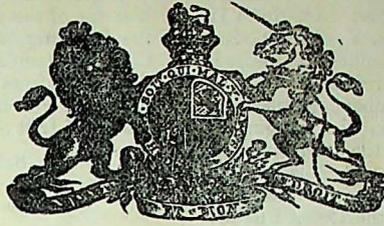


THE



Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[No. 5]

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY 1895.

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.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1895.

No. 535.—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, and in supersession of Government Notification No. 7676, dated 10th November 1891, published at page 913 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 12th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant or Deputy Collectors in charge of the several talukas of the Belgaum and Dhárwár Districts to be *ex-officio* Forest Settlement Officers for all lands within the talukas forming their respective charges which have been notified as proposed Reserved Forests under Section 4 or as

Reserved Forests under Section 34, and have not since been disforested under Section 26, and in respect of which the enquiries into rights contemplated by clause (c) of Section 4 and sub-para. 3 of Section 34 of the said Act have not yet been made.

2. Under Section 16 of the said Act His Excellency the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collectors of Belgaum and Dhárwár to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officers under Sections 10, 11, 14 or 15 of the said Act.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said districts shall be made and prepared by the said Forest Settlement Officers in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

No. 591.—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 noted in the margin, to declare the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed to be Reserved Forest in the Kalyán Táluka of the Thána District from the 1st April 1895 :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Shirgaon	136	0 11

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1895.

No. 617.—With reference to Government Notification No. 4F, dated 1st March 1879, published

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 715.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the Municipal expense for a public purpose, viz., for night-soil cart stand for the use of Poona City Municipality, in the City of Poona; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land described below is required within the aforesaid City of Poona :—

Name of Holder.	Area of Land required to be taken up.	Boundaries.			
		East.	South.	West.	North.
Sakubái kom Bhau Bhapkar ...	10,869' 9" sq. feet.	Public lane ...	Ambrai Náka road.	Natu's Garden.	Shukruwár Peth, house No. 256 of Babaji Gawai.

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

No. 716.—Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for use as a camping ground, in the village of Sákharpe in the Sangmeshvar Táluka of the Ratnágiri District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land described below is acquired within the aforesaid village of Sákharpe :—

Name of Holder.	Area.	Boundaries.			
		East.	South.	West.	North.
Mahada bin Girja Gowarya ...	6 acres out of Survey No. 208, which measures in all 9 acres and 34 gunthas.	Phalni No. 5 of Survey No. 208.	River	The remaining portion of Phalni No. 4 of Survey No. 208.	The path leading to the village of Dakhin.

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 or using the land as a camping ground.

at pages 142—160 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 6th idem, Part I, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the land specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall cease from the date of this Notification to be Protected Forest in the Sálsette Táluka of the Thána District :—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Shimpavli	24	9 16

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 704.—*Erratum.*—In column 4 of the schedule annexed to Government Notification No. 7093 dated 25th August 1894, published at page 869 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 30th idem, Part I, for "2 gunthas" shown as required out of Survey No. 120, read "4 gunthas."

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 769.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.
SEPARATE REVENUE.

SALT.

Calcutta, the 25th January 1895.

No. 475-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation by land of Daman salt into British India.

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

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

J. NUGENT,
Chief Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

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 MANTABAN.

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, 29th January 1895.

No. 11.—The following rule is published under Section XV of Act I of 1863:—

Pensions and gratuities to officers employed under the provisions of Act I of 1863 may be sanctioned by the Commissioner in Sind in conformity with the general terms of the pension rules contained in the Civil Service Regulations, and shall be payable from the fees and fines levied under the Act, provided that the amount of any such pension or gratuity may not exceed what would be admissible to a Government servant under the Civil Service Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 12.—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

“GULF OF ADEN—NORTH SHORE—ADEN HARBOUR.

Marbat Shoal Light Vessel placed in position and the Inner Harbour buoyed in accordance with the uniform system of buoyage.

Information has been received from the Port Officer, Aden, dated 15th instant, that the Marbat Shoal Light Vessel has been placed in position and the Inner Harbour buoyed in accordance with the uniform system of buoyage, as notified in Notice to Mariners No. 94, of 23rd November, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 29th November 1894.”

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

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

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, dated 30th January 1895.

No. 688.—It being the intention of the Governor in Council to apply the Glanders and Farcy Act, XX of 1879, to the local area included within the Municipal limits of the City of Ahmednagar and of the Town of Bhingár, the Cantonment of Ahmednagar and the village sites and lands of Bágroza, Marchudánagar, Cháhurána Budruk, Cháhurána Khurd, Máliváda, Sheri Faria Bág, Burudgaon, Padampur, Wákodi, Darevádi, Nimbodi, Sháhápur, Bhingár, Nágardevli, Buráunagar, Kapurvádi, Gálimkhána, Sávedi, Sheri Behisht Bág, Bolhegaon, Nálegaon, Nepti, and Kedgaon, the following draft rules proposed to be issued under Section 14 of the said Act are published for general information; and it is hereby notified that any objections to, or suggestions with respect to them, will be considered by Government, if submitted so as to reach Government in the Judicial Department on or before the 1st March 1895:—

1. The Inspector appointed under Section 4 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, shall, whenever he has reason to believe, from personal knowledge or from information given by any person and taken down in writing, that a diseased horse is to be found in any building, enclosure or place, forthwith proceed to the said building, enclosure or place, and in the presence of the owner or other person then in charge, or, if he is absent, in the presence of an officer of Police, shall inspect the said premises and execute and discharge the duties and powers conferred on him under the Act.

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

The owner of the premises or person in charge at the time shall give free ingress to the Inspector and shall in every possible way facilitate the search, and he shall be entitled subsequently to receive

from the Inspector a statement in writing of the grounds of entry and, in the event of his premises being infected, shall receive written instructions as to his liabilities and duties under the Act signed by the Inspector.

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

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

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

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

- (1) That the horse to be removed shall be taken direct, under such precautions as the Inspector deems fit to prescribe, to a place to be prescribed by the Inspector, where it can be conveniently isolated.
- (2) That whilst so isolated the horse shall be inspected from time to time, at intervals of not more than a week, by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.
- (3) That the horse shall continue at the appointed place in isolation for so long as the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then the Veterinary Surgeon, deems it necessary to have it under treatment or observation.

5. The owner or person in charge of any building, enclosure or other premises which have been occupied by any diseased horse, shall, within seven days, carry out such disinfection of such building, enclosure or other premises and destruction of dung, litter, and waste food, gear and other articles in or near to the premises, as may be prescribed by the Inspector, provided he be a Graduate of the Bombay Veterinary College, or if he is not, then by the Veterinary Surgeon.

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

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

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

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

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 331.—Gradation List of First and Second Assistants as it stood on the 1st December 1894 :—

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
First Assistants: 19 appointments on Rs.900 including that of 1st Assistant Collector, Bombay.	1	Mr. Baines ...	Serving under the Government of India as Secretary, Royal Commission on Opium.	Mr. Knight ...	10th Nov. 1893.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .
	2	Mr. Muir Mackenzie.	On furlough for 1 year and 10 months from 18th August 1893.	Mr. Bomanji...	13th Feb. 1894.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> , from 11th November 1894.
	3	Mr. Drew ...	On furlough for 6 months and 21 days from 19th May 1894.	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	31st Mar. 1888.	
	4	Mr. Cappel ...	On furlough for 1 year and 4 months from 24th February 1894.	Mr. Barrow ...	4th Sept. 1893.	
	5	Mr. Lamb ...	Acting Collector, Kolaba.	Mr. Carmichael	24th Oct. 1894.	
	6	Mr. Atkins ...	Acting Collector, Kaira.	Mr. Stewart ...	2nd May 1893.	On privilege leave for three months from 17th November 1894.
	7	Mr. Logan ...	On furlough for 2 years from 12th January 1893.	Mr. Divatia ...	19th Jan. 1892.	
	8	Mr. Heaton ...	Acting District Judge, Thana.	Mr. Bonus ...	16th Oct. 1893.	Was on privilege leave up to 6th November 1894.
	9	Mr. Gibb ...	.....	Mr. Sheppard ...	28th Mar. 1893.	
	10	Mr. S. P. Pestanji .	.....	Mr. Hervey ...	10th Nov. 1894.	
	11	Mr. Doderet ...	Acting Collector, Ratnagiri.	Mr. Tayabji ...	31st Mar. 1894.	
	12	Mr. Moore ...	Acting Collector, Broach	Mr. Hudson ...	3rd May 1894.	Overstayed privilege leave for 8th November 1894. Without acting allowance from 29th November 1894, and is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant from that date.
	13	Mr. Bagnell ...	.....	Mr. W. H. Lucas.	28th July 1894.	Without acting allowance from 28th November 1894, and is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant from that date.
	14	Mr. Rand ...	.....	Mr. Arthur ...	9th May 1894.	Acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 9th and again from 11th to 26th, and without acting allowance for 10th and again from 27th November 1894. Is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant for 10th and from 27th November 1894.
	15	Mr. Harvey ...	On furlough for 9 months from 31st August 1894.	Mr. Orr ...	11th Nov. 1894.	Without acting allowance up to 19th and again from 21st, and with acting allowance for 20th November 1894. Is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant from 10th to 19th and again from 21st November 1894. Also acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 9th November 1894.
	16	Mr. Dodgson ...	On furlough for 1 year and 9 months from 23rd February 1894.	Mr. Hayward	17th Nov. 1894.	Was on privilege leave from 12th to 28th November 1894. Without acting allowance. Is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant from 12th November 1894.
	17	Mr. FitzMaurice ...	On furlough for 2 years from 19th April 1893.			
	18	The Honourable Mr. G. D. Panse.	.....		
	19	Vacant ...	.....		
1	Mr. Khareghat ...	Acting Joint Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad.	Mr. Hudson ...	29th Nov. 1894.	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .	
2	Mr. Weir ...	Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar.	Mr. W. H. Lucas.	28th Nov. 1894	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> .	
3	Mr. Fraser ...	On furlough for 18 months and 13 days from 19th April 1894.	Mr. Arthur ...	27th Nov. 1894.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant for 10th and again for 27th and 28th November 1894.	
4	Mr. R. Knight ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . First Assistant.	Mr. Orr ...	21st Nov. 1894.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant from 11th to 16th and again from 21st to 27th November 1894.	
5	Mr. K. R. Bomanji.	Do.	Mr. Hayward.	12th Nov. 1894.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant from 12th to 28th November 1894.	

