6	Pounds ...	13	4	0	7	Water-supply capital outlay establishment.	47	12	0
7	Fees and revenue from markets ...	7	11	9	8	Contingency and pay of Bhangees ...	196	9	0
8	Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) from Local Funds.	44	0	0	9	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrines rates).	711	13	4
9	Do. from Government ...	284	0	0	10	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	57	12	0
10	Fees and revenue from Educational institution.	178	14	0	11	Repairs to Dharmashálas ...	77	4	6
11	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	8	8	0	12	Schools and Colleges ...	987	14	3
12	Sale of furniture ...	6	6	0	13	Roads ...	132	12	3
13	Local Cess on lands within Municipal limits for 1891-92 and 1892-93.	591	5	4	14	Miscellaneous ...	209	13	2
14	Sale of refuge ...	1	8	0	15	Advances (b) other ...	56	7	6
15	Other items ...	3	4	0		Balance...	2,577	7	9
16	Advance ...	26	0	0		Total ...	6,250	0	2
	Total ...	6,250	0	2					

(Signed) J. M. CURSETJEE,
President."

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, 18th January 1895.

No. 29.—*Erratum*.—In G. O. G. No. 570 of 1894 for "7th October 1894" read "6th October 1894."

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 30.—The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Captain T. P. Geoghegan, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 31.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Colonel J. T. Watling, Indian Staff Corps, four months, private affairs.

Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, Indian Staff Corps, fourteen days, urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 21st January 1895.

No. 32.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under Article 934, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I: the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the

date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant R. C. Webb, Ordnance Department, for one year.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 33.—The services of Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell, I. M. S., are placed at the disposal of Government for permanent Civil employment.

No. 34.—*6th Bombay Cavalry*.—Subadar Sultan Khan, 24th Bombay Infantry, on transfer to the 6th Bombay Cavalry, will rank as Risaldár, with effect from the 15th January 1895, vice Risaldár Faiz Baksh, pensioned.

No. 35.—The following appointment is made:—

4th Bombay Cavalry.

Bahadur Singh is appointed Jamádár, on probation, with effect from the 1st October 1894, vice Jamádár Mamchand, transferred to 2nd Bombay Lancers.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 36.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 16th November 1893:—

4th Bombay Cavalry.

Ressaidár Nazar Ali Khan to be Wordie Major vice Ressaidár and Wordie Major Manowar Khan, promoted.

No. 37.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 52, dated 18th January 1895, is republished:—

“APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 52.—Second-Lieutenant James Henry Casserly, Northamptonshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 21st Bombay Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th June 1893, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Casserly will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 5th June 1893, subject to Her Majesty's approval.”

No. 38.—*Erratum*.—In General Order No. 544, dated 3rd November 1894, for “eleven months” substitute “twelve months.”

No. 39.—The undermentioned Warrant officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs under Rule I of the Furlough Regulations of 1875:—

Conductor T. Grant, Sub-Engineer, Military Works Department.

No. 40.—The following promotions are made in the Barrack Department Establishment of the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 2nd December 1894, vice Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain G. Dunn, retired:—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant J. Mooney to be Deputy Commissary and to have the Honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant P. O'Donnell to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor J. Mason to be Deputy Assistant Commissary and to have the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Sub-Conductor A. Harris to be Conductor.

No. 41.—*2nd Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*.—The Reverend William Henry N. Brennan resigns his appointment as Honorary Chaplain.

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

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

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1895.

No. 392.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 38, dated the 5th January 1894, it is notified that Captain J. Davies, Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for one year.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 505.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 8031, dated the 21st December

1894, it is notified that Lieutenant H. G. Carnegy and Captain H. D. Merewether respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Assistant Political Agent, Káthiáwár, on the 7th instant, before office hours.

No. 507.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lakshman Gopal Deshmukh to act as Political Agent, Akalkot, during the absence of Mr. C. B. Winchester, I. C. S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

No. 509.—With reference to this Department Notification No. 7924, dated the 18th December 1894, it is notified that Colonel R. I. Crawford and Mr. H. E. M. James, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner in Sind in the forenoon of the 14th instant.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 539.—Ráo Bahádur Dulerai Girdharlal Mehta, Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, acted as Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, from the 24th November 1894 to the 4th January 1895, both days inclusive.

