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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 4072.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules for the general administration of local fund business published provisionally in Notification No. 9248 at pages 1043 to 1093 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 27th November 1884, Part I., and confirmed by Notification No. 78, published at page 17 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 8th January 1885, Part I. (viz.) :—

(1) In No. 13 of the said rules, for the words and figure "an additional part, Part V.," the following words and figures shall be substituted, viz. :—

"two additional parts, namely Part V., consisting of a Detail Estimate of Tools and Plant, and Part VI."

(2) After No. 20 of the said rules the following two new rules shall be inserted, viz. :—

"20A.—A copy of each of the Parts II.—V. of each local board's budget-estimate as finally approved and sanctioned, shall be forwarded by the President of the local board to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, not later than the 15th March.

"20B.—The sanctioned plans and estimates of works which are to be carried out by the Government Executive Engineer shall be sent to that officer by the President of the local board for which such works are to be

executed for information and record in his office.

"The Government Executive Engineer will thereupon forward to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts copies of the abstracts of the said estimates."

(3). To No. 21 of the said rules the following new paragraph shall be added, viz. :—

"When any such revised or supplementary estimate provides for any work to be executed by the Government Executive Engineer, the President of the local board shall (as in the case of an original budget-estimate under Rule 20A), forward a copy of each of the Parts II., III. and IV., and also, if necessary, of Part V., without delay, to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts. A copy of the abstract of the sanctioned estimate for each such work shall be supplied to the Examiner by the Government Executive Engineer."

(4). In No. 22 of the said rules, for the word "monthly" the words "in the first week of each month" shall be substituted; and to the said rule the following new paragraph shall be added, viz. :—

"An extract of so much of the statement as relates to works and repairs to be executed by the Government Executive Engineer shall be sent by the President of the local board, in the same form No. 5, to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, at the same time that the original statement is sent to the Collector."

(5) In No. 23 of the said rules the following words shall be inserted before the words "under the last preceding rule," viz. :—

"and in the extract of the said statement to be sent to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts."

(6) To the first paragraph of No. 56 of the said rules the following words shall be added, viz. :—

"and shall send to that officer, as required by Rule 20 B., the original sanctioned plans and estimates of the said work."

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 4099.—Under Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act, No. III. of 1877, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the 1st August 1886 the villages of Ghospuri, Sáróla and Hivra-zira, which now form part of the Registration Sub-district of Párner in the Ahmednagar District, shall be transferred to the Registration Sub-district of Ahmednagar in the Ahmednagar District; that the villages of Mhase Budruk, Dongargaon, Tákli-Hazi and Wadner Khurd, which now form part of the Registration Sub-district of Párner in the Ahmednagar District, shall be transferred to the Registration Sub-District of Sirúr in the Poona District; and that the village of Pádali, which now forms part of the Registration Sub-district of Sirúr in the

Poona District, shall be transferred to the Registration Sub-district of Párner in the Ahmednagar District.

No. 4122.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the expense of the Ránder Municipality for a public purpose, viz., for a municipal night-soil depôt, in the town of Ránder, táluca Chorási, zilla Surat; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose land measuring, more or less 24 gunthás out of Survey No. 104,—bounded on the north by the lands of Jehangirabad, on the east by the land (23 gunthás of Survey No. 104) already acquired, and Survey No. 357, on the south by Survey No. 105, on the west by Survey No. 106,—is required within the aforesaid town of Ránder.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6, Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern, who are hereby warned not to obstruct or interfere with persons employed on the land.

No. 4137.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 216 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the extension of the provisions of Chapters VIII. and IX. of the said Code to the village of Dahisar in the Sálsette Táluca of the Thána Collectorate.

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1886.

No. 1606.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished for general information :—

"No. 817.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 20th May 1886.

Read—

Letter from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, No. 1055, dated the 6th April 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The question raised in the letter read above is whether deductions can under section 5 (1) (g) of Act II of 1886 be allowed from salary liable to the tax on account of premiums paid to a Life Insurance Company before the 1st April 1886 covering a period of risk extending beyond that date. The Governor General

in Council is of opinion that such deductions cannot be allowed, as the payment of the premium is not made in the year the income of which is taxed.

2. The Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that no deduction can be made from the amount of salary liable to the tax leviable under Act II of 1886 on account of premiums paid to an Insurance Company before 1st April 1886.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to its communication No. 745G, dated 7th May 1886; to the other Departments of the Government of India; to the several Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; to all Accountants General and Comptrollers; to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue; to the Director General of the Post Office of India; and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay, for information and guidance.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 1636.—The following Resolution of the Government of India is republished for general information:—

"No. 902.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 25th May 1886.

Read—

Letter No. 236, dated 30th April 1886, from the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, enquiring, with reference to section 5 (1) (g) of Act II. of 1886, whether the amount of a premium paid to a Life Insurance Company should be deducted from the salary of one month or by instalments from the salaries of the several months included in the period of risk covered by the payment of the premium.

RESOLUTION.—The deduction should be made in one sum from the salary bill to which the receipt for the premium is attached.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India; to officers under the Department of Finance and Commerce; to all Local Governments; and all Accountants General and Comptrollers.

(Signed) J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Under Secy. to the Government of India."

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 1645.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

"DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

CODES.

Simla, the 2nd June 1886.

No. 1128.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 194.

Section 127.

Rule 6.

Insert the following after 'Engineer' in the first line of this Rule:—

'or an Examiner.'

(Signed) D. M. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India."

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Acting Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1886.

No. 45.—The following alterations made by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay in their Pilotage Bye-laws under the provisions of Section 72 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, are published:—

Prefatory Notes.

No. 2.—The word "First" to be omitted from the first line of the rule.

No. 3.—To be revoked and the following substituted:—

"There shall also be one or more Dock Masters, who shall be under the control of the Port Officer and his Assistant, and who shall have control over the Harbour Masters and Pilots."

No. 4.—For "Port Officer and his Assistants" substitute "Port Officer and his Assistant."

Regarding the Examination Board.

No. 24.—For "The Port Officer or his Assistants" substitute "The Port Officer or his Assistant or a Dock Master."

In General Rules for guidance of Pilots.

No. 25.—After the words "Officers of his department" there shall be added "(including the Dock Masters)."

In additional Pilotage Bye-laws.

No. 6.—For "or his First Assistant" substitute "or his Assistant."

No. 7.—For "or any of their Assistants" substitute "or their Assistant."

No. 8.—For "and his and their Assistants" in 3rd and 4th lines, substitute "and his or their Assistant." For "or his Assistants" in 7th line substitute "or his Assistant."

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 46.—The following extract paragraph 3 of a letter from the State Engineer, Bhávnagar, dated 18th March 1886, is published for general information with reference to Notification No. 36, dated 25th June 1884:—

“I have also to request that intimation be given of the intention of this Department to move by the fifteenth proximo (April 1886) the Bell Buoy, notified at page 461 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 26th June 1884, to the southern end of the three-fathom point of the Rukh Bank in the Gulf of Cambay, *i.e.*, to a distance of one and three quarter miles south of the Bhávnagar Light-house.”

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 47.—The following information received from the Port Officer, Kárwár, is published for general information:—

“The red cask buoy, which was temporarily put down off Elephant Island and which was to have been removed on the 25th May, has broken adrift, and the buoy to the east of the Oyster Rocks has done the same.”

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 2060.—The following table, showing the different Vaccination Districts made under Section 3 of Bombay Act IV. of 1879 (The Karáchi Vaccination Act, 1879,) and positions of Public Vaccine

* *Vide* pages 707-8, Part I., of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 19th August 1880.

Stations fixed under the provisions of the above section, and the days and hours of the Public Vaccinator's attendance at each station, is published for general information in supersession of that published under Government Notification No. 2364* dated 13th August 1880:—

No. of Vaccination District.	No. of Sub-Districts.	Names of Quarters.	Place of Public Vaccination.	Days and hours for performing Vaccination at the Station.	Stations fixed or moveable.
1. Manora and Keeamari.	1	Manora ...	Manora Dispensary. Keeamari Police Chauki.	Mondays 8 A.M. ...	Fixed.
	2	Babo Bandar...			
	3	Bhit ...		Do. 9 A.M. ...	Do.
	4	Keeamari quarter			
2. Layári...	1	Layári quarter	Layári Náka	Tuesdays 8 A.M. ...	Do.
3. Mahál Guard	1	Machi Miani quarter	Superintendent of Vaccination and Registrar's Office.	Wednesdays 8 A.M. ...	Do.
	2	Bandar quarter			
	3	Market quarter			
	4	Old town quarter			
	5	Napier quarter			
4. Civil Hospital	1	Rámbag quarter	Civil Hospital	Thursdays 8 A.M. ...	Do.
	2	Railway quarter			
	3	Serai quarter...			
	4	Jail quarter ...			
	5	Rinchore Lines quarter ...			
	6	Rámsamy Gari Khata quarter.			
	7	Begar Khata quarter ...			
	8	Garden quarter up to Government garden.			
5. Soldier Bázár	1	Garden quarter from Government Garden to the end of garden quarter.	Soldier Bázár Police Chauki.	Fridays 8 A.M. ...	Do.
	2	Soldier Bázár quarter ...			
	3	Bhisti Wada quarter ...			
6. Sadar Bázár	1	Civil Lines quarter	Edułji Dinshaw Charitable Dispensary.	Fridays 8 A.M. ...	Do.
	2	Frere Town quarter			
	3	Sadar Bázár quarter			
	4	Preedy quarter			
	5	Clifton quarter			
	6	Railway workshops			
	7	Cantonment limits			

No. 2061.—The following letter from the Political Resident, Aden, No. 161-915, dated 21st May 1886, and its enclosures, are published for general information:—

"I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, from Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah, regarding pilgrim ships bound for that port.

