



# Bombay Government Gazette.

Published by Authority.

[ No. 42

THURSDAY, 21ST OCTOBER 1886.

to be postponed until the more important order that it may be filed as a separate compilation. It has been dealt with. It may afterwards be convenient to reconstitute the Commission to enable it to...

## CONTENTS.

	Pages.		Pages.
Part I.—Government Notifications, Appointments, &c. 901—920		Part VI.—Government of India Bills .....	243, 244
Miscellaneous Notifications, Appointments, &c. ....	921, 922	Part VII.—Trade Returns, Bombay and Sind.	
Part I-A.—Notifications under the Bombay Local		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
Boards and District Municipal Acts.....	89, 90	Part VIII.—Commissariat Notices. ....	92—96
Part II.—Miscellaneous Notices and Advertisements. ....	980—1007	Part IX.—Maráthi Acts, &c. ....	272, 273
Part III.—Miscellaneous Supplements ... ..	1147—1192	Part X.—Gujarati Acts, &c. ....	236, 237
Part IV.—Acts passed by Government of India and		Part XI.—Canarese Acts, &c.	
Government of Bombay.		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
<i>Not published this week.</i>		Part XII.—Hindustani Acts, &c.	
Part V.—Proceedings of the Legislative Council.		<i>Not published this week.</i>	
<i>Not published this week.</i>			

## PART I.

### Government Notifications, Appointments, &c.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 6th October 1886.*

No. 7112.—A Revised Survey Settlement having been introduced under the provisions of Bombay Act No. V. of 1879 into the below-mentioned fifty villages belonging to the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar 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 thirty years, commencing with the Revenue year 1886-87 and ending with the Revenue year 1915-16:—

i.—250

#### Government Villages.

1 Akola.	26 Dongargaon.
2 Thugaon Budruk.	27 Hiwargaon.
3 Kalas Budruk.	28 Ganora.
4 Nabáhpur.	29 Pimpalgaon Nipáni.
5 Sultánpur.	30 Mháladévi.
6 Wáshera.	31 Nimbrála.
7 Manoharpur.	32 Nilwanda.
8 Parkhatpur.	33 Chitalvedha.
9 Dhámangaon Avári.	34 Vitha.
10 Ambád.	35 Jángaon.
11 Aurangpur.	36 Keli Rumhanwádi.
12 Induri.	37 Tábákari.
13 Unchkhadak Khurd.	38 Samshepur.
14 Mehenduri.	39 Sáwargaon.
15 Unchkhadak Budruk.	40 Devthán.
16 Dhokari.	41 Sharankhel.
17 Táklí.	42 Belápur.
18 Khánápur.	43 Chás.
19 Gardani.	44 Lingdev.
20 Támhol.	45 Brimbanwáda.
21 Thugaon Khurd.	46 Kalamb.
22 Reda.	47 Maníála.
23 Kumbhephal.	48 Karandi.
24 Kalas Khurd.	49 Jámbla.
25 Agar.	50 Badgi.



*Bombay Castle, 13th October 1886.*

No. 7280.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished :—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 4th October 1886.*

No. 1572.—The following Resolution is published for general information :—

No. <sup>34</sup>  
1573—98

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—under date Simla, the 4th October 1886.*

RESOLUTION.

A prolonged correspondence has taken place with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the system under which Natives of India are admitted either to the Covenanted Civil Service under the Statute 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 106, section 32, or under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, to offices formerly reserved exclusively to members of that Service. As a result of this correspondence, Her Majesty's Secretary of State has recently accepted a suggestion made by the Government of India that the question of the admission of Natives of India to such service and offices should be reopened and carefully considered, and has requested that a Commission should be appointed in India for that purpose. He has also expressed a desire that the enquiry to be made by the Commission should extend, not only to the admission of Natives to the offices referred to above, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. From the subjects to be referred to the Commission, all questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service Examination in England are excluded.

In regard to the constitution of the Commission, the Secretary of State indicates his view that it should include a proportion of Native members, which may sufficiently represent the different classes and modes of thought in India, and that it should also include a trained English lawyer, if possible, of judicial experience. In regard to its object, the Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and to do full justice to the claims of Natives of India to higher and more extensive employment in the public service. The Governor-General in Council fully and cordially accepts this decision, and in accordance therewith has resolved to appoint a Commission for the purpose of giving effect to it. In making the suggestion which has now resulted in this decision, the Government of India expressed the belief that any scheme to be entirely satisfactory would require parliamentary legislation hereafter. It may be further remarked that the investigations of the Commission now to be constituted will be preparatory to the Parliamentary enquiry into Indian affairs which it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to undertake at an early date.

2. As regards the composition of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council, in view of the scope of the enquiry and the magnitude and variety of the interests involved, considers that the matter can be best dealt with by a Commission consisting of about fifteen members, including the President, for which office His Excellency in Council has selected the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces with Oudh will each be invited to submit the names of three officers whose personal experience of the actual working of district administration (including as far as possible in that term both executive and judicial branches) has been sufficiently varied and extensive to entitle them to speak with authority upon that subject for their own Provinces. From the names thus submitted the Governor-General in Council will select a representative for each of the four Provinces above mentioned. The Punjab will be represented by the President. With a view to ensure the proper representation of Native opinion on the Commission, the Local Governments named above such as

persons <sup>in the</sup> CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS. <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Native</sup> <sup>opinion,</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>widest</sup> <sup>confidence</sup> <sup>amongst</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>fellows</sup> <sup>counties</sup> <sup>men;</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Governor-General</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Council</sup> <sup>would</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>glad</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>furnished</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>soon</sup> <sup>as</sup> <sup>may</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>found</sup> <sup>possible</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>each</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>above</sup> <sup>Local</sup> <sup>Governments</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>names</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>not</sup> <sup>less</sup> <sup>than</sup> <sup>three</sup> <sup>gentlemen,</sup> <sup>being</sup> <sup>natives</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Province</sup> <sup>concerned,</sup> <sup>who</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>considered</sup> <sup>best</sup> <sup>fitted</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>represent</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Commission</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>several</sup> <sup>classes</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>modes</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>thought</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Province.</sup> <sup>From</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>names</sup> <sup>so</sup> <sup>submitted,</sup> <sup>His</sup> <sup>Excellency</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Council</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>choose</sup> <sup>four</sup> <sup>Provincial</sup> <sup>representatives,</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>he</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>also</sup> <sup>reserve</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>power</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>making,</sup> <sup>after</sup> <sup>due</sup> <sup>consideration</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>enquiry,</sup> <sup>additional</sup> <sup>nominations,</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>view</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>more</sup> <sup>complete</sup> <sup>representation</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Native</sup> <sup>views.</sup> <sup>A</sup> <sup>representative</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>non-official</sup> <sup>European</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Eurasian</sup> <sup>community</sup> <sup>respectively</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>selected</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Governor-General</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>Council,</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>this</sup> <sup>end</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Local</sup> <sup>Governments</sup> <sup>mentioned</sup> <sup>above</sup> <sup>are</sup> <sup>requested</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>submit</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>names</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>gentlemen</sup> <sup>who,</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>their</sup> <sup>opinion,</sup> <sup>would</sup> <sup>best</sup> <sup>represent</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>views</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>those</sup> <sup>communities</sup> <sup>respectively.</sup> <sup>His</sup> <sup>Excellency</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>also</sup> <sup>appoint</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>delegate</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>behalf</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Government</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>India</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>trained</sup> <sup>English</sup> <sup>lawyer</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>judicial</sup> <sup>experience.</sup> <sup>The</sup> <sup>duties</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>Secretary</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Commission</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>performed</sup> <sup>by</sup> <sup>Mr.</sup> <sup>F.</sup> <sup>C.</sup> <sup>Daukes,</sup> <sup>one</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Under-Secretaries</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>Government</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>India,</sup> <sup>who</sup> <sup>will</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>specially</sup> <sup>deputed</sup> <sup>for</sup> <sup>this</sup> <sup>purpose.</sup>

3. The enquiry is to embrace the employment of Natives of India not only in appointments ordinarily reserved by law for members of the Covenanted Civil Service, but also in the Uncovenanted Service generally, including in this term the lower administrative appointments, executive and judicial, and all special Departments connected with the civil administration of the country. The enquiry thus contemplated is not only one of great magnitude and importance, but such as requires a careful preliminary collection of facts. Such an investigation has already



been made in regard to the class of appointments hitherto ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service and in regard to uncovenanted executive and judicial posts; but no such investigation has been prosecuted in the case of other branches of the public service. For these reasons, and also because the constitution of a Commission, settled rather with reference to the considerations likely to arise in connection with the posts above referred to, might not be altogether suitable for an enquiry into special branches of the public service, it seems desirable that the two matters should be separately dealt with. For the present, accordingly, the Government of India thinks it well that the Commission should direct its attention mainly to the question of the conditions under which Natives of India should be employed in the posts which are ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Service, and to questions relating to the admission of Natives of India and Europeans respectively to those branches of the Uncovenanted Service which are directly engaged in the executive and judicial administration of the country. The enquiry in regard to other branches of the public service will thus be postponed until the more important question has been dealt with. It may afterwards be convenient to reconstitute the Commission with a view to enable it to deal with the remaining questions, which are more or less technical in their character, and for a proper settlement of which it is essential that recourse should be had to the professional opinion of experts.