No. 541.—Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole, Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Pálanpur, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st February 1895, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1895.

No. 374.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Ráo Bahádur Chunilal Maneklal on leave or pending further orders:—

Ráo Sáheb Vaman Mahadeo Bodas, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Bársi, to act as First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia.

Mr. Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte, B.A., LL.B., to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Subordinate Judge of Bársi.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest under Section 27 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, Ráo Sáheb Vaman Mahadeo Bodas, on his taking charge of the Dhulia Court, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Khándesh District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that district.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased under Section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest Ráo Sáheb Vaman Mahadeo Bodas, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Dhulia, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1895.

No. 377.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Khán Bahádúr Dadabhai Dinsha to be City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, vice Ráo Bahádúr Motílal Chunilal, transferred.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 425.—Ráo Sáheb Dwarkanath Narayan Ranadive and Mr. Nilkant Bhaskar Chaubal respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Satána in the Násik District on the 5th instant, in the forenoon.

Ráo Sáheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar relinquished charge as Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Sinnar in the Násik District on the 10th idem, in the afternoon.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 500.—Ráo Sáheb Ganesh Vyankatesh Joglekar, substantive *pro tem*. Mámlatdár, táluka Jámkhed in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 501.—Mr. S. L. Batchelor, B.A., I. C. S., assumed charge as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad on the 11th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 503.—A'zam Dattatraya Sadashiva Padhye, Head Kárkún, táluka Devgad in the district of Ratnágiri, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 175.—Messrs. I. M. Sayani and H. K. Bharucha respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Head Master, Broach High School, on the 8th instant, after office hours.

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 438.—Mr. R. P. Barrow, I. C. S., Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer in Sind, is allowed furlough for twenty months from 6th March 1895 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 439.—The Honourable Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkári, is allowed furlough for eighteen months and five days under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 456.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I. C. S., on return from leave, to do duty as Assistant Collector, Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 514.—Messrs. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., and W. A. Wallinger, Divisional Forest Officer, Surat, passed an examination in Gujaráti on 9th January 1895.

Ráo Bahádúr Anant Raghunath Chitre, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Bijápúr, passed an examination in Kánarese on 9th January 1895.

No. 521.—Mr. W. Plunkett, Huzúr Deputy Collector, Khándesh, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 228.—Assistant Surgeon Phirosháh Pálanji Mullán, L.M. & S., has been placed on general duty with effect from 25th December 1894, forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 279.—Assistant Surgeon Pálanji Hormasji Dadachanji, L.M. & S., is allowed an extension by one month of the privilege leave of absence granted to him by Government Notification No. 4221 dated 13th November 1894.

No. 285.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon-Major C. G. W. Lowdell, to be Civil Surgeon, Násik, vice Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel P. Murphy, M.D., M.Ch. (Queen's University, Ireland), retired.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,
J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1895.

No. 7.—Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is on return from furlough posted to the Southern Division.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 8.—Mr. S. N. Squire, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is on return from privilege leave posted to the Jamrao Canal, 1st District.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 9.—Mr. E. K. Reinold, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is permitted to retire from the Service at his own request with effect from 1st January 1895.

No. 10.—*Ráo Bahádur* Gopal Raoji Tilak, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, retires

from the Service with effect from 27th January 1895.

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

T. D. LITTLE,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 4.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, furlough for eighteen months with effect from the 30th 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.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Poona District for the ordinary annual adjournment of six weeks from the 17th April next.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Judicial District of Thána for the annual vacation of six weeks from the 6th May to the 17th June 1895.

Bombay, 15th January 1895.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of all the Civil Courts in the Surat District (inclusive of those in the Broach Collectorate) for the annual vacation of six weeks from 17th April to 28th May 1895, both days inclusive.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the District and all the Subordinate Courts in the district of Khándesh for the annual vacation of six

weeks from the 17th April to the 28th May 1895, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 16th January 1895.

Under the provisions of Section 43 of Act XIV of 1869 the Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature have been pleased to sanction the closing of the Civil Courts in the Kánara District for the annual vacation of six weeks from Wednesday the 17th April to Tuesday the 28th May 1895, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 18th January 1895.

The Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been pleased to grant *Ráo Bahádur* Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai, Assistant Registrar, High Court Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, privilege leave for one month from the 21st January 1895.