Letter dated 27th March 1886.
Letter dated 12th May 1886.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) A. T. F. HOGG,
Brigadier-General, and Political Resident.

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Jeddah, March 27th, 1886.

To

The POLITICAL RESIDENT, ADEN.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, for the information of masters of pilgrim vessels, that the Turkish Quarantine Station of Cameran will be opened on the 15th of April.

All vessels laden with pilgrims bound to Jeddah should therefore proceed thither in order to purge their quarantine.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO,
H. M.'s Consul.

Jeddah, May 12th, 1886.

To

The POLITICAL RESIDENT, ADEN.

Sir,—Referring to my letter to you dated the 27th March, stating that all vessels laden with pilgrims bound to Jeddah should first proceed to Cameran, I have the honour to inform you for the information of shipping, that by the Turkish regulations for the present year vessels having on board such a number of pilgrims as does not exceed five* pilgrims per one hundred tons register of ship, can come direct to Jeddah and purge their quarantine here instead of proceeding first to Cameran. This number, however, must be strictly observed, otherwise the vessel will be sent back to Cameran.

* 5 per cent. of register tonnage.

Again, vessels having on board only one pilgrim per 100 tons register are not considered as pilgrim ships.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) THOS. S. JAGO,
H. M.'s Consul."

No. 2063.—The following Notifications by the Government of India are republished:—

"HOME DEPARTMENT.

"EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 2nd June 1886.

No. 18.—Mr. E. Lawrence, of the Bombay Civil Service, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Persian, in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000."

"MEDICAL.

Simla, the 4th June 1886.

No. 228.—For paragraph 6 of Home Department Notification No. 150,* dated 15th March 1880, substitute the following:—

'6. In all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department; and in selection for such posts, knowledge and experience as a Sanitary Officer will be specially considered. The Sanitary Commissioners of these Provinces shall no longer, in virtue of their appointments as such, have the rank and privileges of Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to all officers appointed as Sanitary Commissioners after the 19th March 1886, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 37 Military, dated London, 25th February 1886. As a compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 each to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services. The conditions attaching to the grant of these pensions will be published as a Special India Army Circular by the Military Department.'

(Signed) A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 45.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

“Simla, the 2nd June 1886.

No. 143.—The following is published for general information:—

The fifth authorized Edition of Volume I, Public Works Department Code, revised and corrected to 1st January 1886, is now ready and available for issue, and copies can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta.

Local authorities will receive, in the first instance, the number of copies indented for. If further demands arise, the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, should be addressed direct.

Copies for the personal use of the Officers of the Department, and copies required by the public, may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, on payment of Rs. 3 (packing and postage 6 annas) for ordinary copies, and Rs. 3-12 (packing and postage 10 annas) for interleaved copies.”

No. 46.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

“TELEGRAPH.

The 4th June, 1886.

No. 145.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of section 7, Act XIII of 1885, entitled ‘The Telegraph Act,’ to order the following Rules and Rates for Foreign Telegrams to have effect from the 1st July 1886:—

RULES AND RATES
for
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.
General.

Rule 1. The Government of India accepts no responsibility whatsoever in respect of Foreign Telegrams.

I.—Telegrams exchanged with places beyond Indian limits are subject to the regulations of the International Telegraph Convention for the time being in force.

CONTROL.

Rule 2. The Government of India reserves to itself the right of stopping any private telegrams which may appear dangerous to the security of the State, or may be contrary to the laws of the country, to public order or decency.

I.—Any intermediate Administration may stop the transmission of such a telegram on condition of immediately advising the Administration to which the original sending station belongs.

ACCEPTANCE OF TELEGRAMS.

Rule 3. Foreign telegrams are classified as follows:—

1st.—State or Government Telegrams.

I.—State telegrams can only be accepted from such officials as are specially authorized to telegraph beyond Indian limits.

II.—Telegrams from Consular Agents can only be accepted as State telegrams when they are addressed to a Government Official of one of the States contracting to the International Convention, and relate to the service of such contracting State.

2nd.—Private Telegrams.

Rule 4. Foreign telegrams may be written in ordinary language, in Code language, or in Cipher.

I.—Telegrams in Ordinary language must offer an intelligible sense throughout, in one of the languages admitted for international telegraphic correspondence by the contracting States, or in Latin.

II.—Telegrams in Code language (*i.e.*, those made up of words having each an *intrinsic* meaning though not offering an intelligible sense throughout) must consist of recognized words of the German, English, Spanish, French, Italian, Dutch, Portuguese or Latin languages: any Code telegram may contain words taken from all or any of the abovementioned languages. Proper names of every description are inadmissible in a Code telegram. (*See also Rule 20, I.*)

III.—Private Cipher telegrams must be composed of Arabic figures; groups of letters not forming words (except Trade Marks and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers) cannot be accepted. State Cipher telegrams may be composed of figure or letter cipher.

Rule 5. Foreign telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals.

I.—The text of the telegram (if any) must be preceded by the address, which by previous arrangement between the addressee and the local telegraph office, may be written in Code or abbreviated form. (*See Rule 20, V.*) In the absence of such an arrangement the address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination. The address of private telegrams ought always to be sufficiently clear to prevent the necessity for search or enquiry: for large towns it should comprise the name of the street and the number of the house, or, in default of these particulars, the profession of the addressee or some such information: for small towns the name of the addressee ought, if possible, to be accompanied by information sufficient to guide the office of delivery in case of any alteration in signalling the addressee's name. It is essential that the name of the country of destination be mentioned whenever any doubt on the subject is possible. Telegrams, the addresses of which do not contain these particulars, are nevertheless transmitted, but in all cases the sender must bear the consequences of insufficiency of address.

The address of a telegram to be conveyed beyond the telegraph lines is written as in the following example:—

‘M. Müller, Johannisthal, express (or post) Berlin.’ The name of the terminal telegraph office being always written last.

Every address must contain at least two words: the first representing the name of the addressee, the second indicating the name of the telegraph office of destination.

II.—It is optional with the sender to confine his telegram to the two words given in the address, *i.e.*, the telegram need not contain either text or name of the sender.

III.—Every telegram must be authenticated by the true signature of the sender: the sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine. Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or addition of words, must be authenticated by the sender of a telegram or his representative.

SPECIAL FACILITIES.

Rule 6. The sender of a foreign telegram can give instructions relative to its delivery, acknowledgment, collation (*i.e.*, repetition), prepaid reply, &c.

I.—Such instructions must be written immediately before the address, and in French.

II.—If given in abbreviated form as under, they will be counted and charged for each as one word:—

French.	Abbreviated form.	English meaning.
Poste recommandée ...	PR.	Registered, postage prepaid.
Express payé ...	XP.	Express charges prepaid.
Accusé de réception ...	CR.	Acknowledgment prepaid.
Telegramme collationné ...	TC.	Collation (repetition) prepaid.
Réponse payée ...	RP.	Reply paid.
Telegramme à faire suivre.	FS.	Telegram to follow.
Telegramme remis ouvert.	RO.	Telegram to be delivered open.

Rule 7. The sender can prescribe, free of charge, the route he wishes a foreign telegram to follow.

- I.—The route to be followed should be indicated in writing on the telegram form in the space provided for the purpose.
- II.—When the sender prescribes the route to be followed, his wishes are complied with, unless the route indicated be interrupted, in which case no objection can be raised to the selection of an alternative route.
- III.—When no route is specified, the telegram is sent by the least expensive one (See Rule 19.)

Rule 8. The sender can, on proving his identity, stop, if in time, the transmission of a foreign telegram.

- I.—When the sender withdraws or stops his telegram before transmission has been commenced, the charges are returned to him after deducting a fee of 4 annas.
- II.—If the telegram has been already transmitted, the sender's only means of cancelling it is by a paid (private) telegram addressed to the terminal office.
- III.—The sender must pay also for a reply, if he desires to be informed by telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon.
- IV.—An office which receives a telegram requesting the suppression of another telegram, previously received, informs the original sending office by post in what manner the request has been acted upon, unless the sender has prepaid a reply by telegraph.

Rule 9. The sender of a foreign telegram can prepay the reply which he requests his correspondent to send. The amount deposited for the reply must not exceed the cost of an ordinary telegram of 30 words by the same route.

