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EXPLANATION OF CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND ERAS.

The Golden Number is that which any given year holds in the Lunar Cycle, which is a period of 19 years, at the lapse of which the phases of the moon take place on the same day of the months respectively as at the commencement of the Cycle. Therefore while the sun performs its annual course 19 times, the courses of the moon amount to 235. In the Ancient Calendar this number was inscribed on a tablet set up in the market-place of Athens in letters of gold. Hence the term *Golden Number*. It was likewise called the Prime, because it pointed out the first day of the new moon, *primum lunc*.

The Epact is the number of days of the Lunar Cycle, over and above all the complete courses of the moon for any number of years, hence the number indicates the age of the moon at the beginning of the year.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 years, which, owing to leap year must necessarily elapse before the days of the month can return respectively to the same days of the week as at the commencement of the Cycle. The first year of the Christian Era was the tenth year of this Cycle.

The Dominical Letter is that letter of the alphabet which points out in the Calendar the Sundays throughout the year, thence also called the *Sunday Letter* or *Dies Domini*.

Roman Indiction was a period of 15 years, instituted by Constantine the Great in A. D. 312, for levying certain taxes upon the subjects of his empire. The Popes since the time of Charlemagne have dated their acts by the year of the indiction which was fixed on the 1st of January.

The Julian Period embraces 7980 years, and is produced by multiplying into each other the Solar Cycle (28), the Lunar Cycle (19), and the Cycle of the Indiction (15). This period is reckoned from 709 years before the usual date fixed upon for the creation; at a time when the three Cycles are supposed to have commenced together; a circumstance which cannot take place again until A. D. 3267, or the lapse of the entire period.

Our Lord was born in 4713 of the Julian Period. This style was contrived by Joseph Juste Scaliger in A. D. 1583, for chronological purposes, and is assumed as a fixed era in the calculations of all Astronomers and Chronologists. It is of great importance as the standard or general receptacle of all other Epochs, Periods and Cycles: "into this, as into a large ocean, all the streams of time discharge themselves, without losing their character; and if historians had recorded the number of each Cycle in each year respectively, there could have been no dispute about the date of any event in past ages."

GREGORIAN CALENDAR OR NEW STYLE.

Up to 1582 the length of the year as computed by Julius Caesar in B. C. 45 consisted of 365 days and 6 hours, but as the true length of a solar year is only 365 days, 5 hours and nearly 49 minutes, this calculation had produced an error amounting to 10 days. Consequently Pope Gregory XIII.—hence the Calendar was called Gregorian—undertook in 1582 to rectify that error by making the year to consist of 365 days, ten days between the 4th and 15th October were struck out, and the 15th was reckoned as the 5th October. According to this style the ordinary year is to consist of 365 days, but the year 1584 and every fourth year afterwards termed leap year to contain 366 days and the centuries 1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, and so on for those centuries which are not divisible by 400 are to be reckoned, not as leap years, but as ordinary years of 365 days only.

The New Style has been gradually adopted throughout Europe, except in Russia and Greece where the old style still prevails. In Great Britain the New Style was adopted in 1752, by that time the error had amounted to 11 days; it was therefore enacted that September 3 of that year should be reckoned as September 14. During the present century, supposing the New Style had not been adopted, the error would be 12 days, and this difference must therefore be allowed in Russian and Greek dates. Thus a Russian bill dated March 2, must be reckoned as dated March 14.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

Epiphany...	Monday	January	6
Septuagesima Sunday...	Sunday	February	9
Marriage of Queen Victoria...	Monday	February	10
Quinquagesima, Shrove Sunday...	Sunday	February	23
Ash Wednesday...	Wednesday	February	26
St. David...	Saturday	March	1
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent...	Sunday	March	2
St. Patrick...	Monday	March	17
Birth of Princess Louise...	Tuesday	March	18
Annunciation—Lady day...	Tuesday	March	25
Palm Sunday...	Sunday	April	6
Birth of Prince Leopold...	Monday	April	7
Good Friday...	Friday	April	11
Easter Sunday...	Sunday	April	13
Birth of Princess Beatrice...	Monday	April	14
Low Sunday...	Sunday	April	20
St. George...	Wednesday	April	23
Birth of Princess Alice...	Friday	April	25
Birth of Prince Arthur...	Thursday	May	1
Rogation Sunday...	Thursday	May	18
Ascension Day—(Holy Thursday)...	Thursday	May	22
Birth of Queen Victoria...	Saturday	May	24
Birth of Princess Helena...	Sunday	May	25
Pentecost—(Whit Sunday)...	Sunday	June	1
Trinity Sunday...	Sunday	June	8
Corpus Christi...	Thursday	June	12
Accession of Queen Victoria...	Friday	June	20
Proclamation of Queen Victoria...	Saturday	June	21
St. John the Baptist—(Midsummer Day)...	Tuesday	June	24
Coronation of Queen Victoria...	Saturday	June	28
Birth of Prince Alfred...	Wednesday	August	6
St. Michael—(Michaelmas Day)...	Monday	September	29
All Saints' Day...	Saturday	November	1
All Souls' Day...	Sunday	November	2
Queen's Proclamation assuming the government of India from the East India Company...	Monday	November	3
Birth of Prince of Wales...	Sunday	November	9
Birth of Princess Royal...	Friday	November	21
St. Andrew...	Sunday	November	30
1st Sunday in Advent...	Sunday	November	30
St. Thomas...	Sunday	December	21
Christmas Day...	Thursday	December	25

The year 4975 of the Hindu Era of Kaliyug commences on March 29, 1873.
 The year 1931 of the Hindu Era of Vikramjit commences in the Madras Provinces on March 29, 1873. And in the Provinces of Guzerat, Deccan, and Concan, it commences on October 24, 1873.
 The year 1796 of the Hindu Era of Salivahava commences on March 29, 1873.
 The year 1049 of the Hindu Era of Collum Aundoo, in the Malabar Provinces, commences on August 15, 1873.
 The year 1290 of the Mohamedan Era Hegira commences on March 1, 1873.
 The Pusly year 1283 commences on July 1, 1873.
 The year 5334 of the Jewish Era commences on September 22, 1873.
 The year 1280 of the Hindu Bengalee Bellalisanna Era, in the Bengal Provinces, commences on March 29, 1873.
 Ramzan (Month of abstinence observed by the Turks,) commences on October 23, 1873.
 The Burmese year 1234-35 commences on April 14, 1873.

CALENDAR.] HINDU AND MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

PRINCIPAL HINDU AND MAHOMMEDAN FESTIVALS.

Vycoonta Yacathasi	Thursday	January	9
Bogee Pandagai	Saturday	January	11
Pongal	Sunday	January	12
Tai Poosum	Tuesday	January	14
Tai Amavasya	Tuesday	January	28
Bukreeth	Sunday	February	9
Moloogadi Servai (at Trivatore)	Tuesday	February	11
Mahaava Rathree	Tuesday	February	25
Mohurram	Saturday	March	11
Mylapur Rathotsavum	Tuesday	March	12
Mylapur Aruyathemuvur	Wednesday	March	13
Holi Pandagai	Thursday	March	14
Pungooni Voothirum	Friday	March	20
Teloogoo New Year's Day	Saturday	March	21
Streerama Navamee	Sunday	March	29
Peerpielwan's Ooroos	Tuesday	April	6
Tharah Taje	Friday	April	8
Tamil New Year's Day	Saturday	April	11
Garooda Vootsavum at Triplicane	Saturday	April	12
Ratha Vootsavum at Triplicane	Tuesday	April	15
Akahare Chahar-Shumba	Saturday	April	19
Weldut-i-Shareef or Barawafat	Wednesday	April	23
Garoodavootsavum at Conjeevaram	Saturday	May	10
Yazdahoom or Garveen	Monday	May	12
Auni Amavasya	Saturday	June	7
Buthoo Shaheed's Ooroos	Sunday	June	24
Kader-Wallee's Ooroos	Monday	July	6
Vara Latshmee Vritum	Friday	August	4
Auvani Avittum	Friday	August	8
Audi Pandagai	Thursday	August	8
Gokoola Astamee	Thursday	August	14
Stree Javenthree	Thursday	August	14
Samavathe Vopakarum	Saturday	August	16
Pillayar Chavathe	Tuesday	August	26
Auvani Moolum	Wednesday	August	27
Yee-di-Rujjub	Monday	September	1
Mahalaya Amavasya	Saturday	September	20
Ayuda Puja	Sunday	September	21
Vijaya Dasami or Dasara	Tuesday	September	30
Shababarath	Wednesday	October	1
Deepavali	Tuesday	October	7
Ramzan, or Fasting Month	Monday	October	20
Yee-di-Ramzan or Kuthba	Thursday	October	23
Krithica Deepum	Saturday	November	22
Vishnoo Deepum	Tuesday	December	2
Vycoonta Yacathase	Thursday	December	4
	Tuesday	December	30

NEW MOON OR AMAVASIA CEREMONIES OF THE HINDUS FOR 1873.

Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.	Month and Day.	Tamil Month and Day.
January 28, Tuesday	Tye 17	July 24, Thursday	Audi 11
February 26, Wednesday	Mausi 17	August 22, Friday	Auvani 8
March 28, Friday	Panguni 17	September 21, Sunday	Perattasi 7
April 26, Saturday	Chittiri 15	October 21, Tuesday	Arpesi 7
May 26, Monday	Vyasi 15	November 19, Wednesday	Kartica 6
June 24, Tuesday	Auni 12	December 19, Friday	Margali 6

NATIVE PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

HOLIDAYS ALLOWED IN GOVERNMENT OFFICES

DAYS OF THE WEEK

MONTHS.

* When between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

NATIVE CALENDAR.

[PART I,

ECLIPSES.

IN THE YEAR 1873

There will be Two Eclipses of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

I.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, May 12, partly visible at Madras.

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
First contact with the Shadow.....	2	51 After.
Beginning of Total Phase.....	3	56 "
Middle of the Eclipse.....	4	41 "
End of Total Phase.....	5	26 "
Moon rises Eclipsed.....	6	19 "
Last contact with the Shadow.....	6	31 "
Last contact with the Penumbra.....	7	34 "

II.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, May 26, invisible at Madras.

It will be visible in the Northern part of Africa, in Europe, Siberia and in the Northern part of British America.

III.—A TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, November 4, visible at Madras.

	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
First contact with the Penumbra.....	6	29 After.
First contact with the Shadow.....	7	27 "
Beginning of Total Phase.....	8	29 "
Middle of the Eclipse.....	9	12 "
End of Total Phase.....	9	55 "
Last contact with the Shadow.....	10	56 "
Last contact with the Penumbra.....	11	55 "
Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter = 1) 1.419.		

The first contact occurs at 53° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East; the last contact at 100° towards the West.

IV.—A PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, November 20, invisible at Madras.

This will be visible only in the Southern Ocean.

OCULTATIONS OF BRIGHT STARS AND PLANETS BY THE MOON, VISIBLE AT MADRAS.

Month and Day.	Star or Planet's Name.	Disappearance.		Re-appearance.	
		Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. point.	Madras Mean Time.	Angle from N. Point.
1873		<i>h. m.</i>	°	<i>h. m.</i>	
February..... 18	Mars.	10 5 After.	30 E.	{ A near approach 2' N. of Moon's limb }	
May..... 12	Libra.	1 13 Morn.	130 E.	2 38 Morn.	76 W.
July..... 5	Libra.	6 13 After.	162 W.	6 44 After.	119 W.
August..... 30	Mars.	7 41 After.	162 E.	8 34 After.	131 W.
August..... 30	Scorpi.	9 7 After.	166 E.	9 42 After.	142 W.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>
First Quarter.....	6	2	48 Morning.
Full Moon.....	13	9	44 Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	22	1	51 Morning.
New Moon.....	23	10	43 Afternoon.
Apogee.....	16	7	— Morning.
Perigee.....	29	7	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Culm After.	Sets After.
1	Wed	19	CIRCUMCISION	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>	<i>h. m.</i>
2	Thur	20	.. .. .	6 27	5 41	8 23	2 13	8 5
3	Fri	21	West Indies discovered 1792	6 27	5 42	9 18	3 12	9 8
4	Sat	22	Irawadi forced by the British 1852	6 27	5 43	10 7	4 10	7
5	SUN	23	SUNDAY after CHRISTMAS. Capture of Gornack	6 27	5 43	11 35	5 44	11 56
6	Mon	24	EPIPHANY Epore 1858	6 28	5 44	After	6 31	Morn
7	Tues	25	Cabul Massacre 1842	6 28	5 44	6 57	7 17	6 49
8	Wed	26	Cathedral at Madras consecrated 1816	6 29	5 45	1 39	8 4	1 49
9	Thur	27	.. .. .	6 29	5 45	2 23	8 53	2 32
10	Fri	28	.. .. .	6 29	5 46	3 9	8 43	3 26
11	Sat	29	Capture of Trincomallee 1705	6 29	5 47	3 59	10 35	4 19
12	SUN	1	1st SUN. after EPIPHANY. Terrific Hail Storm	6 30	5 48	4 40	11 26	5 12
13	Mon	2	Battle of Chillianwalla 1849 [at Benares 1859]	6 30	5 48	5 41	Morn	6 3
14	Tues	3	Insurrection at Benares 1799	6 30	5 48	6 32	6 17	6 52
15	Wed	4	Madras University opened 1853	6 30	5 49	7 23	1 6	7 38
16	Thur	5	.. .. .	6 30	5 50	8 11	1 53	8 21
17	Fri	6	.. .. .	6 30	5 50	8 58	2 37	9 1
18	Sat	7	Capture of Bhartpore 1826	6 31	5 51	9 44	3 16	9 38
19	SUN	8	2nd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Aden taken 1839	6 31	5 51	10 31	4 6	10 14
20	Mon	9	Battle of Goojerat 1850	6 31	5 51	11 16	4 41	10 49
21	Tues	10	St. Agnes' day	6 31	5 52	Morn	5 22	11 25
22	Wed	11	Surrender of Mooltan 1849	6 31	5 53	0 4	6 5	After
23	Thur	12	Awah captured 1858	6 31	5 53	0 56	6 52	0 46
24	Fri	13	Mutiny at Barrackpore and Berhampore 1857	6 31	5 53	1 51	7 48	1 34
25	Sat	14	Conversion of St. Paul.—Princess Royal married	6 31	5 54	2 50	8 40	2 23
26	SUN	15	3rd SUN. after EPIPHANY. Singapore taken 1819	6 31	5 55	3 52	9 41	3 39
27	Mon	16	Prince Frederick William of Prussia born 1859	6 31	5 55	4 57	10 46	4 34
28	Tues	17	Battle of Allwal 1846	6 31	5 55	6 0	11 51	5 42
29	Wed	18	.. .. .	6 30	5 56	7 0	After	6 47
30	Thur	19	.. .. .	6 30	5 56	7 53	1 62	7 51
31	Fri	20	Vellore Mutiny 1867	6 30	5 57	8 44	2 46	8 51

PHENOMENA.