Ráo Bahádur Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai and Mr. E. Wilkin respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Registrar and Sealer on the Appellate Side of the High Court on the 19th January 1895, after office hours.

Mr. C. W. D'Gama and *Ráo Bahádur* Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, on the 19th January 1895, after office hours.

Bombay, 21st January 1895.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1895.

No. 408.—Mr. Partabrai Santdas has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kotri in the Karáchi District vice, Mr. Alaudin Hafizullah, pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 19th January 1895.

No. 427.—Mr. Mahadev Janardan Joshi has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Haveli in the Poona District during the absence of Mr. Keshav Abaji on leave or until further orders.

No. 429.—Mr. Gurbasappa Shidlingappa Jigginni has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Belgaum vice Mr. Govind Krishna Vannur, transferred.

Bombay Castle, 22nd January 1895.

No. 498.—Mr. Hari Sitaram has been appointed under Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Dáhanu in the Thána District during the absence of Mr. Vishvanath Govind on privilege leave or pending further orders.

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 34.—Ráo Bahádur Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole delivered over and Lieutenant W. Beale received charge of the offices of the Assistant Political Superintendent and the Superintendent of Police, Pálanpur, on the 8th instant, in the afternoon.

Camp Lánáwáda, 16th January 1895.

No. 53.—Mr. R. P. Lambert delivered over and Mr. C. A. B. Beatty received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Broach, on the 3rd instant, in the forenoon.

No. 173.—The following transfers of Mám-lat-dárs are made on public grounds with effect from the 1st proximo:—

Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Itcharam to be Chitnis to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Ráo Sáheb Bulakhi Bapuji to be probationary Mám-lat-dár of Thásra in the Kaira District.

Ráo Sáheb Devdat Dhaneshwar to be Chitnis to the Collector of Panch Maháls.

Ráo Sáheb Lalubhai Bhaishankar to be probationary Mám-lat-dár of Párdi in the Surat District.

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Ajubhai to be Mám-lat-dár of Chikhli in the Surat District.

Ráo Sáheb Motilal Dwarkadas to be Mám-lat-dár of Olpád in the Surat District.

Camp Lánáwáda, 14th January 1895.

No. 180.—Khán Bahádur Bamanji Edalji Modi delivered over and Mr. E. H. E. Leggatt, I. C. S., received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Kaira, on the 9th instant, in the forenoon.

Camp Lánáwáda, 15th January 1895.

No. 219.—Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I. C. S., reported himself to the Collector of Panch Maháls on the 20th ultimo, in the forenoon.

Camp Sehera, 18th January 1895.

No. 51.—The following candidates have passed the examination prescribed for Thándárs and Aval-Kárkúns in the Pálanpur Superintendency and Mahi Kántha Agency, held in November 1894, in accordance with Government Resolution No. 2846, dated 30th April 1892. The names are arranged in order of merit:—

No.	Name.	Designation.
<i>Palánpur Superintendency.</i>		
1	Ázam Mansukhlal Bapuji.	Thándár of Várahi.
2	„ Lálu Jivechand ...	Aval-Kárkún, Kánkrej Thána.
3	„ Hakumatrai Chhotalal.	Sheristedár to the District Deputy Assistant.
<i>Mahi Kántha Agency.</i>		
1	Ázam Himatlal Jannadas.	First Clerk, Political Agent's Office.
2	„ Motilal Sankalchand.	Aval-Kárkún, Mahisa.

Camp Sehera, 19th January 1895.

G. B. REID,

Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-274.—Mr. Narayan Nilkant Sathé, Head Kárkún of táluka Indápuri in the Poona District, is appointed to act as Mám-lat-dár of the same táluka during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Vinayak Appaji Gupte on one month's privilege leave from the 21st instant, or until further orders

Camp Násik, 17th January 1895.

J. K. SPENCE,

Commissioner, C. D.

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

NOTIFICATION.

No. 134.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 24 and 75 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, and in supersession of all previous rules, the Commissioner of Customs is pleased to make the following rules for passing free of Import duty baggage in actual use and for the landing of passengers' baggage and passing the same through the Custom House at Bombay :—

FREE BAGGAGE.

1. Baggage includes all packages imported by a passenger for his or her own use which are not part of the cargo and are not manifested.