- I.—If the sender writes before the address of the telegram and pays for the instruction 'Réponse payée,' or 'R.P.' (See Rule 6, II) it is assumed that a reply of 10 words is desired. Should the number of words for which a reply is prepaid be greater or less than ten, the sender must add to the instruction the number of words, thus:—'R.P. 15' (two words) or 'Réponse payée 15' (three words).
- II.—When a reply is prepaid, the office of delivery furnishes the addressee with an 'order' or 'pass,' current for six weeks only, authorising the free despatch of a telegram to any destination up to the amount prepaid: if the addressee of a telegram received in India makes no use of this 'order,' he may, within six weeks of its receipt, send it to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, with an application for refund of the amount which it represents.
- III.—If the original telegram cannot be delivered within 8 days, or if the receiver formally refuses the order for the reply, the office of delivery informs the sender by a telegram, which indicates the cause of non-delivery and takes the place of the reply.

Rule 10. The sender of a foreign telegram can require that it be collated or repeated.

- I.—To ensure a telegram being repeated, the word 'collationné' or 'T. C.' (See Rule 6, II) should be written immediately before the address. In this case the different offices concerned in its transmission repeat it integrally, to ensure its correctness.

II.—The charge for repetition is equal to one-fourth the charge for the telegram.

Rule 11. The sender of a foreign telegram can require that a notice shall be telegraphed to him of the hour of its delivery.

- I.—In order to obtain such an 'acknowledgement,' the sender should write the words 'Accuser reception' or 'C. R.' (See Rule 6, II) immediately before the address.
- II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the terminal office intimates the fact and the reason by a service telegram. The return telegram paid for by the sender is afterwards transmitted, either on delivery of the telegram, should that be found possible, or at the expiration of 24 hours in the contrary event.
- III.—The charge for an 'acknowledgment' is that for a simple telegram of 10 words by the same route as that followed by the original telegram.

Rule 12. The sender of a foreign telegram can require that it shall be delivered open.

- I.—To ensure a telegram being delivered at a given address without a cover, the sender should write the words 'Remisouvert' or 'R. O.' (See Rule 6, II) immediately before the address.

Rule 13. The sender of a foreign telegram can require that it shall follow the addressee to different addresses, if necessary, within the limits of Europe.

- I.—To ensure a telegram so following the addressee, the notice 'Faire Suivre' or 'F.S.' (See Rule 6, II) should be written immediately before the address, in which case the terminal office, after presenting it at the address given, transmits it immediately, if requisite, to any new address supplied at the residence of the addressee. If no new address is supplied, the telegram is kept in the office and its non-delivery reported. If the telegram be retransmitted, and the second office cannot find the addressee, the telegram is retained by that office.
- II.—If the notice 'Faire Suivre' is accompanied by successive addresses, the telegram is successively transmitted to each, if necessary, and the last office treats it in accordance with the regulations of the preceding paragraph.
- III.—The charge for a telegram 'Faire Suivre' to be levied from the sender is simply the charge to the first terminal office, all the addresses entering into the number of words charged for. The supplementary charge is recovered from the addressee.

Rule 14. Any person, by explaining the necessity, can request that foreign telegrams, which may arrive at a telegraph office to be delivered to him within the radius of delivery of that office, be re-transmitted, in conformity with the conditions of the preceding paragraph to the address which he furnishes; this request must be made in writing.

Rule 15. The sender or the addressee of a foreign telegram can require the Telegraph Office to obtain repetition of such words as may appear to him to be doubtful.*

- I.—In the case of the sender, he must, within 72 hours of the despatch of his telegram, deposit the cost of a telegram containing the words he wishes to be repeated, as well as the cost of a reply, should he require one.
- II.—In the case of the addressee, he must, within 72 hours of receipt of the telegram, deposit the cost of a telegram calling for repetition of the doubtful words, and the cost of the reply.
- III.—The sums so deposited will be refunded in full on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, should the repetition show that the word or words so repeated had originally been incorrectly transmitted.
- IV.—If, however, the repetition should show that one or more of the words, repetition of which had been demanded, had not, in the first instance, been incorrectly transmitted, the cost of the additional number of words necessitated by such unnecessary repetition, both in the call for repetition and in the reply, will not be refunded.

* Under this rule no refunds are made for any rectifying or completing telegram exchanged direct between the sender and receiver.

Rule 25. In foreign telegrams which contain cipher, the words in ordinary language or in Code are counted according to Rule 23, and groups of figures according to Rule 24.

I.—Words in a language not admissible under Rule 4, I, II, cannot be sent.

DELIVERY.

Rule 26. Foreign telegrams may be addressed either to the place of residence of the addressee, or *poste restante* (to be kept at the Post Office till called for), or *bureau restant* (to be kept at the Telegraph Office till called for).

I.—A telegram taken to the place of residence of the addressee may be delivered either to the addressee, to any adult member of his family, to any of his employes, lodgers, or guests, or to the porter of the hotel or house in which he resides, unless the addressee has designated in writing a special person to receive it, or the sender has instructed that the telegram be delivered to the addressee only. This last demand, if made, should be mentioned in the address of the telegram, and is written on the envelope by the officer of delivery.

II.—When a telegram is addressed "*bureau restant*," it is delivered only to the addressee himself or to a person duly appointed by him.

III.—When a telegram cannot be delivered, the terminal office intimates the fact by a *Service* telegram to the office of origin, which verifies the correctness of the address, and immediately rectifies any error. If the address has been correctly transmitted, the sender is informed of the non-delivery, but he can only supplement the address by a fresh private telegram. (See Rule 15, V.)

IV.—If, in consequence of inaccuracy or insufficiency of address, or the absence or refusal of the addressee, the expenses of a special messenger are not paid on arrival, the costs incurred are specified in the advice of non-delivery or refusal, and are recoverable from the sender.

V.—On payment of a fee of ten rupees per annum, or of fifty rupees for all time, any person expecting to receive telegrams may register an abbreviated address at any Government Telegraph Office. (See also Rule 5, I.)

VI.—Every telegram which has to be transmitted to its destination by post, or deposited '*poste restante*' is posted as an unregistered letter by the office of delivery, without extra charge either to the sender or addressee, except in the following cases:—

(a.) Telegrams which have to be transmitted to destination by sea post either in consequence of interruption to a submarine line, or by reason of being addressed to a country not connected with the International Telegraph system, are subject to a charge for postage payable by the sender.*

(b.) Telegrams transmitted to an office situated near a frontier, to be delivered by post in the neighbouring territory, are posted as unpaid letters, and the postage is payable by the addressee.

(c.) Telegrams which it is desired should be delivered by inland post, or deposited '*poste restante*' as registered letters, are subject to a charge of 4 annas, payable by the sender; such telegrams should bear the official instructions '*poste recommandée*' or '*P.R.*' (See Rule 6, I.)

RECORDS.

Rule 27. The sender or addressee after proving his identity, or the authorized attorney of either, has a right to be furnished with certified true copies of foreign telegrams sent or received by him.

I.—This right is contingent on the exact date and description of the telegram to which the request refers being mentioned, and ceases after the expiration of 18 months from the date of the telegram, as the originals and copies of telegrams are only preserved for that period.

II.—For every such copy, a fee of 4 annas per 100 words, or fraction of 100 words, is payable.

* On telegrams from India addressed to places out of India, which are to be posted from an Indian sea port to destination, the sender also prepays a postage and registration fee of 8 annas.

REFUNDS.

Rule 28. The sender of a foreign telegram may claim a refund from the administration to which he tendered it, of the full cost of—

1st.—Any telegram which has suffered a serious delay in transmission.

I.—In case of delay, the claim for reimbursement is absolute if the telegram did not reach its destination sooner than it would have done by post, or if the delay exceeds 6 days.

II.—In case of interruption on a submarine line, the sender of any telegram has a right to a refund of the portion of the charge belonging to the distance not traversed, deduction being made, if necessary, of the expense incurred in sending the telegram by any other mode of transport.

2ndly.—Any telegram which has not been delivered.

I.—In the case of non-delivery it must be shown to have resulted from the fault of the Telegraph Service: no refund is claimable if the address be insufficient. (See Rule 5, I.)

II.—The charges on telegrams stopped in transit under the operation of Rule 2 are returned to the sender.

3rdly.—Words lost in the transmission of an '*uncollated*' (i.e., not a repeated) telegram.

I.—Unless the omission shall have been rectified under the facilities offered by Rule 15.

4thly.—A '*collated*' (repeated) telegram which in consequence of errors in its transmission has manifestly been unable to fulfil its object.

I.—No refund is given for errors made in transmission of *uncollated* telegrams.

Rule 29. Every claim for a refund in respect of a foreign telegram should be made under penalty of rejection, within six months of the date of the telegram, and should be addressed to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

I.—Claims for refund should be supported as follows:—In case of non-delivery by a written statement from the terminal office or addressee, and proof of the registration of the address if the latter was an abbreviated one: in case of mutilation or delay, by the copy actually delivered to the addressee and by a certificate stating that in consequence of the errors complained of, the telegram failed to fulfil its object. The particular errors which led to this result should also be specially mentioned.