Appointment.	No.	Holder of the Substantive Appointment.	Cause of Vacancies.	Holder of the Acting Appointment in Grade.	Date of appointment to act in Grade.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Second Assistants : 18 appointments on Rs. 700.	6	Mr. L. G. Deshmukh.	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Inamdar...	9th Nov. 1894.	Acted as 1st Assistant with acting allowance up to 8th and without acting allowance from 17th to 27th November 1894. Is entitled to salary as 2nd Assistant from 17th to 27th November 1894. Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant for 9th, 11th and 20th November 1894.
	7	Mr. H. O. Quin ...	Sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . Talukdāri Settlement Officer.	Mr. DuBoulay.	8th Nov. 1894.	Acted as 1st Assistant with acting allowance up to 7th and without acting allowance from 20th to 25th November 1894. Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant for 8th November 1894.
	8	Mr. Barrow ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Batchelor.	7th Nov. 1894.	Acted as 1st Assistant with acting allowance up to 6th November 1894. Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant for 7th November 1894.
	9	Mr. Walker ...	Acting District Judge, Hyderabad.	Mr. Enthoven.	6th Nov. 1894.	Acted as 1st Assistant with acting allowance up to 5th November 1894. Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant for the 6th November 1894.
	10	Mr. Carmichael ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Maconochie.	1st Nov. 1894.	Was sub. <i>pro-tem</i> . 2nd Assistant up to 5th November 1894.
	11	Mr. Stewart ...	Do.	Mr. Fry ...	30th Oct. 1894.	
	12	Mr. Divatia ...	Do.	Mr. R. C. Brown.	30th Oct. 1894.	
	13	Mr. Bonus ...	Do.	Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji.	21st Mar. 1893.	
	14	Mr. Sheppard ...	Do.	Mr. Lawrence	21st Feb. 1894.	Was on privilege leave up to 5th November 1894.
	15	Mr. E. M. Pratt ...	On furlough for 1 year from 24th February 1894.	Mr. McNeill ...	22nd Feb. 1894.	
	16	Mr. Hervey ...	Acting First Assistant.	Mr. Gloster ...	23rd June 1894.	Was on privilege leave up to 6th November 1894.
	17	Mr. Dayaram ...	Acting District Judge, Shikārpur.	Mr. Fawcett ...	3rd May 1894.	
	18	Mr. R. S. Tipnis ...	Acting Assistant Judge, F. P., Broach.	Mr. Boyd ...	3rd May 1894.	
				Mr. F. G. Pratt.	4th May 1894.	
				Mr. Crump ...	9th May 1894.	Without acting allowance from 29th November 1894. On privilege leave for three months from 16th November 1894.
				Mr. Seddon ...	12th May 1894.	Without acting allowance from 28th November 1894. On privilege leave for three months from 22nd September 1894.
				Mr. Cadell ...	15th Nov. 1894.	With acting allowance up to 26th and without acting allowance from 27th November 1894.
				Mr. Leggatt ...	16th May 1894.	With acting allowance up to 14th and for 20th and without acting allowance from 15th to 19th and from 21st November 1894.
			Mr. Lord ...	5th June 1894.	On privilege leave for one month from 4th November 1894. Acted with acting allowance up to 9th, for 11th and from 21st November 1894, and without acting allowance for 10th and from 12th to 20th November 1894.	
			Mr. Wood ...	7th July 1894.	Acted with acting allowance up to 9th and again from 11th November 1894, and without acting allowance for 10th November 1894.	
			Mr. Swifte ...	16th Nov. 1894.	Without acting allowance. Also acted in this grade with acting allowance up to 8th and without acting allowance for 9th and again from 11th to 14th November 1894.	

(1) Saiyid Nur-ud-din Khan acted as First Assistant with acting allowance up to 19th November 1894.

(2) Mr. Chuckerbutty acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 7th and without acting allowance for 8th and again from 17th to 27th November 1894.

(3) Mr. Calcraft-Kennedy acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 6th and without acting allowance for 7th and again from 20th to 25th November 1894.

(4) Mr. Mountford acted as Second Assistant with acting allowance up to 6th November 1894.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 351.—The following Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Sanitary), No. ^{1-Sanitary}₃₋₁₆, dated 11th January 1895, is republished for general information :—

“ No. ^{1-Sanitary}₃₋₁₆.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Sanitary),—under date Calcutta, the 11th January 1895.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{1-Sanitary}₂₁₋₁₁, dated the 21st January 1886.

Read also—

Home Department Resolution No. ^{1-Sanitary}₁₀₂₋₁₄, dated the 3rd May 1887.

Correspondence with, and reports from, the Government of Bombay and Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son on the arrangements made by the latter in connection with the conveyance of pilgrims to and from the Hedjaz from 1888 to 1894.

RESOLUTION.

In the Resolution of the 21st January 1886, cited above, it was stated that in October 1884 a communication had been received from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son expressing the readiness of that firm to undertake the conveyance of Muhammadan pilgrims between India and the Hedjaz. The success which had attended the extensive schemes of Messrs. Cook & Son for lessening the difficulties and increasing the comfort of travellers in different parts of the world seemed to the Government of India to afford an assurance that that firm would be successful in placing the arrangements for the conveyance of pilgrims between this country and Arabia on a footing more satisfactory to the Government, and more convenient to the pilgrims themselves, than had hitherto been found possible. After carefully considering the matter in personal communication with Mr. J. M. Cook, the Governor General in Council came to an agreement with the firm by which they were to be appointed pilgrim agents for the whole of India. Local officers and officers in charge of treasuries were instructed to assist the firm in making known the terms of through conveyance to Jeddah and back, and in disposing of through tickets; and the Government of Bombay were requested to make over to the representatives of the firm the issue of passports in Bombay after they had been signed by the proper authorities, and to instruct the Protector of Pilgrims to work in harmony with the firm and to render them every assistance. On their part, Messrs. Cook & Son agreed to arrange with the railway administrations, steamship proprietors and others concerned for the conveyance of the pilgrims, at through fares, from all the chief stations in India to Jeddah and back, and to do all in their power to secure the transit of the pilgrims in satisfactory ships supplied with proper accommodation in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Government. The firm were prepared to provide the requisite agency for the work, Muhammadans being appointed for that purpose in all cases where necessary; to establish a special pilgrimage office in the most convenient position in Bombay, and possibly also at Jeddah; and to make all detailed arrangements in connection with the issue of the necessary announcements, forms of tickets, etc. They also expressed their readiness to comply with the requirements and regulations which might be laid down from time to time by the Government of India in the same manner as though they were in the service of the Government.

2. During the winter of 1886-87 Mr. F. H. Cook made a tour in India with the view of personally working out the details of the scheme in communication with the Government of India and of explaining to the Muhammadan community what the firm proposed to do. In their Resolution of the 3rd May 1887, the Government of India announced the detailed arrangements which had been completed with Messrs. Cook & Son. These were to last for three years from the beginning of 1887 and to be terminable at the end of that period at the option of either the Government or Messrs. Cook & Son. In the event of the Government withdrawing after three years from the scheme, Messrs. Cook & Son were to be at liberty to continue it as a private enterprise. It was explained that, though the Government gave their countenance and assistance to Messrs. Cook & Son's enterprise, they had no desire to constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm. As, however, the firm engaged to convey pilgrims to Jeddah at a fair charge, to protect them while on the journey from extortion and ill-treatment, and to provide them with comforts and facilities in the way of supplies of food and banking arrangements, the Government were, it was stated, satisfied that pilgrims would do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangements. The prices of single and return steamship fares were fixed on the representation of Mr. F. H. Cook and the advice of the Government of Bombay. Tickets, inclusive of the railway and steamer fares, were to be kept for sale at the office of the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of every district in India, and district officers were instructed to give the widest publicity to the advantages to be secured which were set forth in a prospectus approved by the Government of India. A guarantee against actual loss in the execution of these arrangements, up to £2,000 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the two following years, was given by the Government of India, on the understanding that Messrs. Cook & Son should furnish their accounts for audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay.

3. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the arrangements carried out by them in connection with the Hajj of 1887 showed that, out of a total of 9,839 pilgrims, who sailed from ports in British India for Jeddah and Yembo, 1,936 (or 19·8 per cent.) were booked by the firm. The chief advantage which the pilgrims had secured was stated by the firm to be that of through booking at fixed rates, inclusive of

landing and baggage charges. Messrs. Cook & Son were endeavouring to charter vessels themselves for future voyages in order to be able to furnish improved accommodation on board. The accounts of the firm showed a loss of £2,592, and the sum of £2,000 guaranteed by Government was accordingly paid to them.

4. On the 27th February 1888, Messrs. Cook & Son reported that they had chartered for the coming season four steamers from Bombay to Jeddah and two from Jeddah to Bombay. The dates of departure of these vessels were published in the *Gazette of India*, and the Local Governments and Administrations were requested to give every publicity to them. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1888 showed that 13,532 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 16 steamers, of whom 3,961 (or 29·3 per cent.) were conveyed by Messrs. Cook & Son in four steamers. A loss was incurred by the firm above the amount of the guarantee of £1,000, and the guaranteed sum was accordingly paid by Government. In his letter dated the 17th April 1889, Mr. J. M. Cook stated that, from the experience they had gained, Messrs. Cook & Son were convinced that it was quite impossible for them to convey the pilgrims in the way they were doing at existing rates for a profit, and that, unless the Government of India expressed satisfaction with, and appreciation of, the past working of the arrangements, they did not consider that they would be justified in incurring the great responsibility and personal labour involved. The Home Secretary's letter of the 18th October 1889 conveyed the reply of the Government of India to the effect that, after making enquiries from the Local Governments and Administrations, they were assured that the conditions under which Indian pilgrims could proceed to the Hedjaz had been materially improved, particularly in the reduction of opportunities for extortion, since Messrs. Cook & Son had undertaken the work, and that the Governor General in Council believed that this was not only the case in the ships by which pilgrims proceeded with the firm's tickets, but also that the example set on the vessels chartered by the firm had raised the standard of comfort on the vessels belonging to other firms. The Government of India accordingly indicated their willingness to continue the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son for the years 1890 and 1891, with a guarantee against loss up to £1,000 in each year. Mr. J. M. Cook, the Managing Partner of the firm, when replying to this letter on the 9th December 1889, took exception to some of the criticisms contained in the reports of the local authorities, and stated that he would leave the decision as to the acceptance of a continuance of the arrangements for the years 1890 and 1891 to his son, Mr. F. H. Cook, who was then proceeding to India. On the 15th January 1890, the latter gentleman intimated that he had decided to continue the arrangements for at least the period of two years during which the Government had offered to continue its assistance.

5. The report on the working of the arrangements during 1889 showed that 11,544 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hajj, in 15 steamers, of whom 4,460 (or 38·6 per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation claimed by the firm was ₹3,236 on account of the losses sustained in connection with the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz in 1889, and ₹4,969 representing the losses incurred in previous years which had not been covered by the guarantee. The former sum was paid to Messrs. Cook & Son, but the Government of India did not consider the firm to be entitled to the latter sum.

6. The report on the arrangements made in 1890 showed that of 9,953 pilgrims who left Bombay for the Hedjaz in eleven steamers, 4,220 (or 44½ per cent.) were conveyed in the four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The statement of account submitted by the firm showed a claim against the Government of ₹12,761-15-4, which sum included ₹6,272 on account of losses incurred in previous years. In Home Department letter dated the 25th August 1891, the Government of India sanctioned the payment of the sum of ₹6,489-13-10, being the amount of actual loss sustained during 1890.

7. On the 29th June 1891, the firm again addressed the Government of India regarding the question of continuing the arrangements. They expressed their conviction that the business of conveying pilgrims to the Hedjaz under the conditions proposed by them and accepted by the Government of India could never be made self-supporting, and enquired whether the Government was prepared to guarantee them against actual monetary loss. They stated that to enable the arrangements to be carried out in a satisfactory manner, it would be necessary to put on a special service of steamers to compete with the shippers who had been in the trade for many years, and that an increase in the amount guaranteed would be necessary. The Government of India were reluctant to withdraw from the scheme without a further trial of it, and expressed their willingness to continue existing arrangements for a further period of two years (1892 and 1893). This was eventually arranged on condition that the Government of India should pay to the firm the sum of ₹6,272 claimed as losses over the sums guaranteed in previous years, and should continue the indemnity and allow losses accruing to the firm in 1892 to be carried on to the accounts for 1893, provided that the total indemnity for those two years should not exceed £2,000. These terms were accepted by the firm in their letter dated the 21st April 1892.

8. The report of the arrangements for the year 1891 showed that, out of a total of 12,032 pilgrims who left Bombay for the Hajj in 18 steamers, 4,485 (or 37·2 per cent.) were conveyed in four steamers chartered by Messrs. Cook & Son. The amount of compensation paid to the firm for the losses of the year was ₹14,471-8-5.

9. The report on the pilgrim traffic for the year 1892 showed that 12,466 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 19 steamers, and that only 2,939 (or 23·5 per cent.) were carried by Messrs. Cook & Son in three steamers chartered by them. In addition to these the firm conveyed 732 pilgrims in one steamer from Calcutta. The Government of India sanctioned the payment to the firm of the sum of £1,000 towards the loss of ₹36,147-2-9 (=£2,259-3-9) sustained by them during the year.

6. Omitting to keep such proper records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rule under this Act. Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees and a further penalty of twenty rupees for every day after the date of the conviction during which the offence is continued.
7. Omitting to make and deliver any return which by any rule under this Act ought to have been made and delivered. Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
8. Intentionally obstructing any Collector or other Officer in the exercise of any powers given under this Act. Imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both.
9. If any yarn in respect of which a certificate has been obtained under section 17, or any goods on the entry of which for export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported or are unshipped or re-landed at any customs port, not having been duly re-landed or discharged under the provisions of the Principal Act. Such goods, together with any vessel used in the unshipping or re-landing them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or re-landed, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or re-landed, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or re-landing, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
10. If any goods are entered for drawback which are of less value than the drawback claimed. Such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
11. If any yarn is found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any mill and is not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the Collector. Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation.
12. If any yarn is found in any mill in excess of the quantity entered in the return or not corresponding with the statement therein contained. Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation or to be charged with such increased duty as the Chief Customs Authority may direct.
13. If when any cotton goods are passed by tale or by package any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered. The person guilty of such omission or misdescription shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Collector or other officer that the variance was accidental.
14. If any Collector or other officer subordinate to a Collector does any Act or is guilty of any omission in contravention of this Act or of any rule or order made thereunder; or, with intent to cause injury or annoyance to any person, vexatiously and unnecessarily makes use of any power conferred upon him under this Act. The penalties prescribed in the same Schedule in respect of such offences respectively.
15. The offences described in the Principal Act, section 167, Schedule Nos. 41-53, both inclusive, in reference to warehousing of dutiable goods. Magistrates having jurisdiction.
26. All offences against this Act may be tried summarily by a District or Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class. Application of section 168 of Sea Customs Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.
27. Section 168 of the Principal Act shall apply to all cases of confiscation of goods under this Act.
28. All the provisions of Chapter XVII of the Principal Act except sections 169, 170, 177, 182, 184, 185, 187, 190, 191, and 193, shall apply to all proceedings under this Act. Application of certain provisions of same Act to proceedings under this Act.
29. The Local Government may, on the application of any person aggrieved by any decision or order passed under this Act, reverse or modify such decision or order. Power to Local Government to reverse or modify orders under this Act.
- Miscellaneous.*
30. (1) The Collector or any officer appointed under section 15 may at any time take samples of any yarn or fabric for examination or for ascertaining the count or value thereof, or for any other necessary purpose. (2) Every such sample shall, if practicable, be restored to the owner, or, at his option, sold by the Collector, and the proceeds accounted for to the owner. Power to take samples.
31. The owner of every mill shall keep such records and books of account as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act. Records and accounts to be kept by millowners.
32. The provisions of section 198 of the Principal Act shall apply to all proceedings for anything purporting to have been done in pursuance of this Act. Provisions of section 198 of Sea Customs Act to apply to proceedings under this Act.
33. (1) The Governor General in Council may from time to time make rules under this Act— Power to make rules.
- (a) prescribing the form of any return required by or under this Act and the particulars to be contained therein respectively, and the manner in which the same is to be verified, and all such other conditions in respect thereof as may be necessary;
- (b) prescribing the form of the notice to be issued by the Collector under section 8;

- (c) regulating the inspection of mills, and the powers and duties of Collectors and other officers in respect thereof;
- (d) regulating the provision of warehouses under this Act, and the deposit and discharge of yarn therein and therefrom, and the powers and duties of the Collector in respect thereof;
- (e) prescribing the records and books of accounts to be kept by owners of mills under this Act;
- (f) prescribing arrangements under which the requirements of section 21 shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with; and
- (g) generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) The application of any such rule may be confined to any place or places specified therein.