Baggage is not exempt from duty except under the circumstances mentioned below :

2. Baggage is exempt from duty only when it consists of articles free from duty or of *bond fide* wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, the property of the person whose baggage is being passed such as are in actual use at time of importation or have been actually in use previously. It is in the discretion of the proper officer of Customs to determine, subject to the above rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage exempt from duty or as goods liable to duty.

LANDING AND PASSING OF BAGGAGE THROUGH THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

I.—Troopships.

1. Returns in the appended Form A will be supplied to the Commanding Officer on board, who should see that they are filled in as regards columns 1 to 3, and countersign them himself before the arrival of the transport in the harbour.

2. Immediately on the arrival of the transport she will be boarded by a Customs Officer, who will receive all the returns along with a list of all the officers on board.

3. The said Customs Officer will fill up columns 4, 5 and 6 in each return and recover the amount of duty payable from the person in whose name the goods are entered, and give a receipt in the appended form.

4. If the said Customs Officer is furnished with a list of all the officers on board and with complete returns duly filled in as aforesaid, all passengers' baggage on board may be landed free from Customs control.

5. The foregoing rules will not, however, preclude the Customs House authorities from examining or detaining any goods as to which any doubt may arise.

II.—Steamers (other than troopships) and square-rigged vessels from Foreign Ports.

1. Immediately after the vessel has anchored, a Customs Officer will examine and pass on board all free cabin baggage not contained in soldered or nailed down cases, which the passenger may offer for examination including (1) uniform, and accoutrements appertaining thereto, belonging to a public servant for his personal use ; (2) arms forming part of the equipment of an officer entitled to wear diplomatic, Military, Naval or Police uniform on his making the following declaration on the baggage form :—

"I hereby declare I am a Officer* serving in India."

2. All baggage passed as above may be landed at any Bandar and removed without further Customs control.

3. All other baggage may be landed either at the Docks, at Carnac Bandar or at the Town Bandar under cover of boat-notes if discharged in the stream. After landing it may be cleared at any time between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on the owner or his agent producing the keys of all locked packages and presenting a signed declaration in Form B, and paying the duty and landing charges, if any, at the Docks Custom House, or Town Custom House.

4. No fire-arms belonging to any one passenger in excess of two guns or two rifles and a revolver or a pair of pistols will be passed without the permission of the Collector of Customs.

III.—Native Craft from Foreign Ports.

Passengers will be required to go with all their baggage to the Customs Officer in charge of the Dutiable Anchorage, who will examine it and pass all free articles contained in cases that he has the means of opening. The Customs Officer will send all dutiable articles and all cases which he cannot open to the Custom House, there to be cleared by the owner on payment of duty.

IV.—Steamers from Customs Ports.

1. All personal baggage arriving by steamers from Customs Ports will be passed free by Customs Officer on board the steamer on the passenger making a declaration in the above Form B, and certifying that the baggage was actually shipped at the Customs Port from which the passenger has arrived and not transhipped at such a port from a vessel from a Foreign Port without payment of duty.

2. In the event, however, of the baggage having been transhipped at a Customs Port from a vessel from a Foreign Port, the baggage will be dealt with in the same way as the baggage coming direct from Foreign Ports.

* In the case of a Military Officer it should be stated whether in Military or Civil employment.

V.—Transhipment.

In the case of baggage to be transhipped direct to another steamer along with the passenger to either a Customs or Foreign Port, transhipment will be allowed under supervision of a Preventive Officer and under cover of a written transhipment order obtained from him on a boat note form. Duty on the dutiable portion of such baggage if for a Customs Port must be paid at the Port of destination and all such baggage shall be included in the list of transhipment goods for Customs Ports put in by the Master of the on-carrying steamer when applying for Port clearance.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

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

Camp Majiti, 2nd January 1895.

A.

Baggage Declaration—Troopships.

[This Return to be filled in and signed by each Officer, Warrant Officer, or other passenger embarked in a Troopship out of India, and delivered by him to the Officer Commanding the Troops on Board, not later than one week before arriving in Bombay.]

HER MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS, BOMBAY.