4. With reference to the preliminary collection of facts declared in the foregoing paragraph to be a necessary preparatory step in this enquiry, it must here be stated that the question of the proper strength of the Covenanted Service has already formed the subject of careful examination, and important decisions upon it have been arrived at by the Government of India in communication with Her Majesty's Secretary of State. All relevant papers bearing on this question will be laid before the Commission, and it is believed that, in view of the discussions which have already taken place, and the conclusions which have been come to, there will be no necessity to go over the same ground again. The Commission, however, is not precluded from reviewing the facts thus collected or the conclusions thus arrived at. Accordingly, should it find in the course of its investigations reason for thinking that a further limitation in the number of posts reserved by law for the Covenanted Service is desirable, or that the larger employment of Natives of India in particular offices or classes of offices connected with the civil administration not now usually held by them may be conducive to the public good, either absolutely or on condition of the freer admission of Europeans to offices from which they in their turn are now excluded, it will not be debarred from submitting any recommendations it may desire on such points. These, however, should be regarded as supplementary points, and the most important duty of the Commission in this portion of its enquiries will be to consider the means best adapted to secure the admission of competent Natives of each Province of India to such full proportion of the Covenanted Service

employed in that Province as may not under the orders of Her Majesty's Government be reserved for Europeans.

5. As regards the scope of the enquiry to be entrusted to the Commission, it may further be stated that the investigation should not be confined to the rules framed under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, but should be instituted with a view to Parliamentary legislation, if necessary. It is not possible to specify at the present moment with any approach to completeness the various points which should come under the consideration of the Commission, but attention may be drawn to the great importance of conducting a careful enquiry into the evidence as to the existence and extent of any dissatisfaction which may be felt by the Native community in regard to the existing Statutory Service; into the grounds upon which any such feeling, if it prevails, is based; into the question whether it is the Statute of 1870 itself that is objected to, or the rules framed under it; and into the results of the selections made under the Statute. It may be observed that the Statute of 1870 is one of remarkable breadth and liberality; that it empowers the Government of India and the Secretary of State acting together to frame rules under which Natives of India may be admitted to any of the offices hitherto reserved to the Covenanted Civil Service; and that it would appear that there is practically no method of selecting Natives for higher employment in India which its provisions would not allow to be attempted. The grounds therefore of any objection to a Statute of this character require careful scrutiny.

6. It has been suggested that the Act of 1870 is open to objection, because it admits persons to specific appointments only, and not to membership in an organized 'Service.' The reasons for this desire to be enrolled in a Service should be fully weighed, and it should be considered how far the privileges of pay, promotion, and retiring annuity, which Indian public servants enjoy through belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, and the conditions generally under which they hold their offices, are suitable to Natives of India obtaining office under the Statutory Rules. It appears to be expressly suggested that the Act of 1870 is unpopular, because a person appointed under it draws, according to the rules laid down, pay at a lower rate than if he were a member of the Indian Civil Service appointed after competition in London. This point will require serious consideration from the Commissioners, because, among other reasons, it raises an important question as to the financial saving, which it is generally supposed will arise from the more extensive employment of Native gentlemen in the public service.

7. If it be found on enquiry that it is the Statutory Rules which excite dissatisfaction and not the Statute itself, the grounds of such dissatisfaction should be closely examined. It will be most useful to ascertain, for example, whether the communities of the various Provinces, and especially the classes from which Native public servants are commonly drawn, disapprove



of selection in any form, with or without probation; whether competition of some sort is the only mode of selection which commends itself to them; and whether they think that a combination of both systems possesses advantages, more especially with regard to the promotion to higher office of deserving members of the subordinate executive and judicial services. It is scarcely necessary to remark that in a country of such extent as India, inhabited by a population so vast and various, and of such unequal civilization, the evidence taken on these points, to be of real value, should be collected over a wide area and from numerous classes of people.

8. In connexion with the question whether or not it is desirable that there should be a competitive examination in England for Natives of India, the Commission will no doubt fully examine into and report on the advantages and disadvantages of competitive selection in India, on the conditions of such competition, on the view which is likely to be taken of such a system by the Native community at large, and on the desirability or otherwise of requiring or encouraging candidates selected in India to proceed to England with a view to passing there a period of probationary training. If the Commissioners are favourable to the maintenance, substantially, of the present system, which permits Natives to compete in England, it will be necessary to enquire what are the limits of age for native candidates, and what the changes (if any) in the character in their examination which the Commissioners would recommend. It has already been stated that no question regarding English candidates is referred to the Commission; but, in view of the difficulty of reconciling the systems which are respectively best adapted to the two classes, and supposing that the Commission decide on recommending the maintenance of the present system of competitive examination in England, the Commissioners should give special attention to a suggestion made by the Bengal Government that the number of Native probationers to be selected by competitive examination in London should be first fixed, and that the Native candidates should be selected by an examination separate from that of the Europeans, and specially adapted as regards limits of age and otherwise to the conditions of Natives of India.

9. With regard to the question of affording facilities to Natives of India to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable evidence from an enquiry on the following points: (1) whether there is reason to believe that the young Natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England for the public service in India are the best as regards character and capacity who could be got for it under any system; (2) whether such a system is favourably looked upon by large and important classes in India; and (3) what is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for education, and to others which as strongly deny it. The British Indian Association, for example, appears to have said in a petition to parliament that 'a journey

to England entails not only expense and hardship, but the loss of social position to all but the small minority who break with Indian society from personal motives, and are unable to faithfully reflect its sentiments by reason of their isolation.'

10. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council would observe that he has no desire to fetter discretion of the Commission as to the particular method of enquiry which it desires to pursue. The correspondence which has taken place with Her Majesty's Secretary of State and with Local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the Statute of 1870 and the Rules framed thereunder will be placed at the disposal of the Commission, and with this correspondence before it, it will devolve upon the Commission to determine the particular method or methods of enquiry which may be best calculated to effect the object which the Government has in view.

A complete list of the names of the members composing the Commission will be published in a subsequent Resolution.

ORDER—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, with the request that due facilities may be afforded to the Commission in the discharge of the duties entrusted to it. The

attention of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is at the same time invited to the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the Resolution.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India for information and communication to the Heads of Departments subordinate to them; and that copies be forwarded to the officers noted in the margin.

Ordered further, that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for information.

(Signed) A. P. MACDONNELL,  
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

*Bombay Castle, 19th October 1886.*

No. 7400.—Under the provisions of Section 26 of the Indian Forest Act, No. VII. of 1878, the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that from the 1st November 1886 the land specified in the following schedule shall cease to be Reserved Forest in the Málgaon Táluka of the Násik District:—



## Schedule referred to above.

Name of Village.	Description.
Kaolína (Gálina) ...	That part of S. No. 56 which is situated to the north of S. No. 56 (4) and S. No. 56 (3) measuring— a. g. 27-36½ acres.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 7346.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendments in the rules framed under the said section in Notification No. 7368, published at pages 795—816 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, namely:—

(1) The following new rules shall be inserted between Nos. 59 and 60 of the said rules:—

“59A.—If a defaulter shall desire that his forfeited occupancies in certain cases to be sold at the desire of defaulters. Forfeited occupancies in certain cases to be sold at the desire of defaulters. put up for sale on the ground—

(1) that he obtained it on payment of consideration for the same to Government or to the previous occupant; or

(2) that the land comprised in the occupancy has been improved since the occupancy was last granted by Government;

the Collector shall inquire into the circumstances, and if the defaulter's request appears to him to be reasonable, shall put up the occupancy for sale:

Provided that the Collector shall not be bound to confirm the sale of any such occupancy, if he has reason to believe that the bidding thereat has not been *bona fide* or that there has been collusion to recover the occupancy without payment in full of the arrears and charges due to Government, or if in the opinion of the Collector there has been some material irregularity in publishing or conducting the sale, which is likely to have affected the amount of the highest bid or otherwise to have caused injury to any person.”