34. The provisions of sections 201, 204, 205 and 206 of the Principal Act shall be deemed to be incorporated in this Part.

35. The provisions of section 10 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, shall apply to duties on cotton goods imposed under this Act.

Certain provisions of Sea Customs Act to be incorporated in this Part.

Application of section 10 of Tariff Act to duties under this Act.

PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

36. (1) Duties of customs shall be levied at the rates for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, upon cotton yarn, and upon cotton manufactures of all kinds, passing into British India out of any territory declared, under the power hereinafter in this section conferred, to be foreign territory.

Levy of duties on cotton yarns and manufactures passing into British India from foreign territory.

(2) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare that any territory situated within or bordering on, but not forming part of, British India shall be deemed, for the purposes of this section to be foreign territory.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the bringing of cotton yarns or cotton manufactures into British India, from any such foreign territory, or may prescribe the routes by which alone they may be brought.

(4) The provisions of section 19A of the Principal Act shall apply to all goods brought or attempted to be brought into British India in contravention of any such notification.

37. The provisions of the Principal Act as to drawback on export shall apply to all goods upon which duty has been paid under this Part.

Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6.)

TARIFF VALUES OF YARNS (PER POUND).

Description of Yarns.							Tariff Values.
							Rs. a. p.
Medio,	No. 40	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 6
"	"	50	...	...	...	...	0 11 0
"	"	60	...	...	...	...	0 12 6
and so on, one anna and a half being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 60.							
Mule and water--							
above No. 20 to No. 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 6
"	"	24 to " 32	...	...	...	...	0 7 0
"	"	32 to " 42	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	42 to " 52	...	...	...	...	0 9 6
"	"	52 to " 60	...	...	...	...	0 11 6
"	"	60 to " 70	...	...	...	...	0 13 6
"	"	70 to " 80	...	...	...	...	0 15 0
and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.							
Mule, doubled--							
above No. 20 to No. 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 6
"	"	24 to " 32	...	...	...	...	0 8 0
"	"	32 to " 42	...	...	...	...	0 9 0
"	"	42 to " 52	...	...	...	...	0 10 6
"	"	52 to " 60	...	...	...	...	0 12 6
"	"	60 to " 70	...	...	...	...	0 14 6
"	"	70 to " 80	...	...	...	...	1 0 0
and so on, one anna being added to the valuation for every count of ten or part of a count of ten above No. 80.							
White or bleached, doubled, all numbers							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December, 1894 :—

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the list appended, and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

2. We have revised the definition of Collector in section 2, with the object of showing on the face of the Bill that the Customs Collectors at the larger ports only are to perform the functions of the Collector under the Bill and that elsewhere they may be discharged by the Collector of the district or by such officer as the Local Government may appoint.

3. We have so altered the first proviso to section 5 as to make it clear that it is the intention to exempt from duty all yarns which would, by mercantile usage, be reckoned as of the number of 20 or less, even though they may slightly exceed that number, that is, may weigh slightly less than the weight theoretically attributable to that number.

4. We have appended to sub-section (2) of section 6 a Schedule specifying the same tariff values for yarns dutiable under this Bill as those which are proposed for like yarns when imported by sea by the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, which is now before the Legislative Council.

5. We have added a sub-section to section 7 under which the first returns of yarns produced will not be required of millowners until the 15th February.

6. With the view of meeting, as far as possible, an objection taken to section 18 by the Bombay Millowners Association, we have altered the section so as to permit of yarns shipped for export being shown in the return for any month not later than that in which the yarn is shipped.

7. We have added an explanation to section 19 the effect of which will be to enable the drawback on yarn which has only been bleached or dyed or converted into sewing thread being recovered under this section.

8. In deference to representations made to us we have extended the periods within which, under section 21, drawback on export of cotton fabrics may be claimed to twelve months from the date of the manufacture of such fabrics, and to twelve months from the date on which the yarns in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty.

9. We have inserted an additional number in Section 25 taken from the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, imposing a penalty on officers guilty of abusing their powers under the Bill.

10. We have inserted two new sections (section 31), imposing on millowners the duty of keeping such records and accounts as they may be required to do by rule, and (section 35), applying the provisions of section 10 of the Tariff Act, which prescribe rules as to payment of duty in the case of contracts for sale made before duty has been imposed, to duties imposed under this Bill.

11. We have added a sub-section to section 36 with the object of subjecting goods which may be imported in contravention of a notification issued under the section to the penalties imposed by section 19 A of the Sea Customs Act in the case of goods whose importation is prohibited under that Act.

12. The other alterations we have made in the Bill as introduced do not appear to us to be of sufficient importance to call for notice.

13. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

<i>Gazette.</i>	<i>Date.</i>
Gazette of India	17th December 1894.

14. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require republication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

(Signed)	J. WESTLAND.
(")	ALEX. EDW. MILLER.
(")	C. B. PRITCHARD.
(")	FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
(")	G. M. CHITNAVIS.
(")	H. F. CLOGSTOUN.
(")	P. PLAYFAIR.

The 26th December 1894.

We regret we must dissent from the Report in so far as it relates to section 5, which fixes the limit of exemption from Excise Duty upon yarns at the count of 20 instead of 24, as proposed by us in the Select Committee.

(Signed)	FAZULBHOY VISRAM.
(")	G. M. CHITNAVIS.
(")	P. PLAYFAIR.

The 26th December 1894.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Office Memorandum from Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6196, dated 18th December, 1894; telegram from the Honourable J. Westland, to Chairman, Millowners Association, Bombay, dated 17th December, 1894; telegram from Secretary, Millowners Association, Bombay, to Honourable J. Westland, dated 17th December, 1894; from John Marshall, Esq., Secretary, Millowners Association, Bombay, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 10th September, 1894, and appendices [Papers No. 1].

Telegram from Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 18th December, 1894 [Paper No. 2].

Telegram from Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated 19th December, 1894 [Paper No. 3].

Telegram from E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay, dated 20th December, 1894 [Paper No. 4].

Telegram from Secretary, Bombay Chamber of Commerce, to Government of India, Finance Department, dated 19th December, 1894 [Paper No. 5].

Telegram from Revenue Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 267, dated 19th December, 1894 [Paper No. 6].

Resolution by Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6248—S. R., dated 21st December, 1894; from S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1256—94, dated 19th December, 1894 [Papers No. 7].

Resolution by Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6253—S. R., dated 21st December, 1894; telegram from Mr. Forest, Merchant, Bombay, to the Hon'ble J. Westland, dated 20th December, 1894 [Papers No. 8].

Resolution by Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6260 S. R., dated 22nd December, 1894; telegram from Government, Madras, Revenue Department, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 21st December, 1894 (papers No. 9).

Telegram from Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Ahmedabad, dated 22nd December, 1894 (Paper No. 10).

From S. E. J. Clarke, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1276—94, dated 22nd December, 1894; from ditto, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1272—94, dated 22nd December, 1894; telegram from Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, to Bengal Chamber of Commerce, dated 20th December, 1894; telegram from ditto, to ditto, dated 21st December, 1894; telegram from Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, to ditto, dated 19th December, 1894; telegram from Secretary, Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, to ditto, dated 19th December, 1894; telegram from Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, to ditto, dated 18th December, 1894; from W. Parsons, Esq., Assistant Secretary, Import Trade Association, Calcutta, to ditto, dated 19th December, 1894; from Messrs. Robinson, Morrison & Co., Calcutta, to ditto, dated 18th December, 1894 (Papers No. 11).

From Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 23rd December, 1894 [Paper No. 12].

From Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6301—S. R., dated 24th December, 1894; from Government of Bombay, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 10525, dated 20th December, 1894; from Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, to Government, Bombay, dated 19th December, 1894; from Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 318—XIII—374-A., dated 22nd December, 1894 [Papers No. 13].

Telegram from Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Finance Department, to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 22nd December, 1894; endorsement by Stephen Jacob, Esq., Officiating Secretary to Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6274, dated 24th December, 1894 (Papers No. 14).

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 27th December 1894, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

Act No. XVII of 1894.

THE COTTON DUTIES ACT, 1894.

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5. Imposition of duties on cotton yarns produced in British Indian mills.
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22. Power to prohibit repayment of duty in case of exportation to certain ports.
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24. Application of sections 51 and 52 of Sea Customs Act to claims under this Act.
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27. Application of section, 168 of Sea Customs Act to cases of confiscation under this Act.
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32. Provisions of section 198 of Sea Customs Act to apply to proceedings under this Act.
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PART II.