II.—When a claim is admitted to be well founded by the Administration in fault the refund is made to the sender by the Check Office.

III.—If the sender does not reside in the country when he deposited his telegram for transmission, he can have his claim forwarded to the original Administration through the medium of another Administration. In this case, if it becomes evident on investigation that the claim is well founded, the latter is deputed to make the refund.

IV.—A complaint regarding a telegram received in India may, if the addressee chooses, be addressed to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, which, if possible, disposes of it; otherwise, it is returned to be presented at the Office of Origin.

V.—Complaints are not forwarded when the fault complained of does not give the sender a claim to refund, or has resulted from an omission or irregularity on his part.

VI.—The refund rules apply only to the cost of the actual telegrams lost, delayed, or mutilated, and not to the cost of any further correspondence caused or rendered useless by such loss, delay, or mutilation.

VII.—Except in the case of the exception mentioned in Rule 15, III, the refund rules do not apply to telegrams which pass over the lines of States which have not joined the International Convention or of other Administrations which do not observe its regulations.

No. 146.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 7, Act XIII of 1885, entitled 'The Telegraph Act,' to order the following Rules and Rates for Inland Telegrams to have effect from the 1st July, 1886:—

RULES AND RATES FOR INLAND TELEGRAMS.
GENERAL.

Rule 1.—The accuracy of telegrams is not guaranteed, and the sender and receiver must accept all risks arising from non-delivery, errors, or delays.

Rule 2.—Telegraph Offices in India are distinguished as follows:—

- (a) Government Telegraph Offices—
These include the Telegraph Departmental Offices and Postal combined Offices.
- (b) Railway Telegraph Offices—
These include State Railway Offices and Railway Offices not the property of the State which are licensed for working under section 4, Act XIII of 1885. Under this head are also included Telegraph Offices on Canals.

- I.—Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices during the hours they are open for business according to their classification notified in the list of offices published in the Telegraph Guide.
- II.—Telegraph Offices of the 1st class are open day and night.
- III.—Telegraph Offices of the 2nd class are open 14 hours daily, or from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's-day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A.M. and from 4 to 9 P.M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.
- IV.—Telegraph Offices of the 3rd class are open about seven hours daily, and usually from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (local time), except on Sundays, Christmas-day, New Year's-day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday, when they are open only from 7 to 9 A.M. and 4 to 6 P.M. These hours are subject to modification to suit local requirements.
- V.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, an 'urgent' telegram can be sent from any office at any time.
- VI.—Railway Telegraph Offices accept telegrams at such hours as they may be open for business, but always subject to the necessities of Railway traffic.

Rule 3.—Telegrams are accepted at all Post Offices.

- I.—Post Offices in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices are called 'Postal combined Offices.'
- II.—Post Offices, not in Telegraph connection with Telegraph Offices, receive Telegrams and despatch them by post to a Telegraph Office and are called 'Postal Receiving Offices.' Such telegrams are sent 'registered' and 'postage free' by first post.

Rule 4.—Telegrams may also be posted to the nearest Telegraph Office, together with telegraph or postage stamps sufficient for their payment, and in this case a receipt for the amount will be returned post free to the sender.

- I.—In the case of a telegram sent by post to a Telegraph Office with an sufficient number of stamps, the excess charge will be recovered from the addressee.

Rule 5.—A telegram can be sent from any Government Telegraph Office to any Railway Telegraph Office, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

Rule 6.—Telegrams can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Offices.

- I.—In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Office delivery is to be effected.

Example.—To Shergotty, Post Burhee.
The extra words 'Post Burhee' form part of the address and are therefore sent free of charge.

II.—No charge will be made for ordinary *Inland* postage or registration on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no Telegraph Office, but in the case of telegrams which have to be posted in India to places beyond Indian limits, eight annas additional is charged to cover the postage and registration fees.

Rule 7.—All telegrams must be legibly written in the Roman character or in Arabic numerals. Subject to the above limitation, telegrams may be sent in the vernacular, or any foreign language, or in cipher if written in Arabic numerals.

- I.—Telegram forms are supplied free at all Telegraph and Post Offices.
- II.—At Telegraph and Post Offices in places other than the presidency towns, every assistance possible is to be afforded to natives in the translation of their telegrams into English, and of telegrams in English addressed to them into the Vernacular.
- III.—The body of the telegram must be preceded by the address (as defined in Rule 10 (vi)).
- IV.—The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the telegram.
- V.—The sender of a private telegram can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.
- VI.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words must be authenticated by the sender of the telegram or by his representative.

Rule 8.—No telegram or telegrams of more than five hundred words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second telegram by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the telegraph lines be free of all other traffic.

Rule 9.—Telegraph offices are required to refuse to transmit a telegram which may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a telegram be open to doubt, the matter shall be referred to a Secretary to Government if the telegram be tendered at a seat of Government, or to the chief civil or military officer if tendered at another place.

CHARGES.

Rule 10.—There are 3 classes of telegrams, urgent, ordinary, deferred, and the following are the rates of charge for State and Private telegrams between any two offices in India:—

	Urgent.	Ordinary.	Deferred.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First 8 words or groups of 3 figures.	2 0	1 0	0 8
Each additional word or group of 3 figures.	0 4	0 2	0 1

- I.—'Urgent' telegrams receive instant transmission and have the right of precedence over ordinary messages and of special delivery at destination.
- II.—'Ordinary' telegrams are transmitted in their turn after urgent telegrams, and are delivered by messengers between day-break and 9 P.M. local time.
- III.—'Deferred' telegrams are transmitted when the lines are clear of urgent and ordinary telegrams, and are usually delivered by post.
- IV.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.
- V.—The 'address' includes names of office from and to which the telegram is to be despatched, the actual names or designations of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and Telegraph officials are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the telegram.

- VI.—If the sender of a telegram desire his own address to be telegraphed, it must be paid for.
- VII.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the telegram at its destination, and the sender in all cases supports the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the telegram is once despatched, it can neither be cancelled, completed, nor rectified, except by the despatch of a fresh paid telegram.
- VIII.—With the exception specified in clause XIV of this rule, all charges on telegrams must be prepaid in the following manner:—
- (a) At Government Telegraph Departmental Offices in telegraph stamps only.
 - (b) At Postal combined Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps at the option of the sender.
 - (c) At Postal Receiving Offices in telegraph stamps or postage stamps or in cash at the option of the sender.
 - (d) At Railway Telegraph Offices in cash or telegraph stamps at the option of the sender.
 - (e) Telegrams sent by post to any Telegraph Office from a place where there is no Telegraph Office may be paid for in telegraph stamps or postage stamps.
- IX.—Telegraph stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his telegram has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half shall be affixed to the telegram as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.
- X.—The senders of telegrams must affix their telegraph stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the telegram forms—the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the telegram,—and they should see that the stamps are defaced with the office stamp which bears the name of the office and the date.
- XI.—Telegraph stamps which have been cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or are in any way defaced, discolored, or damaged, are not accepted.
- XII.—The value of damaged telegraph stamps will ordinarily be refunded on application to the Government Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta, if such application be accompanied by a statement of the cause of damage, and if no doubt exists that the damaged stamps are genuine and that the damage was not intentional.
- XIII.—Stamped receipts for telegraph charges are not given at 'Postal Combined' or 'Railway' Telegraph Offices.
- XIV.—Telegrams are sent 'bearing' from sea-ports when received for despatch by mail steamers or other vessels; but no such telegram, whether 'prepaid' or 'bearing', will be transmitted until the name of the vessel from which it is received is known at the Telegraph Office. Bearing telegrams will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.

APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Rule 11.—The maximum length of a word is fixed at six syllables. The excess is counted as a word.

Rule 12.—Telegrams must not contain any unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions.

- Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express it, is generally recognized as one word, is charged as one word when so written; provided that the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and that the whole is of six or less than six syllables. 'Half-penny,' 'twopence,' 'threepence,' &c., up to 'elevenpence,' when written as a single word, count as one word only. 'F. O. B.,' 'C. F. I.,' 'A. M.,' and 'P. M.,' when written as separate letters, are each counted as three and two words respectively; but these specified abbreviations (and no others) when written 'fob,' 'cfl,' 'am,' 'pm' are accepted each as one word.
- Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.
- Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, except in the case of nouns in the possessive case, as 'General's,' 'Charles's,' 'brother's.'

IV.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, christian names, prefixes, and qualifications are counted for the number of words employed by the sender to express them.

V.—Every isolated character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an under line.

VI.—Signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, fresh paragraphs are not counted or signalled; but decimal points, commas, bars of division, &c., used with figures, are each counted as a figure and signalled.

Rule 13.—When numbers are expressed in figures, all the characters, figures, letters, or signs in each group are added together; the total divided by three, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the group represents.

I.—Signs used to separate groups and letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are counted each as a figure or letter. Groups of letters not forming words (letter cipher) cannot be transmitted.