To _____

on board Her Majesty's Troopship _____

You are hereby required to fill in columns 1, 2, 3 of this Return in respect to all dutiable goods imported by you into Bombay from this vessel, delivering the same duly signed upon honour to the Officer Commanding the Troops before arrival in Bombay Harbour. Columns 4, 5 and 6 will be filled in by the Customs Officers.

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost price of Goods in Sterling.			Value of Goods in India.			Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty payable.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	2	3			4			5	6			7
	Wearing Apparel for personal use ...							} 5 per cent.				
	" " " other parties...											
	Unmade up materials for Dresses ...							} 10 per cent.				
	Arms and Ammunition—											
	Rifle, Double Barrel ...											
	" Single " ...											
	Guns, Double Smooth Bore ...											
	" Single " " ...											
	Pistols ...											
	Revolvers ...											
	Air Guns ...											
	Gunpowder ...											
	Cartridges, &c. ...											
	Sword ...											
	Other sorts of Arms, Loading Im- plements, &c ...											
	Cabinet Ware ...								} 5 per cent.			
	Chinese and Japanese and Lacquered Ware ...											
	Clocks, Watches and other Time- keepers ...											
	Coral, and articles made of—											
	Glass, Porcelain and Crockery Ware.											
	Instruments. { Musical, Drawing,											
	{ Measuring, Surveying,											
	{ Optical, Surgical ...											
	Jewellery, including Plate ...											
	Perfumery ...											
	Photographic Apparatus and Mate- rials ...											
	Plated Ware, Cutlery and Hardware.											
	Provisions and Oilman Stores ...											

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost price of Goods in Sterling.			Value of Goods in India.			Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty payable.			Remarks.
		£	s.	d.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	2	3			4			5	6			7
	Spirits, perfumed ...							Rs. 8-0-0 per Imp. Gallon				
	Spirits—other sorts ...							Rs. 6-0-0 per proof Imp. Gallon and <i>pro rata</i> above and below proof.				
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ...							Rs. 2-8-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	Champagne and all other sparkling wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ...							Rs. 6-0-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	All other sorts of wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ...							Rs. 1-0-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	All other sorts of wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit ...							Rs. 6-0-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	Liqueurs ...							Rs. 6-0-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	Beer, Ale and Porter ...							Rs. 0-1-0 per Imp. Gallon.				
	Cider and other fermented liquors ...							Rs. 12-0-0 per lb.				
	Opium ...							Rs. 2-8-0 per Ind. Maund.				
	Salt per Indian maund...							} 5 per cent.				
	Saddlery and Harness ...											
	Stationery ...											
	* Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff ...											
	Toys and requisites for all Games ...											
	Other articles not enumerated above.											
	Rupees ...											
	Landing Charges ...											
	Total Rupees ...											

I hereby declare upon honour that the above is a true and correct Return.

Countersignature of _____

(Signature of Officer making this Return.)

Officer Commanding Troops on board.

Date _____

Note.—Articles for Mess Stores brought from England are liable to duty, and the Regimental Mess should be entered in column 1 of the tabulated form and the amount of Dutiable Stores certified to under the signature of the Mess Secretary or any other Officer whom the Commanding Officer may nominate.

NOTICE.

1. The following articles when *in actual use* will be passed free as baggage when brought by passengers in reasonable quantity for their own use namely :—

Apparel.

Bedding.

Walking sticks and umbrellas.

Bats, golf clubs, and other implements for games.

Hand bags, dressing cases, rugs and toilet requisites.

Watch and jewellery according to condition in life and rank of passenger not being a dealer in such articles.

A pair of binoculars.

Pipes and boxes of cigars and cigarettes or tobacco not exceeding 1 lb.

Bona-fide cabin stores.

Deck chair.

Toys for children.

A bottle of wine, spirit, or perfumery, opened.

A pocket case of surgical instruments imported by an Executive Officer of the Army Medical Staff or of the Indian Medical Service in Military employment.

All such articles must be distinctly entered in the baggage declaration.

2. Duty when charged *ad valorem* is charged on the value of the goods in India, including cost of importation and difference of exchange.

* Liable to Town duty also at Rs. 7-8-0 per Indian maund if over 8 lbs. and for personal use.