INLAND CUSTOMS DUTIES.

36. Levy of duties on cotton yarns and manufactures passing into British India from foreign territory.
37. Application of provisions of Sea Customs Act as to drawback to goods taxed under this Part.

THE SCHEDULE.—TARIFF VALUES OF YARNS.

An Act to provide for the Imposition and Levy of certain Duties on Cotton Goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to impose certain duties on cotton goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cotton Duties Act, 1894.
- (2) It extends to the whole of British India; and
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

2. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

Definitions.

VIII of 1878. (1) "the Principal Act" means the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

(2) "Chief Customs Authority" means, in the Presidency of Fort St. George, and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Board of Revenue; in the Presidency of Bombay outside Sind, the Commissioner of Customs; in Sind, the Commissioner; in the Punjab and Burma, the Financial Commissioner; and elsewhere, the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf by name or in virtue of his office:

(3) "Collector" means—

(a) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi, the Collector of Customs, and

(b) in any other place, the Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, and includes—

(c) every officer for the time being duly authorised by the Local Government to perform all or any of the duties of a Collector under this Act:

(4) "mill" means any building or place where cotton fibre is spun or otherwise converted into yarn, or where yarn is woven, or otherwise manufactured by machinery moved otherwise than by manual labour:

(5) "warehouse" means a place licensed for the storage of goods under this Act, and includes every public or private warehouse duly appointed or licensed under section 15 or 16 of the Principal Act, or under section 2 of the Inland Bonded Warehouses Act, 1887;

(6) "yarn" means yarn wholly or partly composed of cotton fibres; and

(7) "customs port," "foreign port," "vessel" and "Master" have respectively the meanings defined for them in the Principal Act.

3. The officers subordinate to a Collector shall, unless the Local Government shall otherwise so direct, for the purposes of this Act perform the duties imposed and exercise the powers conferred upon officers of Customs under the Principal Act.

Performance of duties of Customs Officers by subordinate officers.

PART I.

EXCISE.

Application of Sea Customs Act.

4. In the application of the Principal Act or any particular section or sections thereof to this Part the following modifications shall be made therein, namely:—

Modifications to be made in Sea Customs Act as applied to this Part.

(a) "the owner of the goods" shall include the managing agent or other principal officer of a mill;

(b) for "the bill-of-entry" or "shipping-bill" shall be substituted "the return required by this Act";

(c) every reference to a warehouse, or warehousing, shall be construed as referring to a "warehouse" as hereinbefore defined.

Duties.

5. There shall be levied and collected at every mill in British India upon all cotton yarns produced in such mill, a duty at the rate for the time being prescribed in the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, for the levy of duty in respect of cotton yarns imported by sea: VIII of 1894.

Provided that no duty shall be levied upon yarns of any count commercially known as number 20 or less:

Provided also that the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from duty any yarns of any count or number not exceeding 24.

Explanation.—Yarn is said to be "produced" within the meaning of this Act—

(a) in the case of yarn which is reeled and bundled in the mill in which it is spun—when it is so bundled;

(b) in the case of yarn which is woven or otherwise manufactured in the mill in which it is spun—when it is passed out of the spinning section of the mill;

(c) in any other case—when it is issued out of the premises of the mill.

6. (1) The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying the said duties, tariff values of all such yarns as aforesaid or of any particular count or counts thereof, and alter any tariff values for the time being in force.

Power to Governor-General in Council to fix tariff values of such yarns.

(2) In the absence of any notification under sub-section (1), the tariff values shall be those specified in the schedule to this Act.

(3) Such tariff value shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the "real value" of the yarns to which it applies, but save as aforesaid all yarns shall be assessed under this Act at their real value as defined in section 30 of the Principal Act.

7. (1) The owner of every mill shall prepare and deliver, or cause to be prepared and delivered, to the Collector, on or before the fifteenth day of each month, a return of all cotton yarn produced at his mill during the preceding month, whether liable to duty or not; and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such statement at the foot of such return.

Delivery of monthly returns of yarn produced by mill-owners.

(2) Unless otherwise prescribed by any rules under this Act, every such return shall state for each count or number of yarn the quantity produced during the preceding month under each of the three heads mentioned in the explanation to section 5, and in the case of dutiable yarn the real value of such yarn.

(3) Every such return shall also contain such further information and be in such form and be subject to such conditions as to verification and otherwise as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act.

(4) The first of such returns shall be made on or before the fifteenth day of February, 1895, and shall include all yarn produced since the commencement of this Act.

8. (1) The Collector shall thereupon assess the duties, if any, payable and notice requiring payment in respect of the month to which the return relates, and unless the amount thereof is immediately tendered shall cause a notice, in such form as may be prescribed by any rules under this Act, to be served on the owner requiring him to make payment of the amount assessed within ten days of the date of service of the said notice.

(2) A notice under sub-section (1) may be served on the owner of a mill by delivering or tendering to him or his agent at his ordinary place of business a copy of the notice, or, if this cannot be conveniently done, by fixing a copy of the notice on one of the outer doors of the mill.

9. Sections 30 to 34, 37, and 39 to 41, all inclusive, of the Principal Act, shall apply to the assessment and recovery of the duties imposed by this Act:

Application of certain sections of Sea Customs Act to assessment and recovery of duties under this Act.

Provided that the rate of duty and the tariff valuation applicable to any yarn which has not been warehoused as hereinafter provided shall be those in force at the time when the yarn was produced, and not when the return was delivered as provided by the said section 37.

10. (1) If any duty payable under this Act is not paid within the time fixed by any such notice as aforesaid for the payment thereof, the Collector may, in lieu thereof, recover any sum not exceeding double the amount of duty so unpaid, which he shall, in his discretion, think it reasonable to require.

(2) All sums recoverable under sub-section (1) shall be recovered in the manner provided in Act II of 1886, section 30, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), with respect to the sums therein referred to.

Warehousing.

11. (1) The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time license any room or place as a warehouse for the storage of cotton goods, and for the purposes of this Act every such place shall be deemed to be a warehouse and to have been duly licensed under the Principal Act.

(2) There shall be payable in respect of every such warehouse such and the like licensing fees and other payments as may for the time being be payable in respect of a private warehouse licensed under the Principal Act:

Provided that the Chief Customs Authority may remit the whole or any part of such fees or other payments in respect of any particular warehouse.

12. (1) The owner of any mill may apply for leave to deposit in a warehouse any yarn in respect of which duty has become leviable under section 5 and which has not been issued out of the mill.

(2) Such application shall be in writing signed by the applicant, and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority.

13. All the provisions of Chapter XI of the Principal Act, so far as the same are applicable to imported goods of a similar description, shall apply to all yarn in respect of which an application has been made under section 12.

14. When any yarn has been deposited in a warehouse, the quantity and particulars thereof shall be specified as so deposited in the return made under section 7 for the month in which the yarn was produced, and the said yarn shall be omitted in the assessment and collection of duty.

Inspection.

15. (1) The Collector, or any officer duly appointed by the Local Government in that behalf, shall have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill.

(2) Any such officer may at any time, with or without notice to the owner, examine the working records, sale records, and accounts of any mill, and take copies of, or extracts from, all or any of the said records or accounts, for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of this Act or any rules thereunder.

16. (1) All such copies and extracts, and all other information acquired by any such officer on the inspection of any mill or warehouse, shall be regarded as strictly confidential, and shall be deemed to be official secrets.

(2) If any such officer shall disclose to any person other than a superior officer any such official secret as aforesaid without the previous consent in writing of the Chief Customs Authority, he shall be guilty of a breach of official trust, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable in the manner provided by section 4 of the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1889.

(3) The restriction imposed by section 5 of the last-mentioned Act shall not apply to a prosecution for a breach of an official trust under this Act.

Export and Drawback.

17. If any dutiable yarn is exported by sea to any foreign port before the return in respect of it has been delivered to the Collector under section 7, the owner of the mill in which it was produced may apply to the Collector at the port of shipment, who, on being satisfied that such yarn has actually been shipped for export, shall grant him a certificate stating the quantity and particulars of such yarn, and that it has actually been so shipped.

18. When any certificate has been granted under section 17, the quantity and particulars of the yarn stated therein shall be specified as so shipped in the return made under section 7 for any month not later than that in which the yarn was shipped, and the said goods shall be deducted in the assessment and collection of duty.

19. When any yarn upon which duty has been paid under this Act is exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, such duty shall, except as otherwise herein provided, be repaid as drawback :

Provided that in every such case the yarn has not been woven into cloth or otherwise altered in character since the payment of duty, and that it is shown to the satisfaction of the Collector at the port of shipment, that the duty on the said yarn has been duly paid, and that the export is made within two years from the date of payment of the duty, or within such further time as the Chief Customs Authority on sufficient cause shown may in any case determine.

Explanation.—Yarn bleached or dyed or converted into sewing thread is not to be deemed to have been altered in character for the purposes of this proviso.

