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PART I.

Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Poona, 2nd July 1886.

No. 151.—His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has been pleased, in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of "The Indian Councils Act, 1861," to nominate DAYARAM JETHMAL, Esquire, to be an Additional Member of His Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor,

A. SHEWAN,

Acting Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay
for making Laws and Regulations.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 18th June 1886.

No. 4352A.—The following draft rules under Section 31 and draft notification under Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, are published for general information. Persons who have any objection to urge to the draft rules and notification are required to forward their objections in writing to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, before the noon of 20th August 1886:—

Draft No. 1.

The following rules, made by the Governor in Council under Section 31 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, to regulate the management of the Protected Forest in the village of Sámrad in the Akola Táluka of the district of Ahmednagar are published, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, for general information:

1. Lands of either of the two following descriptions may be cleared or broken up for cultivation in the said forest subject to the conditions, if any, respectively applicable thereto, viz.:

- (a) land the right to cultivate which has been recorded in an enquiry under Section 28 of the Forest Act, or
- (b) land let for cultivation under a lease which is at the time in force and has been granted under these rules.

2. The unoccupied land in the said forest suitable for cultivation having been divided off by the Survey Department, under the orders of Government, into fields which bear distinctive numbers and having been measured and assessed by the said Department at a moderate rent, any of the said fields (hereinafter called "numbers") may be let at the rent so assessed to any person who is, and has been for not less than five years previously, a resident of the said village, subject to the conditions contained in these rules.

3. The lease of a number may be sold by public auction or granted, at the discretion of the Divisional Forest Officer, with or without payment of a premium.

4. Every lease granted under these rules shall be in the form A. hereto annexed and shall be executed by the Divisional Forest Officer, if he is competent under the rules in force in this behalf to execute such an instrument, or otherwise by the Conservator.

No such lease shall be granted until the intending lessee has executed a counterpart agreement in the form B. hereto annexed, bearing an endorsement of the tenor prescribed in the said form signed by the village officers.

5. In the first year in which these rules are in force leases shall be granted for a term of thirty years. Leases granted after the said first year shall be for terms which will expire simultaneously with the terms of the first year's leases.

6. The rent due annually in respect of lands leased under these rules shall be payable in two equal instalments on the 10th December and 10th January respectively.

7. On the expiry of the term of any lease granted under these rules the lessee shall be entitled to a renewed lease for such term and subject to such conditions and the payment of such rent as Government shall think fit to prescribe.

8. Every lease granted or renewed under these rules may at any time be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests:

- (a) if the lessee or any co-sharer of the land held by the lessee is convicted of any offence under Section 32 of the Forest Act and such conviction is not subsequently reversed or quashed; or
- (b) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected, without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer or of the Conservator of Forests, to any mortgage, charge, sub-lease or alienation; or
- (c) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected to *dalkhi* cultivation; or
- (d) if any instalment of rent due in respect of the land is not paid or recovered, under Section 81 of the Forest Act, before the close of the revenue year in which it is payable;
- (e) if the lessee ceases to be a resident of the said village.

When a lease is cancelled under this rule, it shall be deemed for the purposes of Rule 1 to cease to be in force from such date as shall be fixed in this behalf by the officer cancelling the same.

9. An appeal shall lie from any order made by the Divisional Forest Officer under the last preceding rule to the Conservator of Forests. The order of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

10. No lease granted under these rules shall be deemed to confer upon the lessee any right in or over the trees or other forest produce of the land included in such lease; but, subject to a reservation of the right of Government at any time to re-consider and amend or cancel such concession and to the provision of Rule 11, the Governor in Council directs that the lessee of any land of which a lease is granted or renewed under these rules shall be permitted upon or from the said land:

- (a) to lop trees, not being trees which are reserved under Section 29 of the Forest Act, for the purpose of obtaining *ráb* for manure;
- (b) with the written authority of the Divisional Forest Officer to cut and remove trees, not being trees reserved as aforesaid and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference at the base, which in the opinion of the said officer impede cultivation;
- (c) to pasture and to cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats;
- (d) to gather and remove edible fruits and roots;

- (e) to gather and remove dead wood for fuel;
 (f) to quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

11. Lessees exercising the privilege of lopping trees for obtaining *ráb* conceded by clause (a) of the last preceding rule, shall leave uncut a main leading shoot (*shendá*) of each tree which they so lop.