“59B.—If a forfeited occupancy which falls under Rule 59A. is a recognized share of a Survey number, it shall first be offered by the Collector at such price as it seems to him worth to the occupants of the other recognized shares in the survey number in the order prescribed in Section 99 (b). If none of them buys it the Collector will then deal with the occupancy as is prescribed in Rule 59A.”

(2) For No. 60 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted:—

“60. In cases not falling under the last preceding rules forfeited occupancies shall be put up for sale for recovery of the arrears due, except when the Collector thinks—

(a) that owing to the badness of the times, or to the want of demand for land of the description comprised in the occupancy, or to a combination of the neighbouring landholders, or for any other special cause, there will be no bidders at the sale, or that the highest amount bid will be considerably below the upset price of the occupancy: or

(b) that the land comprised in the occupancy is likely to be required either immediately, or within such time as the Collector deems reasonable for any such purpose as is described in Section 38 of the Land Revenue Code.”

(3) For No. 62 of the said rules the following rule shall be substituted:—

“62. If, for any reason, a forfeited occupancy is not sold, the Collector shall either cause the land comprised therein to be entered in the records as unoccupied and direct that it be dealt with under the rules and orders in force relating to land of that description, or take steps for having it at once lawfully assigned for any such purpose as is described in Section 38 of the Land Revenue Code.”

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

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 9th October 1886.*

## Notice to Mariners.

No. 77.—The following Notice to Mariners, dated 24th September 1886, issued by the Port Officer, Madras, is republished for general information:—

“It is hereby notified that a second order white fixed dioptric light will be exhibited at the Santopilly Light-house, in lieu of the present fourth order dioptric light, on the 24th instant. The new light will be displayed from a low building erected on Santopilly Hill, three quarters of a mile inland, in Latitude 18° 4' 56" N. and Longitude 83° 37' 35" E, and its height above high water will be 173 feet. It will be visible 14 miles from the sea. The light bears from Santopilly Reef N. W. ¼ W., distant 6½ miles, and mariners are warned to give the danger a wide berth. This notice supersedes the one dated 10th instant.”

*Bombay Castle, 12th October 1886.*

No. 79.—Under the provisions of Section 74 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the following alteration made by the Trustees under Section 73 of the said Act in the Bye-laws for the regulation and management of the wet docks is published:—

“The following words are added to the note appended to Dock Bye-law No. 46: ‘or to Bickford's safety slow-burning fuze’; and in Bye-law No. 50, the words ‘Bickford's safety slow-burning fuze’ are inserted after ‘Lucifer Matches’ and before ‘or other goods.’”

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 82.—Under the provisions of Section 73 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, No. 21 of the Bye-laws for the regulation and management of Wet-Docks has been altered by the Trustees by the insertion of the word “Pilot” between “Harbour Master” and “or Assistant Dock Master,” and by the addition of the following words to the said bye-law:—

“The same assistance will also, if requested, be given in the case of a vessel leaving the dock.”

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,  
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Brigadier-General,  
Secretary to Government.



## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 13th October 1886.*

No. 3647.—The following Resolution by the Government of India is republished:—

" GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INFANT MARRIAGES AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA.

No.  $\frac{36}{1416-26}$ .*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—  
under date Simla, the 8th October 1886.*

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Notes, dated 15th August 1884, by Mr. B. M. Malabari of Bombay—(1) on Infant Marriage in India; and (2) on Enforced Widowhood.

Home Department Circular No.  $\frac{39}{1607-16}$ , dated 11th September 1884, asking for opinions on the proposals contained in the above notes.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of September 1884:—

- From the Government of Madras, No. 2250, dated 24th September 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " Bombay, No. 1112, dated 26th March 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " " No. 1504, dated 25th April 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " " No. 1751, dated 12th May 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " " No. 1846, dated 18th May 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " " No. 3283, dated 29th August 1885, and enclosures.  
 " " " No. 54, dated 8th January 1886, and enclosures.  
 " " Bengal, No. 348, dated 2nd March 1886, and enclosures.  
 " " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No.  $\frac{125}{111-408-33}$ , dated 5th February 1885.  
 " " the Punjab, No. 825, dated 23rd March 1885, and enclosures.  
 " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 593-29, dated 18th February 1885.  
 " " British Burma, No. 877-143N., dated 30th September 1884.  
 " " Assam, No. 6739, dated 16th October 1884.  
 " " Coorg, No. 1306-184, dated 5th January 1885.  
 " Resident at Hyderabad, No. 308G., dated 13th August 1885, and enclosures.

Read further the following papers:—

- Endorsement from the Legislative Department, No. 159, dated 28th January 1886, forwarding a letter from the Honourable H. St. A. Goodrich, of the Madras Civil Service, on the discouragement of child-marriages and the amelioration of the condition of widows among Hindus, and enclosures.  
 Endorsement from the Government of Madras, No. 140, (Mis.), dated 22nd January 1886, forwarding copy of a letter from the President Founder, Hindu Sabha, with copies of notes by the Sabha in explanation of orthodox Hinduism on the subject of marriage.

## RESOLUTION.

In the 'Notes' referred to in the preamble, Mr. B. M. Malabari of Bombay, a gentleman known to the Indian public for his public-spirited efforts to promote social reform, brings to the notice of the Government of India important considerations connected with the questions of infant marriages and widowhood in India. In his 'Notes' Mr. Malabari forcibly depicts the evils incident to those customs, and calls upon the Government to take measures for mitigating them, while he at the same time suggests the direction which, in his opinion, such measures of mitigation might follow. He thinks that the practice of infant marriage might be discouraged were the Educational authorities to rule that no student with a child-wife should be eligible for University degrees, and if the various heads of Government Departments were instructed to give the preference to those applicants for employment in the public service who were unmarried. In regard to widow remarriage, Mr. Malabari thinks that, among other palliatives, good would come if Government were to take action with a view to providing (1) that no Hindu girl who during her minority had lost her husband, or the person to whom she had been betrothed, should be condemned to perpetual widowhood against her will; (2) that arrangements might be made in suspected cases to ascertain whether a widow had adopted seclusion voluntarily or whether it had been forced upon her; (3) that every widow, of whatever age, should have the right to complain to the authorities of social ill-usage, and that proper facilities should be afforded her for the purpose; and (4) that it should be declared illegal for priests to excommunicate either the parties contracting a second marriage, or their relations and connexions.

2. Copies of Mr. Malabari's Notes were forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations with the remark that the subject was one of great importance to the social well-being of the people, and that



the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive any observations which the local authorities might desire to make on the proposals. Local Governments and Administrations were at the same time encouraged to consult such official or non-official persons as were considered to be well acquainted with native feeling on the question.

3. All replies from Local Governments and Administrations have now been received. They bear testimony to the good which even already has been done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours to apply a remedy to a state of things which no section of the community regards altogether with approval, and which some consider to be a great abuse. But while thus regarding with sympathy Mr. Malabari's praiseworthy efforts, all the Local Governments and Administrations exhibit complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of the legislative action and the imposition of the executive disqualifications, which Mr. Malabari advocates. After careful consideration, the Governor General in Council agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at on the subject by the local authorities, and he will endeavour to state as briefly as possible the reasons which have led him to that conclusion.

4. In dealing with such subjects as those raised in Mr. Malabari's Notes, the British Government in India has usually been guided by certain general principles. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will enforce the law. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. When caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with such matters as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of Civil or Criminal Courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered either desirable or expedient.

In the application of such general principles to particular cases, there is doubtless room for differences of opinion; but there is one common-sense test which may often be applied with advantage in considering whether the State should or should not interfere in its legislative or executive capacity with social or religious questions of the kind now under notice. The test is, 'Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?' If not, it is desirable that the State should abstain from making a rule which it cannot enforce without a departure from its usual practice or procedure.

If this test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why His Excellency in Council considers that interference by the State is undesirable, and that the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari, which affect the social customs of many races with probably as many points of difference as of agreement, must be left to the improving influences of time, and to the gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education.

It is true that the British Government in India has by its legislation set up a standard of morality independent of, and in some material respects differing from, the standard set up by caste; and it may be that the former standard has had some beneficial effect in influencing native customs, practices, and modes of thought. But legislation, though it may be didactic in its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes; and in the competition of influence between legislation on the one hand, and caste or custom on the other, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the Legislature should keep within its natural boundaries, and should not, by overstepping those boundaries, place itself in direct antagonism to social opinion.