Rule 14.—All that the sender writes in his telegram to be transmitted is to be included in the cost, with the exception of the address as defined in Rule 10 (VI).

I.—The day, hour, and minute (Madras time) at which a telegram is booked when tendered for despatch are added by the Telegraph Office and telegraphed free. Senders may date or time their telegrams if they desire, but in such case their dates or times will be charged for.

Rule 15.—State telegrams from all Government officials must be classed either 'urgent' or 'deferred,' and as a rule paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch. The charges are the same for State as for private telegrams.

I.—The rule regarding prepayment will be relaxed in case of great emergency. Whenever an 'urgent' State telegram is tendered for despatch under this permission, the sender must take the necessary steps to ascertain the charges on it, and pay them into the Telegraph Office within 24 hours. The rule cannot be relaxed in case of 'Deferred' State telegrams.

II.—State messages not marked 'Urgent' will be treated as 'Deferred'.

III.—State telegrams take their turn for despatch with 'urgent' and 'deferred' private telegrams according to the order in which they were tendered.

Rule 16.—All telegrams State and Private must be paid for except the following, viz. :—

- Those on the service of the Government Telegraph and Postal Departments which are sent free to and from any Telegraph Office.
- Those on the service of certain Foreign Governments regarding which the Government of India defines special rules in each case.

REPLY PAID.

Rule 17.—A reply can be prepaid by the sender of a private telegram or of a State telegram addressed to a person, other than a Government official, depositing a sum of not less than eight annas and not more than two rupees. The sender of a reply paid telegram is to add after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words 'reply paid' and the amount he deposits, thus, 'Reply paid ten annas' and such words will not be charged for.

- I.—This terminal office delivers to the addressee a 'pass' or order for the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address he pleases, or not to send one at all. The reply, if sent, must be accompanied by the 'pass.'
- II.—When a telegram to which a reply is prepaid is addressed to a place where there is no Telegraph Office, the telegram and 'pass' are forwarded to destination from the nearest Telegraph Office by ordinary post free of charge.
- III.—Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a 'Reply paid' telegram, the terminal office sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and the amount deposited will be refunded on application being made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.
- IV.—It is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the terminal office consists simply in the delivery of the pass for the amount prepaid, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.
- V.—The sender of a State telegram addressed to a Government official may not prepay a reply. And in the case of a State telegram addressed to other than a Government official, any sum deposited by the sender under this rule must be intended for no other purpose than to cover the cost of a return telegram.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DELIVERY.

Rule 18.—Any sender can, by writing after the text of his telegram (but separated from it) the words 'Acknowledgment prepaid,' require that a notice of the time at which his telegram is delivered be transmitted to him by telegraph, and the charge for such notice or acknowledgment is one rupee.

- I.—This advice of delivery may be addressed to him at any place he may name.
- II.—If the telegram cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause his telegram to reach its destination. The return telegram has priority in transmission over ordinary telegrams.

MULTIPLE TELEGRAMS.

Rule 19.—A telegram addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single telegram; but a copying fee of four annas per 100 words, plus four annas for the excess independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.

- I.—A telegram addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate telegrams.
- II.—If the sender wishes each copy of the telegram to bear only the address of the person to whom it is to be delivered, he should add after the text of his telegram, but separated from it, the words '—addresses.' If, on the other hand, he desires that each addressee shall be made aware to what other persons the telegram has been addressed, he should add the words '—addresses on each copy.' In the absence of special instructions, it will be assumed that he wishes only one address to appear on each copy. In either case these instructions are not charged for.

REPETITION.

Rule 20.—The sender of any telegram can, by writing the word 'Repetition' after the text of his telegram (but separated from it), require that it be repeated; the charge for repeating is equal to one-fourth the charge for the message.

- I.—In this case the different offices employed in its transmission repeat it back to each other.

- II.—A repeated telegram is indicated by the word 'repeated,' which, to insure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the telegram.

OPEN DELIVERY.

Rule 21.—If the sender desires his telegram to be delivered open, he is to write the words 'Deliver open' after the text of his telegram (but separated from it).

CANCELLATION.

Rule 22.—If the sender of an inland telegram wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated.

- I.—If the telegram is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid telegram from the sender to the terminal office.
- II.—If, in addition, the sender wishes to be informed by telegram in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

CERTIFIED COPIES.

Rule 23.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified copies of any telegrams sent or received by them. A fee of four annas per hundred words or fraction of one hundred words is payable for every copy furnished.

- I.—Within three days of despatch or receipt copies can be given by the Telegraph Office concerned, but after that period applications for copies must be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.
- II.—Applications for copies must be made within four months of the date of the telegram. At the expiration of that period originals and copies of all telegrams are destroyed.

PRESERVATION.

Rule 24.—Application may be made by an interested party to the Government Telegraph Check Office for the preservation of specified telegrams exchanged between other persons on the ground of pending or contemplated judicial proceedings. Such application must be made within four months of the dates of the telegrams, and such telegrams will then be preserved for a further period of four months, at the expiration of which time they will, in default of a renewed application, be destroyed.

- I.—It must be understood that the duty of the Telegraph Department in the matter is confined to making the search and preserving the telegrams if found. No information as to the result of the search will be furnished, and any telegrams answering the description given which may be found will only be produced on the order of a competent court of law or other competent authority.

Rule 25.—Should the particulars furnished be insufficient to enable the Check Office to at once trace the telegrams, applied for under either Rule 23 or Rule 24, the cost of searching for them must be deposited by the applicant. A fee of one rupee is charged for searching through the telegrams of any Telegraph Office for one day; thus, if it be required to examine the telegrams of two Telegraph Offices over a period of five days, the searching fee will be ten rupees.

DELIVERY.

Rule 26.—Telegrams are delivered free of charge within five miles of a Telegraph Office. 'Deferred' telegrams are usually delivered through the Post Office of the place of destination.

- I.—Beyond the free delivery radius distance telegrams will be sent by post without charge, or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.
- II.—Should the addressee of a telegram have left the place to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be retransmitted without extra charge.
- III.—The messenger who delivers a telegram may be entrusted with the reply, provided he be not detained for this purpose more than five minutes. The fact of the reply having been given to the messenger, and the amount paid to him, should be mentioned on the receipt given for the original telegram.

REGISTERED ADDRESSES.

Rule 27.—Any firm or individual expecting to receive inland or foreign telegrams can register an abbreviated address at the Government Telegraph Office from which such telegrams have to be delivered. The fee for registration of each abbreviated address is Rs. 10 per annum, payable in advance on the 1st January in each year, or Rs. 50 for all time with a fine of Rs. 5 for every change of address.

- I.—Abbreviated addresses are considered confidential.
- II.—No abbreviated address can be accepted which has already been registered locally by another firm or individual.
- III.—The Government Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of the delivery of any telegram having an abbreviated address if such address has not been registered.

REFUNDS.

Rule 28.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be not delivered, or be subjected to serious delay through the fault of any Telegraph Administration in India, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule 29.—If an 'ordinary' or 'urgent' private telegram be delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state, a refund will be made only when the extra charge for 'repetition' has been paid by the sender.

Rule 30.—No refund will under any circumstances be made for a State telegram of any class or for a 'deferred' private telegram.

- I.—Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting telegrams, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta. Such claims for refund must be made within one month from the date of the telegram; but this period is extended to two months in the case of a 'repeated' telegram, or of a telegram for which a 'Reply' or an 'Advice of Delivery' has been prepaid.
- II.—When no doubt exists as to an overcharge having been made on an inland telegram by the mistake of an official at any Telegraph Office, such overcharge is to be at once refunded by such Office.

CLEAR LINE TELEGRAMS.

Rule 31.—On emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power to 'clear the line,' that is, to suspend the receipt and despatch of all messages until the one for which the line is 'cleared' is passed on:—

- (1) The Governor General of India.
- (2) The Governors of Madras and Bombay.
- (3) Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.
- (4) Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the Punjab, Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.
- (5) Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (6) Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab.
- (7) Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam.
- (8) Agents to the Governor General, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
- (9) Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
- (10) The Residents at Hyderabad (Deccan) and Mysore.
- (11) The Maharaja of Patiala, from the Patiala Office only.
- (12) Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The telegrams so sent are, however, to be paid for as other State 'urgent' telegrams.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Rule 32.—The following are the rates charged for press telegrams:—

	First 32 words or groups of three figures.	Every 4 additional words or group of three figures.	Remarks.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
Urgent—	2 0	0 4	Between any two Government Telegraph Offices in India.
Ordinary—	1 0	0 2	
Deferred—	0 8	0 1	

Rule 33.—A press telegram to be accepted at press rates must fulfil the following conditions:—

- I.—It must be addressed to a newspaper, the name of which is contained in the Telegraph Department list of registered newspapers. (Applications for the registration of newspapers should be made on forms to be obtained at Government Telegraph Department Signal offices).
- II.—It must be addressed to the newspaper in accordance with its registered title and to the town at which the newspaper is registered as being printed and published.
- III.—It must, except as provided hereafter in condition (V), contain only intelligence which is clearly intended for publication in the strict sense of the term, and must not contain commercial news of any kind.