12. Any person permanently residing in the said village may, in any unoccupied number of the protected forest in the village, pasture, or cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats without license or payment of any fee.

The Governor in Council reserves the right at any time to reconsider and amend or cancel this concession.

13. Except as provided in Rule 10 and in the last preceding rule, no cattle, sheep or goats may be pastured and no grass may be cut in the said protected forest without written authority from the Divisional Forest Officer.

FORM A.

(See Rule 4.)

FORM OF LEASE.

To A. B. _____ resident of Sámrad.

I, C. D. (here enter the *executant's official designation*), by order of the Governor of Bombay in Council, hereby grant, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to you A. B. a lease for _____ years commencing from the _____ day of _____ 18____ of the field No. _____ in the protected forest of the village of Sámrad in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District on payment of an annual rent therefor of Rs. _____.

This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from time to time in force in the said protected forest framed under Section 31 of the said Act.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18____.

(Signed)

C. D.

FORM B.

(See Rule 4.)

FORM OF COUNTERPART AGREEMENT.

To the *Secretary of State for India in Council*.

I, A. B., inhabitant of Sámrad in the Akola Táluka of the Ahmednagar District, hereby accept the lease of the field No. _____ in the protected forest of the above village for the term of _____ years commencing on the _____ day of _____ 18____ subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, and of the rules from

time to time in force in the said protected forest framed under Section 31 of the said Act, and I undertake to pay annually Rs. _____ on account of the rent of the said No. _____ in the instalments and on the dates prescribed in this behalf in the rules aforesaid.

Dated the _____ day of _____ 18____.

Written by

(Signed)

A. B.

Signed by A. B. in the presence of

Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, declare that to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able, after careful inquiry, to obtain, the person who has executed this agreement is A. B., resident of the abovenamed village of Sámrad, and that he has been residing in the said village for a period exceeding five years and is a fit person to be accepted as responsible for the punctual payment of the rent of the number which has been leased to him.

(Signed)

E. F. Patel. } of the above vil-
 G. H. Accountant. } lage of Sámrad.

Draft No. 2.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 29 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit, in the Protected Forest in the village of Sámrad, from the _____ day of _____ 188____ :

- (a) the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, of any land in such forest except in accordance with the rules prescribed in that behalf under Section 31 of the said Act in the foregoing draft;
- (b) the quarrying of stone, the burning of lime or charcoal and the collection or the subjection to any manufacturing process or the removal of any forest-produce, except in accordance with the rules aforesaid and with the proviso to this notification :

Provided that, until further orders, any person permanently residing in the said village may, in any unoccupied number in the protected forest of the village :

- (c) gather and remove edible fruits and roots ;
 (d) gather and remove dead wood for fuel ;
 (e) quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

And in further exercise of the power conferred by the said section the Governor in Council is pleased to declare all mango, hirda, and jámbul trees and bámbus in the protected forest in the said village to be reserved from the said date.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1886.

No. 4525.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, No. IV. of 1884, and the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1437, dated 14th August 1885, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of rules to regulate the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives in the Bombay Presidency which His Excellency in Council proposes to prescribe under the Act.

The draft rules will be taken into consideration on the expiry of three months from the date of this notification:—

“DRAFT RULES.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely:—

Class 1	...	...	...	Gunpowder.
Class 2	...	...	...	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	...	...	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	...	...	...	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	...	...	Fulminate.
Class 6	...	...	...	Ammunition.
Class 7	...	...	...	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term ‘gunpowder’ means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term ‘nitrate-mixture’ means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term ‘nitro-compound’ means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracture,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz’s powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term ‘chlorate-mixture’ means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley’s blasting powder,
Brain’s blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley’s original blasting powder,
Erhardt’s powder,
Reverley’s powder,
Hochstadter’s blasting charges,
Reichen’s blasting charges,
Tentonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined, which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term ‘fulminate’ means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or

certain descriptions of phosphorous compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term 'ammunition' means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term 'percussion cap' does not include a detonator.