<i>d.</i>	<i>h.</i>	<i>m.</i>	
Jan. 2	8	5	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....Moon 3 31 S.
6	7	19	Mercury at greatest elongation.....13 8 W.
13	9	34	After.—Saturn in conjunction with Sun.
14	5	14	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....Moon 3 56 N.
16	8	4	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....Moon 4 14 N.
21	8	52	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....Moon 0 48 N.
23	11	17	After.—Uranus in opposition to the Sun.
27	6	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....Moon 2 44 S.
28	6	11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....Moon 4 4 S.
30	11	21	Morn.—Saturn in conjunction with Mercury.....Saturn 1 21 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter.....	4	3	27 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	12	4	54 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	20	4	44 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	27	8	43 Morning.

☾ Apogee.....	12	8	— Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	26	7	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Sat	21	 [Marty]	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	22	4th SUN. af. EPIPHANY. Purification of the B. V.	6 30	5 58	9 23	3 37	0 48
3	Mon	23	Revolution in Ays 1853	6 29	5 59	10 54	5 13	11 35
4	Tues	24	Battle of Gwalior 1844, and Ningpo 1819	6 29	5 59	11 30	6 1	Morn
5	Wed	25	Fort William taken 1751—Bishop Corrie died 1857	6 29	5 59	After	6 50	0 29
6	Thur	26	.....	6 29	5 59	1 7	7 40	1 22
7	Fri	27	Annexation of Oude 1856	6 29	5 59	1 55	8 31	2 15
8	Sat	28	Lord Mayo assassinated at Port Blair, 1872—Battle of Kushba in Persia 1857	6 28	6 0	2 46	9 23	3 8
9	SUN	29	SERUAGESIMA SUNDAY. Treaty of Calcutta 1757	6 28	6 0	3 35	10 13	4 0
10	Mon	30	QUEEN VICTORIA married 1840	6 28	6 0	4 23	11 3	4 43
11	Tues	1	Battle of Sattara 1818	6 28	6 1	5 19	11 50	5 26
12	Wed	2	Hail Storm at Benares 1821	6 28	6 2	6 8	Morn	6 20
13	Thur	3	Madras Medical College established 1835	6 27	6 2	6 56	0 35	7 1
14	Fri	4	St. Valentine's day	6 26	6 2	7 42	1 13	7 33
15	Sat	5	Treaty of Lahore 1843	6 26	6 2	8 28	1 59	8 14
16	SUN	6	SEXAGESIMA SUN. Peace with Burmah 1826	6 26	6 2	9 14	2 40	8 50
17	Mon	7	Battle of Medon (Scinde) 1843	6 25	6 3	10 1	3 20	9 24
18	Tues	8	.....	6 25	6 3	10 50	4 10	1
19	Wed	9	Surrender of Hydrabad in Scinde 1843	6 25	6 3	11 42	4 47	10 42
20	Thur	10	Battle of Goojerat 1849	6 24	6 4	Morn	5 35	11 27
21	Fri	11	Lahore taken 1846	6 24	6 4	0 37	6 27	After
22	Sat	12	Peace with Tippoo Saib 1792	6 24	6 4	1 36	7 24	1 31
23	SUN	13	QUINQUAGESIMA—Shrove Sunday. Source of the Saint Matthias	6 23	6 5	2 38	8 25	2 13
24	Mon	14	 [Nile discovered 1863]	6 23	6 5	3 40	9 35	3 19
25	Tues	15	.....	6 22	6 5	4 41	10 32	4 28
26	Wed	16	ASH-WEDNESDAY	6 21	6 5	5 38	After	5 28
27	Thur	17	General Thanksgiving throughout India on account of recovery of Prince of Wales.	6 21	6 5	6 29	0 28	6 30
28	Fri	18	Nepalese defeated 1816	6 21	6 5	7 17	1 22	7 30

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
Feb. 1	0	11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 4 52 S.
10	0	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 3 54 N.
12	6	10	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 4 8 N.
15	7	13	Morn.—Jupiter in opposition to Sun. Apparent diameter 46"
18	10	41	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 0 20 S.
21	8	48	After.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
23	2	1	Morn.—Venus at greatest elongation..... 46 30 E.
24	3	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 19 S.
27	2	47	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 3 44 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter.....	6	6	46 Morning.
☾ Full Moon.....	14	11	5 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	22	3	40 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	28	6	15 Afternoon.

☾ Apogee.....	11	1	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	27	4	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Sat	20	Saint David's day	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	21	QUADEAGESIMA—1st SUNDAY IN LENT	6 19	6 6	8 46	3 3	9 23
3	Mon	22	War declared against Burmah 1824	6 19	6 6	9 30	3 53	10 18
4	Tues	23	Bishop Dealtry died 1861	6 18	6 6	10 14	4 43	11 14
5	Wed	24	 established 1804	6 18	6 6	11 1	5 34	Morn
6	Thur	25	.....	6 17	6 6	After	6 26	0 9
7	Fri	26	.....	6 16	6 6	0 41	7 18	1 3
8	Sat	27	.....	6 16	6 6	1 32	8 9	1 50
9	SUN	28	2nd SUN. IN LENT. Treaty of Lahore 1846	6 15	6 7	2 23	8 50	2 46
10	Mon	29	PRINCE OF WALES married 1863	6 14	6 7	3 14	9 47	3 34
11	Tues	30	Sir James Outram died 1863	6 14	6 7	4 10	10 33	4 18
12	Wed	1	End of Nepal War 1816	6 13	6 7	5 2	11 16	5 0
13	Thur	2	.....	6 13	6 7	5 39	11 53	5 38
14	Fri	3	The Sikh Army surrendered 1840	6 12	6 7	6 35	Morn	6 15
15	Sat	4	.....	6 11	6 7	7 11	0 30	6 51
16	SUN	5	3rd SUN. IN LENT. Duchess of Kent died 1861	6 11	6 7	7 58	1 20	7 26
17	Mon	6	St. Patrick's day	6 10	6 8	8 47	2 1	8 1
18	Tues	7	PRINCESS LOUISE CAROLINE ALBERTA born 1848	6 9	6 8	9 38	2 45	8 41
19	Wed	8	Treaty between British and Sikhs 1846	6 9	6 8	10 31	3 32	9 24
20	Thur	9	Bangalore taken 1791	6 8	6 8	11 28	4 22	10 11
21	Fri	10	Lucknow re-captured 1857—Battle of Alexandria	6 7	6 8	Morn	5 16	11 4
22	Sat	11	William I of Prussia born 1797	6 7	6 8	0 28	6 13	After
23	SUN	12	4th SUN. IN LENT. Chandernagore taken 1716	6 4	6 8	1 27	7 15	1 8
24	Mon	13	.....	6 5	6 8	2 27	8 16	2 6
25	Tues	14	Annunciation or Lady Day	6 4	6 8	3 23	9 15	3 9
26	Wed	15	Duke of Cambridge born 1819	6 4	6 8	4 16	10 12	4 11
27	Thur	16	Defeat of Tippee 1799	6 4	6 8	5 4	11 6	5 10
28	Fri	17	.....	6 3	6 8	5 50	After	6 9
29	Sat	18	Punjab annexed 1849	6 2	6 8	6 35	0 49	7 6
30	SUN	19	5th SUNDAY IN LENT. Fall of Asseerghur 1819	6 1	6 8	7 18	1 30	8 3
31	Mon	20	Madras Troops embarked for Burmah 1852	6 0	6 8	8 2	2 30	8 50

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
Mar. 2	0	41	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 5 53 S.
10	1	25	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 2 N.
11	5	48	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 4 15 N.
13	3	55	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 1 8 S.
19	9	42	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 18 25 E.
21	9	42	After.—Mars stationary. Apparent diameter, 15"
24	2	47	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 5 0 S.
27	4	11	Morn.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter, 10"
29	11	0	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 6 57 S.
30	—	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
31	1	11	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 6 30 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
First Quarter.....	4	11	57 Afternoon.
Full Moon.....	13	3	12 Morning.
Last Quarter.....	20	11	8 Afternoon.
New Moon.....	27	4	3 Morning.
Apogee.....	8	4	— Morning.
Perigee.....	24	1	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.	THE MOON.
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn. After.	Morn. After.
1	Tues	21	At Pool's day. Expedition against Ahwas 1857.	6 0 6 8	3 51 3 23
2	Wed	22	Donabew occupied.	5 59 6 9	4 16 4 10
3	Thur	23	Bishop Heber died 1826.	5 59 6 9	5 9 5 9
4	Fri	24	Saint Ambrose.	5 58 6 9	6 2 6 2
5	Sat	25	Moolian taken 1853—Martaban taken 1852.	5 57 6 9	6 54 6 49
6	SUN	26	6th SUNDAY IN LENT—Palm Sunday. Battle of Prince Leopold born 1854.	5 57 6 9	7 43 7 30
7	Mon	27	Ganges Canal opened 1854.	5 56 6 9	8 39 8 26
8	Tues	28	.....	5 55 6 9	9 36 9 23
9	Wed	29	.....	5 55 6 9	10 33 10 20
10	Thur	30	.....	5 54 6 9	11 30 11 17
11	Fri	1	GOOD FRIDAY. The Great Bazar Doab Canal Brit. prisoners released by King Theodore 1868.	5 53 6 9	12 27 12 14
12	Sat	2	.....	5 53 6 9	1 24 1 11
13	SUN	3	EASTER SUN. Magdala captured & Theodore Princeps Braticeb. 1857.—Rangoon taken 1852.	5 52 6 9	2 21 2 8
14	Mon	4	.....	5 51 6 9	3 18 3 5
15	Tues	5	First Railroad opened at Bombay 1853.	5 51 6 9	4 15 4 2
16	Wed	6	.....	5 50 6 9	5 12 5 0
17	Thur	7	Tania Topce executed at Seprae 1859.	5 49 6 9	6 9 6 0
18	Fri	8	Banda taken 1853.	5 49 6 10	7 6 7 0
19	Sat	9	.....	5 48 6 10	8 3 8 0
20	SUN	10	1st SUNDAY after EASTER—Low Sunday.	5 48 6 10	9 0 9 0
21	Mon	11	Occupation of Kandahar 1850.	5 48 6 10	9 57 9 57
22	Tues	12	Bombardment of Odessa 1852.	5 48 6 10	10 54 10 54
23	Wed	13	Saint George.	5 47 6 10	11 51 11 51
24	Thur	14	Saint Mark.—Princess Alice born 1843.	5 46 6 10	12 48 12 48
25	Fri	15	.....	5 45 6 11	1 45 1 45
26	Sat	16	.....	5 45 6 11	2 42 2 42
27	SUN	17	2nd SUN. after EASTER. Surrender of Kanawar.	5 44 6 11	3 39 3 39
28	Mon	18	Sir Robert Napier of Magdala knighted 1868.	5 44 6 11	4 36 4 36
29	Tues	19	Mutiny of Bounty 1790.	5 43 6 11	5 33 5 33
30	Wed	20	St. George's Cathedral opened 1815.	5 43 6 11	6 30 6 30