IV.—It must be written in the English language.

V.—It may also be a telegram sent from or to the newspaper by its registered title (but not in the name of the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person) to or from its correspondents or employes on the subject of a telegram published or to be published or to an official of the Government Telegraph Department on matters of press business.

VI.—If a press telegram be addressed to the editor, publisher, manager, or any other person connected with the newspaper by name or person, it is chargeable at the full inland rates (see condition II).

VII.—Whenever demanded, a copy of every newspaper in which a press telegram is published must be furnished to the telegraph office, from which that press telegram was delivered.

VIII.—A single press telegram must not exceed 256 words (8 units of charge). Long news messages must be broken up into separate telegrams, all of which must be numbered and each of which, except the last, must contain the words 'more to follow.' These words and the numbers are to be written by the sender in the space left in the telegram form for 'official instructions,' and they will not be charged for.

Example.—A long news message of 1,000 words would require at least 4 telegrams numbered, in the space set apart of 'official instructions,' 1, 2, 3 and 4, and numbers 1, 2, 3 would also bear the words 'more to follow' in the official instructions.

Rule 34.—The Press Telegram rates apply only to telegrams which satisfy all the conditions of Rule 33, and any subsequent claim made by the Government Telegraph Department for the difference between press and full inland rates must be satisfied immediately on demand.

Rule 35.—Press Telegrams may be accepted 'Bearing' from correspondents, provided that any newspaper, which may desire the facility, obtain previous special sanction from the Director General of Telegraphs.

Rule 36.—The Press Telegram Rules do not apply to Railway Telegraph systems.

(Signed) W. S. TREVOR, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

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

W. W. GOODFELLOW, Major-General, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the
Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1886.

No. 295.—Lieutenant-General A. A. Bayly, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery, is permitted to proceed to Europe under the Regulations.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 296.—The following promotions among Warrant and Non-commissioned officers of the Public Works Department, Barrack Branch, are made, with effect from the 1st August 1885, in succession to Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Charles John Bather, retired:—

Honourary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary James Wright to be Deputy Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Festus Christopher Ward to be Assistant Commissary.

Conductor Charles Duke to be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Sub-Conductor Patrick O' Donnell to be Conductor.

Acting Sub-Conductor Henry Fletcher to be Sub-Conductor.

No. 297.—Consequent on the retirement of Conductor W. Walker, the following promotions amongst Warrant officers of the Commissariat Department are ordered to have effect from 3rd April 1886:—

Sub-Conductor E. J. Keane to be Conductor.
Serjeant (Sub-Conductor substantive *pro tem.*) C. Wigley to be Sub-Conductor.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 298.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 18th May 1886:—

Major T. H. Lloyd, R. H. A., to be Assistant Quarter Master General in succession to Major H. Melliss, whose tenure of service on the Staff expired on the 28th January 1886.

No. 299.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, Colonel J. Jacob, Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service from the 8th June 1886 on a pension of £745-5-0 per annum, payable in England.

No. 300.—Lieutenant H. Parkin, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Second Class, on probation, having passed the required examination, is confirmed in that grade.

No. 301.—The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blowers, S. C., five months, medical certificate.

Major H. B. Abbott, S. C., two months, private affairs.

Lieutenant W. G. Albañ, S. C., four months, medical certificate.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 48.—Captain K. Macaulay is appointed to act as a Member of the Board of Examiners in Seamanship during the absence of Captain A. C. Clark, or until further orders.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June 1886.

No. 21.—The Reverend James Henderson, M.A., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, is granted privilege leave for three months from the date of his being relieved.

No. 22.—The Reverend J. H. Mackay, M.A., Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, is appointed to act as Junior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Karáchi, during the absence of the Reverend J. Henderson, M.A., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 23.—The Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment, is granted furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

No. 24.—With reference to Notification No. 39, dated 3rd September 1884, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay has confirmed the Venerable F. L. Sharpin, M.A., in the appointment of Archdeacon and Commissary, with effect from the 1st June 1886, vice the Venerable S. Stead, M.A., retired.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 3282.—The following extracts from the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th instant are republished for general information:—

"No. 27 S.I., dated the 29th May 1886.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

To be Knights Commanders.

The Honourable Theodore Cracraft Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E., (Barrister-at-Law), Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India.

* * * *

To be Companions.

William George Pedder, Esq., Secretary to the Revenue, Statistics and Commerce Department, India Office.

* * * *

Charles Bradley Pritchard, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, Bombay.

By order of the Grand Master,

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India."

No. 3283.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Foreign Department are republished:—

"No. 1761 I., dated the 29th May 1886.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Balaji Krishna Bendigeri, late Diwan of Savanur, in the Bombay Presidency, the title of 'Rao Bahadur,' as a personal distinction.

No. 1762 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Sakharam Fadnis, Chairman of the Bench of Honorary Magistrates for the town of Sátára and a member of the Municipal and Local Boards of Sátára, the title of 'Rao Bahadur,' as a personal distinction.

No. 1766 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Rustomjee Jamasjee Ashburner, late Treasurer of the Bombay Currency Office, the title of 'Khan Bahadur,' as a personal distinction.

No. 1767 I.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Rustomji Maneckji, late 1st Grade Clerk, Presidency Pay Office, Bombay, the title of 'Khan Sahib,' as a personal distinction.

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India."

No. 3284.—The following extract from the *Gazette of India* dated the 5th instant is republished for general information:—

"No. 28 I.E., dated the 29th May 1886.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

* * * *

Rao Bahadur Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality.

* * * *

By order of the Grand Master,

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire."

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

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1886.

No. 3233.—Under Section 37 of Act X. of 1882 Captain F. W. Snell, Magistrate of the First Class at Aden, is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

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 issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction (Section 186).

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

Power to try summarily (Section 260).

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

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1886.

No. 3336.—A'zam Vaikunthrae Anantrae Mehta, B.A. substantive *pro tem*. Head Karkún of taluka Godhra in the Panch Maháls District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Panch Maháls District under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

No. 3342.—Under Section 52 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, Ráo Sáheb Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon in the Poona District, is appointed to act as First Class Subordinate Judge to inspect and supervise the lower Courts in the districts of Poona and Sátára during the absence of Khán Bahádur Navroji Dorabji Khandalawala, or till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 3375.—Surgeon-Major Andrew Barry, M.D., Superintendent of Mátherán in the district of Thána, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Thána under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882, and is invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

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. 3377.—A'zam Gopal Lakshman Killedar, Acting Head Karkún of taluka Karmála in the district of Sholápur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Sholápur under Section 12 of Act X of 1882.

No. 3379.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature:—

Ráo Sáheb Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, Acting Assistant Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the

High Court Press, to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court on its Appellate Side during the absence of Mr. A. K. Oliver, or until further orders.

Mr. Madhavrao Pandurang Barvé, Head Sheristédár, to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta, or until further orders.

No. 3380.—Mr. R. Courtenay assumed charge of the office of Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Rattágiri on the 20th ultimo, before office hours.

No. 3381.—Mr. H. G. Gell and Sir F. H. Souter, Knight, C.S.I., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on the 1st instant, before office hours.

No. 3384.—Messrs. R. A. Gamble and R. Knight, Assistant Collectors in the district of Dhárwár, are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Dhárwár under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

Under the provisions of Section 22 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay:—

Mr. R. A. Gamble, C. S.

„ H. O. Quin, C. S.

„ B. Robertson, C. S.

„ R. Knight, C. S.

„ T. Walker, C. S.

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 3392.—Under Section 13 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádur Nilkant Bhagwant Mulé, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Ahmednagar, to be Magistrate in charge of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Ráhuri, Kopargaon, Sangamner and Akola.

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

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd June 1886.

No. 858.—Surgeon D. N. Parakh is appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Grant Medical College, during the absence of Surgeon-Major J. Arnott, or till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1886.

No. 871 A.—Mrs. Davies, Lady Superintendent, Female Training College, Poona, was on privilege leave for one month from the 19th January to 18th February 1886.

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

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1886.

No. 3919.—Mr. Benjamin Robertson, C. S., to be Assistant to the Collector of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 4073.—Mr. Lakshman Dáji Joshi, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4074.—Mr. W. H. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, is allowed leave on medical certificate for six months.

No. 4075.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Godfrey, Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 29th June 1886 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 4078.—*Erratum.*—In the third line of Government Notification No. 3455, dated 12th May 1886, published at page 422 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 13th idem, Part I., add the words "with credit" after the words "Higher Standard."

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 4086.—Parvatgowda bin Basangowda Deputy Revenue and Police Pátíl of mauze Hanamsagar, táluka Hangal in the Dhárwár Collectorate, having been convicted under Section 471 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.

No. 4105.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Khándesh District.

Mr. Váman A'bjí, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Sháháda, from 15th February to 31st March 1886.

Mr. Raghunáth Vináyak, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Erandol, from 15th to 21st March 1886.

Mr. Shrikrishna A'nandráo, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Páchora, from 24th to 30th March 1886.