4. Of the suggestions made in the course of the voluminous correspondence quoted in the preamble, the only two which do not seem to the Government of India to be open to serious objection on ground of principle are (1) the amendment of section 2 of Act XV of 1856 as to the forfeiture of property of a widow on remarriage; and (2) the supply of machinery by which a Hindu widow, who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows to her remarriage, may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion.

But although there is much to be said in favour of each of these suggestions, the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere, even to the limited extent proposed, by legislative action until sufficient proof is forthcoming that legislation is required to meet a serious practical evil, and that such legislation has been asked for by a section, important in influence or number, of the Hindu community itself.

5. With this expression of his views, His Excellency in Council has decided to publish all the opinions which have been submitted to the Government of India on this important question in the form of a Selection from its Records.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information;

that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information;

and that the Resolution, together with the papers read in the preamble, be published as a Selection from the Records of the Government of India.

(Signed) A. P. MACDONNELL,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."



No. 3648.—The following Circular by the Government of India is republished :—

“Circular No. <sup>58 Ex.</sup><sub>103-9</sub>.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), dated Simla, the 7th October 1886.*

\* Republished at pages 778—802 of Part I. of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated 23rd September 1886. Read again Circular No. <sup>50</sup><sub>103-4</sub>\* dated the 6th September 1886, regarding the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887.

Read also the following revised papers relating to the Exhibition, received with the Secretary of State's despatch No. 95-(S-and-C), dated the 26th August 1886 :—

#### ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1887. •

##### (1) *System of Awards.*

Judges shall be appointed—one-half of whom may be nominated by the official representatives of the countries and colonies exhibiting, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee; and the balance by the Executive Committee.

Judges will be selected for their qualifications in relation to the special class of work assigned to them, and will be chosen from the best sources available, and will impartially recognise merit without regard to nationality.

The Executive Committee will appoint a sufficient number of Judges to each section of classes.

The Executive Committee will appoint Judges for collective exhibits; but no collective exhibit shall obtain a higher Award than the best exhibit it contains is entitled to.

The Executive Committee will appoint a Superintendent of Judges and Awards to frame rules for the guidance of Judges, to regulate their meetings and facilitate their work, and otherwise carry out the instructions of the Judges and Awards Committee.

Judges absent from three consecutive meetings, unless by written permission of the Executive Committee, will be held to have surrendered their posts.

A vacancy in any body of Judges shall at once be reported by the said Superintendent of the Judges and Awards, and such place declared vacant, and such vacancy shall forthwith be filled by the Executive Committee.

Experts may be called in by a majority of any Judges, their names having been previously submitted to and approved by the Superintendent of Judges and Awards.

No exhibitor, or his agent, shall be a Judge in any class in which he exhibits.

An exhibitor who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited shall not be entitled to an Award. (Live Stock excepted.)

Awards shall consist of three classes, *viz.*,—

1st Class—Diploma of First Order of Merit, and an Official Medal in bronze.

2nd Class—Diploma of Second Order of Merit.

3rd Class—Diploma of Third Order of Merit.

Awards to be based on reports, made in writing by the Judges and attested by their signatures, setting forth the merits of the product adjudged, which have formed the ground of the award; and the awards so made shall be forthwith forwarded to the Superintendent of Judges and Awards, to whom the records of Judges shall be open for inspection.

The elements of merit shall include originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

The Executive Committee hope to be able to secure additional valuable awards for exhibits of a special character.

All decisions of Judges must be returned to the Superintendent of Judges and Awards on or before a date to be declared by the Judges and Awards Committee, unless special written permission for an extended time shall have been granted by such Committee.

The Judges and Awards Committee will constitute a Final Court of Appeal.

In case of appeal, a fee of £1 ls. must be deposited with the Superintendent of Judges and Awards :—if appeal allowed, the fee will be returned.

The reports of the Judges recommending awards shall be forwarded by the Judges and Awards Committee to the Executive Committee, by whom awards will be announced.



(2) *Regulations for Exhibitors.*

1. Early application for space is requested to be made to the Secretary, in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the London Commission. Applications must be made through the Commissioner or other official representative of the country or colony to which the applicant belongs, but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above. No applications for space will be received later than the 1st January 1887. The form (A) of application is appended hereto.

2. All space exceeding twenty square feet will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per square foot for floor space, and sixpence per foot for wall space, excepting approved sculpture and paintings, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Committee for the charge for space for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods. No transfer of space will be permitted, and no refund of money will be made to Exhibitors withdrawing from the Exhibition and not occupying the space allotted them.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward to the Secretary of the London Committee an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st October 1886.

4. The Exhibition buildings will be constituted a Bonded Store; but exhibits sold will be subject to duty.

5. Articles manufactured in the Exhibition buildings may be sold and removed with the consent of the Executive Commissioner. Other Exhibits may be sold during the Exhibition, but may not be removed until its close.

6. An Act of the South Australian Legislature protects inventors, provided that application for a patent is lodged within six months of first exhibition.

7. The Commission may refuse entry to articles they consider of a dangerous or offensive character.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the first day of March 1887, and not later than the twentieth day of May 1887.

9. Space allotted to countries and colonies, and not occupied by the twentieth day of May 1887, will revert to the Commission for re-assignment.

10. The utmost precautions will be taken to preserve exhibits from injury, and to protect the buildings. No responsibility can be undertaken, either by the Royal Commissioners or by any other body or person, for damage or loss, whether arising from fire, accident, or depredation, either in the buildings of the Jubilee Exhibition, or while being conveyed to or from. Exhibitors will have to make their own arrangements for effecting insurances, or they can be effected by the Secretary at their charge and risk.

11. Subject to the approval of the Executive Commissioner, Exhibitors may appoint their own watchmen during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

12. Arrangements will be made for the supply of steam power by the Executive Committee, at the expense of the Exhibitors; but Exhibitors must make application for the power required, and will be charged in proportion for the power used. Exhibitors of machinery in motion will only be allowed to work at such hours as may be sanctioned by the Executive Commissioner.

13. If Exhibits are not intended for competition, such fact should be distinctly stated when making the entry.

14. Exhibitors will be required to furnish and decorate their own courts or lesser constructions at their own cost, in conformity with the general plans adopted by the Executive Committee.

15. Special constructions may be made by Exhibitors, in the building or on the grounds, after receiving the approval, in writing, of the Executive Commissioner.

16. Exhibitors or their agents shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking, and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition.

17. The transportation, unpacking, and the arrangement of the Exhibits will be at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of two courses, namely,—

(a) They may ship their exhibits to Adelaide, and make their own arrangements for their reception and exhibition; or,

(b) If consigned to the Exhibition, they should be addressed as follows:—

To the Commissioner for [*here specify country or colony*],

Jubilee International Exhibition,

Adelaide,

South Australia;



and, if from other Countries or Colonies, should have two labels bearing the flag of the country or colony to which the Exhibitor belongs.

In cases where no representative has been appointed, the address will be as follows :—

To the Executive Commissioner,  
Jubilee International Exhibition,  
Adelaide,  
South Australia.

Two labels must also be affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information :—

- I. The country from which it comes.
- II. Name or firm of Exhibitor.
- III. Residence of Exhibitor.
- IV. Department, section, and class to which the Exhibit belongs.
- V. Total number of packages sent by same Exhibitor.
- VI. Serial number of that particular package.

Each package must have prominently painted on it outside the distinctive mark—



and a detailed list of the contents of each case should be enclosed therein.

19. If no authorized person be at hand to receive goods sent to the Exhibition, they will be removed and stored by the Executive Commissioner, at the cost and risk of the Exhibitor.

20. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Exhibitors must remove their Exhibits, and complete such removal within one month from the close of the Exhibition, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

21. Goods not removed in accordance with Regulation No. 20 may be removed by the Executive Committee and sold to defray expenses, or be otherwise disposed of as they may think fit.

22. An official catalogue (the sale of which is reserved by the Executive Committee) will be published in English: no other catalogue published in the English language can be sold in the building.

23. No work of art or any article whatever exhibited in the buildings or on the ground of the Exhibition may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever without the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Executive Commissioner.

24. The Executive Committee reserves the right to explain, amend, or extend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Exhibition.

25. Communications concerning the Exhibition from any part of Europe or the United States should be addressed—

To the Secretary to the London Commission,  
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,  
Office of the Agent-General for South Australia,  
8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster,  
London.

26. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to or otherwise affect the display of other Exhibitors.

27. With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should it be determined to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.

28. The right is reserved of keeping the Exhibition open during the evenings, should the Executive Committee deem it desirable.

29. Each person who becomes an Exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.



The Executive Commissioner reserves to himself the right of accepting or rejecting this application; but in the event of its rejection, any payment made in respect thereof will be refunded.