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
April 6	6	27	Morn.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.
6	7	30	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
8	0	14	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
9	6	24	Morn.—Uranus stationary. App. diameter, 4".
14	0	34	After.—Venus stationary. App. diameter, 43".
14	3	7	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.
17	10	7	After.—Jupiter stationary. App. diameter, 41".
18	3	51	After.—Mercury stationary. App. diameter, 11".
20	0	55	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
25	5	24	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
27	8	1	After.—Mars in opposition to Sun. App. diameter, 19".
27	11	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
First Quarter.....	4	5	54 Afternoon.
Full Moon.....	12	4	39 Afternoon.
Last Quarter.....	19	4	21 Afternoon.
New Moon.....	26	2	41 Afternoon.
Apogee.....	5	11	— Afternoon.
Perigee.....	20	5	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.	THE MOON.
				Rises Sets	Rises Culm Sets
				Morn. After.	Morn. After.
1	Thur	20	St. Philip & St. James.—PRINCE ARTHUR born 1850.	5 42 6 11	9 13 9 13
2	Fri	21	Cyclone at Madras 1872. Several Ships came ashore.	5 42 6 12	10 8 10 8
3	Sat	22	Mutiny at Lucknow 1857.	5 42 6 12	11 0 11 0
4	SUN	23	3rd SUNDAY after EASTER. Seringapatam taken 1799.	5 42 6 12	12 0 12 0
5	Mon	24	.....	5 42 6 12	1 0 1 0
6	Tues	25	.....	5 41 6 13	2 0 2 0
7	Wed	26	Madras Railway extended to Vellore 1857.	5 41 6 13	3 0 3 0
8	Thur	27	.....	5 40 6 13	4 0 4 0
9	Fri	28	.....	5 40 6 13	5 0 5 0
10	Sat	29	Mutiny at Meerut 1857.	5 39 6 13	6 0 6 0
11	SUN	30	4th SUN. after EASTER. Mutiny at Delhi 1857.	5 39 6 13	7 0 7 0
12	Mon	1	.....	5 39 6 13	8 0 8 0
13	Tues	2	Old May day.	5 39 6 13	9 0 9 0
14	Wed	3	Storming at Copaldrong 1819.	5 39 6 14	10 0 10 0
15	Thur	4	.....	5 38 6 14	11 0 11 0
16	Fri	5	Akbar Khan died 1847.	5 38 6 14	12 0 12 0
17	Sat	6	1st Telegraph Message between Bombay & Calcutta 1854.	5 37 6 15	1 0 1 0
18	SUN	7	ROGATION SUNDAY.	5 37 6 15	2 0 2 0
19	Mon	8	Basseln taken 1852.	5 37 6 15	3 0 3 0
20	Tues	9	Chiljee captured 1841.	5 37 6 15	4 0 4 0
21	Wed	10	.....	5 37 6 16	5 0 5 0
22	Thur	11	ASCENSION DAY—Holy Thursday.	5 37 6 16	6 0 6 0
23	Fri	12	Kutch taken 1855.	5 37 6 16	7 0 7 0
24	Sat	13	QUEEN VICTORIA born 1819.	5 36 6 16	8 0 8 0
25	SUN	14	SUNDAY after ASCENSION. PRINCESS HELENA born 1846.	5 36 6 17	9 0 9 0
26	Mon	15	Mutiny at Phillour 1857.	5 36 6 18	10 0 10 0
27	Tues	16	King of Habsover born 1819.—General Anson died 1857.	5 36 6 18	11 0 11 0
28	Wed	17	Mutiny at Nusseerabad 1857.	5 36 6 18	12 0 12 0
29	Thur	18	.....	5 36 6 18	1 0 1 0
30	Fri	19	.....	5 36 6 18	2 0 2 0
31	Sat	20	Massacre at Shahjhanpore 1857.	5 36 6 18	3 0 3 0

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
May 3	3	54	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.
4	3	52	Morn.—Mercury at greatest elongation.
5	6	52	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.
6	11	22	After.—Venus in inferior conjunction with Sun. App. diameter 58".
11	5	55	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.
12	4	41	After.—Total Eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Madras (vide page 8.)
12	7	24	After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".
17	6	55	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.
19	11	25	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Mercury.
24	0	14	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.
25	5	16	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.
25	2	8	After.—Venus stationary. Apparent diameter 48".
26	—	—	Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras.
31	1	50	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
> First Quarter.....	3	11	40	Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	11	3	23	Morning.
< Last Quarter.....	17	8	53	Afternoon.
● New Moon.....	25	2	23	Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	2	5	—	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	14	7	—	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	30	11	—	Morning.

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	SUN	21	WHIT SUNDAY. First turf of Central India (Railway turned 1856)	5 36	6 19	10 33	5 3	11 31
2	Mon	22	PRINCE GEO. FREDERICK OF WALES born 1856	5 36	6 20	11 21	5 40	Morn
3	Tues	23	Mutiny at Jhansi 1857 (Mutiny at Neemuch 1857)	5 36	6 20	0 54	7 9	0 40
4	Wed	24	Calcutta partially lighted with gas 1843	5 36	6 20	1 39	7 49	1 21
5	Thur	25		5 36	6 21	2 27	8 31	1 5
6	Fri	26		5 36	6 21	3 16	9 13	2 33
7	Sat	27		5 36	6 21	4 8	10 2	3 12
8	SUN	28	TRINITY SUNDAY. Black Prince died 1736	5 36	6 21	5 3	10 54	3 55
9	Mon	29	First turf of the Madras Railway turned 1853	5 36	6 22	6 2	11 6	4 44
10	Tues	30	Mutiny of the 1st Oude Infantry 1857	5 36	6 22	7 3	Morn	5 39
11	Wed	31	St. Barnabas	5 36	6 22	8 6	0 51	6 38
12	Thur	1	Corpus Christi—Massacre at Cawnpore 1857	5 37	6 23	9 7	1 33	7 41
13	Fri	2	1st Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent mutinied 1857	5 37	6 23	10 3	2 45	8 45
14	Sat	3	1st SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Peter's Day	5 37	6 23	11 4	3 54	9 47
15	SUN	4	Capture of Wessing 1842	5 37	6 23	12 5	4 48	10 46
16	Mon	5	Battle of Ajmeer 1818—Lord Canning died 1869	5 37	6 23	Morn	5 40	After
17	Tues	6		5 38	6 24	0 28	6 30	0 38
18	Wed	7		5 38	6 24	1 4	7 16	1 31
19	Thur	8	Accession of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837	5 38	6 24	2 1	8 8	2 23
20	Fri	9	Proclamation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1837	5 38	6 24	3 8	9 58	3 19
21	Sat	10	2nd SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 39	6 25	4 13	10 48	4 15
22	SUN	11	St. John the Baptist—Midsummer day	5 39	6 25	5 11	11 30	5 11
23	Mon	12		5 39	6 25	6 45	After	7 3
24	Tues	13	King George IV died 1830	5 39	6 25	7 40	1 18	7 55
25	Wed	14	Cawnpore Massacre 1858	5 40	6 26	8 33	2 9	8 43
26	Thur	15	Coronation of QUEEN VICTORIA 1838	5 40	6 26	9 24	3 56	9 26
27	Fri	16		5 40	6 26	10 14	4 24	10 43
28	Sat	17	3rd SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Peter & St. Paul.	5 40	6 26	11 4	5 24	10 43
29	SUN	18	Peace proclaimed with Burmah 1853	5 40	6 26	12 1	6 24	11 43
30	Mon	19		5 40	6 26	13 1	7 24	12 43

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
June 1	9 12	After.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 4 12 N.
7	2 37	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 20 N.
7	10 36	After.	Mars stationary. Apparent diameter 17".
9	2 45	After.	Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.
10	—	—	Venus at greatest brilliancy.
18	11 0	After.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 5 13 S.
21	2 34	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 51 N.
26	3 41	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 2 35 N.
27	0 27	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 22 N.
29	11 30	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 4 21 N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
> First Quarter.....	3	4	31	Morning.
○ Full Moon.....	10	11	54	Morning.
< Last Quarter.....	17	2	19	Morning.
● New Moon.....	24	3	55	Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	12	10	—	Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	28	2	—	Morning.

REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn	After	Morn	After	After
1	Tues	19	Siege of Lucknow by Rebels 1857	5 40	6 26	10 47	5 4	11 17
2	Wed	20	Visitation of the B. V. Mary	5 41	6 27	11 32	5 44	11 53
3	Thur	21	Treaty of Peace with China signed 1858	5 41	6 27	After	6 25	Morn
4	Fri	22	Sir H. Lawrence died 1857	5 41	6 27	1 7	7 7	0 29
5	Sat	23	Capture of Chusan 1840	5 41	6 27	1 56	7 12	1 6
6	SUN	24	4th SUNDAY after TRINITY. PRINCESS VICTORIA	5 42	6 27	2 48	8 41	1 47
7	Mon	25	15th Bengal N. L. disbanded 1837	5 42	6 27	3 45	9 35	2 32
8	Tues	26		5 43	6 27	4 46	10 34	3 24
9	Wed	27	Madras Volunteer Corps formed 1857	5 43	6 27	5 49	11 26	4 22
10	Thur	28	Vellore Mutiny 1806	5 43	6 27	6 51	Morn	5 25
11	Fri	29		5 43	6 27	7 51	0 40	6 29
12	Sat	30	Rajah of Noorgund hung 1858	5 43	6 27	8 46	1 42	7 34
13	SUN	31	5th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 44	6 27	9 36	2 49	8 36
14	Mon	1	St. Stephen—Madras Agri-Horticultural Society	5 44	6 27	10 21	3 24	9 35
15	Tues	2	Cawnpore re-captured 1857	5 45	6 27	11 44	5 14	11 28
16	Wed	3		5 45	6 27	Morn	6 2	After
17	Thur	4	Battle of Waterloo 1815	5 45	6 27	0 27	6 50	1 16
18	Fri	5	Defeat of the Nana by General Havelock 1837	5 46	6 28	1 17	7 40	2 11
19	Sat	6		5 46	6 28	2 1	8 31	3 7
20	SUN	7	6th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Saint Margaret	5 46	6 28	3 39	10 18	4 53
21	Mon	8	Battle of Chinkunfoo 1842	5 46	6 28	4 39	11 11	5 49
22	Tues	9	Indian Income Tax passed 1880	5 47	6 28	5 26	After	6 38
23	Wed	10	Capture of Ghazal, 1839	5 47	6 28	6 19	0 52	7 23
24	Thur	11	St. James	5 47	6 28	7 9	1 28	8 5
25	Fri	12	St. Anne—Madras Lying-in-Hospital opened 1844	5 47	6 28	8 43	3 9	9 13
26	Sat	13		5 47	6 28	9 23	4 2	10 52
27	SUN	14	7th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Manila taken 1726	5 48	6 29	10 14	5 21	10 26
28	Mon	15	(1849)	5 48	6 29	11 0	6 21	11 2
29	Tues	16	First School for Native Girls founded at Calcutta	5 48	6 29	12 1	7 21	12 2
30	Wed	17		5 48	6 29	1 1	8 21	1 2
31	Thur	18	Upper Assam annexed 1839	5 48	6 29	2 1	9 21	2 2

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
July 3	3 2	After.	Mercury in conjunction with Uranus..... Mercury 1 32 N.
4	3 53	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 0 N.
11	7 45	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 30 S.
15	5 38	Morn.	Venus at greatest elongation..... 45 38 W.
16	1 55	After.	Mercury at greatest elongation..... 20 45 E.
20	6 19	After.	Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 5 8 N.
22	10 18	Morn.	Saturn in opposition to Sun. App. diameter 18".
24	10 32	After.	Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 22 N.
26	1 25	After.	Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 8 19 N.
27	5 4	Morn.	Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 4 14 N.
2	6 41	After.	Mercury stationary. App. diameter 10".