The term 'detonator' means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term 'safety fuze' means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression 'safety cartridges' means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

- Safety cartridges.
- Safety fuzes for blasting.
- Railway fog signals.
- Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in Division 1, such as—

- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,
- Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,
- War rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

- Detonators,
- Cartridges for small arms, which are not safety cartridges,
- Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,
- Fuzes for shells,
- Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term 'firework' comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term 'firework composition' means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term 'manufactured firework' means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION, AND SALE.

(a) *General Rules.*

2. An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

(a) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment, and not for practical use or for sale; or

(b) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3. If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4. An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

(a) gunpowder to a amount not exceeding on the same premises 30 lbs., or in lieu

of the said quantity of gunpowder 15 lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or

- (b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 100 lbs. or in lieu thereof 150 lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained:

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorise the possession for private use—

- (a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class; or

- (b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act; or

- (c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions:

- (2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety:

- (3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive:

- (4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive: or

- (5) to the possession of any gunpowder, rockets, or other explosive on board any ship in pursuance of the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts or any order or regulation under those Acts.

5. If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6. An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7. If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

- (b) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.*

8. Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in the Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate:

Provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder, 500 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200 lbs. of fireworks; or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9. The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely—

- (1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell;
- (2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to possess and sell; and
- (3) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in Form A, B or C in the schedule hereto annexed as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

- (c) *Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

12. Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor General in Council may in each case prescribe: Provided that the Governor General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

- (d) *Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.*

14. Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8, shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60 pounds, be granted

in the Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15. Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in Form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) *Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.*

17. Licenses for the possession of explosives generally shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or, in the Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

(a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine, or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;

(b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

(d) any special terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

(a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object, with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of any Municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

(c) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(d) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(e) On consideration of the application, and on making such enquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(f) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to Government. Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or Government may refuse such license.

(g) If Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but, until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18. A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19. Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) Licensing of the sale of other explosives.

23. Licenses for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in the Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(f) Supplementary.

27. The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or, in the Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28. A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that, in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting or otherwise, adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale or otherwise: provided that he observes the following rules:

- (1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation or preparation is carried on more than 50 lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.
- (2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation or preparation is being carried on.
- (3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the licensee is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.
- (4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December 188 . . .

_____ District, }
 _____ 188 . }



(Signature)

_____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and situated at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place.

5. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7. The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 50 lbs of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

8. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

9. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of manufacturing or keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

10. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and if publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

11. Each description of explosive, which may be kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*12. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*13. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX. of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;
- (c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

*These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form B.

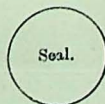
(See Rule 8.)

FEE—TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

_____ District, }
 _____ 188 . }



(Signature)

_____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as Government may from time to time direct.

3. The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4. All sales of explosive under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5. An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

6. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorised persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without:

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of the 6th class made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

7. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

8. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

9. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and when publicly exposed for sale or sold, the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark.

10. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

*11. The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by Rule 11 of the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

*12. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under form VIII. or IX. of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(c) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Form C.

(See Rule 8.)

FEE—EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (Ammunition) class or of the 7th (Fire-work) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December 188 .

District. }

188. }

Seal.

(Signature)

of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that 50 lbs. of gunpowder or in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept 2 lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (fire-works) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All explosive exceeding 5 lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (fire-work) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature:—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form D.

(See Rule 14.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

_____ District. }
 _____ 188 . . }

(Signature)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.

2. The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15 lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosive.

3. All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4. Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5. All such explosive exceeding 1 lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6. Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7. The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

- (a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(See Rule 17.)