Panch Maháls District.

Mr. Lakshmilál Govindlál, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Dohad, from 24th to 31st March 1886.

No. 4133.—Mr. H. L. Wright, First Assistant Collector of Customs and Acting Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 2nd instant.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Mr. Wright, or until further orders:—

Mr. Jehángir Dosábhái Frámji to act as First Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Wright.

Mr. W. E. Young to act as Second Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Jehángir Dosábhái Frámji.

Mr. Ardesir Jehángir Wádía to act as Third Assistant Collector of Customs vice Mr. Young.

No. 4125.—Under Section 12 of Act III. of 1877 the following appointments were made in the Registration Department:—

Belgaum District.

Mr. Shrinivas Bhimáji, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Belgaum, from 6th to 8th April and 10th to 19th May 1886.

Kaira District.

Mr. Kuberrám Anoprám, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Umreth, from 10th to 13th May 1886.

Mr. Manishankar Ravishankar, Officiating Sub-Registrar of Mátar, from 11th to 17th May 1886.

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th June 1886.

No. 43.—Mr. A Hill, Assistant Engineer, Níra Canal, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Níra Canal, during Mr. Whiting's absence on privilege leave.

Bombay Castle, 8th June 1886.

No. 44.—Mr. H. V. M. Phelps acted as Executive Engineer, Fuleli Canals, from 18th to 21st May inclusive.

No. 47.—Mr. D. George, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, is allowed fifteen months' furlough under Section 50, Chapter V. of the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave from the 29th June 1886.

No. 48.—Mr. S. B. Doig, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Gujarát, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad, in addition to his present duties, during the absence of Major W. Osborn, R. E., on privilege leave.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. W. GOODFELLOW, Major-General, R. E.,
Secretary to Government.

(RAILWAY.)

Bombay Castle, 9th June 1886.

No. 16.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

"No. 141, dated the 31st May 1886.

Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue is appointed Government Examiner of the Accounts of the Southern Marátha Railway Company from the 1st May 1886."

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

H. F. HANCOCK, Major-General, R. E.,
Joint Secretary to Government.

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

With reference to the Government of India's Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883, embodied in Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 595, dated 13th February 1883, all Civil officers are hereby requested, in accordance with Government Resolution, Financial Department, No. 284, dated 22nd August 1884, to submit their store returns for 1885-86 to their Controlling officers with the least possible delay.

On receipt of these returns the Controlling officers will prepare one general consolidated statement in Form Appendix B attached to the Government of India's Resolution above quoted, and forward it to this Office by the 31st July 1886, to enable it to submit one general statement for the whole province to Government, who will pass it on to the Government of India by the prescribed date.

As the annual estimates of stores for 1887-88 prescribed in paragraphs 20 and 21 of the Government of India's Resolution already quoted are not needed by the Accountant General's Office, they should be forwarded separately to the Local Government direct. In many cases last year a non-observance of this course caused unnecessary confusion and loss of time.

T. W. RAWLINS,

Accountant General.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

ACCOUNT CURRENT DEPARTMENT.

From—The ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY;

To—All COLLECTORS and TREASURY OFFICERS.

Dated Bombay, 9th June 1886.

In supersession of the Circular of this office No. 19, dated 24th April 1885, I have the honour to request that beginning from the 1st April 1886, all receipts and charges on account of the Quetta Force will be treated as ordinary transactions of the Military Department concerned.

2. The special register opened under paragraph 1 of the above circular should be discontinued.

A. F. COX,

Officiating Accountant General.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. J. A. McIver, Assistant Superintendent, Ratnágiri Revenue Survey, relinquished charge

of his duties on the 29th ultimo, in the afternoon, and proceeded on three months' privilege leave granted him by Government Resolution No. 3435, dated 13th May 1886.

A. S. BULKLEY,

Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

Poona, 2nd June 1886.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

SALT, OPIUM AND ĀBKĀRI.

No. 2601.—The following Rules framed by the Commissioner of Ā'bkāri under the provisions of Section 35 of the Ā'bkāri Act, 1878, for the management of the public distilleries at Dádar and Chaupáti in the Island of Bombay, and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein, are published for general information in supersession of those published at pages 1020 to 1025 of the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I., dated 20th November 1884:—

Rules framed by the Commissioner of Ā'bkāri under the provisions of Section 35 of the Ā'bkāri Act, 1878, for the management of the public distilleries at Dádar and Chaupáti in the Island of Bombay, and for the regulation of the storage, removal and transport of spirits made therein.

1. No toddy shall be admitted into the distilleries between the hours of 12 noon and 4 P.M., or between the hours of 8 P.M. and 6 A.M.

2. Toddy brought to either of the distilleries aforesaid shall be taken direct to the Inspector in charge thereof for examination and measurement.

3. The Distillery Inspector shall examine and measure without delay all toddy brought to his distillery and shall enter in a register, to be kept by him in the annexed Form A, the quantity of toddy brought in from time to time by or on account of each licensed distiller.

4. Each licensed distiller shall, at his own expense, construct and complete within thirty days after the date of his distillery license, and thereafter keep in good repair to the satisfaction of the Collector, a strong room for the custody of spirit, and shall separately deposit therein all spirit manufactured by him as soon as it is drawn from the still, and shall not open the entrance thereof or remove spirit therefrom without the permission of the Distillery Inspector. He shall

also provide Chubb's locks and such other fastenings for the entrance to the strong room as the Collector may prescribe. He shall also provide vessels of such kind and capacity as the Collector may prescribe for the storage of spirit in his said strong room. The Distillery Inspector shall measure and test all spirit taken into such strong room not later than the day after its deposit, and shall enter in the Register in Form A aforesaid the quantities and strengths of the spirit taken into and removed from each strong room daily.

5. Spirit shall be removed from the distillery only in casks, each of capacity between 16 and 17 gallons, or between 20 and 21 gallons. All casks used for the removal of spirit shall be filled full to the bung-hole before being gauged and tested and passed out of the distillery.

6. Licensed distillers shall provide each his own casks of authorised capacity for the removal of spirit. Each cask, before being used, shall be taken by the owner to the Inspector, who shall gauge its capacity by means of the standard measures provided for the purpose and shall brand upon it

- (1) the name of the distillery,
- (2) the consecutive number of the cask,
- (3) the capacity of the cask in gallons and pints,
- (4) the date of branding.

7. Every cask so branded shall be again gauged once in every six months by the Inspector by means of the standard measures provided for the purpose, and shall then be branded anew if necessary. Whenever any cask is coopered, or repaired in any way, it shall be taken by the distiller to whom it may belong to the Inspector before being used for the removal of spirit, and shall be re-gauged by the Inspector in the manner aforesaid and shall be branded anew, if necessary. Whenever the capacity of a cask as ascertained by measurement with the standard measures may be found to differ from the capacity branded thereon, the old brand shall be erased and the correct capacity of the cask shall be branded upon it.

8. The Inspector shall keep a register of all casks measured and branded by him.

9. Each licensed distiller shall be provided gratis with a bound book of permit forms, the pages of which shall be numbered consecutively and severally stamped with the Collector's seal. The permits shall be printed in triplicate in the Form B. hereto annexed.

10. Whenever a licensed distiller wishes to remove spirit from the distillery, he shall enter in a permit form in the said book the particulars shown therein to be entered by him, and shall take, or send by the hand of his servant, the permit book to the Collector's office before 2 p.m. on any week day. The form filled in by the distiller shall there be examined by the Huzúr Inspector or other officer appointed for the purpose, who, if he finds the entries to be correct, shall receive the still-head duty recoverable on the spirit to be removed and shall sign the receipt and permit allowing the licensee to remove spirit from the distillery. He shall tear off the 3rd

portion of the permit and forward it to the Inspector in charge of the Division in which the shop to which the liquor mentioned therein is intended to be conveyed is situated, and shall return the permit book to the licensee, or his servant, without delay and before closing office on the same day. The licensed distiller shall, before 10 a.m. on the following morning, present the permit book together with the spirit intended to be removed to the Distillery Inspector. The Distillery Inspector shall then measure and test the contents of each cask of spirit offered for removal and satisfy himself that the quantity and strength of the spirit offered for removal does not exceed the quantity and strength entered in the permit for removal. He shall also calculate the still-head duty payable on the spirit presented for removal by the licensed distiller, and shall satisfy himself that the correct amount has been levied in the Collector's office. He shall then note on the reverse of the receipt and permit all the particulars required to be by him there entered, and shall complete and sign the transport permit, and allow the spirit to pass out of the distillery.

11. When the permit has been completed as above, the Distillery Inspector shall make the necessary entries in his register in Register Form C, hereto annexed, and shall tear off the 2nd portion of the permit which shall be delivered to the persons transporting the spirit to be carried along with the same to the shop to which the spirit is conveyed, there to be filed as provided for in the said shopkeeper's license. The Divisional Inspector to whom the 3rd portion of the permit has been forwarded the previous evening from the Collector's office shall return it after he has himself or by a Sub-Inspector seen that the quantity of liquor mentioned in the permit has been entered in the shop accounts and after the certificates on the reverse of the permit sent to him and that filed in the shop, have been duly filled in to the extent of the check exercised. The counterfoil of the permit shall remain in the distiller's book which shall be given up on the expiry of the license.