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ First Quarter.....	1	7	50 Afternoon.
☾ Full Moon.....	8	7	13 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	15	10	2 Morning.
☾ New Moon.....	23	6	51 Morning.
☾ First Quarter.....	31	9	9 Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	9	4	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	24	10	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.
1	Fri	19	Lammas day—Railway Line to Bangalore opened	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Sat	20	Goolab Singh died 1847. [1864	5 48	6 24	11 45	6 45	11 40
			ended 1863	5 49	6 23	After	6 31	Morn
3	Sun	21	8th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Mahratia War com-	5 49	6 23	1 31	7 21	0 23
4	Mon	22	Chusan captured 1840	5 49	6 23	2 29	8 17	1 10
5	Tues	23	PRINCE ALFRED born 1844	5 50	6 22	3 30	9 17	2 5
6	Wed	24	Cabul taken 1839	5 50	6 22	4 33	10 20	3 4
7	Thur	25	Powder Magazine exploded at Delhi 1859	5 50	6 22	5 34	11 23	4 8
8	Fri	26	9th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Saint Lawrence	5 50	6 22	6 32	Morn	5 14
9	Sat	27	Ahmednagar surrendered 1803	5 50	6 20	7 24	0 24	6 10
10	Sun	28	10th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Battle of Rohilla 1803.	5 51	6 19	8 21	1 21	7 21
11	Mon	29	Mutiny at Poonah 1857	5 51	6 19	9 21	2 15	8 21
12	Tues	30	Day of Humiliation at Madras 1857	5 51	6 19	10 21	3 10	9 10
13	Wed	31	Taken Forts of China captured 1800	5 51	6 19	11 21	4 10	10 13
14	Thur	1	Treaty of Peace with China 1842	5 51	6 18	12 21	5 10	11 11
15	Fri	2	Govt. Central Museum instituted 1851	5 51	6 17	Morn	6 27	1 2
16	Sat	3	11th SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Bartholomew—Inaug.	5 52	6 16	1 25	7 20	1 58
17	Sun	4	High Court opened 1862	5 52	6 15	2 25	8 14	2 53
18	Mon	5	ALBERT, late PRINCE CONSORT, born 1819	5 52	6 15	3 21	9 50	3 46
19	Tues	6	St. John the Baptist beheaded	5 52	6 14	4 13	10 48	4 35
20	Wed	7	the Eden Home laid 1867	5 52	6 14	5 11	11 25	5 3
21	Thur	8	12th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Foundation Stone of	5 52	6 13	6 11	12 22	6 42
22	Fri	9		5 52	6 12	7 11	1 1	7 19
23	Sat	10		5 52	6 12	8 10	2 2	8 26
24	Sun	11		5 52	6 11	9 10	3 3	9 37
25	Mon	12		5 52	6 10	10 10	4 3	10 47
26	Tues	13		5 52	6 9	11 11	5 4	11 58
27	Wed	14		5 52	6 8	12 11	6 5	1 9
28	Thur	15		5 52	6 7	1 12	7 6	2 10
29	Fri	16		5 52	6 6	2 12	8 6	3 21
30	Sat	17		5 52	6 5	3 12	9 6	4 32

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.					
2	3	44	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	2	33	N.
7	1	28	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4	22	S.
13	0	39	After.—Moon in inferior conjunction with Sun.....				
19	9	41	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	6	0	N.
21	7	44	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Moon	4	27	N.
21	9	17	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	8	6	N.
22	5	24	After.—Mercury stationary. App. diameter 2".				
23	11	6	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	4	2	N.
30	7	43	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	0	14	N.
30	7	48	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation.....		13	8	W.
30	8	21	After.—Mars in conjunction with ♈ Scorpio.....	Mars	0	2	N.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
☾ Full Moon.....	7	2	30 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	13	9	1 Afternoon.
☾ New Moon.....	21	11	12 Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter.....	29	8	17 Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	7	1	— Morning.
☾ Apogee.....	20	1	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Culm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	After.
1	Mon	13	Govt. of India transferred to the Crown 1858.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Tues	14	Supreme Court of Madras instituted 1801	5 52	6 8	1 14	7 1	Morn
3	Wed	15	Port of Allypore taken 1803	5 52	6 7	2 14	8 1	0 47
4	Thur	16	Re-capture of Ghaznee 1842	5 52	6 6	3 15	9 3	1 48
5	Fri	17	13th SUNDAY after TRINITY.	5 52	6 5	4 14	10 4	2 52
6	Sat	18	Nativity of the E. V. Mary.	5 52	6 5	5 11	11 3	3 56
7	Sun	19	Native Army of Bengal re-organized 1859	5 52	6 4	6 11	12 5	5 0
8	Mon	20	Battle of Delhi 1803.	5 52	6 4	7 32	0 53	6 2
9	Tues	21	Cabul re-taken 1842	5 52	6 3	8 17	1 45	7 3
10	Wed	22	Defeat of Akbar Khan at Tezen 1842	5 52	6 2	9 2	2 30	8 59
11	Thur	23	14th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Storming of Delhi	5 52	6 1	9 40	3 27	9 54
12	Fri	24	The Indian Press freed 1835	5 52	6 0	10 39	4 20	10 54
13	Sat	25	Java conquered by English 1811	5 52	6 0	11 31	5 14	After
14	Sun	26	Treaty of Chunar signed 1781	5 52	5 59	Morn	6 9	0 48
15	Mon	27	Delhi re-taken 1857.—Chief Justice Norman assassinated in Calcutta 1871	5 52	5 58	9 24	7 3	1 42
16	Tues	28	15th SUNDAY after TRINITY. St. Matthew	5 52	5 58	1 18	7 50	2 33
17	Wed	29	Siege of Mooltan raised 1848—Battle of Assaye 1803	5 52	5 57	2 10	8 46	3 20
18	Thur	30	Ex-Rajah of Coorg died 1859	5 52	5 56	3 1	9 33	4 8
19	Fri	1	Lucknow captured 1857	5 52	5 55	4 0	10 40	5 3
20	Sat	2	General Neill killed 1837	5 52	5 54	5 0	11 0	5 19
21	Sun	3		5 52	5 53	6 0	12 0	6 28
22	Mon	4		5 52	5 52	7 0	1 0	7 3
23	Tues	5		5 52	5 51	8 0	2 0	8 16
24	Wed	6		5 52	5 50	9 0	3 0	9 29
25	Thur	7		5 52	5 49	10 0	4 0	10 42
26	Fri	8		5 52	5 48	11 0	5 0	11 55
27	Sat	9		5 52	5 47	12 0	6 0	1 8
28	Sun	10		5 52	5 46	1 0	7 0	2 21
29	Mon	11		5 52	5 45	2 0	8 0	3 34
30	Tues	12		5 52	5 44	3 0	9 0	4 47

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.							
Sep. 3	9	26	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn.....	Moon	4	59	S.		
	4	7	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Sun. Apparent diameter 31".						
10	1	55	After.—Venus in conjunction with Uranus.....	Venus	0	54	S.		
15	2	4	After.—Jupiter in conjunction with Mercury.....	Jupiter	0	54	S.		
17	4	21	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus.....	Moon	4	36	N.		
18	10	0	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus.....	Moon	5	16	N.		
20	5	20	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter.....	Moon	3	49	N.		
21	1	50	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury.....	Moon	2	35	N.		
25	8	1	Morn.—Mercury in superior conjunction with Sun.						
26	4	24	After.—Venus in conjunction with Regulus.....	Venus	0	11	N.		
28	0	44	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars.....	Moon	0	57	S.		
30	0	47	After.—Saturn stationary. Apparent diameter 17".						

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	6	10	52 Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	13	11	43 Morning.
● New Moon.....	21	4	16 Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter.....	29	5	31 Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	5	0	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	17	9	— Afternoon.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth Day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	Wed	17	Burmese defeated at Pegu 1825.—New Peel of 6	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	Thur	18	Beils used in St. George's Cathedral 1872	5 53	5 47	2 1	7 49	0 36
3	Fri	19	 Beils used in St. George's Cathedral 1872	5 53	5 47	2 55	8 47	1 39
4	Sat	20	 Beils used in St. George's Cathedral 1872	5 53	5 46	3 47	9 43	2 41
5	SUN	21	Lally taken Arcot 1758.—Day of Humiliation	6 53	5 45	4 35	10 36	3 42
6	Mon	22	 (died 1873)	5 53	5 45	5 20	11 29	4 42
7	Tues	23	17th SUNDAY after TRINITY. Marquis Cornwallis	5 53	5 44	6 6	12 21	5 41
8	Wed	24	Bp. Cotton, Metropolitan of India, drowned 1866.	5 53	5 43	6 50	1 21	6 41
9	Thur	25	Nabob of Carnatic died 1835	5 53	5 43	7 38	1 13	7 39
10	Fri	26	Flood in the Ganges, 50,000 lives lost 1834	5 53	5 42	8 28	2 7	8 38
11	Sat	27	Prome taken 1852	5 53	5 41	9 20	3 2	9 38
12	SUN	28	Shangai captured 1841	5 53	5 41	10 15	3 58	10 38
13	Mon	29	Conclusion of the Afghan War 1842	5 53	5 40	11 10	4 54	After
14	Tues	30	18th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 53	5 39	Morn	5 49	0 27
15	Wed	1	Ningpo taken 1841	5 54	5 39	0 4	6 41	1 16
16	Thur	2	Cuttack taken 1803	5 54	5 38	0 56	7 30	2 1
17	Fri	3	Murat shot 1815	5 54	5 38	1 47	8 16	2 42
18	Sat	4	Berampore surrendered 1803	5 54	5 38	2 35	9 58	3 15
19	SUN	5	St. Luke the Evangelist	5 54	5 37	3 20	9 39	3 59
20	Mon	6	19th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 54	5 36	4 6	10 10	4 29
21	Tues	7	Siege of Assewar 1803	5 54	5 35	5 52	10 59	5 4
22	Wed	8	Munro's Statue erected at Madras 1840	5 54	5 35	6 25	0 22	6 17
23	Thur	9	Rajah of Tanjore surrendered his power 1799	5 54	5 34	7 14	1 7	6 58
24	Fri	10	.....	5 54	5 33	8 0	2 46	7 44
25	Sat	11	.....	5 54	5 33	8 9	3 40	8 35
26	SUN	12	20th SUNDAY after TRINITY	5 55	5 32	9 59	4 45	9 31
27	Mon	13	Terrific gale in Bay of Bengal 1851	5 55	5 32	10 57	5 43	10 29
28	Tues	14	St. Simon and St. Jude	5 55	5 32	After	5 41	11 29
29	Wed	15	Rajah of Tanjore died 1855	5 55	5 31	0 48	6 38	Morn
30	Thur	16	Martabon taken 1824	5 57	5 31	1 38	7 32	0 30
31	Fri	17	.....	5 57	5 31	2 26	8 25	1 23

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
Oct. 1	4	59	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 33 S.
15	0	50	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 49 N.
15	0	49	Morn.—Venus in conjunction with Jupiter..... Venus 0 21 N.
18	11	34	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 3 39 N.
18	7	14	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 2 53 N.
23	4	11	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 31 N.
27	7	20	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 2 33 S.
28	0	24	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 49 S.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.
○ Full Moon.....	4	9	9 Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter.....	12	6	9 Morning.
● New Moon.....	20	8	58 Morning.
☽ First Quarter.....	27	1	34 Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	2	6	— Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	14	2	— Afternoon.
☾ Perigee.....	30	8	— Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tenth Day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN.		THE MOON.		
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Calm	Sets
				Morn.	After.	After.	After.	Morn.
1	Sat	15	All Saints—Awful Cyclone at Masulipatam 1864	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	SUN	16	21st SUNDAY after TRINITY—All Souls	5 58	5 30	3 11	9 16	2 27
3	Mon	17	Chelak taken possession of by the British 1840	5 58	5 30	4 28	10 57	3 24
4	Tues	18	Surrender of Cabul 1840	5 58	5 30	5 24	11 50	4 21
5	Wed	19	Gunpowder Treason 1605	5 59	5 29	6 13	Morn	5 29
6	Thur	20	PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES died 1817	5 59	5 29	7 5	0 45	6 19
7	Fri	21	.....	5 59	5 29	8 0	1 42	7 10
8	Sat	22	Destitution of Cabul 1841	6 0	5 28	8 57	2 40	8 20
9	SUN	23	[PRINCE OF WALES, born 1841]	6 0	5 28	9 54	3 37	10 16
10	Mon	24	22nd SUNDAY after TRINITY—ALBERT EDWARD	6 0	5 28	10 48	4 32	11 0
11	Tues	25	Rajah of Nagpore died 1853	6 1	5 27	11 40	5 23	After
12	Wed	26	Northern Chinas ceded 1760	6 1	5 27	Morn	6 11	0 40
13	Thur	27	Capture of Kheilat 1869	6 1	5 27	0 28	6 55	1 18
14	Fri	28	Rohileund and the Doab ceded 1801	6 2	5 27	1 15	7 38	1 54
15	Sat	29	Christ Church at Trevandrum consecrated 1850	6 2	5 27	2 1	8 16	2 29
16	SUN	30	[now, relieved 1857]	6 3	5 27	3 27	9 30	3 5
17	Mon	1	23rd SUNDAY after TRINITY—Garrison of Luck	6 3	5 27	3 23	10 18	3 37
18	Tues	2	St. Paul's Church, Vepery, consecrated 1858	6 3	5 27	4 20	11 8	4 15
19	Wed	3	.....	6 4	5 27	5 9	After	4 55
20	Thur	4	Poons taken 1807	6 4	5 27	6 0	0 43	5 40
21	Fri	5	Lord Elgin died 1860	6 4	5 27	6 56	1 39	6 30
22	Sat	6	PRINCESS ROYAL born 1840	6 5	5 27	7 52	2 37	7 25
23	SUN	7	Lord Clive died 1744—Repulse of Rangoon 1845	6 5	5 27	8 51	3 37	8 23
24	Mon	8	[Martinmas day]	6 7	5 27	9 50	4 36	9 24
25	Tues	9	24th SUNDAY after TRINITY—Saint Clement—Old	6 7	5 27	10 45	5 28	10 24
26	Wed	10	Sir H. Havelock died 1857	6 7	5 27	11 39	6 26	Morn
27	Thur	11	Lady Canning died 1861	6 8	5 28	After	7 10	0 20
28	Fri	12	Nagpore taken 1817	6 9	5 28	1 49	7 58	1 16
29	Sat	13	Bishop Gell installed 1861	6 9	5 28	2 31	8 47	2 11
30	SUN	14	Gwalior Convent maintained 1867	6 10	5 28	3 18	9 36	3 0
31	Mon	15	ADVENT SUNDAY—St. Andrew, Apostle	6 10	5 28	4 11	10 24	3 5