FEE—TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

_____ District. }
 _____ 188 . }

(Signature)

_____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1834,' and the rules framed thereunder.

2. There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosive exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3. The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of the explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools, or implements for, work connected with the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4. The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.

5. The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning conductor.

6. Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part ; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosive until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.

7. Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8. Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel or grit ; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9. No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10. Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

11. Two or more descriptions of explosive which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

- (a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture, 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition), and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.
- (e) The various explosives of class 7 (fire-work) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12. The license and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(See Rule 23.)

FEE—FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

_____ District. } (Signature)
 _____ 188 . } _____ of

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of 'The Indian Explosives Act, 1884,' and the rules framed thereunder.
2. The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosive in stock and of all sales, in such form as Government may from time to time direct.
3. Explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.
4. All explosive exceeding 1 lb. in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive, with the word 'explosive' added thereto, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark."

No. 4534.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Hungund Taluka of the Bijapur Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of twenty-eight years, commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1913-14:—

1 Chenápur.

No. 4534A.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Kod Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of twenty-three years, commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1908-09:—

1 Yemagnur.

No. 4534B.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Karajgi Taluka of the Dhárwar Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V.

of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of twenty years commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1905-1906:—

1 Kesarhalli.

No. 4539.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned villages belonging to the Sirsi Taluka of the Kánara Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said settlement fixed for a period of thirteen years commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1898-99:—

1 Tiágali.	26 Hangár.
2 Kalgade.	27 Karur.
3 Haletota.	28 Pálikai.
4 Masigade.	29 Manenhali.
5 Jaganhali.	30 Tegin Balgár.
6 Hanonégudi.	31 Kodsar.
7 Hoskop.	32 Adkhali.
8 Ghatikai.	33 Girgáde.
9 Devisara.	34 Mugilkop.
10 Arehalla.	35 Sigihali.
11 Kodgade.	36 Surgikop.
12 Hiré Kaj (of Tiágli).	37 Haugarkhand.
13 Gubigon.	38 Bisalkop.
14 Adwali.	39 Kukeri.
15 Sampkhand.	40 Balwali.
16 Kodlgi.	41 Shellur.
17 Kugtimani.	42 Betkop.
18 Kálenhali.	43 Kursi.
19 Mudhali.	44 Hir-kai.
20 Gavengudi.	45 Halkani.
21 Malwa Balgár.	46 Badgi.
22 Hostota.	47 Náwalgár.
23 Manjuni.	48 Kambigár.
24 Barasguni.	49 Kalogár.
25 Kallhali.	

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1886.

No. 4691.—Whereas it appears to the Governor of Bombay in Council that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for a store-house on the Nagar-A'thwad road in the village of Chichondi-pátíláchi, taluka Nagar of the Ahmednagar District; it is hereby declared that for the above purpose the land specified in the following schedule is required within the aforesaid village of Chichondi:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Name of Occupant.	Survey No.	Area of Land required.	Assessment.	Boundaries.				
					North.	South.	East.	West.	
Chichondi-pátíláchi	Lakshmi kom Kulkarni.	Balgáji	428	A. g. a. 1 15 1	Rs. a. p. 0 12 9	Nagar to Jám-khed Road.	Old A'thwad Road.	Survey No. 429.	Mehekor river.

This declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of 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.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1886.

No. 4773.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council

No. 5671, dated 21st August 1882, published at pages 637-644 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 24th idem, Part I.