## ADELAIDE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF 1887.

To be opened at Adelaide on June 20th, 1887, and kept open till January 1st, 1888.

APPLICATION FOR SPACE.  
(SUBJECT TO THE REGULATIONS.)

1.—Name of Firm or Company in full

2.—Address in full ... ..

3.—Description of Exhibit ... ..

(For Compilation of Catalogue Entry).

4.—Space required *vide infra*.

All space exceeding 20 square feet will be charged at the rate of one shilling per square foot for floor space, and sixpence per square foot for wall space, excepting approved sculpture and paintings, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Commissioners for the charge for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods. No transfer of space will be permitted, and no refund of money will be made to Exhibitors withdrawing from the Exhibition and not occupying the space allotted them. Whatever increased space Exhibitors require around their cases will be considered as occupied space. Exhibitors desiring wall space should mention this fact at the time of making the application, when they will be told on what conditions it will be granted them. Space not occupied by May 20th, 1887, will be considered abandoned, and otherwise allotted. All payments made in respect thereof will be absolutely forfeited.

ft. Length by ft. Depth,  
being a total of

SQUARE FEET.

All in excess of 20 square feet  
to be paid for at the rate  
of 1s. per square foot.

£	s.	d.

The undersigned request that Space, as specified above, may be reserved for the Exhibits herein described, and [if above 20 square feet] enclose a cheque, value £\_\_\_\_\_ in respect thereof. The undersigned also agree to be bound by all the regulations set out.

Signature.

Date

All Cheques and Post Office Orders to be drawn to the order of SIR ARTHUR BLYTH, and crossed 'London and Westminster Bank.'

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above papers be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India for general information, in substitution of the papers printed at pages 1252-1257 of the Gazette of the 11th ultimo, and that a copy be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, with a request that the papers may be published in the Local Gazette.

Government of Madras.  
" Bombay.  
" Bengal.  
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh.  
" Punjab.  
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.  
" Burma.  
" Assam.  
" Coorg.  
Resident at Hyderabad.

(Signed) C. J. LYALL,  
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India."

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd September 1886.

No. 5487.—The following proposed scale of fares, list of stands, and subsidiary rules, relating to public land conveyances in the Municipal limits and Cantonment of Dhárwár and the roads to the Railway Station, are published for general information. Persons who have any objections to urge to the proposed scale of fares and subsidiary rules are required to forward their objections in writing to the Chief Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, before noon of the 1st November 1886:—

For Conveyances within the limits of the Dhárwár Municipality only.	Tonga, Dog-cart, Buggy or two-wheeled horsed Carriages.		Shigrams or Dhummies with a pair of bullocks or ponies.		Cart or Tonga drawn by a single pony or bullock.		Labour carts to carry luggage or goods.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
From the Railway Station to any bungalow in the station or to any house in the town proper	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	4
<i>Vice versá</i>	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	4
From the Railway Station to any bungalow in the Dhárwár Cantonment	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	6
or to any house in any of the seven villages on the north and north-west of Dhárwár included within the Dhárwár Municipality	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	6
<i>Vice versá</i>	0	10	0	8	0	6	0	6
From any stand to the Railway Station	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	5
<i>Vice versá</i>	0	8	0	6	0	4	0	5
<i>If engaged by hour.</i>								
1. For first hour	0	8	0	6	0	4	.....	.....
2. For each subsequent hour or part of hour.	0	4	0	3	0	2	.....	.....
3. Whole day commencing an hour after sunrise to 7 P.M.	1	8	1	8	1	0	.....	.....
4. From 7 P.M. to midnight	1	0	1	0	0	12	.....	.....
5. If detained after midnight, additional	1	0	1	0	0	8	.....	.....

## Stands.

1. Railway Station.
2. Mail Contractor's Yard.
3. Jakin Bawadi Stand.
4. Municipal yard adjoining the compound of the Police Head-quarters on the east.
5. Old Gymkhana.
6. Kamankatta.
7. Musjid Chauki, Hosityallapur.

## Subsidiary Rules.

(1) No carriage owner or attendant shall be compelled to convey any single person in his conveyance for any fare less than that fixed for the whole conveyance.

(2) In any case in which any public conveyance is called from a stand or other place to any place at a distance exceeding half a mile, to take up a fare, one-quarter of the full fare of such conveyance from the Railway Station to the town proper, shall be paid to the driver in addition to the regulated fare for the conveyance.

(3) In the enumeration of the number of passengers allowed, two children under ten years shall be counted as one grown up person.

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

W. WEDDERBURN,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1886.

No. 5823A.—Isaji Wala, Revenue Patel of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District, having been dismissed from his office, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare as cancelled the exemption from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, granted to him in Government Notification, Judicial Department, No. 7700, dated 7th November 1885.

No. 5826.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 55 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief

Act XVII. of 1879 His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, in modification of the arrangement notified at pages 871 to 899 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 2nd November 1882, to direct that on and from the 1st December 1886 the village of Jávli at present comprised in the Village Registration Circle of Súngola in the Súngola Táluka of the Sholápur District shall be transferred to the Village Registration Circle of Ghudi in the same táluka.



*Bombay Castle, 13 h October 1886.*

No. 5853.—The following Notification by the Government of India is republished:—

“HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL

*Simla, the 30th September 1886.*

No. 1433.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 139 of Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for the guidance and control of Notaries Public appointed under that Act, and fixing the fees payable to those Notaries:—

1. Notaries Public shall, in transacting business under the Act, use the forms set forth in the Appendix to this Notification.

2. Besides recording declarations of payment for honour (section 113), Notaries Public shall, following the practice existing in the Presidency-towns, also register notings and protests made by them. No particular form of register is necessary for these purposes, but Notaries Public shall keep a substantial blank book in which to enter copies of all the letters which they may write presenting bills for acceptance or payment or better security; of all bills\* noted, or protested, or paid for honour, together with all endorsements thereon (including that made by themselves, to the effect that the bill has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or non-payment or want of better security); and of all protests made by themselves and of all declarations made by payers for honour. Notaries Public shall further, after examination of each entry in the book, affix their signature thereto, and, where demand of acceptance or payment or better security was made by a clerk, shall cause him to affix his signature also to the entry relating to the demand.

3. The book shall be known as the Notarial Register, and the pages thereof shall be numbered consecutively.

4. Every Notary Public shall permit the District Judge or such officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf to inspect his register at such times, not oftener than twice a year, as the District Judge or officer may fix.

5. When the original instrument is in an Oriental language, any noting or protest or entry in his register which has to be made, in respect of the instrument, by a Notary Public may be made either in that language or in English.

6. In making presentments of bills or notes, Notaries Public shall observe the provisions of Chapter V of the Act:

Provided that it shall not be necessary for a Notary Public to allow the drawee of a bill of

exchange time for deliberation as provided by section 63.

7. Every Notary Public shall use a plain circular seal, bearing, if he has been appointed by name, his name and the name of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription ‘Notary Public,’ and, if he has been appointed by virtue of his office, the name of his office and of the local area within which he has been appointed to exercise his functions and the circumscription ‘Notary Public.’

8. Every Notary Public shall have an office at such place within the local area for which he has been appointed as may be approved in this behalf by the District Judge.

9. Notaries Public shall charge fees at the rates mentioned below, namely:—

	Rs.	Rs.
(1) For noting an instrument—		
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed ... ..	1,000	2
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed ... ..	5,000	3
Ditto Rs. 5,000 ditto ... ..	20,000	5
Ditto Rs. 20,000 ditto ... ..	30,000	6
Ditto Rs. 30,000 ditto ... ..	50,000	7
Ditto Rs. 50,000 ditto ... ..	...	8
	Rs.	Rs.
(2) For protesting an instrument—		
If the amount of the instrument does not exceed ... ..	1,000	6
If it exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed ... ..	5,000	7
Ditto Rs. 5,000 ditto ... ..	20,000	10
Ditto Rs. 20,000 ditto ... ..	30,000	11
Ditto Rs. 30,000 ditto ... ..	40,000	12
Ditto Rs. 40,000 ditto ... ..	50,000	13
Ditto Rs. 50,000 ditto ... ..	60,000	14
Ditto Rs. 60,000 ditto ... ..	70,000	15
Ditto Rs. 70,000 ditto ... ..	80,000	16
Ditto Rs. 80,000 ditto ... ..	90,000	17
Ditto Rs. 90,000 ditto ... ..	1,00,000	18
Ditto Rs. 1,00,000 ... ..	...	22
(3) For recording a declaration of payment for honour 2-8		
(4) Duplicate protests,—half the charge for the original.		