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
Nov. 4	0	12	After.—Total Eclipse of the Moon visible at Madras (vide p. 8.)
10	0	30	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 22 41 E.
10	0	28	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 49 N.
15	3	40	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 3 39 N.
16	7	21	Morn.—Uranus Stationary. Apparent diameter 4"
18	7	8	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 0 29 S.
19	—	—	Partial Eclipse of the Sun invisible at Madras.
20	4	45	After.—Mars in conjunction with Saturn..... Mars 1 8 S.
21	0	22	Morn.—Mercury stationary. App. diameter 9"
22	8	25	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 1 13 S.
24	8	47	After.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 41 S.
25	1	51	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 3 41 S.
30	11	45	After.—Mercury in inferior conjunction with Sun.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	d.	h.	m.	
○ Full Moon.....	4	9	41	Morning.
☾ Last Quarter.....	12	3	15	Morning.
● New Moon.....	20	0	10	Morning.
☽ First Quarter.....	26	0	20	Afternoon.
☾ Apogee.....	12	11	—	Morning.
☾ Perigee.....	25	2	—	Morning.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Tamil day of Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS, &c.	THE SUN		THE MOON	
				Rises	Sets	Rises	Sets
				Morn.	After	After	Morn.
1	Mon	18	Capture of Panalla and Pownghur 1844.	5 10	5 28	5 15	5 35
2	Tues	19	QUEEN ADELAIDE died 1849.	5 10	5 28	5 15	5 35
3	Wed	20	Ranee of Gouda surrendered 1849.	5 11	5 28	5 16	5 36
4	Thur	21	Suttee abolished 1829.	5 12	5 28	5 16	5 36
5	Fri	22	Defeat of the Burmese near Prome 1825.	5 13	5 29	5 17	5 37
6	Sat	23	Mad. Court of Small Causes established 1850.	5 13	5 29	5 17	5 37
7	SUN	24	2nd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—Battle of Rangoon 1824.	5 15	5 29	5 18	5 38
8	Mon	25	Conception of the E. V. Mary.	5 14	5 30	5 19	5 39
9	Tues	26	Second Battle of Nagpore 1817.	5 14	5 30	5 19	5 39
10	Wed	27	Buxhire taken 1850.	5 15	5 31	5 20	5 40
11	Thur	28	Treaty with Nizam concluded 1822.—Annexation.	5 16	5 31	5 21	5 41
12	Fri	29		5 17	5 31	5 21	5 41
13	Sat	30		5 17	5 31	5 21	5 41
14	SUN	1	3rd SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—PRINCE ALBERT died.	5 18	5 32	5 22	5 42
15	Mon	2		5 18	5 32	5 22	5 42
16	Tues	3	2nd Battle of Nagpore 1817.	5 19	5 33	5 23	5 43
17	Wed	4	Battle of Furruckabad 1804.	5 19	5 33	5 23	5 43
18	Thur	5	Battle of Moodkee 1845.	5 20	5 34	5 24	5 44
19	Fri	6		5 20	5 34	5 24	5 44
20	Sat	7	Annexation of Pegu 1862.	5 21	5 35	5 25	5 45
21	SUN	8	4th SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—St. Thomas—Battle of	5 21	5 35	5 25	5 45
22	Mon	9	Battle of Veresahah 1845.	5 22	5 36	5 26	5 46
23	Tues	10	Assassination of Sir W. H. Macnaghten 1841.	5 22	5 36	5 26	5 46
24	Wed	11		5 23	5 37	5 27	5 47
25	Thur	12	CHRISTMAS DAY.	5 23	5 37	5 27	5 47
26	Fri	13	St. Stephen, Martyr.	5 24	5 38	5 28	5 48
27	Sat	14	St. John the Evangelist.	5 24	5 38	5 28	5 48
28	SUN	15	SUN. after CHRISTMAS.—Lancaster's day.	5 25	5 39	5 29	5 49
29	Mon	16	Battles of Maharaipoor and Pannar 1843.	5 25	5 39	5 29	5 49
30	Tues	17	Nagpore taken 1817.	5 26	5 40	5 30	5 50
31	Wed	18	First Charter of East India Company 1600.	5 26	5 41	5 30	5 51

PHENOMENA.

d.	h.	m.	
Dec. 8	5	55	After.—Moon in conjunction with Uranus..... Moon 4 42 N.
10	3	50	After.—Mercury stationary. Apparent diameter 9'.
11	4	16	Morn.—Mercury in conjunction with Venus..... Mercury 1 52 S.
12	9	14	After.—Moon in conjunction with Jupiter..... Moon 2 43 N.
13	7	23	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Mercury..... Moon 4 14 S.
18	5	27	After.—Moon in conjunction with Venus..... Moon 3 3 S.
19	8	2	After.—Mercury at greatest elongation..... 21 40 W.
22	7	45	Morn.—Moon in conjunction with Saturn..... Moon 4 38 S.
23	3	49	After.—Moon in conjunction with Mars..... Moon 4 40

Geographical Position, Elevations, &c., of the Principal Stations in & near India.

Names of Places.	North Latitude.	Longitude East of Greenwich.		Height above the Sea Level.	East or West of the Meridian.	Dir. of the Magnetic Needle.	Mean Annual Temperature.
		Arc.	Time.				
Agra	27 3	78 2	5 12 7	667	2 46	30 2 N	78
Alibabad	23 26	81 52	5 37 28	316	1 41	32 30 N	81
Aliphey	9 30	76 20	5 5 20	—	—	1 41 S	82
Arcoet	12 54	79 19	5 17 16	599	0 53	7 0 N	74
Bangalore	12 58	77 56	5 10 23	2,989	0 40	7 7 N	80
Beyrout	11 10	75 51	5 3 23	—	0 23	4 0 N	80
Beliary	15 9	76 54	5 7 35	1,533	0 21	12 0 N	80
Benares	25 18	83 0	5 32 0	347	1 50	32 41 N	81
Bhopal	23 13	77 25	5 9 40	—	0 55	19 0 N	80
Bombay (Colaba Observatory)	18 54	72 49	4 51 16	28	0 19	19 7 N	80
Cabool	34 27	69 8	4 26 32	—	2 15	46 30 N	78
Calcutta	22 33	88 21	5 53 22	18	2 25	23 15 N	81
Calicut	11 15	75 45	5 3 2	0	0 25	3 45 N	81
Cannanore	11 51	75 21	5 1 25	0	0 22	5 15 N	81
Cape Comorin	8 3	77 35	5 10 20	—	0 30	3 30 S	—
Cashmere (Srinagar)	34 5	74 40	4 50 16	5,340	3 10	46 30 N	57
Chitaula	21 24	75 56	5 3 44	—	1 54	25 42 N	—
Cochin	9 58	76 14	5 6 54	0	0 22	0 0	81
Coimbatore	11 1	76 58	5 7 52	1,433	0 30	3 0 N	77
Colombo	6 57	79 50	5 19 19	18	0 40	5 0 S	80
Cuddalore	11 14	79 46	5 19 3	0	0 55	5 0 N	83
Cuddapah	14 29	78 48	5 15 14	364	0 30	10 30 N	83
Darjeeling	27 3	88 15	5 23 1	7,168	2 48	37 0 N	54
Delhra Doon	30 26	78 6	5 12 24	2,780	2 54	41 25 N	—
Delhi	28 39	77 13	5 8 52	327	1 40	37 20 N	74
French Rocks	18 31	76 40	5 6 40	2,630	0 30	6 0 N	78
Galle	6 3	80 11	5 20 43	21	0 41	7 41 S	81
Ganjam	19 22	85 7	5 40 28	—	1 40	20 0 N	76
Gopatl	26 6	82 44	6 6 55	134	2 0	35 19 N	81
Goody	15 7	77 38	5 10 32	1,115	0 40	11 41 N	81
Guntur	16 18	80 26	5 21 42	0	1 5	14 15 N	82
Kurnool	15 50	78 6	5 12 3	000	1 21	12 43 N	83
Lahore	31 31	74 16	4 56 58	859	2 2	43 17 N	75
Lucknow	26 51	80 55	5 23 42	535	2 37	35 13 N	76
Madras (Observatory)	13 4	80 14	5 20 57	22	1 0	7 44 N	82
Madras	9 55	78 6	5 12 25	600	0 35	0 0	85
Mangalore	12 62	74 40	4 59 17	0	0 20	7 24 N	81
Masulipatam	16 9	81 12	5 24 47	0	1 10	14 0 N	84
Meerut	28 59	77 44	5 10 56	—	2 46	39 7 N	80
Mooredahad	24 32	88 10	5 52 40	0	2 20	32 0 N	80
Moulmein	16 39	97 46	6 31 2	0	2 20	17 45 N	—
Mooltan	30 10	71 36	4 46 18	480	0 54	40 0 N	77
Mussorie	20 28	78 7	5 12 12	6,923	2 30	41 28 N	58
Myrae	12 18	76 42	5 6 47	—	0 30	5 5 N	82
Nagpore	21 10	79 7	5 16 28	935	1 0	24 30 N	81
Nagpalatam	10 46	79 53	5 19 32	—	0 53	1 43 N	—
Nellore	14 28	79 58	5 19 53	81	1 0	11 0 N	82
Ootacamund	11 24	76 43	5 6 53	7,400	0 57	4 27 N	56
Orissa	20 0	84 0	5 36 0	—	—	—	—
Patna in Behar	25 37	85 8	5 40 30	170	1 54	33 53 N	78
Penang	5 38	100 22	6 41 28	0	—	—	81
Pondicherry	11 56	79 49	5 19 16	0	0 56	5 0 N	85
Poonah	18 30	75 52	4 55 58	1,784	0 25	19 2 N	75
Port Blair	11 42	92 57	6 11 45	0	2 10	—	—
Rajahmundry	17 11	81 47	5 27 6	31	1 25	16 24 N	82
Ramanatram	9 13	79 21	5 17 24	—	0 50	1 0 S	—
Rangoon	16 45	96 17	6 45 8	40	2 20	17 45 N	79
Salom	11 39	78 3	5 12 34	907	0 42	4 45 N	81
Secunderabad	17 27	78 22	5 18 52	1,390	1 34	17 17 N	77
Shimla	31 6	77 9	5 8 38	7,657	2 55	42 30 N	58
Singapore	1 18	103 53	6 55 32	0	—	—	81
Sourat	21 10	72 62	4 51 28	0	0 25	24 30 N	82
Tanjore	10 47	79 10	5 16 42	—	0 50	2 0 N	85
Tinnevely	8 44	77 40	5 10 42	120	1 58	2 0 S	85
Trichinopoly	10 50	78 41	5 14 44	443	0 45	2 0 N	79
Trivandrum (Observatory)	8 31	77 0	5 7 44	0	0 42	2 30 S	83
Vizagapatam	17 41	83 21	5 33 24	0	1 30	17 30 N	83
Vunparthy	16 22	78 3	5 12 12	1,516	—	—	—
Wellington	11 23	76 46	5 7 4	5,860	0 57	4 N	67

ASTEROIDS OR TELESCOPIC PLANETS BETWEEN MARS AND JUPITER.

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
1	Ceres	Piazzi	Palermo..... 1801 Jan. 1	1681
2	Pallas	Olbers	Bremen..... 1802 March 28	1684
3	Juno	Harding	Lilienthal..... 1804 Sept. 1	1592
4	Vesta	Olbers	Bremen..... 1807 March 29	1326
5	Astræa	Hencke	Driesen..... 1845 Dec. 8	1511
6	Hebe	Hencke	Driesen..... 1847 July 1	1380
7	Iris	Hind	London..... 1847 Aug. 13	1346
8	Flora	Hind	London..... 1847 Oct. 18	1193
9	Metis	Graham	Sligo..... 1848 April 25	1847
10	Hygeia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1849 April 12	2041
11	Parthenope	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1850 May 11	1402
12	Victoria	Hind	London..... 1850 Sept. 13	1801
13	Egeria	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1850 Nov. 2	1511
14	Irene	Hind	London..... 1851 May 19	1518
15	Eunomia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1851 July 29	1571
16	Psyche	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1852 March 17	1825
17	Thetis	Luther	Bilk..... 1852 April 17	1420
18	Melpomene	Hind	London..... 1852 June 24	1271
19	Fortuna	Hind	London..... 1852 Aug. 22	1398
20	Massilia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1852 Sept. 19	1366
21	Lutetia	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1852 Nov. 15	1388
22	Calliope	Hind	London..... 1852 Nov. 16	1813
23	Thalia	Hind	London..... 1852 Dec. 15	1554
24	Themis	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1853 April 5	2034
25	Phocæa	Chacornac	Marseilles..... 1853 April 7	1359
26	Proserpine	Luther	Bilk..... 1853 May 5	1581
27	Euterpe	Hind	London..... 1853 Nov. 8	1314
28	Bellona	Luther	Bilk..... 1854 March 1	1589
29	Amphitrite	Marth	London..... 1854 March 1	1492
30	Urania	Hind	London..... 1854 July 22	1329
31	Euphrosyne	Ferguson	Washington..... 1854 Sept. 1	2048
32	Pomona	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1854 Oct. 26	1520
33	Polyhymnia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1854 Oct. 28	1773
34	Circe	Chacornac	Paris..... 1855 April 6	1610
35	Leucothea	Luther	Bilk..... 1855 April 19	1800
36	Atalanta	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1855 Oct. 5	1666
37	Fides	Luther	Bilk..... 1855 Oct. 5	1569
38	Leda	Chacornac	Paris..... 1856 Jan. 12	1657
39	Lætitia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1856 Feb. 8	1685
40	Harmonia	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1856 March 31	1247
41	Daphne	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1856 May 22	1435
42	Isis	Pogson	Oxford..... 1856 May 23	1392
43	Ariadne	Pogson	Oxford..... 1857 April 15	1195
44	Nysa	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 May 27	1379
45	Eugenia	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 May 27	1640
46	Hestia	Pogson	Oxford..... 1857 Aug. 13	1470
47	Aglæa	Luther	Bilk..... 1857 Sept. 15	1788
48	Doris	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sept. 19	1996
49	Pales	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sept. 19	1980
50	Virginia	Ferguson	Washington..... 1857 Oct. 4	1577
51	Nemausa	Laurent	Marseilles..... 1858 Jan. 22	1330
52	Europa	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1858 Feb. 6	1994
53	Calypso	Luther	Bilk..... 1858 April 4	1543
54	Alexandra	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1858 Sept. 10	1627
55	Pandora	Searle	Albany..... 1858 Sept. 10	1675
56	Melete	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1857 Sept. 9	1531
57	Mnemosyne	Luther	Bilk..... 1859 Sept. 22	2943
58	Concordia	Luther	Bilk..... 1860 March 24	1621
59	Olympia	Chacornac	Paris..... 1860 Sept. 12	1633
60	Echo	Ferguson	Washington..... 1860 Sept. 14	1862
61	Danaë	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1860 Sept. 10	1874