is pleased, with reference to the Government Notification marginally noted, to declare the lands specified in the schedule

hereto annexed to be Reserved Forests in the Válva and Pátan Tálukas of the Sátára District from the 1st August 1886:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of the Táluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area
			A. g.
Pátan ...	Mala ...	22	2 4
		25	2 25
		3	36 23
		63	36 21
		76	32 38
		77	33 38
		78	31 29
		79	32 7
		80	32 6
		Goware	16	33 37
	20		23 39
	33		40 38
	34		22 26
	Kolne	27	31 15
		28	29 36
	Náo ...	29	34 25
		40	29 37
		41	32 37
		42	36 9
	Pátharpunj	37	31 20
38		2 26	
39		27 32	
40		28 11	
50		19 35	
Válva	Bhogiv	1	7 7
		2	9 3
		3	11 33
		4	15 8
		5	1 35
		6	17 28
		7	35 10
		8	32 37
		9	36 7
		10	35 30
		11	37 3
		12	31 19
		57	24 16
		58	19 15
		59	31 29
		66	5 25
	Rundhiv	Old village site between 1 & 56.	3	3 0
57			53 10
58			34 1
59			35 34
60			30 6
61			32 26
62			32 37
63			89 14
64			30 18
65			22 37
66			36 25
67	36 8		
68	34 36		
69	31 27		
70	174 26		
12	23 13		
13	28 2		
18	29 30		
35	23 10		

Name of the Táluka.	Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.	
			A. g.	
Válva—contd...	Jáwli ..	23	28 11	
		24	34 2	
		25	28 20	
		26	34 33	
		27	21 22	
		28	20 37	
		29	22 28	
		Chándoli Khurd ...	55	37 30
			63	32 33
	9		24 37	
	10		25 39	
	11		36 26	
	12		33 13	
	13		29 14	
	17		37 24	
	18		33 10	
	19		30 23	
	Gawe...	23	27 3	
		27	25 33	

No. 4773A.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Válva Táluka of the Sátára District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of the Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Bhogiv	64	34 35
Gawe	35	27 37

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

No. 4774.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 19 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council

No. 4879 of 15th June 1885, published at pages 761-762 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 18th idem, Part I.

is pleased, with reference to Government Notification noted in the margin, to declare the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forest in the Mán Táluka of the Sátára District from 1st August 1886:—

Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Survey No.	Area.
		A. g.
Girvi	49	40 14
	158	45 3
		85 17

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1886.

No. 4803.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 4 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that it is proposed to constitute the lands specified in the schedule hereto annexed Reserved Forests in the Jacobabad Táluka of the Upper Sind Frontier District:—

Schedule referred to above.

Deh.	Survey No.	Area to be reserved.
		A. g.
Mahomedpur	2	295 26
	3	158 11
	4	1,760 9
	185	348 23
	186	15 5
Hazaro	47	3,083 19
	48	338 2
Khairwah	34	38 25
	35	18 5
Gokulpur	127	64 30
Total ... ..	.....	6,120 35

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

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1886.

No. 4843.—A Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. I. of 1865 into the below-mentioned village belonging to the Bhimthadi Táluka of the Poona Collectorate, it is hereby notified for general information that in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 102 of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to declare the assessments imposed under the said Settlement fixed for a period of seventeen years, commencing with the Revenue year 1869-70 and ending with the Revenue year 1885-86:—

1 Kárháti.

1 Inám Village.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th June 1886.

No. 3774.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act XVII of 1879, and in modification of Government Notification in the Judicial Department No. 6710A. published at pages 871 to 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of the 2nd of November 1882, His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st of September next the Village Registration Circle of Ves in the Kopar-gaon Táluka in the district of Ahmednagar shall be amalgamated with that of Kolgaon in the same táluka and district.

The new circle thus constituted shall be known by the name of Kolgaon-Ves and shall be in charge of one Village Registrar, who shall hold his office at Kolgaon and Ves respectively on such days in each month as shall from time to time be prescribed by the Registrar of the District.

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

W. WEDDERBURN,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1886.

No. 328.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant William Augustine Mitchell Wilson, of the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 27th Regiment Bombay Infantry,—3rd November 1884.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1886.

No. 329.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* dated 11th June 1886, pages 2800 and 2801, is republished:—

"INDIA OFFICE, 11th June 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India:—

* * * *

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Richard Salisbury Simpson. Dated 10th April 1886.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Surgeons-Major.

Surgeon David Aikman Patterson, M.D. Dated
31st March 1886.