3. An article, on which duty has previously been paid on its importation into India, is exempt, if not more than three years have elapsed since it was taken out of India, and it remains the property of the original importer, or a member of his family. All such articles should be entered in the Schedule, and the grounds of exemption stated in the last column, and the receipts referred to in paragraph 7 below produced, without which no claim for exemption under this paragraph will be admitted, except in the case of articles on which duty was paid on first importation before the 14th November 1891, the date on which this rule was introduced. 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 15th December 1894 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.

4. Military officers in Military employment are allowed to pass free a sword and either a revolver or a pair of pistols as part of their equipment. Military officers in Civil employment are not entitled to free entry except for arms forming part of their uniform, that is, for a sword alone.

5. This Return, duly countersigned, together with a nominal roll of all officers embarked, should be handed over by the Officer Commanding the Troops on board, immediately on arrival in Bombay, to the officer superintending the disembarkation, for delivery to the Custom House Officer when he comes on board.

6. Columns 4, 5 and 6 will be filled in at once by the Custom House Officer who comes on board, and the duties will be received by him.

7. On paying duty, the officer will receive a printed receipt, which must be shown on demand to any Customs Officer on board the ship at Sassoon Dock or at any Baudar. In the case of arms, if they are submitted for examination, the Custom House Officer will note in the receipt, for future identification, the description of the arms and the name of the maker and the numbers on them. Without these particulars no receipt will be admitted in support of any claim for exemption under paragraph 3 above.

8. It is to be clearly understood that any omission or false declaration in this Return will subject the articles, if liable to duty, to seizure and confiscation, under Section 167, Clause 40 of Act VIII of 1878. Every such case will be reported in writing by the Custom House Officer to the Superintending Staff Officer for the information of the Brigadier-General.

9. Officers are informed that the Custom House authorities are empowered to examine and detain all packages which they suspect or regarding which doubts may arise. All such cases will be reported by the Custom House Officer on board or at the Custom House, Sassoon Dock or any other Baudar, to the officer superintending the disembarkation, who will thereupon, under the orders of the Brigadier-General, direct the Officer Commanding the Troops to deliver packages to the Custom House Officer, who thenceforward becomes responsible for the same.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'lkari.

Camp Majiti, 2nd January 1895.

No. _____	Bombay	189
Date _____	No _____	
Name of Passenger _____	Received from _____	
Name of Vessel _____	the sum of Rupees _____	
Name of Port _____	being the amount of duty _____	
Description of goods _____		
Value or quantity _____	Value Rupees _____	
Amount of duty Rs. _____	Imported per Troopship _____	

Boarding Officer.

Boarding Officer.



B.
BAGGAGE DECLARATION.

Per Steam Ship

from

Number of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Cost Price of Goods in Sterling.	THESE COLUMNS WILL BE FILLED IN BY THE CUSTOM HOUSE.			Remarks.
			Value of Goods in India.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty payable.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Wearing Apparel for personal use ...			} 5 per cent.		
	Do. do. other parties ...					
	Unmade up materials for Dresses ...			} 10 per cent.		
	Arms and Ammunition—					
	Rifle, Double Barrel ...			} 10 per cent.		
	„ Single „ ...					
	Gun, Double Smooth Bore... ..					
	„ Single „ „ ...					
	Pistols					
	Revolvers					
	Air Guns					
	Gunpowder					
	Cartridges, &c.					
	Sword					
	Other sorts of Arms, Loading Im- plements, &c.			} 5 per cent.		
	Cabinet Ware					
	Chinese and Japanese, and Lacquered Ware					
	Clocks, Watches and other Time-keepers					
	Coral, and Articles made of					
	Glass, Porcelain and Crockery Ware .					
	Instruments. { Musical, Drawing, Measuring, Surveying, Optical, Surgical.					
	Jewellery, including Plate					
	Perfumery					
	Photographic Apparatus and Materials					
	Plated Ware, Cutlery and Hardware ...					
	Provisions and Oilman Stores			} Rs. 8 0-0 per Imp. Gallon. Rs. 6-0-0 per proof Imp. Gallon and <i>pro rata</i> above and below proof. Rs. 2-8-0 per Imp. Gallon. Rs. 6-0-0 per Imp. Gallon. Re. 1-0-0 per Imp. Gallon. Rs. 6 0-0 per Imp. Gallon. Rs. 6-0-0 per Imp. Gallon. } Re. 0-1-0 per Imp. Gall. Rs. 12-0-0 per lb. Rs. 2-8-0 per Ind. Maund.		
	Spirits, perfumed					
	Spirits—Other sorts					
	Champagne and all other sparkling Wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					
	Champagne and all other sparkling Wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit					
	All other sorts of Wines not containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.					
	All other sorts of Wines containing more than 42 per cent. of proof spirit.					
	Liqueurs					
	Beer, Ale, and Porter					
	Cider and other fermented Liquors ...					
	Opium					
	Salt, per Indian maund					
	Saddlery and Harness					
	Stationery					
	*Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff			} 5 per cent.		
	Toys and requisites for all Games ...					
	Other articles not enumerated above..					
	Rupees ...					
	Landing Charges ...					
	Total Rupees ...					