No.	Name.	Discoverer.	Place and Date of Discovery.	Revolution in days.
62	Erato	Forster & Lesser	Berlin..... 1860 Sept. 14	2023
63	Ansonia	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1861 Feb. 10	1365
64	Angelina	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1861 March 4	1601
65	Maximiliana	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1861 March 8	2343
66	Maia	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1861 April 9	1579
67	Asia	Pogson	Madras..... 1861 April 17	1371
68	Leto	Luther	Bilk..... 1861 April 29	1688
69	Hesperia	Schiaparelli	Milan..... 1861 April 29	1782
70	Panopea	Goldschmidt	Paris..... 1861 May 5	1594
71	Niobe	Luther	Bilk..... 1861 Aug. 13	1671
72	Feronia	Peters	Clinton..... 1862 Feb. 20	1148
73	Clytie	Tuttle	Cambridge, U. S. 1862 April 17	1590
74	Gaia	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1862 Aug. 29	1510
75	Eurydice	Peters	Clinton..... 1862 Sept. 22	1594
76	Freia	D'Arrest	Copenhagen..... 1862 Oct. 21	2276
77	Frigga	Peters	Clinton..... 1862 Nov. 12	1792
78	Diana	Luther	Bilk..... 1863 March 15	1555
79	Eurynome	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1863 Sept. 14	1400
80	Sappho	Pogson	Madras..... 1864 May 3	1271
81	Terpsichore	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1864 Sept. 30	1758
82	Alcmæna	Luther	Bilk..... 1864 Nov. 27	1670
83	Beatrice	DeGasparis	Naples..... 1865 April 26	1382
84	Clia	Luther	Bilk..... 1865 Aug. 25	1517
85	Io	Peters	Clinton..... 1865 Sept. 19	1579
86	Semele	Tietjen	Berlin..... 1866 Jan. 4	2005
87	Sylvia	Pogson	Madras..... 1866 May 17	2386
88	Thisbe	Peters	Clinton..... 1866 June 20	1684
89	Julia	Stephan	Marseilles..... 1866 Aug. 7	1486
90	Antiope	Luther	Bilk..... 1866 Oct. 1	2049
91	Ægina	Stephan	Marseilles..... 1866 Nov. 4	1495
92	Undina	Peters	Clinton..... 1867 July 7	2093
93	Minerva	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1867 Aug. 24	1669
94	Aurora	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1867 Sept. 6	2055
95	Arethusa	Luther	Bilk..... 1867 Nov. 23	1964
96	Aigle	Coggia	Marseilles..... 1868 Feb. 17	1951
97	Clotho	Tempel	Marseilles..... 1868 Feb. 17	1592
98	Lanthe	Peters	Clinton..... 1868 April 18	1606
99	Bike	Borely	Marseilles..... 1868 May 28	1742
100	Hecate	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 July 11	1992
101	Helena	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 Aug. 15	1508
102	Miriam	Peters	Clinton..... 1868 Aug. 23	1587
103	Hera	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 Sept. 7	1626
104	Clymene	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 Sept. 13	1997
105	Artemis	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 Sept. 16	1541
106	Dione	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1868 Oct. 10	2092
107	Camilla	Pogson	Madras..... 1868 Nov. 17	2433
108	Hecuba	Luther	Bilk..... 1869 April 2	2084
109	Felicitas	Peters	Clinton..... 1869 Oct. 9	1615
110	Lydia	Borely	Marseilles..... 1870 April 19	1612
111	Ata	Peters	Clinton..... 1870 Aug. 14	1519
112	Iphigenia	Peters	Clinton..... 1870 Sep. 19	1385
113	Amalthæa	Luther	Bilk..... 1871 March 12	1328
114	Cassandra	Peters	Clinton..... 1871 July 24	1585
115	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1871 Aug. 6	1341
116	Sirona	Peters	Clinton..... 1871 Sep. 8	.....
117	Lamfa	Borely	Marseilles..... 1871 Sep. 12	1888
118	Peitho	Luther	Bilk..... 1872 Mar. 15	1396
119	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1872 April 3	1508
120	.....	Borely	Marseilles..... 1872 April 10	2120
121	.....	Watson	Ann Arbor..... 1872 May 12	.....
122	.....	Peters	Clinton..... 1872 July 31	2116
123	.....	Peters	Clinton..... 1872 July 31	.....
124	.....	Peters	Clinton..... 1872 Aug. 23	.....
125	.....	Prosper-Henry	Paris..... 1872 Sept. 11	.....

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES OBSERVABLE IN INDIA.

1873.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.	1873.	Madras Mean Time.	Satellite.	Phenomena.
Jan. 2	5 11 17.3 Morn.	III	Disap.	Apr. 26	3 49 28.8 After.	III	Disap.
4	1 4 39.7 "	II	"	27	6 19 32.7 Morn.	III	Reap.
4	1 43 28.8 "	I	"	27	9 38 27.3 After.	II	"
10	11 31 13.2 After.	IV	"	30	11 21 49.3 "	I	"
11	3 36 40.4 Morn.	I	"				
11	3 41 0.4 "	II	"	May 4	0 49 31.9 Morn.	III	Disap.
11	4 15 26.5 "	IV	Reap.	5	0 14 23.5 "	II	Reap.
12	10 4 59.7 After.	I	Disap.	9	7 45 35.9 After.	I	"
18	5 39 57.5 Morn.	I	"	16	9 40 41.2 "	I	"
18	6 17 26.9 "	II	"	22	6 43 38.8 "	II	"
19	11 58 18.2 After.	I	"	23	11 35 47.9 "	I	"
27	1 51 43.1 Morn.	I	"	24	11 44 0.2 "	IV	Disap.
28	8 20 6.9 After.	I	"	29	0 19 0.1 "	II	Reap.
28	10 12 50.1 "	II	"				
30	9 8 14.6 "	III	"				
Feb. 3	3 45 15.7 Morn.	I	"	June 1	7 59 44.3 "	I	"
4	10 13 41.6 After.	I	"	1	8 15 36.1 "	III	"
5	6 49 29.2 Morn.	II	"	8	8 46 47.1 "	III	Disap.
7	1 1 45.2 "	III	"	8	9 54 51.9 "	I	Reap.
10	5 38 56.3 "	I	"	10	10 8 26.1 "	IV	"
12	0 7 24.6 "	I	"	17	6 18 41.4 "	I	"
12	3 26 12.8 "	II	"	23	6 21 24.7 "	II	"
13	6 35 50.4 After.	I	"	24	8 13 46.2 "	I	"
14	4 59 51.1 Morn.	III	"	30	8 56 1.5 "	II	"
15	7 34 6.8 After.	II	Reap.				
19	4 16 14.0 Morn.	I	"	July 14	8 10 7.4 "	III	"
20	10 44 41.8 After.	I	"	17	8 27 34.8 "	I	"
22	10 10 40.9 "	II	"				
28	0 38 43.8 Morn.	I	"	Aug. 2	6 45 55.7 "	I	"
Mar. 1	7 7 15.9 After.	I	"				
2	0 47 16.0 Morn.	II	"	Oct. 30	4 19 16.6 Morn.	I	Disap.
7	2 32 54.5 "	I	"	30	4 25 20.9 "	III	"
7	8 27 6.3 After.	III	"				
8	9 1 28.8 "	I	"	Nov. 2	3 5 58.9 "	II	"
9	3 23 51.1 Morn.	II	"	9	5 39 43.8 "	II	"
14	4 27 13.8 "	I	"	15	2 34 46.0 "	I	"
15	0 26 18.2 "	III	"	22	4 28 9.5 "	I	"
15	10 55 50.3 After.	I	"	23	5 55 29.4 "	IV	"
18	11 33 43.9 "	IV	Disap.				
19	4 10 44.6 Morn.	IV	Reap.	Dec. 4	2 38 45.5 "	II	"
19	7 19 4.8 After.	II	"	8	2 42 58.8 "	I	"
23	0 50 19.3 Morn.	I	"	11	5 13 0.1 "	II	"
24	7 18 56.0 After.	I	"	12	3 13 12.4 "	IV	Reap.
26	9 55 33.6 "	II	"	12	4 12 29.1 "	III	Disap.
30	2 44 55.5 Morn.	I	"	15	4 36 8.8 "	I	"
31	9 13 33.7 After.	I	"	24	0 57 35.4 "	I	"
Apr. 3	0 31 58.3 Morn.	II	"	31	2 50 40.0 "	I	"
4	10 10 14.0 After.	IV	"				
7	11 8 17.9 "	I	"				
15	1 3 7.6 Morn.	I	"				
16	7 31 53.9 After.	I	"				
19	8 20 30.1 "	III	"				
20	7 2 22.4 "	II	"				
23	9 26 49.7 "	I	"				

RISING AND SETTING OF THE FIVE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MADRAS.

Months and Days.	MERCURY		VENUS		MARS		JUPITER		SATURN	
	Rises Morn. °	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.	Rises Morn.	Sets After.
1873.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.	h m.
Jan. 1	4 48	4 6	9 11	8 39	0 39	9 27	9 15	9 43	7 14	6 30
11	4 53	4 9	9 11	8 56	0 20	Morn.	8 34	9 2	6 39	5 56
21	5 12	4 26	9 10	8 58	After.	11 41	7 50	8 20	6 4	5 22
31	5 36	4 52	9 7	9 5	11 35	11 15	7 6	7 37	5 29	4 48
Feb. 10	6 2	5 23	9 2	9 10	11 11	10 50	6 21	6 54	4 55	4 13
20	6 26	6 0	8 55	9 12	10 45	10 22	5 37	6 9	4 26	3 39
March. 2	6 48	6 38	8 47	9 13	10 17	9 51	4 53	5 25	3 45	3 4
12	7 4	7 12	8 37	9 11	9 44	9 19	4 8	4 42	3 9	2 29
22	6 58	7 18	8 22	9 4	9 6	8 41	3 25	3 59	2 53	1 53
April. 1	6 17	6 39	8 3	8 49	8 24	7 59	2 43	3 17	1 57	1 17
11	5 20	5 32	7 33	8 23	7 36	7 13	2 3	2 37	1 20	0 40
21	4 37	4 43	6 51	7 39	6 44	6 21	1 23	1 57	0 42	Morn.
May. 1	4 18	4 24	5 56	6 40	5 49	5 29	0 45	1 19	After.	11 24
11	4 16	4 23	4 58	5 36	4 55	4 36	Morn.	0 42	11 21	10 45
21	4 26	4 50	4 10	4 40	4 4	3 47	11 32	After.	10 41	10 5
31	4 53	5 31	3 34	4 0	3 18	2 59	10 58	11 26	10 1	9 25
June. 10	5 39	6 27	3 8	3 34	2 38	2 20	10 23	10 51	9 20	8 44
20	6 33	7 23	2 52	3 18	2 3	1 42	9 51	10 17	8 39	8 3
30	7 13	7 57	2 41	3 11	1 33	1 10	9 18	9 34	7 57	7 21
July. 10	7 36	8 10	2 34	3 8	1 7	0 41	8 46	9 11	7 15	6 39
20	7 38	8 2	2 32	3 10	0 44	0 15	8 15	8 38	6 33	5 57
30	7 14	7 32	2 35	3 15	0 24	After.	7 44	8 5	5 51	5 14
August 9	6 18	6 36	2 40	3 22	Morn.	11 29	7 13	7 33	5 9	4 31
19	5 9	5 33	2 47	3 29	11 51	11 11	6 42	7 0	4 27	3 49
29	4 36	5 6	2 57	3 37	11 39	10 55	6 11	6 28	3 45	3 7
Sept. 8	4 52	5 18	3 8	3 44	11 27	10 41	5 41	5 57	3 4	2 26
18	5 29	5 41	3 19	3 49	11 17	10 29	5 11	5 25	2 24	1 46
28	6 3	5 59	3 30	3 53	11 8	10 19	4 40	4 52	1 44	1 6
Oct. 8	6 32	6 14	3 40	3 56	11 0	10 10	4 9	4 19	1 4	After.
18	6 58	6 26	3 51	3 58	10 52	10 2	3 38	3 47	Morn.	11 45
28	7 21	6 39	4 1	3 59	10 45	9 55	3 6	3 14	11 49	11 7
Nov. 7	7 38	6 50	4 12	4 1	10 37	9 49	2 34	2 40	11 12	10 30
17	7 38	6 48	4 24	4 4	10 28	9 43	2 2	2 6	10 35	9 53
27	6 44	6 0	4 37	4 9	10 19	9 37	1 29	1 32	9 59	9 17
Dec. 7	5 12	4 38	4 51	4 15	10 9	9 37	0 55	0 57	9 24	8 42
17	4 44	4 8	5 7	4 25	9 58	9 25	After.	Morn.	8 49	8 7
27	4 54	4 12	5 23	4 37	9 46	9 13	11 59	11 45	8 13	7 32
31	5 3	4 21	5 30	4 44	9 41	9 15	11 24	11 30	7 59	7 19