Surgeon James Sutherland Wilkins. Dated
31st March 1886.

Surgeon William Alexander Barren. Dated
31st March 1886.

* * * *

Erratum.

In the alterations of rank in the Bombay Medical Establishment notified in the *London Gazette* of the 14th May 1886, for 'Brigade Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford' read 'Brigade Surgeon Edward Harley Raynsford Langley.'

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 July 1886.

No. 28.—The furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate granted to the Reverend C. H. Badham, B.A., by Notification No. 23, dated 9th June 1886, is commuted into furlough for two years.

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

M. W. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1886.

No. 3815.—Ráo Sáheb Govind Vasudev Tullu, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, is transferred temporarily to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Vadgaon during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, or till further orders.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1886.

No. 3834.—Mr. Jamshedji Behramji Kanga, B.A., LL.B., is appointed to act till further orders as Second Class Subordinate Judge at Pimpalgaon in the Násik District vice Mr. Jamshedji Dorabji Khandalawala, resigned.

Bombay Castle, 3rd July 1886.

No. 3879.—Under Section 37 of Act X of 1882 Messrs. R. A. Gamble and R. Knight, Magistrates of the Second Class in the district of Dhárwár, are invested with the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act:—

Power to pass sentences of whipping (Section 32).

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

No. 3885.—Mr. Ganesh Pandurang Vaidya is appointed to be District Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor of Násik, with effect from 1st instant, vice Mr. Parashram Vishnu Yogi, resigned.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1886.

No. 3903.—Under the provisions of Section 28 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Ráo Sáheb Venkatrao Pandurang Deshpandé, Subordinate Judge of Athni in the district of Belgaum, is, within the local limits of his ordinary jurisdiction, invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 50.

No. 3904.—Under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Mr. Krishnaji Damodar Phadke has been appointed to act as Clerk of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Thána vice Mr. Jairam Balkrishna Pradhan, transferred.

No. 3905.—Ráo Sáheb Mahadeo Raghunath Nadkarni and Ráo Sáheb Anandrao Krishna Kotharé respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Rájápur in the district of Ratnágiri on the 16th ultimo, after office hours.

No. 3906.—Mr. Bapu Narayan Natekar received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes at Poona on the 26th ultimo, before office hours.

No. 3907.—Mr. E. Van der Straaten received charge of the office of Registrar of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on the 1st instant, before office hours.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1886.

No. 3935.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is invited to invest Ráo Sáheb Raghunath Wasudev Dasputre, Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Poona, with power, under Section 206 of Act X. of 1882, to commit for trial to the Court of Sessions.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1886.

No. 3938.—Under Rule I. of the rules published under Government Notification No. 7166, dated 16th October 1883, Mr. J. E. Penton, Police Probationer, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in whatever district he may be from time to time employed.

No. 3939.—A'zam Maruti Sakharam, acting Mahálkari of Mungod in the district of Kánara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Kánara 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 pass sentences of whipping (Section 32).

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).

Power to commit for trial (Section 206).

No. 3941.—Under Section 13 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Narayan Bhikaji Joglekar, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Sholapur, to be Magistrate in charge of the subdivision of that district comprising the talukas of Pandharpur and Sângola.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th June 1886.

No. 1008.—Brigade-Surgeon H. V. Carter, M.D., is appointed to act as Professor of Hygiene in the Grant Medical College in addition to his other duties during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General H. Cook, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1886.

No. 1037.—Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Godbole, B.A., is appointed to act as Maráthi Translator, Educational Department, during the absence of Mr. Raoji Sadasheo Godbole, or until further orders.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1886.

No. 4782.—Ráo Sáheb Utamchand Sitaldás, Mukhtyárkár of the Kambar Taluka in the Shikárpur Collectorate, is appointed to act as Daftardár to the Collector of Shikárpur during the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Bahádur Diwan Sahjram Chandumal.

Bombay Castle, 6th July 1886.