* Liable to Town duty also at Rs. 7-8-0 per Indian maund if over 8 lbs. and for personal use.

I do hereby declare that the above is a correct statement of the contents and the value of the above-mentioned packages.

Bombay,

189 .

Let Import.

Passenger.

Occupation and Address.

Assistant Collector of Customs and Opium.

NOTICE.

1. The following articles when in actual use will be passed free as baggage when brought by passengers in reasonable quantity for their own use, namely :—

Apparel.

Bedding.

Walking sticks and umbrellas.

Bats, golf clubs, and other implements for games.

Hand bags, dressing cases, rugs and toilet requisites.

Watch and jewellery according to condition in life and rank of passenger not being a dealer in such articles.

A pair of binoculars.

Pipes and boxes of cigars and cigarettes or tobacco not exceeding 1 lb.

Bond-fide cabin stores.

Deck chair.

Toys for children.

A bottle of wine, spirit or perfumery, opened.

A pocket case of surgical instruments imported by an Executive Officer of the Army Medical Staff or of the Indian Medical Service in Military employment.

All such articles must be distinctly entered in the baggage declaration.

2. Duty when charged *ad valorem* is charged on the value of the goods in India, including cost of importation and difference of exchange.

3. On payment of duty, a receipt will, if applied for, be granted, provided that in the case of arms, the arms are submitted for examination to allow of particulars as to description of the arms and the name of the maker and numbers on them being ascertained and noted in the receipt.

4. Any article on which duty has previously been paid on its importation into India is exempt, provided that not more than three years have elapsed since it was taken out of India and that it remains the property of the original importer, or of a member of his family. All such articles must be entered in the declaration and the grounds of exemption stated in the last column. The receipt granted under paragraph 3 above must be produced or no claim for exemption under this paragraph will be admitted, except in the case of articles on which duty was paid before the 14th November 1891, the date on which this rule was introduced. 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 15th December 1894 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.

5. Military officers in Military employment are allowed to pass free a sword and either a revolver or a pair of pistols as part of their equipment. Military officers in Civil employment are entitled to exemption from duty only on the sword which forms part of their uniform.

6. A fee of one and a half annas per package is charged on baggage landed at the Town Bandar from Mail Steamers.

7. Any person making a false declaration or attempting to pass dutiable goods without payment of duty is liable to a fine of Rs. 500 and confiscation of the property.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkari.

Camp Majiti, 2nd January 1895.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 1.—Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V.C., and Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B., B.Ch. (Dub.), respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay on 24th December 1894, before office hours.

No. 2.—Trimbak Chintamon, Second Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Dhárwár Zilla S. D., is transferred to Belgaum Zilla, on public grounds, with effect from 15th December 1894.

No. 3.—Govind Annaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Navápur Petha, Khándesh Zilla, was granted sick leave from 1st to 30th November 1894 inclusive, and Balaji Tukaram, Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla W. D., was appointed to act for him.

No. 4.—Wasudeo Sitaram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Yával Petha, Khándesh Zilla, is transferred to Dáhanu Taluka, Thána Zilla, with effect from 18th November 1894, vice Vittu Sabaji, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 5.—Vittu Sabaji, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dáhanu Taluka, Thána Zilla, is transferred to Málim Taluka, Thána Zilla, with effect from 25th November 1894, vice Amrot Govind, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 6.—Amrot Govind, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Máhim Taluka, Thána Zilla, is transferred to Yával Petha, Khándesh Zilla, with effect from 3rd December 1894, vice Wasudeo Sitaram, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 7.—Damodar Rangnath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhulia Taluka, Khándesh Zilla, is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Vaccinator with effect from 8th November 1894, vice Wasudeo Sitaram, transferred.