NOTE.—In addition to the above fees, travelling allowance, at the rate of three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road, may be charged when the Notary Public is required to attend at any place more than one mile from his office.

10. These rules shall come into force on the first day of January 1887.

## APPENDIX.

### I.

#### FORM OF NOTING.

(SEE SECTION 99.)

(To be made upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each).

Reference to page in Notarial Register.

Date of presentment and dishonour.

Reason, if any, assigned for dishonour (or, if the instrument has not been expressly dishonoured, reason why holder treats it as dishonoured).

Date of note

(Sd.) A. B.,  
Notary Public.

Notary's Charges.

\* In cases where the language of the bill is unknown to the Notary Public, and where it is impossible to find any one acquainted with the language of the bill to copy it into the register, an entry in the register of an abstract of the bill will be sufficient.



## II.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR  
NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_, did, at \_\_\_\_\_ (in person) (by my clerk) (by registered letter), cause due and customary presentment to be made to, and did demand acceptance of, the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') from E. F., the person upon whom the said bill is drawn, to which demand he made answer (state terms of answer, if any) (or 'to which demand he gave no answer'); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

## III.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE  
FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE WHEN THE DRAWEE  
CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_, did (in person) (by my clerk), make due search at \_\_\_\_\_ for E. F. in order to present to, and demand from, him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') which is drawn upon the said E. F., but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all

costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the drawee.

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_, did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at \_\_\_\_\_ wherein I enclosed and demanded from him acceptance of the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') which is drawn upon the said E. F., but the letter was returned undelivered, because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of acceptance of the said bill.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

## IV.

FORM OF PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL  
OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 18\_\_\_\_, I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of \_\_\_\_\_, did cause due and customary presentment to be made at \_\_\_\_\_ (in person) (by my clerk) (by registered letter) to and did demand payment of the promissory note (or bill of exchange, as the case may be) hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') from E. F., the maker of the said promissory note (or drawee, or acceptor, of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be), to which demand he made answer (state the terms of his answer, if any) or ('to which demand he gave no answer'); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-ex-



change, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (or bill of exchange, as the case may be).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such payment was offered and effected.

#### V.

PROTEST OF PROMISSORY NOTE OR BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR NON-PAYMENT WHEN THE MAKER, DRAWEE, OR ACCEPTOR (AS THE CASE MAY BE) CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary Public in person or by his clerk.

On the            day of            18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of            in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India at the request of C. D. of           , did (in person) (by my clerk) make due search at            for E. F., the maker (or drawee, or acceptor, as the case may be) in order to present to and demand from him payment of the promissory note (or 'bill of exchange,' as the case may be) hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed'), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note or drawer of said bill of exchange, as the case may be) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (or bill of exchange, as the case may be).

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the maker, drawee, or acceptor.

On the            day of            18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of            in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of           , did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at           , the maker (or drawee, or acceptor, as the case may be), wherein I enclosed and demanded from him payment of the promissory note (or 'bill of exchange,' as the case may be) hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed'), but the letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be

found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the maker of the said promissory note (or the drawer of the said bill of exchange, as the case may be) and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest present and to come for want of payment of the said promissory note (or bill of exchange, as the case may be).

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is paid for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which such payment was offered and effected.

#### VI.

FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

On the            day of            18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of            in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of           , did exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') to E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and did demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of the said E. F. having become insolvent (or 'his credit having been publicly impeached,' as the case may be), to which demand he made answer            (or 'to which demand he gave no answer'); wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.



## VII.

## FORM OF PROTEST OF BILL OF EXCHANGE FOR BETTER SECURITY WHEN THE ACCEPTOR CANNOT BE FOUND.

(SEE SECTION 101.)

(a) Where search was made by Notary, Public in person or by his clerk.

On the                    day of                    18 ,  
I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of  
in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of  
did (in person) (by my clerk) make due search at  
for E. F., in order to exhibit the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') to the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn, and whose acceptance appears thereon, and demand better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or 'his credit having been publicly impeached,' as the case may be), but was unable to find him; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

(b) Where registered letter was sent to the acceptor.

On the                    day of                    18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of

in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, at the request of C. D. of

, did send by post a registered letter addressed to E. F. at

, wherein I enclosed the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed'), and did by such letter demand from the said E. F., the person on whom the said bill is drawn and whose acceptance appears thereon, better security for the payment thereof when the same should become payable in consequence of his having become insolvent (or 'his credit having been publicly impeached,' as the case may be), but the said letter was returned undelivered because the said E. F. could not be found; wherefore I, the said Notary, at the request aforesaid, by this writing, do, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, protest against the drawer of the said bill of exchange and the acceptor and all other parties thereto and all others concerned for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs, damages, and interest present and to come for want of better

security for the payment of the said bill when due and payable.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

NOTE.—When, after a bill is protested and before the protest is drawn up, it is accepted for honour, the protest should further state the name of the person by whom and of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance was offered and effected.

## VIII.

## FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO DRAWER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (here state the amount) drawn by you under date the                    on                    and payable at                    has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

## IX.

## FORM OF NOTICE OF PROTEST TO INDORSER TO BE GIVEN BY A NOTARY PUBLIC.

(SEE SECTION 102.)

Take notice that a bill of exchange for (here state the amount) drawn by                    under date the                    on                    and payable at                    and bearing your endorsement has been dishonoured by non-acceptance (or non-payment, as the case may be) and protested, and that you will be held liable thereon.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

## X.

## FORM OF NOTARIAL ACT OF DECLARATION HAVING BEEN MADE BY A PAYER FOR HONOUR.

(SEE SECTION 113.)

On the                    day of                    18 , I, A. B., a Notary Public appointed under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, of  
, in (here state the local area for which the Notary Public has been appointed) in British India, do hereby certify that the bill of exchange hereto annexed (or 'a literal transcript whereof and of everything written or printed thereupon is hereto annexed') (now protested for non-payment) was this day exhibited to Y. Z. of                    in the Presidency of                    Province                   , in British India (or to his agent in this behalf, as the case may be), who declared before me that he, the said Y. Z., would pay the amount of the said bill under protest for the honour of (here insert the name of the party



for whose honour the payment is to be made, holding the said (here insert the name of the party for whose honour the payment is to be made) and the drawer and all other proper persons responsible to him, the said Y. Z. for the amount of the said bill and for all proper costs, interest, damages, and expenses; I have, therefore, in the presence of M. N. and O. P., witnesses, granted this Notarial Act of honour accordingly.

Which I attest.

(Sd.) A. B.,

Notary Public.

M. N. } Witnesses.  
O. P. }

(Signed) A. P. MacDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India."

*Bombay Castle, 14th October 1886.*

No. 5881.—His Excellency the Governor in Council considering that, in consequence of the conduct of the inhabitants of the village of Manjola in the Amod Taluka of the Broach District, it is expedient to direct the employment in the said village of Manjola of a Police force in excess of the ordinary force quartered in that part of the district, is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, hereby to direct that an additional Police force of the strength and cost mentioned below be employed in the said village of Manjola for a period of one year, and that the cost thereof be defrayed by a local rate charged on the said village:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
1 Head Constable, Third Class ...	15	0	0
3 Constables, Second Class ...	27	0	0
Hutting money at Rs. 1-4-0 per man.	5	0	0
12 per cent. for European supervision ...	5	0	8
Total monthly cost Rs. ...	52	0	8

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

A. SHEWAN,

Acting Secretary to Government.

**GENERAL ORDERS**

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

*Bombay Castle, 16th October 1886.*

No. 477.—The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 12th September 1886:—

*7th Regiment Bombay Infantry.*

Subhedár Gurdin Awasti to be Subhedár-Major vice Ramji Ghatge, deceased; Jamádár Lingu to be Subhedár vice Gurdin Awasti, promoted, and Haváldár Lakshiman Deshpande to be Jamádár vice Lingu, promoted.

I.—254

*Bombay Castle, 18th October 1886.*

No. 478.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 25th August 1886:—

Captain D. C. W. Harrison, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Infantry (Officiating Brigade-Major at Aden), to be a Brigade-Major on the Establishment vice Major J. M. Heath, C.M.G., retired.

*Bombay Castle, 19th October 1886.*

No. 479.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps from the date of being struck off duty:—

Colonel C. J. Anderson, Staff Corps, Commandant, 2nd Lancers (private affairs), for one year.—Pension service, 33 years 106 days.

No. 480.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 28th August 1886:—

*2nd Lancers.*

Native gentleman Nilkant Govind Ranade to be Jamádár without probation.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 481.—The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*Staff Corps.*

Captain William Henry Lyster,—16th October 1886.