No. 4810.—Mr. W. A. East, C. S., Collector of Poona, acted as Commissioner, Central Division, in addition to his own duties, from 20th April to 16th May 1886, both days inclusive.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
T. D. MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1886.

No. 2332.—Assistant Apothecary J. A. Lobo has been appointed to act as officer in medical charge, Kotri, with effect from 12th May 1886.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1886.

No. 2374.—Assistant Surgeon Thákurdás Kikábhái Dalal, L.M. & S., is promoted from the Third to the Second Class of Assistant Surgeons, with effect from 2nd June 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, 6th July 1886.

No. 55.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1886, vice Colonel B. H. Mathew, R. E., retired:—

Name.	To what rank promoted.	Nature of promotion.
Mr. J. D. Ferguson, M. Inst. C.E.	Executive Engineer, First Grade.	Permanent.
Mr. D. Rutherford..	Executive Engineer, Second Grade.	Do.
Khán Bahádur Muncherji Cowasji Murzban, Assoc. Inst. C.E.	Executive Engineer, Third Grade.	Do.
Mr. G. O. W. Dunn	Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.	Do.
Lieutenant P. E. Dixon, R. E.	Assistant Engineer, First Grade.	Do.
Mr. C. T. Burko, B.E., M. Inst. C.E.	Executive Engineer, Second Grade.	Substantive <i>pro tem</i> .
Mr. G. O. W. Dunn..	Executive Engineer, Third Grade.	Do.
Mr. T. Summers, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.	Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.	Do.

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

Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that the following be added as Rule V. of Section 2 of Chapter VI. at page 124 of the High Court Circulars:—

V.—No dismissed officer, peon or bailiff shall be re-instated or re-appointed without the special orders of the High Court, upon a report of his case.

C. E. G. CRAWFORD,
Registrar.

Bombay, 29th June 1886.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

In consequence of the transfer of Khán Sáheb Dadabhai Naservanji to the Porbandar State the following appointments are made:—

Ráo Sáheb Kirpashanker Bhagwan to be probationary substantive *pro tem*. Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, with effect from the date of Mr. Dadabhai delivering over charge.

Ráo Sáheb Maneklal Narbheram to be Acting Mámlatdár of Jalálpur in Surat.

Poona, 30th June 1886.

Azam Ramchandra Shivram, Head Karkún of taluka Broach, acted as Mámlatdár of Broach

in that district, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th May to 3rd June 1886, both days inclusive, pending the arrival of the permanent incumbent to assume charge.

Poona, 2nd July 1886.

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

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Messrs. B. G. Sathe and H. R. Cooke respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Forest Settlement and Demarcation Officer, Sâtára, on the 14th ultimo, before noon.

During the absence on privilege leave of Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Wasudeo Ranadé, Mámldár of táluka Karád in the Sâtára District, for one month from the 22nd February last, the following officers acted as Mámldár of Karád:—

A'zam Daji Appaji Jog, Head Kárkún of the same táluka, from the 22nd February to 14th March 1886, both days inclusive; and

A'zam Anant Raghunath Modak, Head Kárkún of táluka Válva, from the 15th to the 21st March 1886, both days inclusive.

It is hereby notified for general information under No. 66 of the rules framed by Government under Section 214 of the Land Revenue Code (Bombay Act V. of 1879) that the village of Bhushi in táluka Mával of the Poona District is placed in Class III. for the purpose of determining the amount of the fines leviable under Section 65 of the said Code in the said village.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Commissioner, C. D.

Poona, 2nd July 1886.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following arrangements are ordered during the absence on privilege leave for two months and a half of Ráo Sáheb Anant Raghunath Chitre, Mámldár of Panvel in the Kolába District:—

Ráo Sáheb Laxuman Baji Pradhan, *pro tem.* Mámldár of Mángaon, to continue to do duty at Panvel.

Ráo Sáheb Sítaram Gopal Soman to continue to act at Mángaon until relieved by Mr. Pradhan.

Poona, 2nd July 1886.