Table Showing the Equation of Time, for the year 1873, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	m. s. 3 53 + 4 21	m. s. 13 53 + 14 0	m. s. 12 83 + 12 21	m. s. 2 56 + 3 8	m. s. 3 2 + 3 10	m. s. 2 29 + 2 20	m. s. 3 80 + 3 41	m. s. 6 3 + 5 59	m. s. 0 8 + 0 27	m. s. 10 20 + 10 39	m. s. 16 17 + 16 18	m. s. 10 45 + 10 22
2	m. s. 4 49	m. s. 14 7	m. s. 12 21	m. s. 3 20	m. s. 3 16	m. s. 2 20	m. s. 3 52	m. s. 5 55	m. s. 0 43	m. s. 10 58	m. s. 16 18	m. s. 9 58
3	m. s. 5 16	m. s. 14 12	m. s. 11 55	m. s. 3 2	m. s. 3 22	m. s. 2 1	m. s. 4 4	m. s. 5 50	m. s. 1 6	m. s. 11 16	m. s. 16 18	m. s. 9 34
4	m. s. 5 43	m. s. 14 17	m. s. 11 41	m. s. 3 27	m. s. 3 28	m. s. 1 50	m. s. 4 14	m. s. 5 44	m. s. 1 25	m. s. 11 34	m. s. 16 16	m. s. 9 9
5	m. s. 6 10	m. s. 14 21	m. s. 11 27	m. s. 3 27	m. s. 3 38	m. s. 1 40	m. s. 4 24	m. s. 5 38	m. s. 1 45	m. s. 11 52	m. s. 16 14	m. s. 8 44
6	m. s. 6 36	m. s. 14 25	m. s. 11 13	m. s. 3 27	m. s. 3 42	m. s. 1 20	m. s. 4 34	m. s. 5 31	m. s. 2 6	m. s. 12 9	m. s. 16 11	m. s. 8 18
7	m. s. 7 2	m. s. 14 27	m. s. 10 58	m. s. 3 26	m. s. 3 45	m. s. 1 7	m. s. 4 52	m. s. 5 24	m. s. 2 26	m. s. 12 26	m. s. 16 7	m. s. 7 52
8	m. s. 7 26	m. s. 14 29	m. s. 10 43	m. s. 3 25	m. s. 3 45	m. s. 0 55	m. s. 5 1	m. s. 5 15	m. s. 2 47	m. s. 12 42	m. s. 16 2	m. s. 7 25
9	m. s. 7 51	m. s. 14 30	m. s. 10 27	m. s. 3 24	m. s. 3 48	m. s. 0 43	m. s. 5 9	m. s. 4 58	m. s. 3 7	m. s. 12 58	m. s. 15 56	m. s. 6 58
10	m. s. 8 15	m. s. 14 30	m. s. 10 11	m. s. 3 23	m. s. 3 50	m. s. 0 31	m. s. 5 9	m. s. 4 58	m. s. 3 28	m. s. 13 14	m. s. 15 50	m. s. 6 31
11	m. s. 8 38	m. s. 14 29	m. s. 9 55	m. s. 3 22	m. s. 3 52	m. s. 0 19	m. s. 5 17	m. s. 4 48	m. s. 3 49	m. s. 13 29	m. s. 15 42	m. s. 6 3
12	m. s. 9 1	m. s. 14 28	m. s. 9 38	m. s. 3 21	m. s. 3 53	m. s. 0 6	m. s. 5 24	m. s. 4 38	m. s. 4 10	m. s. 13 43	m. s. 15 34	m. s. 5 34
13	m. s. 9 23	m. s. 14 25	m. s. 9 21	m. s. 3 20	m. s. 3 54	m. s. 0 0	m. s. 5 31	m. s. 4 27	m. s. 4 81	m. s. 13 57	m. s. 15 26	m. s. 5 6
14	m. s. 9 44	m. s. 14 22	m. s. 9 4	m. s. 3 19	m. s. 3 54	m. s. 0 0	m. s. 5 37	m. s. 4 15	m. s. 4 52	m. s. 14 10	m. s. 15 15	m. s. 4 37
15	m. s. 10 4	m. s. 14 19	m. s. 8 47	m. s. 3 18	m. s. 3 53	m. s. 0 19	m. s. 5 43	m. s. 4 8	m. s. 5 13	m. s. 14 23	m. s. 15 4	m. s. 4 7
16	m. s. 10 24	m. s. 14 14	m. s. 8 29	m. s. 3 17	m. s. 3 52	m. s. 0 32	m. s. 5 49	m. s. 3 51	m. s. 5 34	m. s. 14 35	m. s. 14 35	m. s. 3 38
17	m. s. 10 44	m. s. 14 9	m. s. 8 12	m. s. 3 16	m. s. 3 50	m. s. 0 45	m. s. 5 54	m. s. 3 28	m. s. 5 56	m. s. 14 47	m. s. 14 39	m. s. 3 8
18	m. s. 11 2	m. s. 14 4	m. s. 7 54	m. s. 3 15	m. s. 3 48	m. s. 0 58	m. s. 5 58	m. s. 3 25	m. s. 6 17	m. s. 14 58	m. s. 14 26	m. s. 2 38
19	m. s. 11 20	m. s. 13 57	m. s. 7 36	m. s. 3 14	m. s. 3 45	m. s. 1 11	m. s. 6 2	m. s. 3 11	m. s. 6 37	m. s. 15 8	m. s. 14 12	m. s. 2 8
20	m. s. 11 37	m. s. 13 50	m. s. 7 18	m. s. 3 13	m. s. 3 41	m. s. 1 24	m. s. 6 5	m. s. 2 57	m. s. 6 50	m. s. 15 18	m. s. 13 57	m. s. 1 38
21	m. s. 11 53	m. s. 13 43	m. s. 6 59	m. s. 3 12	m. s. 3 37	m. s. 1 37	m. s. 6 8	m. s. 2 42	m. s. 7 19	m. s. 15 26	m. s. 13 41	m. s. 1 8
22	m. s. 12 9	m. s. 13 34	m. s. 6 41	m. s. 3 11	m. s. 3 33	m. s. 1 50	m. s. 6 10	m. s. 2 27	m. s. 7 40	m. s. 15 35	m. s. 13 24	m. s. 0 38
23	m. s. 12 23	m. s. 13 25	m. s. 6 23	m. s. 3 10	m. s. 3 28	m. s. 2 3	m. s. 6 12	m. s. 2 11	m. s. 8 1	m. s. 15 42	m. s. 13 7	m. s. 0 22
24	m. s. 12 37	m. s. 13 16	m. s. 6 4	m. s. 3 9	m. s. 3 22	m. s. 2 16	m. s. 6 13	m. s. 1 55	m. s. 8 21	m. s. 15 49	m. s. 12 48	m. s. 0 62
25	m. s. 12 51	m. s. 13 6	m. s. 5 46	m. s. 3 8	m. s. 3 16	m. s. 2 29	m. s. 6 13	m. s. 1 39	m. s. 8 41	m. s. 15 55	m. s. 12 30	m. s. 0 22
26	m. s. 13 3	m. s. 12 56	m. s. 5 27	m. s. 3 7	m. s. 3 9	m. s. 2 41	m. s. 6 12	m. s. 1 22	m. s. 9 22	m. s. 16 1	m. s. 12 10	m. s. 1 22
27	m. s. 13 15	m. s. 12 44	m. s. 5 9	m. s. 3 6	m. s. 3 2	m. s. 2 54	m. s. 6 11	m. s. 0 47	m. s. 9 41	m. s. 16 6	m. s. 11 59	m. s. 1 51
28	m. s. 13 25	m. s. 12 35	m. s. 4 51	m. s. 3 5	m. s. 2 55	m. s. 3 6	m. s. 6 0	m. s. 0 29	m. s. 10 1	m. s. 16 13	m. s. 11 7	m. s. 2 20
29	m. s. 13 35	m. s. 12 26	m. s. 4 32	m. s. 3 4	m. s. 2 47	m. s. 3 18	m. s. 5 7	m. s. 0 11	m. s. 10 1	m. s. 16 13	m. s. 11 7	m. s. 2 49
30	m. s. 13 44	m. s. 12 17	m. s. 4 14	m. s. 3 3	m. s. 2 38	m. s. 3 18	m. s. 6 7	m. s. 0 11	m. s. 10 1	m. s. 16 13	m. s. 11 7	m. s. 3 18
31	m. s. 13 53	m. s. 12 8	m. s. 3 55	m. s. 3 2	m. s. 2 29	m. s. 3 18	m. s. 6 7	m. s. 0 11	m. s. 10 1	m. s. 16 13	m. s. 11 7	m. s. 3 47

Table Showing the Mean Time of the Sun's Culmination, for 1873, for the Meridian of Madras.

DATE.	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	h. m. s. 12 3 53 h. m. s. 12 3 53	h. m. s. 12 13 53 h. m. s. 12 13 53	h. m. s. 12 12 83 h. m. s. 12 12 83	h. m. s. 12 3 56 h. m. s. 12 3 56	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 57 31 h. m. s. 12 57 31	h. m. s. 12 58 30 h. m. s. 12 58 30	h. m. s. 12 59 12 h. m. s. 12 59 12	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52	h. m. s. 12 59 40 h. m. s. 12 59 40	h. m. s. 12 59 43 h. m. s. 12 59 43	h. m. s. 12 59 45 h. m. s. 12 59 45
2	h. m. s. 12 4 21 h. m. s. 12 4 21	h. m. s. 12 14 0 h. m. s. 12 14 0	h. m. s. 12 12 21 h. m. s. 12 12 21	h. m. s. 12 3 58 h. m. s. 12 3 58	h. m. s. 12 56 59 h. m. s. 12 56 59	h. m. s. 12 57 40 h. m. s. 12 57 40	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 33 h. m. s. 12 59 33	h. m. s. 12 59 21 h. m. s. 12 59 21	h. m. s. 12 59 42 h. m. s. 12 59 42	h. m. s. 12 59 46 h. m. s. 12 59 46
3	h. m. s. 12 4 49 h. m. s. 12 4 49	h. m. s. 12 14 7 h. m. s. 12 14 7	h. m. s. 12 12 28 h. m. s. 12 12 28	h. m. s. 12 3 59 h. m. s. 12 3 59	h. m. s. 12 56 59 h. m. s. 12 56 59	h. m. s. 12 57 49 h. m. s. 12 57 49	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
4	h. m. s. 12 5 16 h. m. s. 12 5 16	h. m. s. 12 14 12 h. m. s. 12 14 12	h. m. s. 12 12 35 h. m. s. 12 12 35	h. m. s. 12 4 0 h. m. s. 12 4 0	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 57 59 h. m. s. 12 57 59	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
5	h. m. s. 12 5 43 h. m. s. 12 5 43	h. m. s. 12 14 17 h. m. s. 12 14 17	h. m. s. 12 12 41 h. m. s. 12 12 41	h. m. s. 12 4 1 h. m. s. 12 4 1	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 10 h. m. s. 12 58 10	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
6	h. m. s. 12 6 10 h. m. s. 12 6 10	h. m. s. 12 14 21 h. m. s. 12 14 21	h. m. s. 12 12 48 h. m. s. 12 12 48	h. m. s. 12 4 2 h. m. s. 12 4 2	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 20 h. m. s. 12 58 20	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
7	h. m. s. 12 6 36 h. m. s. 12 6 36	h. m. s. 12 14 25 h. m. s. 12 14 25	h. m. s. 12 12 55 h. m. s. 12 12 55	h. m. s. 12 4 3 h. m. s. 12 4 3	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 29 h. m. s. 12 58 29	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
8	h. m. s. 12 7 2 h. m. s. 12 7 2	h. m. s. 12 14 27 h. m. s. 12 14 27	h. m. s. 12 13 0 h. m. s. 12 13 0	h. m. s. 12 4 4 h. m. s. 12 4 4	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 38 h. m. s. 12 58 38	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
9	h. m. s. 12 7 26 h. m. s. 12 7 26	h. m. s. 12 14 29 h. m. s. 12 14 29	h. m. s. 12 13 4 h. m. s. 12 13 4	h. m. s. 12 4 5 h. m. s. 12 4 5	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 47 h. m. s. 12 58 47	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
10	h. m. s. 12 7 51 h. m. s. 12 7 51	h. m. s. 12 14 30 h. m. s. 12 14 30	h. m. s. 12 13 10 h. m. s. 12 13 10	h. m. s. 12 4 6 h. m. s. 12 4 6	h. m. s. 12 56 58 h. m. s. 12 56 58	h. m. s. 12 58 56 h. m. s. 12 58 56	h. m. s. 12 58 12 h. m. s. 12 58 12	h. m. s. 12 58 32 h. m. s. 12 58 32	h. m. s. 12 59 54 h. m. s. 12 59 54	h. m. s. 12 59 44 h. m. s. 12 59 44	h. m. s. 12 59 48 h. m. s. 12 59 48	h. m. s. 12 59 52 h. m. s. 12 59 52
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PLANETARY PHENOMENA.