No. 482.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 7th October 1886:—

Major L. F. Heath, Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 3rd Regiment Bombay Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General of Division in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Dundas, transferred to Army Head-quarters.

No. 483.—The following promotion is made in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Sub-Assistant Apothecary G. C. Ringrow, No. 148, to be Second Grade Assistant Apothecary vice A. J. Kinneally, No. 110, deceased. Dated 31st July 1886.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 484.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Currie, Bombay Cavalry, 2nd in Command, 4th Cavalry,—Pension service, 27 years 321 days.

No. 485.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on medical certificate for one year from the 16th October 1886 under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Lieutenant F. J. M. Edwards, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry,—Pension service 4 years 360 days.

No. 486.—The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affair



for one year from date of being struck off duty under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps:—

Colonel T. R. Nimmo, Staff Corps, Honorary A.D.C. to the Viceroy,—Pension service over 30 years.

No. 487.—With the approval of the Government of India His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Rifle Corps in connection with the Southern Marátha Railway, to be designated 'The Southern Mahrátha Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.'

No. 488.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Colonel J. H. Drummond, Staff Corps.  
Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Blowers, Staff Corps.  
Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. James, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Colonel A. M. Phillips, Staff Corps, six months, private affairs.

Major James Grant, Staff Corps, six months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. L. H. Cox, Staff Corps, four months, medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Withers, Staff Corps, three months, medical certificate.

Major M. W. Stevens, General List, Infantry, two months, medical certificate.

No. 489.—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 28th September 1886, pages 4738 and 4739, is republished:—

"INDIA OFFICE, 28th September 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

\* \* \* \*

#### BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant William Augustine Mitchell Wilson, from the Middlesex Regiment. Dated 3rd November 1884, but to rank from 1st July 1881.

Lieutenant Charles George Nurse, from the Royal Irish Fusiliers. Dated 10th March 1885, but to rank from 1st July 1881.

Lieutenant David Birdwood Thomson, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 19th July 1884, but to rank from 10th May 1882.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-pay List:—

Lieutenant Edward Cooke Cox, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 28th September 1886."

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

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

## CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

### POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 6150.—Ráo Bahádur Marotirao Bhujnagrao, Senior Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the Political Superintendent, Pálanpur, in addition to his own, from the 16th July to 14th August 1886, both days inclusive.

*By order of His Excellency the Right*

*Honourable the Governor in Council,*

A. SHEWAN,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th October 1886.*

No. 5916.—Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, on Mr. Down's return to duty, to do duty as District Superintendent of Police in the Kolába District till further orders.

No. 5925.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments during the absence of Khán Bahádur Eádlji Manjibhai Modi, or till further orders:—

Ráo Sáheb Harderam Anupram Munshi to act as First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat.

Mr. Navroji Behramji Kaka to act as Second Class Subordinate Judge of Borsad in the Ahmedabad District.

*Bombay Castle, 18th October 1886.*

No. 5942.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. W. Webb, Barrister-at-Law, on the return to duty of Mr. Cooper, to act as Presidency Magistrate during the absence of Mr. Ryan or till further orders.

No. 5960.—Mr. M. H. Starling received charge of the office of the Advocate General on the 5th instant, after office hours.

*Bombay Castle, 19th October 1886.*

No. 5977.—Under Section 40 of Act XIV. of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act) Mr. Itchharam Pranvallabdas has been appointed, with effect from the 25th ultimo, to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Olpád in the district of Surat, vice Mr. Behramji Rustamji Sanjana, appointed to act as Názir in the District Judge's Court at Surat.

No. 5978.—Under Act XIII. of 1859 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Bahádur Hanmant Ramchandra Shirhatti, District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Násik, to exercise the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police by the said Act.

No. 5980.—Ráo Sáheb Mahtabsing valad Esarsing, Acting Mukhtyárkar of Tatta in the district of Karáchi, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Karáchi under Section 12 of Act X. of 1832.



No. 5982.—A'zam Narayan Dattatraya Garde, L.C.E., Acting Head Karkún of táluka Válva in the district of Sátára, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Sátára 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. 5985.—Ráo Bahádur Rangnath Sadashiv Jayakar, Acting District Deputy Collector in the district of Kolába, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kolába under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

Under Section 13 of Act X. of 1882 the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr. Jayakar to be a Magistrate in charge of the sub-division of the district of Kolába comprising the tálukas of Roha, Mángaon and Mahád.

No. 5987.—Messrs. H. Batty and R. Courtenay respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnágiri on the 1st instant, after office hours.

No. 5988.—Mr. H. Batty received charge of the District and Sessions Court of Kánara on the 7th instant, before office hours.

No. 5989.—Ráo Sáheb Karpurram Manmathráam received charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Panvel on the 30th ultimo, after office hours.

No. 5990.—Ráo Sáheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke assumed charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Bhádgáon in the district of Khándesh on the 4th instant, before office hours.

No. 5991.—Ráo Sáheb Damodar Kucheshwar Dhodapkar delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Erandol in the district of Khándesh on the 5th instant, before office hours.

No. 6001.—Mr. Pohumal Rochiram, Acting Head Munshi of táluka Tándo Bágó in the district of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Hyderabad under Section 12 of Act X. of 1882.

No. 6003.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr. H. R. Shirhatti, Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Násik, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Section 260 of Act X. of 1882.

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

A. SHEWAN,  
Acting Secretary to Government.

#### REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 15th October 1886.*

No. 7321.—Mr. Reginald P. Barrow, C. S., passed an examination in Kánarese on the 8th instant.

No. 7325.—Mr. T. R. D. Bell, Acting Assistant Conservator of Forests, First Grade, passed on the 12th instant an examination in Kánarese according to the Higher Standard under Rule 7 of the rules published in Government Notification No. 2878, dated 4th June 1880, for the examination of Forest officers.

*Bombay Castle, 18th October 1886.*

No. 7387.—Mr. Lallubháí Gordhandás, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st November 1886 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Krishnaráo Shivráam Tipnis to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and A'bkári during the absence of Mr. Lallubháí Gordhandás or till further orders.

No. 7399.—Sayad Nuruddin Khan, C. S., is allowed leave of absence on medical certificate for three months.

*Bombay Castle, 19th October 1886.*

No. 7412.—Mr. W. F. Lord, C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

No. 7414.—Mr. S. M. Fraser, C. S., has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

No. 7416.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. A. Wallinger to act as Third Grade Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests till further orders, and to place his services at the disposal of the Conservator of Forests, N. C.

No. 7418.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ráo Sáheb Shántaya Manjunáth to act as Huzúr Deputy Collector, Sholápúr, till further orders.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 7435.—Mr. R. T. Wingate, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Marátha Country Revenue Survey, has been appointed Assistant Settlement Officer for that Survey, with effect from 1st July 1886.

No. 7437.—Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D., is confirmed in his appointment of Superintendent of Mahábaleshvar, with effect from 1st October 1886.

No. 7440.—Mr. H. W. Keys, Acting Deputy Conservator of Forests, passed an examination in Gujaráti on the 13th instant.

Mr. Haripad Mitra, Acting Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, passed an examination in Maráthi on the 11th instant.

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

T. D. MACKENZIE,  
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.



## GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 12th October 1886.*

No. 3623.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff:—

Mr. James Monteath, M.A., C. S., to be Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor vice Mr. G. H. R. Hart, resigned.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allow Mr. Monteath to retain a lien on his present substantive appointment of Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and to appoint Mr. J. DeC. Atkins to be substantive *pro tem.* Under Secretary during Mr. Monteath's absence.

3. The services of Mr. G. H. R. Hart are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the date on which he delivers over charge of the office of Private Secretary to Mr. Monteath.

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

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 16th October 1886.*

No. 70.—Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, A.B., M.Inst.C.E., is permitted to retire from the service at his own request, with effect from the 6th October 1886, after noon, on the pension he is entitled to under the provisions of the Government of India's Resolution No. 449, dated 18th April 1884.

No. 71.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the Engineering Establishment, with effect from 7th October 1886, vice Mr. W. J. B. Clerke, who has retired:—

Mr. J. C. Pottinger to be Executive Engineer' Second Grade.

Ráo Bahádúr K. R. Godbole to be Executive Engineer, Third Grade.

Mr. E. Pinbey to be Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade.

Khán Sáheb Ibrahim Shaik Daud Ahmadi to be Assistant Engineer, First Grade.