A'zam Manjunath Sheshgiri, Mahálkári of Mundgod, is appointed to act as Mámldár of the Yellapur Táluka in the Kánara District during the absence on privilege leave for three months of Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayan, acting Mámldár.

Poona, 5th July 1886.

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

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
SALT, OPIUM AND ÁBKÁRI.

No. 3550.—Messrs. E. P. Close and E. H. Aitken respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, Alibág Range, on the 1st instant, after office hours.

J. G. MOORE,
Acting Commissioner of Customs,
Salt, Opium and Ábkári.

Poona, 6th July 1886.

BY THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

No. 181.—Nanumal Motiram, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted leave without pay from 1st April to 31st July 1886 inclusive, and Assanand Kirpaldas is appointed substantive *pro tem.* Third Grade Vaccinator in his place, with effect from 30th April 1886.

No. 182.—The leave on private affairs granted to Bhula Rughnath, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Panch Maháls, in Notification No. 145, dated 15th June 1886, is extended to 15th July 1886 inclusive.

No. 183.—Mr. Lokumal Khanchand, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Hyderabad Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 22nd June to 21st July 1886 inclusive, and Mr. Jawharsing Lakhasing, Head Clerk in the office of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration District, is permitted to conduct the daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

No. 184.—Kesheo Raoji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnágiri Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 29th May to 28th June 1886 inclusive.

No. 185.—Balkrishna Ganesh, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Ratnágiri Zilla, is granted privilege leave from 1st June to 31st July 1886 inclusive, and Vishnu Kesheo is appointed to act for him.

No. 186.—Purushram Balaji, Second Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Bijápur Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 22nd April to 6th June 1886 inclusive, and Candidate Vaccinator Venkaji Tatiyaji was appointed to act for him.

No. 187.—Nagesh Jiawaji, Third Grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Dhárwár Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 4th to 18th June 1886 inclusive, and Tippaji Appaji was appointed to act for him.

No. 188.—Mr. Balwant Ganesh, Third Class Inspector of Sanitation and Vaccination, Násik Zilla, was granted privilege leave from 15th May to 29th June 1886 inclusive, and Mahadev Govind, First Grade Local Fund Vaccinator of the same zilla, conducted the daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Bombay, 6th July 1886.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT
COMMISSIONER.

Mr. H. K. Disney, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner from 11th to 28th instant, inclusive.

Poona, 30th June 1886.

Mr. W. H. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Ratnagiri, relinquished charge of his duties on the 28th May 1886, in the afternoon, and proceeded on the 29th idem to Europe on six months' leave on medical certificate granted him under Government Resolution No. 4074, dated 8th ultimo.

Poona, 2nd July 1886.

Mr. W. S. Price, Assistant Settlement Officer Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey relinquished charge of his duties in that Survey on the 30th June 1886, in the afternoon, in order to join the Agricultural Department as per Government Resolution No. 1121, dated 11th February last.

Poona, 5th July 1886.

A. S. BULKLEY,
Acting Survey and Settlement Commissioner.

BY THE TÁLUKDÁRI SETTLEMENT
OFFICER.

Whereas the management of the undermentioned Tálukdári Estate in the Ahmedabad Zilla was, by Notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, Part I., on the date shown in the statement hereto appended, vested in the officer appointed under Act VI. of 1862 for that purpose; and whereas all the debts and liabilities of the said estate existing on the said date and proved before the said officer under Section 9 of the said Act, have been fully discharged and satisfied: notice is hereby given that my management of the said estate under the said Act expires from the date of publication of this notice.

Name of Tálukdári Village.	Estates in each village which are hereby liberated from management under Section 1 of Act VI. of 1862.	The date of the <i>Bombay Government Gazette</i> in which the Notification vesting the management of the Estate in the Tálukdári Settlement Officer was published.
Malpar	... All the Estates in the village.	30th August 1866.

PESTANJI JAHANGIR,
Acting Tálukdári Settlement Officer

Tálukdári Settlement Office,
5th July 1886.