20. (1) When any cotton fabrics manufactured in a mill in British India and composed in whole or in part of dutiable counts of yarn are exported by sea from any customs port to any foreign port, the exporter may apply to the Customs Collector at the port of shipment for the repayment as drawback of any duty which may have been paid under this Act in respect of such yarn.

(2) In every application made under subsection (1) the applicant must state—

(a) the quantities and counts of yarns in respect of which drawback is claimed, the mill at which they were produced, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which they were produced ;

(b) the mill at which, and, as nearly as possible, the dates on which the fabric was manufactured.

21. The drawback shall be allowed by the Collector if it is shown to his satisfaction —

- (1) that the said fabric has been manufactured within twelve months of the date on which it is shipped for export ;
- (2) that the yarns in respect of which drawback is applied for have paid duty within the said twelve months.

22. The Governor-General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the payment of drawback on the exportation of yarn or cotton fabrics to any specified foreign port.

23. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, no drawback shall be allowed in respect of any yarn or cotton fabrics on which duty has been paid—

- (a) when the goods are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or
- (b) when the claim is for drawback amounting to less than 5 rupees in respect of any single shipment.

Application of sections 51 and 52 of Sea Customs Act to claims under this Act.

24. Sections 51 and 52 of the Principal Act shall apply to every claim for drawback under this Act.

Offences and Penalties.

25. The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the second column thereof with reference to such offences respectively:—

1. Contravening any rule made under this Act. Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

2. Concealing or attempting to conceal, or knowingly permitting or procuring to be concealed, any yarn liable to duty under this Act with intent to evade payment of the duty or any part thereof. Such yarn shall be liable to confiscation, and every person convicted of the offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the yarn.

3. Omitting to make any return required by section 7 or refusing to sign or complete the same. Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

4. Making and delivering any such return containing any statement not true to the best of the information and belief of the person making the same. The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 199, for making a false statement in a declaration.

5. Altering or falsifying any record or book of account kept in the mill with the intention of defrauding the revenue. The penalty provided in the Indian Penal Code, section 465, for the commission of forgery.

XLV of 1869.

10. In a letter dated the 20th July 1893, Messrs. Cook & Son enquired what were the intentions of the Government of India as to any further continuation of the arrangements with the firm for the conveyance of pilgrims to the Hedjaz, and the Government of India consulted the Government of Bombay upon the matter. The report of the Government of Bombay showed that during the official year 1892-93, the number of pilgrims embarked from Bombay was 11,396, of whom only 1,656 or not quite 14 per cent. were booked by Messrs. Cook & Son. The Bombay Government considered that the influence of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the pilgrim traffic was diminishing, and were unable to recommend that the existing arrangements should be continued. The Government of India came reluctantly to the conclusion that they would not be justified, in view of the diminishing number of pilgrims carried through the agency of Messrs. Cook & Son, in continuing the subsidy to Messrs. Cook & Son after 1893. This decision was intimated to the firm and communicated to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

11. The report of Messrs. Cook & Son on the working of the arrangements during 1893 has now been received and considered by the Government of India, and the accounts for the year have been audited by the Accountant-General. The report shows that, in 1893, 18,468 pilgrims left Bombay for the Hedjaz in 29 steamers, but Messrs. Cook & Son only conveyed 1,767 (or 9.5 per cent.) in two steamers. These figures, it appears to the Government of India, are sufficient in themselves to justify the decision come to in October 1893 to terminate the arrangements with Messrs. Cook & Son. The accounts of the pilgrim traffic for that year show that the receipts to the firm from all sources amounted to Rs65,636-10-0, and the expenditure to Rs61,348-2-11. There was thus a net gain of Rs4,288-7-1 on the year. In pursuance of the conditions accepted by the firm in 1892, the Government of India have to make good the losses of the two years 1892 and 1893 together up to the limit of £2,000. The payment of Rs16,023-10-10 has accordingly been sanctioned. With the payment of this sum Messrs. Cook & Son will be recouped for all losses shown in their accounts and admitted on audit by the Accountant-General of Bombay which have been incurred by the firm since 1887 in connection with their transactions for the conveyance of Indian pilgrims to and from Arabia.

12. In sanctioning the above payment the Governor General in Council has thought fit to review the history of the arrangements, which were brought to a termination last year, between Messrs. Cook & Son and the Government of India. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good work done by the firm in improving the conditions under which Indian pilgrims during the last few years proceeded to the Hedjaz. Its influence has in his opinion been especially manifested in the reduction of the opportunities for extortion. The Governor General in Council is aware that difficulties were encountered by Messrs. Cook & Son in the opposition of the shippers interested in the traffic, but His Excellency in Council was not without hope that the popularity of the vessels of so influential a firm would have been so great that in time the continuance of the arrangements would not have necessitated a guarantee. This hope has not been realized, and the reports for recent years show that the firm's vessels have lately been less popular as compared with those of other charterers than they were. In these circumstances the Governor General in Council was forced to conclude that the experiment which had been fully and fairly tried was not likely to be more successful in future, and that the time had come for the discontinuance of the annual subsidy.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the Foreign and Financial Departments, and to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Bombay, for information.

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

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. P. HEWETT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 379.—Her Majesty the QUEEN-EMPRESS has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the LORD SANDHURST to be Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 318.—Under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881, entitled the Negotiable Instruments Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the following days to be additional public holidays in the Province of Sind for the year 1895:—

Holidays.	Karachi District.	Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar Districts.	Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier Districts.
Cheti Chand or Manora Fair.	28th March.	28th March.	28th March.
Ramzán Id...	29th March.	29th March.	29th March.
Bakri Id — ...	.....	4th June ...	4th June.

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, 25th January 1895.

No. 42.—1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—The following promotion is made with effect from the 1st January 1895:—

Captain Charles Ainslie Russell Crommelin to be Major vice Luard, promoted.

No. 43.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps: the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel W. S. Hore, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 20th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service thirty-fourth year, commenced 10th October 1894.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1895.

No. 44.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Colonel H. L. Nutt, Indian Staff Corps.
Lieutenant G. C. F. Sartorius, Indian Staff Corps.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 45.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 21st October 1894:—

5th Bombay Cavalry.

Jamádár Natha Singh to be Ressaídár vice Ressaídár Allah-Yar Khan, pensioned.

No. 46.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 1st December 1894:—

30th Bombay Infantry.

Jamádár Shaik Husain to be Subadár vice Subadár Salik Ram, pensioned.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 47.—The following promotions in the Native Army are made with effect from the dates specified:—

7th Bombay Lancers.

Jamádár Muhammad Usman Khan to be Ressaídár vice Ressaídár Mir Khan, pensioned.
(Dated 29th November 1894.)

Kote Duffadár Habibullah Khan to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Ismail Khan, resigned.
(Dated 1st January 1895.)

Kote Duffadár Gurdar Singh to be Jamádár vice Jamádár Bishen Singh, dismissed the Service.
(Dated 1st December 1894.)

No. 48.—Sub-Conductors A. E. Oppenheim and W. J. Clifford, Bombay Miscellaneous List, are promoted to the rank of Conductor with effect from the 4th and 6th February 1895, respectively.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 49.—Jamádár Dad Sher Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to resign his Commission at his own request.

No. 50.—The following promotion is made in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department with effect from the 4th January 1895:—

Third Class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Henry Whittenbury, No. 198, to be Second Class Assistant Surgeon vice Second Class Assistant Surgeon White, resigned.

No. 51.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps: the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant L. N. Beatty, Staff Corps, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Lancers, for one year. Pension service eighth year, commenced 4th May 1894.

No. 52.—The following promotion in the Native Army is made with effect from the 1st August 1894:—

24th Bombay Infantry.

Colour Havildár Nurdin to be Jamádár to complete Establishment.

No. 53.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps: the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant J. P. Hill, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 20th Bombay Infantry, for one year. Pension service eleventh year, commenced 23rd August 1894.

No. 54.—The undermentioned Medical officer having completed three years' full pay service to be Surgeon-Captain from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon-Lieutenant William Carr Sprague, M.D.,—30th January 1895.

No. 55.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—

Major G. Davidson, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Military Works Department, for one year. Pension service twenty-fourth year, commenced 6th January 1895.

No. 56.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 8th January 1895, page 157, is republished :—

“INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

* * * *

Colonel Frederick J. S. Adam is transferred to the unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th December 1894.”

No. 57.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps: 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 :—

Lieutenant A. R. H. Garden, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, Queen's Own Corps of Guides, for one year. Pension service seventh year, commenced 11th February 1894.

No. 58.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 70, dated 25th January 1895, is republished :—

“COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 70.—Major H. C. E. Lucas, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Second Class to be Assistant Commissary General, First Class;

Major W. J. Orr, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Third Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Second Class;

Captain W. J. R. Wickham, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Third Class;

Captain G. W. Palin, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, First Class, to be Assistant Commissary General, Fourth Class; * * * *

with effect from the 10th December 1894 vice Lieutenant-Colonel T. Teed, Assistant Commissary General, First Class, deceased.”