No. 8.—Raghunath Jagannath, Candidate Vaccinator, Khándesh Zilla E. D., was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator with effect from 8th November to 2nd December 1894 inclusive, vice Damodar Rangnath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, promoted.

No. 9.—Krishnaji Ganesh, Candidate Vaccinator, Násik Zilla N. D., is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Umbargaon Petha, Thána Zilla, with effect from 12th November 1894, vice Amrot Govind, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 10.—Candidate Raoji Vishwanath is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Násik Zilla N. D., from 6th November 1894, vice Krishnaji Ganesh, Candidate Vaccinator, Násik Zilla N. D., promoted.

No. 11.—Balkrishna Pundlic, Candidate Vaccinator, was appointed substantive *pro tem.* Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Umbargaon Petha, Thána Zilla, with effect from 11th October to 11th November 1894 inclusive, vice Sheoram Appaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, deceased.

No. 12.—Vishnu Wamon, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Chopda Taluka, Khándesh Zilla,

was granted privilege leave from 27th September to 21st November 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Totaram Babaji was appointed to act for him.

No. 13.—Balvant Mahadeo, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Khatáv Taluka, Sátára Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st December 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Bala Bali Dhane was appointed to act for him.

No. 14.—Narayan Mahadeo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kalghatgi Taluka, Dhárwár Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 7th September to 14th October 1894 inclusive, and Ningappa Andanappa, Candidate Vaccinator, Dhárwár Zilla S. D., was appointed to act for him.

No. 15.—Narayan Mahadeo, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kalghatgi Taluka, Dhárwár Zilla, was dismissed the service with effect from 15th October 1894.

No. 16.—Bapuji Venktesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hubli Taluka, Dhárwár Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade with effect from 1st December 1894.

No. 17.—Vithal Narsinh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kalghatgi Taluka, Dhárwár Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade with effect from 1st December 1894, vice Bapuji Venktesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, reduced.

No. 18.—Mohandas Dhanumal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, is reduced to Third Grade with effect from 1st November 1894.

No. 19.—Allah Baksh Imam Baksh, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, is promoted Second Grade on probation for 6 months with effect from 1st November 1894, vice Mohandas Dhanumal, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, reduced.

No. 20.—Candidate Mahomed Saleh Abdul Wahid is appointed acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 1st November 1894, vice Mohandas Dhanumal, Third Grade Vaccinator, suspended.

No. 21.—Hazarimal Jeramdas, Head Vaccinator, Upper Sind Frontier District, is transferred on probation to Mirpur Máthelo Taluka, Shikárpur Zilla, with effect from 11th December 1894, vice Nasir Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred to the Native States of Khairpur.

No. 22.—Allah Baksh Imam Baksh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Párkar District, is transferred to Upper Sind Frontier District with effect from 2nd December 1894, vice Hazarimal Jeramdas, Head Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 23.—Candidate Virumal Uardinomal was appointed acting Municipal Vaccinator, Tatta Town, Karáchi Zilla, with effect from 25th April to 9th December 1894 inclusive.

No. 24.—Govind Pandurang, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Sangamner and Párner Talukas, Ahmednagar Zilla, was granted sick leave from 17th September to 11th November 1894.

inclusive, and Ramchandra Bapuji, Candidate Vaccinator, Ahmednagar Zilla, was appointed to act for him with effect from 13th October 1894.

No. 25.—Shaik Hussein Mujat, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thásra Táluka, Kaira Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 30th October to 1st December 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Chotalal Bhicabhai was appointed to act for him.

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

Bombay, 21st January 1895.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF
PRISONS.

Surgeon-Captain H. Herbert and Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Carr Sprague respectively delivered

over and received charge of the Rájkot Prison on the 18th December 1894, after office hours.

Surgeon-Lieutenant W. Carr Sprague and Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Barker respectively delivered over and received charge of the Rájkot Prison on the 21st December 1894, before office hours.

Assistant Surgeon P. P. Moolan and Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ratnágiri Prison on the 25th December 1894, before office hours.

T. M. FILGATE,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

Camp Shikárpur, 15th January 1895.