12. In calculating the duty payable on toddy spirit removed from the distilleries, fractions of a pint shall be taken as one whole pint.

13. Spirit removed under any permit shall be of uniform strength, viz., either spirit not exceeding 50° U.P. in strength, or spirit of strength above 50° U.P. and not exceeding 25° U.P.

14. No one shall be allowed to remain in the distilleries between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except with the written permission of the Collector.

15. No distillation shall be carried on in any distillery between the hours of 10 p.m. and 6 a.m., except with the written permission of the Collector.

16. No spirit shall be removed from any distillery except between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The rules will come into force from the 1st August 1886.

Mahabaleshwar, 21st May 1886.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

No. _____ Dated _____

<i>To be filled in by the Licensed Distiller.</i>	
No. of License	_____
Name of Distiller	_____
No. and locality of shop to which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—	_____
Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P.	_____ Gallons.
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P.	_____
Licensed Distiller.	_____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distiller, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Distiller, after the same shall have been measured,

tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit.

Huzúr Inspector.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

No. _____ Dated _____

<i>To be filled in by the Licensed Distiller.</i>	
No. of License	_____
Name of Distiller	_____
No. and locality of shop to which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—	_____
Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P.	_____ Gallons.
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P.	_____
Licensed Distiller.	_____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distiller, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Distiller, after the same shall have been measured,

tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit.

Huzúr Inspector.

RECEIPT AND PERMIT.

No. _____ Dated _____

<i>To be filled in by the Licensed Distiller.</i>	
No. of License	_____
Name of Distillery	_____
No. and locality of shop to which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Route by which spirit is to be conveyed.	_____
Quantity and strength of spirit to be removed—	_____
Of strength not exceeding 60° U.P.	_____ Gallons.
Of strength exceeding 60° U.P. but not exceeding 25° U.P.	_____
Licensed Distiller.	_____

Still-head duty to the amount of Rupees _____

having been received from _____

Licensed Distillery, permission is granted to the said _____

to remove from the Public Distillery at _____

Toddy spirit in quantities and of strengths described in the margin above the signature of the Licensed Distiller, after the same shall have been measured,

tested and passed by the Inspector in charge of the said distillery, and after that officer shall have filled in and attested the endorsement on the reverse of this Receipt and Permit.

Huzúr Inspector.

To be filled in by the Distillery Inspector.

No. of each Cask.	Registered capacity of each Cask.	Spirit actually contained in each Cask.	Thermometer Indication.	Hydrometer Indication.	Actual Strength in Degrees under Proof.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty due and recovered.	Initials of Testing Officer.
	Gals.	Gals. p.						

_____ is permitted to transport _____ gallons pints of Toddy spirit of the strength and in the casks described above from the Public Distillery at _____ to the licensed shop No. _____ situated in _____ by the route, viz., _____ within a period of _____ hours from _____ M. of the _____ 188 .

Distillery Inspector.

To be filled in by the Distillery Inspector.

No. of each Cask.	Registered capacity of each Cask.	Spirit actually contained in each Cask.	Thermometer Indication.	Hydrometer Indication.	Actual Strength in Degrees under Proof.	Rate of Duty.	Amount of Duty due and recovered.	Initials of Testing Officer.
	Gals.	Gals. p.						

_____ is permitted to transport _____ gallons pints of Toddy spirit of the strength and in the casks described above from the Public Distillery at _____ to the licensed shop No. _____ situated in _____ by the route, viz., _____ within a period of _____ hours from _____ M. of the _____ 188 .

Distillery Inspector.

Certified that I have personally examined the liquor at _____ M. after its arrival in shop No. _____, and have found it in accordance with the permit. The quantity of liquor shown in this permit has been correctly entered in the shop account book.

Date

Inspector.

Certified that I have personally examined the liquor at _____ M. after its arrival at shop No. _____, and have found it in accordance with the permit and the completed 2nd portion thereof filed in the said shop which has been duly endorsed by me. The quantity of liquor shown in this permit has been correctly entered in the shop account books.

Date

Inspector.

FORM C.

Register of Spirit removed by Licensed Distillers from the Public Distillery at _____

Date.	Name of Licensed Distiller and Permit-holder, and No. of his License.	PARTICULARS OF PERMIT FOR REMOVAL OF SPIRIT.						SPIRIT ACTUALLY REMOVED.												
		No. and date of Permit.		Quantity of Spirit declared for removal.				Casks in which Spirit is removed.		Quantity of Spirit actually contained in each cask.	Thermometer Indication.	Hydrometer Indication.	Actual Strength in Degrees under Proof.	Total Quantity of Spirit removed from each Cask in the Strong Room.		Hour at which Spirit is passed.	Initials of Testing Officer.	Page of Distiller's Ledger Account at which Entries have been posted	Initials of Posting Officer.	REMARKS.
				25° U.P.		50° U.P.		Number.	Registered city.					Quantity of Spirit removed from each.						
		Gals.	p.	Gals.	p.	Gals.	Gals.	p.	Gals.	Gals.	p.	Gals.	Gals.	p.						

Errata.—The following corrections should be made in the Rules published at pages 464-469, Part I., of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 27th May 1886, for the management of the public distilleries at Dádar and Chaupáti:—

In Rule 13, and in the heading of columns 6 and 15, for 50° U.P. read 60° U.P.

Mahábaleshvar, 5th June 1886.

No. 2890.—Messrs. H. A. Acworth and A. C. Trevor respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Collector of Salt Revenue on the 4th instant, before office hours.

Poona, 8th June 1886.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and A'bkári.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. G. B. Reid delivered over and Mr. J. B. D. Adams received charge of the office of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad, on the 22nd instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 31st May 1886.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely delivered over and Mr. W. B. Mulock received charge of the Sachín State in the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

Mr. W. B. Mulock delivered over and Mr. Oomedram Ranchordas received charge of the Sachín State in the forenoon of the 28th ultimo.

Poona, 2nd June 1886.

A'zam Lalubhai Bhaishankar, Head Kárkún of táluka Dhandhuka, acted as Mámálatdár of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District, in addition to his own duties, from the 25th January to 5th February 1886, pending the arrival of the officer appointed to act for the permanent incumbent while on privilege leave.

Poona, 3rd June 1886.

Mr. H. O. Quin delivered over and Mr. Shapurji Ratanji received charge of the office of the Deputy Collector in charge Huzúr Accounts, Ahmedabad, in the forenoon of the 5th instant.

Poona, 7th June 1886.

T. H. STEWART,
Acting Commissioner, N. D.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. S. B. Bapat and K. B. Pendse respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Native Assistant to the Commissioner, Central Division., on the 1st instant, in the forenoon.

Poona, 1st June 1886.

Khán Sáheb Akbar Ali, Fourth Grade Inspector of the Sátára Police, was substantive *pro tem*. Inspector of Police of the Third Grade from the 25th July 1885 to 31st March 1886, both days inclusive, vice Khán Bahádur Abdul Islam, then on special duty at Kolhápúr.

Poona, 3rd June 1886.

Messrs. H. F. Silcock and E. L. Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the tálukas of Sholápur and Bársi on the 31st ultimo, in the forenoon.

Poona, 4th May 1886.

A'zam Anant Raghunath Modak, Head Kárkún of táluka Valwa in the Sátará District, acted as Mámálatdár of the Khatáv Táluka in that district from 9th January to 8th March 1886, during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Keshao Bapuji on privilege leave.

A'zam Tatyaji Govind, Head Kárkún of táluka Karmála in the Sholápur District, performed, in addition to his own duties, those of Mámálatdár of the Karmála Táluka from 16th April to 6th May 1886, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the officer appointed to be Mámálatdár of that táluka.

A'zam Purushottam Vishnu, Head Kárkún of táluka Súngola in the Sholápur District, acted as Mámálatdár of that táluka from 13th April to 16th May, both days inclusive, performing his own duties as Head Kárkún in addition, pending the arrival of the officer appointed to be Mámálatdár of that táluka.

Poona, 5th June 1886.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Ráo Sáheb Hanmant Bhimaji Tilgul, Third Grade Mámálatdár of Kárwár, having retired from the 9th April 1886, the arrangements notified under date the 30th March 1886 are to have effect from that date instead of the 1st idem.

Poona, 3rd June 1886.

Messrs. Shrinivas Balaji and N. G. Deshpande respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Deputy Collector, Bijápur, on the 17th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Mr. J. A. Baines, Second Assistant Collector, delivered over and Mr. R. Knight, Supernumerary Assistant Collector, received charge of the Kod, Hángal, Ránebennur and Karajgi Tálukas in the Dhárwár District on the 6th ultimo, in the afternoon.

Poona, 4th June 1886.

W. H. PROPERT,
Commissioner, S. D.