No. 59.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 73 dated 25th January 1895, is republished :—

“STAFF CORPS.

No. 73.—The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenants—

Charles Theobald Mathew, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers,—24th April 1893.

Arthur William Donnelly Harington, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 16th Bombay Infantry,—8th June 1893.

Second-Lieutenants Mathew and Harington will rank as Lieutenants in the Indian Staff Corps from the 24th April and 8th June 1893, respectively, subject to Her Majesty's approval.”

No. 60.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 74 dated 25th January 1895, is republished :—

“STAFF CORPS.

No. 74.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Hunter Carmichael Steen, attached 1st Bombay Lancers,—11th January 1895.”

No. 61.—The following extract from General Order by the Government of India No. 75, dated 25th January 1895, is republished :—

“No. 75.—The undermentioned officers appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :

* * * *

Bombay.

Second-Lieutenants—

D. W. H. Humphreys.
J. G. Griffith.”

No. 62.—The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 86 dated 25th January 1895, is republished :—

“PROMOTIONS.

No. 86.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Francis William Snell,—23rd January 1895.”

No. 63.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty :—

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Indian Medical Service.

Major F. Stevenson, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain J. F. C. Thatcher, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain C. E. Belli-Bivar, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant A. H. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 64.—The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified :—

Lieutenant C. S. Stack, Indian Staff Corps, fourteen days, private affairs.

By order of His Excellency the Right

Honourable the Governor in Council,

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

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 10.—With reference to Section 3 (5) of the Indian Ports Act, 1889, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr. John Skinner, a Master in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

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

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

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 3.—The Revd. W. F. Armstrong, B.A., Joint Chaplain of Karachi, is granted furlough to Europe for two years from the 23rd February 1895.

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

C. A. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1895.

No. 599.—The Honourable Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, I. C. S., acting Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from the 3rd April 1895 or 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.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 655.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. S. Tambe to act as Fifth Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur, during the absence of Ráo Bahádúr Ganesh Gangadhar Godbole on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 686.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant H. F. Jacob, acting Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kántha, with power to hear Criminal Appeals under Section 407 of the Criminal Procedure Code from the decisions of the Thánadárs and Jurisdictional Tálukdárs under his charge.

No. 691.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department is republished for general information:—

“ Fort William, the 24th January 1895.

No. 133-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise, provisionally, the appointment of M. P. H. Guès as Vice-Consul for France at Aden.

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

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

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1895.

No. 562.—Mr. J. L. Johnston, I. C. S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwár, is allowed privilege leave for two months and thirty days from the 21st February 1895 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1895.

No. 586.—A'zam Dayabhai Hargovandas, acting Head Kárkún, táluka Mátar in the district of Kaira, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers, being some of the powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

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

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

No. 588.—A'zam Anandrao Ramchandra Gulvadi, acting Head Kárkún, táluka Supa in the district of Kánara, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 589.—Messrs. Phiroze Hoshang Dastur and W. Webb respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Third Presidency Magistrate on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 590.—Messrs. E. V. Mackay and W. L. B. Souter respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Agency Police, Káthiáwár, on the 7th instant, in the afternoon.

No. 595.—Ráo Sáheb Parashram Ballal Joshi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, is allowed an extension for nine months of the nine months' furlough granted to him by Government Notification No. 3123, dated the 5th May 1894.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1895.

No. 612.—The three months' privilege leave granted to Ráo Bahádur Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kárwár, by Government Notification No. 6569, dated the 28th September 1894, is commuted with retrospective effect into leave on medical certificate for nine months.

No. 615.—Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, acting Mámlatdár, táluka Kalyán in the district of Thána, 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. 627.—A'zam Jhamandas valad Shoukatrai, acting Head Munshi, táluka Kakar in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 629.—A'zam Murlidas valad Mayaram, Head Munshi, táluka Rato-dero in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 631.—A'zam Kesuram Jiandrai, acting Head Munshi, táluka Ubauro in the district of Shikárpur, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

No. 632.—Messrs. F. Wilkin and Fhiroze Hoshang Dastur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Fourth Presidency Magistrate on the 19th instant, in the forenoon.

No. 633.—Ráo Sáheb Shridhar Mahadeo Kale and Ráo Sáheb Chinnaji Raghunath Karkare respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bárámati in the Poona District on the 10th instant, in the forenoon.

Bombay Castle, 28th January 1895.

No. 659.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Dhárwár, during the absence of Mr. J. L. Johnston, I. C. S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 671.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr. C. W. D'Gama to act as Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, during the absence of Ráo Bahádur Ranchódlal Kapurchand Desai on privilege leave or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 693.—In continuation of Government Notification No. 1660, dated the 9th May 1860, extending the operation of Act XIII of 1859 to the district of Sátára, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased under Section 5 of that Act to appoint Surgeon-Major C. Monks, Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar in the district of Sátára, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police.

No. 700.—Ráo Bahádur Keshavlal Hiralal, Huzúr Deputy Collector in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Code:—

Power to require security for good behaviour (Section 110).

Power to make orders as to local nuisances (Section 133).

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, upon police reports and upon information (Section 191).

Power to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260.

Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, &c. (Section 524).

No. 702.—A'zam Ramarao Jogappa, Head Kárkun, táluka Kárwár in the district of Kánara, 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. 704.—Ráo Sáheb Swamirao Narhar Bettigeri, acting Mámlatdár, táluka Ankola in the district of Kánara, 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, 28th January 1895.

No. 201.—Mr. Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhadkar, Head Master of the Násik High School, is granted privilege leave for three months on half salary from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 222.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hari Ganesh Godbole, B.A., to act as Head Master, Násik High School, during the absence of Mr. Dwarkanath Raghoba Tarkhadkar on privilege leave or pending further orders.

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

G. W. VIDAL,

Acting Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1895.

No. 676.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. W. Plunkett on privilege leave or pending further orders:—

Ráo Bahádúr Sitárám Dámodar to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector, Khándesh.

Ráo Sáheb Sakhárám Chimnáji Joshi to act as Daftardár to the Collector of Khándesh.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 729.—Mr. W. A. Talbot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Third Grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, N. D., Kánara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 25th February 1895.

No. 738.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. F. D'Abreo to act as Sixth Grade Deputy Collector, Sind, during the absence of Mr. S. A. Whittle on privilege leave or pending further orders.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 740.—Mr. J. L. Jenkins, I. C. S., acting Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

No. 752.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification No. 146, dated 9th instant, published at page 44 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 10th idem, Part 1,—

For

Mr. John Augustus Gatgens Wales,

Read

Mr. John Adolphus Gatgens Wales.

No. 767.—Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

No. 770.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lakshman Gopál Deshmukh to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Sholápur, and District Registrar, Sholápur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board

established for the Sholápur District during the absence of Mr. C. B. Winchester, I. C. S., on privilege leave or pending further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1895.

No. 312.—Under the provisions of Section 59 (1) (a) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, Mr. H. A. Acworth, I. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, is granted furlough for one year with effect from the 6th April 1895.

Bombay Castle, 29th January 1895.

No. 336.—Miss Annie Walke, L.M. & S., Second Physician, Pestarji Hormasji Káma Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, is granted leave on private affairs for six months with effect from 1st March 1895.

No. 337.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Miss Freany K. R. Cáma, M.D., to act as Second Physician, Káma Hospital, during the absence of Miss A. Walke or pending further orders.

Bái Rakhmábái, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), to act as House Surgeon, Káma Hospital, vice Miss Cáma, pending further orders.

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

J. NUGENT,

Chief Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd January 1895.

No. 11.—Mr. W. L. Strange, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is allowed furlough for one year commencing from 31st May 1895.

Bombay Castle, 25th January 1895.

No. 12.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, to fill existing vacancies:—

To be Executive Engineers, 2nd Grade—

Mr. A. S. M. Ritchie from 18th December 1894.

Mr. P. H. Patuek from 1st January 1895.

To be Executive Engineers, 3rd Grade—

Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon from 18th December 1894.

RA'Ó BAHÁ'DUR Himatlal Dhirazram from 1st 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, 29th January 1895.

No. 5.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 32, dated 23rd January 1895.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 1st July 1894:

Names.		From		To
Johnson, W. P.	...	Class II, Grade 3	...	Class II, Grade 2.
Reynolds, W. B.	...	Class II, Grade 3	...	Class II, Grade 2.
Woolcombe, R.	...	Class II, Grade 3	...	Class II, Grade 2."

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.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Monday the 22nd of April to Saturday the 8th of June 1895, both days inclusive.

Applications in Criminal cases and applications of an urgent character in Civil cases will be received during the Vacation, and the Court will sit for the disposal of ordinary Criminal business on Thursday the 9th May and Thursday the 30th May 1895.

The Registrar's office will be open daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. during the Vacation except on Saturdays and close holidays.

Bombay, 15th January 1895.

Ráo Bahádúr Ranchodlal Kapurchand Desai and Mr. C. W. D'Gama respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press on the 21st instant, before office hours.