2. Mr. T. Summers will revert to Assistant Engineer, First Grade, with effect from the same date.

*Bombay Castle, 20th October 1886.*

No. 72.—The following Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished:—

*"Simla, the 14th October 1886.*

No. 263.—The following Assistant Engineers, Second Grade, appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian

Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:—

\* \* \* \*

*To Bombay.*

Mr. Robert Barnes.  
Mr. George Charles Beresford.  
Mr. Arthur William Shepard.

\* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \*

*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, 20th October 1886.*

No. 27.—The following Notifications by the Government of India in the Public Works Department are republished for information:—

*"No. 258, dated 11th October 1886.*

The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. F. Morrison	Examiner, Third Class, substantive <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, Third Class, permanent.	20th September 1886.

*No. 260, dated 12th October 1886.*

Mr. T. R. Wynne, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, State Railways, has been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave without pay for twelve months, in extension of the leave granted to him in Bombay Government Notification No. 11 of 24th March 1886.

*No. 265, dated 14th October 1886.*

Captain J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., Executive Engineer, Fourth Grade, substantive *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

*No. 268, dated 15th October 1886.*

Mr. W. E. Curry, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Marátha Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras."

*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, &amp;c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF  
JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Honourable the Chief Justice and Judges of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature are pleased to direct that the following be inserted at page 152 of the High Court Circulars as:—

17C. Commissions issued by Civil or Criminal Courts in the Bombay Presidency for the examination of witnesses at Hyderabad should, as a rule, be addressed to the First Assistant Resident or such other officer or officers as he may appoint; and all remittances sent with such commissions should be made payable to "The First Assistant Resident" without giving the name of the gentleman holding the appointment.

No commission should ordinarily be addressed to the Resident; nor should any remittance be made payable to him.

No commission should be sent direct to His Highness the Nizam's Minister without the intervention of the Residency Office.

Distant dates should be fixed for the return of commissions and names of the witnesses to be examined should be given in full, with their correct address. The street or lane where they reside should, so far as is possible, be ascertained and stated.

Commissions for examination of witnesses residing at Secunderabad (Husen Sagar) or at Bolarum (Alwal) should be invariably addressed to the Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, and the Superintendent of Police, Bolarum, respectively; and remittances in such cases should be made payable to the officer to whom the commission is addressed.

Remittances intended for the First Assistant Resident should be made payable at Hyderabad, and not at Secunderabad.

*Bombay, 5th October 1886.*

The District Judge of Kánara has granted Ráo Sáheb Vishvanath Vaikunth Wag, Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, privilege leave on full pay for one month from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

*Bombay, 15th October 1886.*

C. E. G. CRAWFORD,  
Registrar.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS,

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. F. L. Charles delivered over and Mr. E. Gray received charge of the offices of the Collector, District Magistrate and Political Agent, Thána, on the 16th instant, in the afternoon.

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

*Poona, 18th October 1886.*

1.—255

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Khán Sáheb Shalam Bapuji, Head Clerk to the Collector of Ahmednagar, is appointed to act as Mámlatdár of táluka Ráhuri in the Ahmednagar District during the absence of Ráo Sáheb Vishnu Raghunath Kelkar on audit duties in the Sátára District or until further orders.

*Poona, 12th October 1886.*

Mr. A. W. Hughes delivered over and Ráo Bahádúr Balkrishna Babaji received charge of the Huzúr Treasury and the office of Huzúr Deputy Collector, Sholápur, on the 2nd instant, before noon.

*Poona, 16th October 1886.*

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,  
Commissioner, C. D.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

The following transfers of Mámlatdárs have been ordered:—

Ráo Sáheb Govind Vithal Deshpandé from Indi in the Bijápur to Yellápur in the Kánara District.

Ráo Sáheb Venkaji Balwant Lakdi from Muddebihál to Indi.

Ráo Sáheb Pandurang Narayen Deshpandé, *pro tem.* Fourth Grade Mámlatdár, from Yellápur to Muddebihál in the Bijápur District.

*Poona, 11th October 1886.*

Mr. A. C. Logan, Forest Settlement Officer, Ratnágiri, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the date that he may avail himself of it in this month.

*Poona, 14th October 1886.*

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

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

No. 5575.—Under the authority delegated to him by Government, the Commissioner of A'bkári hereby invests Ukadji Mehrwanji, a servant of the Country Spirit Farmer of the Godhra, Hálol and Kálol Tálukas of the Panch Maháls District, with powers under Section 37 of the Bombay A'bkári Act, 1878, to be exercised by him within the limits and during the currency of the said farm and during the period of his employment by the said farmer.

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

*Poona, 14th October 1886.*



## BY THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS.

## SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

Mr. J. L. L. MacGregor, Deputy Conservator of Forests, resumed charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Belgaum, from Mr. H. E. Andrewes, Assistant Conservator of Forests, on the 24th September 1886, before office hours.

*Camp Yellapur, 13th October 1886.*

Messrs. T. R. D. Bell and M. D'Cruz respectively delivered over and received charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Northern Division of Kánara, on the 6th instant, before office hours.

*Yellapur, 14th October 1886.*

W. PEYTON, Colonel,  
Conservator of Forests, S. C.

## BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

A'zam Bhukhandas Jekisondas, Head Kárkún and Third Class Magistrate of Kálol, is invested with the following additional powers under Act X of 1882:—

Power to hold inquest (Section 174).

Power to take cognizance of offences upon complaints (Section 191).

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

H. E. WINTER,

District Magistrate, Panch Maháls.

*Camp Limkheda, 14th October 1886.*

A'zam Nárbheram Parbhuram, Special Second Class Magistrate for the town of Mahudha, is invested with the following additional powers:—

Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances (Section 142).

Power to make orders under Section 144.

Power to hold inquests (Section 174).

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

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

G. WILSON,

District Magistrate, Kaira.

*Kaira, 16th October 1886.*

## BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Assistant Surgeon M. M. Mody and Surgeon-Major P. Murphy, M.D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dhulia District Jail on the 26th ultimo, in the afternoon.

J. CRUICKSHANK,

Inspector-General of Prisons.

*Poona, 15th October 1886.*

## BY THE SURGEON-GENERAL, HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BOMBAY.

No. 45.—The following transfers are ordered:—

<i>Apothecaries.</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
J. McIntyre, No. 31 ...	Leave ...	General Duty, Presidency.
* J. Prem, No. 35 ...	Do. ...	General Duty, Mhow.
* D. B. Fonseca, No. 56.	Station Hospital, Purandhar.	Station Hospital, Ahmednagar.
* J. A. Lobo, No. 92, Assistant.	Station Hospital, Karáchi.	Station Hospital, Hyderabad.
* S. I. Pais, No. 101, Assistant.	Station Hospital, Kirkee.	Station Hospital, Purandhar.

## Hospital Assistants.

Powchati Coonbie, No. 48, 1st Class.	General Duty, Sind.	Station Hospital, Karáchi.
* Gopalrao Scinday, No. 51, 2nd Grade.	General Duty, Mhow.	3rd Light Cavalry.
o Ramchandra Atmaji, No. 162, 3rd Class.	General Duty, Presidency.	General Duty, Poona.
* Mahomed Khan, No. 168, 3rd Class.	General Duty, Presidency.	General Duty, Poona.
* Laxuman Khundoji, No. 87, 3rd Grade.	General Duty, Mhow.	Station Hospital, Nasirabad.

No. 46.—Apothecary J. Prem, No. 35, was on sick leave from the 11th of August to 30th September 1886.

No. 47.—The undermentioned are granted leave:—

Third Grade Hospital Assistant Maheshbuxing, No. 70, five months, on medical certificate.

Third Grade Hospital Assistant Papamiya Hadick, No. 88, twenty days, on full pay, from 22nd September 1886.

\* Travelling expeditiously by rail, road or steamer, as the case may be, at the public expense.

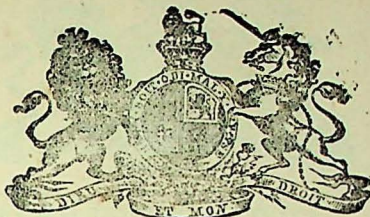
By order,

M. A. T. COLLIE, M.B., Surgeon,  
Acting Secretary.

*Bombay, 20th October 1886.*



THE



# Bombay Government Gazette

## EXTRAORDINARY.

---

Published by Authority.

---

FRIDAY, 22<sup>ND</sup> OCTOBER 1886.

---

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

---

### PART I.

#### Notification.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay Castle, 22nd October 1886.*

No. 6192.—It is hereby notified for general information that intimation has been received from the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, that the export of dates from Baghdad has been temporarily interdicted, but that this prohibition does not apply to Bassorah.

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

A. SHEWAN,  
Acting Secretary to Government.