Bombay, 21st 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 District and Subordinate Judge's Courts in the Dhárwár District for the annual vacation of six weeks from Monday the 29th April to Sunday the 9th June 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 Civil Courts in the district of Násik for the annual vacation of six weeks from Wednesday the 17th April till Tuesday the 28th May 1895 inclusive.

Bombay, 28th January 1895.

The High Court on its Appellate Side will be closed from Thursday the 11th to Monday the 15th of April 1895, both days inclusive.

The Registrar's office will be open on Thursday the 11th April and Monday the 15th April 1895.

Bombay, 29th January 1895.

R. D. SETHNA,
Registrar.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr. Vishwanath Raghunath Kolatkar a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in the Courts of the Sátára District in lieu of the one for the Násik District, which is hereby cancelled at his own request.

E. WILKIN,
Deputy Registrar.

Bombay, 23rd January 1895.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th January 1895.

No. 680.—Mr. Tatia Lakshman 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 Bhiwandi in the Thána District, with effect from the 21st instant, during the absence of Mr. Sakharám Mahadev on privilege leave, or until further orders.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

No. 255.—Mr. Ramchandra Sakharam Barve, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thána, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of Kalyán in the Thána District, from the 22nd instant, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Wasudev Shiwaí Nabar on privilege leave for two months from the 4th idem or until further orders.

Camp Godhra, 22nd January 1895.

No. 309.—Mr. R. A. L. Moore, I. C. S., delivered over and Ráo Bahádur Anupram Balmukundas received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector, Broach, on the 17th instant, in the afternoon.

Camp Kátol, 25th January 1895.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. R-359.—Ráo Bahádur Lallubhai Govardandas and Narayan Krishna Pendse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Huzúr Deputy Collector and Magistrate, First Class, Násik, on the 15th instant, in the afternoon.

Camp Násik, 23rd January 1895.

No. R-387.—Mr. Gangadhar Vishnu Modak, Head Kárkún of táluka Amalner in the Khándesh District, acted as Mámlatdár of the same táluka from the 8th to 17th December 1894, both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Ráo Sáheb Narayan Abaji Parnaik and the arrival of Ráo Sáheb Janardan Éknath.

Camp Násik, 24th January 1895.

No. R-412.—Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Deputy Chitnis to the Collector of Khándesh, acted as Chitnis from 28th July to 2nd September 1894, both days inclusive, during the deputation of Ráo Sáheb Waman Abaji to act as Daftardár to the Collector.

Camp Násik, 26th January 1895.

No. R-440.—Messrs. C. B. Winchester and L. G. Deshmukh respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collector and District Magistrate, Sholápur, and Political Agent, Akalkot, on the 24th instant, in the forenoon.

*Camp Bhusával, Khándesh District,
28th January 1895.*

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

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

No. 255.—Ráo Bahádur Kashinath Narayan Bhangonkar and Ráo Bahádur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar respectively delivered over and received

charge of the office of the District Deputy Collector, Dhárwár, on the 14th January 1895, in the afternoon.

No. 266.—The undermentioned employé of the Agricultural Department in the Kánara Collectorate was allowed examination leave to appear for examination in the Maráthi language held at Bombay in January last:—

Name.	Designation.	Period of Leave.
Ázam Shesho Shrinivas.	District Agricultural Inspector, Kánara.	5th to 13th January 1895.

No. 269.—Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni Head Kárkún of the Siddápur Táluka in the Kánara District, held charge of the office of the Mámlatdár of Siddápur in addition to his own from the 2nd to the 19th December 1894, both days inclusive, i.e. from the date on which Ráo Sáheb Subrao Mangesh Bhatkal delivered over charge to the date on which Ráo Sáheb Ramchandra Vishnu Bakre received charge of the Mámlat.

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

Belgaum, 28th January 1895.

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

No. 339.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the undermentioned servants of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Surat District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by them within the limits of the said farm, during the currency of the said license, and during their employment by the said licensee:—

1. Mr. Dinkarrao Bapuji, Inspector.
2. „ Dorabji Kuvarji, do.
3. „ Jivanji Dadabhai, Sub-Inspector.
4. „ Edalji Mancherji, do.
5. „ Kaikhushru Kavasji, Inspector.

Camp Khúrághoda, 23rd January 1895.

No. 370.—Consequent on the death on the 28th December 1894 of Mr. Shankarlal Nagji, District A'bkári Inspector of Broach, on Rs. 75, the following transfers and promotions are directed:—

2. Mr. Sadatkhan Mohobatkhan, District Inspector, Belgaum, and doing duty in Kaira on Rs. 75, is transferred on the same pay as District Inspector to Broach.
3. Mr. Seiad Abdul Kadar, Gauger, Bombay, and doing duty as District Inspector, Panch Maháls, on Rs. 70, is promoted to Rs. 75 vice Mr. Shankarlal Nagji, and transferred as District Inspector to Kaira.
4. Mr. Dorabji P. Mokal, District A'bkári Inspector, Ahmedabad, and doing duty as Distillery Inspector, Malgund, Ratnágiri

District, on Rs. 60, is promoted to Rs. 70 vice Mr. Seiad Abdul, and transferred as District Inspector to the Panch Maháls.

5. Mr. Keshav Narayan Chinchpurkar, District Inspector, Násik, on Rs. 50, is promoted to Rs. 60 vice Mr. Dorabji, and transferred to Anjarla, Ratnágiri District, as Distillery Inspector.

6. Mr. Sakharam Moreshwar Thakur, Distillery Inspector on Rs. 60 at Anjarla, is transferred on the same pay to Malgund.

Camp Khúrúghoda, 24th January 1895.

No. 403.—Under paragraph 2, Section 6, of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, and in virtue of the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests the under-mentioned servant of the licensee of the country spirit farm of the Ahmedabad District with the powers contemplated in Section 37 of the said Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of the said farm, during the currency of the said license, and during his employment by the said licensee:—

Mr. Bakarmia Hatimia.

Camp Chorvadodra, 26th January 1895.

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt,
Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 26.—Kirpashankar Ichhashankar, acting Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Godhra Táluka N. D., Panch Maháls Zilla, is dismissed the Service with effect from 31st December 1894.

No. 27.—Vithal Waman Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ráver Petha, Khándesh Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 25th November to 24th December 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Pandharinath Shridhar was appointed to act for him.

No. 28.—Verhomal Shewaram, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Karáchi Zilla, was granted leave without pay from 18th December 1894 to 17th January 1895 inclusive, and Candidate Virumal Uardinomal was appointed to act for him.

No. 29.—Bhaskar Kashinath, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Roha Táluka, Kolába Zilla, was granted sick leave from 15th November to 31st December 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Raghunath Trimbak Thakur was appointed to act for him.

No. 30.—Candidate Balkrishna Pundlic is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Candidate Vaccinator, Thána Zilla S. D., with effect from 12th November 1894, vice Eknath Kesheo, Candidate Vaccinator, promoted.

No. 31.—Tatyaji Govind, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Kalvan Táluka, Násik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 8th December 1894 to 7th January 1895 inclusive, and Raoji Vishwa-

nath, Candidate Vaccinator, Násik Zilla N. D., was appointed to act for him.

No. 32.—Vithal Narsinha, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Mugúid Petha, Dhárwár Zilla, was granted sick leave from 1st July to 27th November 1894 inclusive, and Candidate Mahabudkhan valad Abdullakhan was appointed to act for him.

No. 33.—Nasir Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, is transferred to the Khairpur Native State with effect from 11th December 1894.

No. 34.—Nawandrai Jeramdas, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, is promoted to Second Grade, with effect from 11th December 1894, vice Nasir Mahomed Faiz Mahomed, Second Grade Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 35.—Thanwardas Kishenchand, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is transferred to Diplo Táluka, Thar and Párkár Zilla, with effect from 19th November 1894, vice Allah Baksh Imambaksh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 36.—Hardasmal Bharomal, Candidate Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, is appointed Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Tandó Bago Táluka, Hyderabad Zilla, with effect from 15th November 1894, vice Newandrai Jeramdas, Third Grade Vaccinator, promoted, and Thanwardas Kishenchand, Third Grade Vaccinator, transferred.

No. 37.—Candidate Assandas Hassaram is appointed Candidate Vaccinator, Shikárpur Zilla, with effect from 22nd October 1894, vice Hardasmal Bharomal, Candidate Vaccinator, promoted.

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

Bombay, 28th January 1895.

BY SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

No. 11.—Mr. Karpur Shrinivasarao, B.Sc. L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, transferred by Government from the Southern to the Central Division, is posted to the Násik District.

H. G. PALLISER, M.Inst.C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, C. D.
Camp Saokheda, 23rd January 1895.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Lieutenant W. V. Scudamore, R. E., Assistant Engineer, First Grade, appointed by Government to the Southern Division, is posted to the Dhárwár District.

A. DAVIDSON, M.Inst.C.E.,
Acting Superintending Engineer, S. D.
Camp Dhárwár, 28th January 1895.