MERCURY will be a morning star throughout the month of January, from the middle of April to the end of May, from the latter part of August to the middle of September, and throughout December. He will be an evening star during the month of March, from the middle of June to the early part of August, and from the middle of October to the latter part of November. When in superior conjunction, that is, when the Sun is between the Earth and Mercury, he appears perfectly round but very small, not more than 5" in diameter; but when in the opposite portion of his orbit or near his inferior conjunction, he presents the form of a slender and brilliant crescent, nearly 12" in diameter.

VENUS will be an evening star from January to the end of April, and a morning star from the early part of May to the end of December. When near her inferior conjunction with the Sun, about the beginning of May, she will appear as a slender and brilliant crescent about 60" in diameter. Towards the end of February and in the middle of July she will acquire the figure of a half Moon about 25" in diameter. From March to the early part of April, and during the months of June and July she will be visible to the naked eye during the day in full sunshine, provided her position is known. She will attain her greatest brilliancy towards the end of March and in the middle of June, and will be seen gibbous during the month of January, and from August to the end of the year.

MARS will be in opposition to the Sun, *i. e.*, passing the Meridian at midnight, on April 27th, with an apparent diameter of 20". He will be in quadrature with the Sun on August 12th, stationary on June 17th, and an evening star during the month of December. He will be well situated for observation both before and after midnight from March to June.

JUPITER will be in opposition to the Sun on February 15th with an apparent diameter of 45", and well situated for observation from January to April. He will be stationary on April 17th, and in quadrature with the Sun on May 13th. He will be an evening star from July to the middle of August, and a morning star from the middle of September to the end of October. His least apparent diameter will be 31", when in conjunction with the Sun on September 4th, but the planet cannot be well seen for a few weeks before and after such time. His interesting belts and the phenomena of his four Satellites are well worthy of examination. Any good pocket telescope will, if steadily supported, render the Satellites visible and their eclipses observable. From February 15th to the end of August the eclipses will occur on the eastern side of the planet, but in the other portion of the year to the west of the primary. When both the disappearance and reappearance of a Satellite are given, it must be remembered the phenomena take place on the same side of the planet, but the reappearance always to the east of the spot at which the Satellite vanished. (For Table of Eclipses see page .)

SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun on January 13th, a morning star from the latter part of January to the middle of March, and an evening star during the month of December. He will be stationary on May 12th and on September 30th, and in quadrature with the Sun on April 22nd and October 19th. He will be in opposition to the Sun on July 22nd with an apparent diameter of 15", and favorably seen both before and after midnight from May to September. The beautiful system of rings, which renders Saturn the most attractive object in the heavens, will be best seen about this time, 42" in length and 15" in breadth. The northern surface is now exposed to view. Saturn is attended by eight Satellites, five of which may be readily seen with any good telescope, but the remaining three require the best instruments yet constructed to render them discernible.

URANUS will be in opposition to the Sun on January 23rd in Right Ascension 8h. 25m. and North Declination 19° 54'; when he may be seen as a star of the sixth magnitude, the faintest visible without telescopic aid in the absence of moonlight. His apparent diameter is usually about 4".

NEPTUNE will be in opposition to the Sun on October 20th when his Right Ascension will be 14h. 43m., and North Declination 8° 4'. His diameter is never more than 24". He is only of about the eight magnitude as compared with the fixed stars. Uranus and Neptune are both visible with a mere pocket glass, when their positions are well known, though they are only distinguishable from the fixed stars with superior instruments charged with high magnifying powers.

The Minor Planets between Mars and Jupiter, are now one hundred and twenty-five in number, all of which except four have been discovered within the last 29 years. The only one even visible to the unaided sight is Vesta, which under certain conditions, can, for a brief time when near opposition, acquire a brilliancy equal to stars of the fifth magnitude. A complete historical table of the Minor Planets will be found on pages 22 and 23.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

(Extracted with the permission of the Publisher, from JAYNE'S *Hand Book of Gardening*.)

MADRAS.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JANUARY.—As the weather during the month will generally be clear and dry, attention to watering is required; if possible, water in the morning, otherwise late in the evening; never water vegetables during the heat of the day. The sowing of European vegetables may now be discontinued, as in the majority of cases seed sown during this month will prove to be labour needlessly expended, they will not come to maturity, or scarcely to a state fit for consumption. Last month may be considered as drawing to a close all successful operations in regard to European vegetable sowing, with the exception of a few salads, which be sown in beds, shaded and hand-watered with attention, they will produce small crops. During the first and second week is a good time to sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, gourds, and such like. Nepal spinach should be sown and planted for a supply during the hot months. Attend to keeping the soil hoed amongst growing crops, eradicating weeds to prevent their seeding, which they now do freely, continue to earth up celery, choosing a dry day for directions as to *earthing*. See No. 3, page 38. Plant cuttings of the cabbage tribe in beds, if rooted they will give a good supply of sprouts during the hot months. Sow country vegetables if required, remove all decaying vegetables to the compost heap. Look to the graft mangoes, continue every two or three days to deepen the incision till the branch is cut through. If any are entirely removed they may be planted without delay, taking care to support them against damage from high winds.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The flowers during this month should be in great perfection. The main operations consist in keeping everything clean and in perfect order, using the knife amongst the shrubs, &c., where required. Attend to the young shoots of creepers so that they may be properly trained, cut back all plants that may be growing over the hedges of the beds or walks; this should be done neatly so that the use of the knife may not be discovered, nothing looks worse than plants abruptly cut round the edge of flower beds. Such cuttings of shrubs and roses, as are rooted should be planted out in beds, well-watered and shaded for a few days. Attend to plants in pots, roses in flower-bud will be improved by frequent watering with liquid manure, it will increase the size of the flowers. Shade tender plants from the midday sun, keep a supply of water exposed to the sun during the day, for watering potted plants in the evening. Attend to clipping hedges, keeping the walks and grass in proper trim.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally clear, rain seldom falls, dews are plentiful, vegetables are abundant towards the end of the month. Fruits, such as oranges, pomegranates, guavas, plantains, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

FEBRUARY.—As the Horticultural exhibition is generally held during the early part of the month, attend to the schedule of prizes if you intend to compete, preserve such articles as may be required by making them with stakes; in forwarding articles for competition pay marked attention to what is required, avoid sending vegetables of any kind in flower pots. In the garden, little is required beyond the directions of last month; a few salads may be sown, country radishes, cucumbers and gourds may still be sown. Keep the garden clear from decayed leaves; vegetables during this month, especially the cabbage tribe, give out a most disagreeable odour if left decaying. See that arrangements are made to keep up a supply of such country vegetables as may be required. Watering will invariably be requisite throughout the month, plant out, (if on hand) cuttings of the cabbage tribe. Attend to collecting manure for the next season.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this, little more can be done than attending to watering and cleanliness; let plants in pots intended for exhibition, be protected from the midday sun if possible. During the course of the month, remove and put in pots a good supply of verbenas and such like, to preserve them during the hot season. Attend to plants in pots, frequently stirring up the soil on the surface. If worms are troublesome, a little clear lime water used occasionally will remove them.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear and calm, dew every morning, rain seldom occurs if ever; vegetables and flowers in most seasons are plentiful; fruits, such as sapodillas, mangoes, oranges, custard apples, &c., are to be had.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MARCH.—As the cultivation of European vegetables will no longer give any degree of satisfaction equivalent to the expense incurred, it is not necessary to presume that by giving directions, success will be the reward of carrying them out. The heat is too great to develop seeds of northern climes, indeed it is mere chance to succeed in germinating and growing tropical seeds. Attention to the culture of such varieties of country vegetables as may be required is all that is requisite in cultivation, though the latter may be purchased in the market much cheaper than they can be grown in private gardens. All vacant spaces in the garden should now be dug, and thrown up in ridges (this is applicable to heavy soils) so as to expose the soil to the influence of the sun during the hot weather. Where the soil is light, let it be dug over level, collect manure without delay; if composed of heating materials, it will require to be watered and turned over frequently; be sure this matter is not overlooked; attend to watering lately planted mango trees, untie the ligatures round the grafted parts, support the stems securely against high winds, store yams in sand or dry soil.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during this month; pay attention to cleanliness, watering shrubs, roses, &c.; such beds as are empty should be neatly dug over; look to the roots of dahlias, let them be stored in pots of sand, or the pots they were grown in; if the soil is dried they must be kept dry; gloxinias, achimenes and bulbs, require the same treatment; plants growing in pots should be placed if possible to receive the morning sun and shaded during midday.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot, and very unpleasant, from the prevailing southerly winds, slight dew frequently. No rain falls during the whole course of the month; European vegetables are very scarce, dear, and bad in general; country vegetables plentiful, such as brinjals, radishes, greens, &c. Fruit none, with the exception of indifferent plantains.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

APRIL.—This month might be passed over in silence, as little or nothing can be done unless digging up any portions of the garden not attended to last month; this should not be neglected any longer. Cucumbers, gourds and melons may be sown during the month; they require protection from the sun until established. Attend to the fruiting pines; if the crowns appear to grow too large let the hearts be taken out neatly; remove all suckers from the bottom of the fruit; after the fruit has swelled a good size, water should be sparingly applied as it tends to injure the flavour.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The directions of last month are suitable to this; little more can be done than keeping the garden clean and free of weeds; towards the end of the month look well to the support of young trees, creepers, &c., as gales may be expected early in May. Prepare soil for plants in pots without delay; directions for compost, see No. 3; look over dahlia roots, &c., in case they are being injured by vermin. Roses in pots should not be excited at present, or they will be weakened.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last, wind changeable from S. to E. and W., dew is seldom seen. A few slight showers of rain sometimes occur; European vegetables are very scarce, native vegetables are plentiful. Fruits, such as grapes, pine-apples, and some of the cane tribe are to be had. Plantains are plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

MAY.—During the month the land wind commences, much difficulty will be experienced in cultivating any but the common varieties of country vegetables, dig over any vacant spaces of ground, no matter how roughly; prepare manure; repair and build water channels when required; make and repair roads and walls.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Now is a good time to put walks in good order, and make others where required. If composts for seeds and plants in pots are not preparing, delay no longer, as they will be required in July. Wash all empty flower-pots and order supplies for new ones; use every endeavour to put down the unsightly pots in general use—it can be done.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is unpleasantly hot from the prevailing land winds; in most seasons a few slight showers of rain fall; seldom other than country vegetables are to be had, with the exception of cabbage sprouts, which are hard and tough; mangoes and pine-apples are plentiful and cheap; flowers are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JUNE.—Although rain frequently occurs during the month, it is scarcely desirable to recommend the sowing of European vegetables. It is more requisite to push forward any new work that may be required; dig over and trench all vacant and new ground that may be taken in for cultivation. Be careful that a good supply of manure is on hand.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Preparing pits for planting trees and ornamental shrubs may be proceeded with, likewise the filling up of all hollows on the lawns where water accumulates during monsoon. Making new flower gardens where required, they should be proceeded with at once; it will save time when the gardeners are required for more active operations in July and August. Repair walks and make new ones; see that they are broad and level enough for two persons to walk abreast upon them; there is no necessity to raise them up like ridges in the centre if they are slightly convex to throw off the water, it is sufficient.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is similar to that of last; showers are more frequent; European vegetables are rarely to be had. Fruit is plentiful.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

JULY.—Everything should be prepared during the present month for sowing seeds in August. If the weather is at all favorable, sow a small quantity of celery and parsley for early plants. Peas may be sown towards the latter part of the month, though with but slight chance of success in the generality of seasons; during the last week the levelling of the soil thrown up in ridges may be proceeded with. The manure heap should be in a fit condition for use.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Little can be done during the month further than preparation for the ensuing seed time; let composts be in a perfect state for use before the end of the month. Make up grass edgings with turf. Do not prune roses unless they show signs of growth; this can be easily discovered by the swelling and bursting of the buds; if they show such signs, prune and manure, though waiting till the following month, would be more judicious. Take care not to be carried into too active operations by a good shower of rain. Look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias and achimenes; they may have commenced to grow, retard them as much as possible, but bring them to the light; as dahlias are very impatient, their roots should be divided towards the end of the month into as many divisions as possible with a sharp knife, having shoot upon each division.

Remarks.—The rains of the S. W. Monsoon commence during this month in slight showers; the sky is very cloudy; rain is frequent in most seasons. Fruit and vegetables are scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

AUGUST.—As imported seeds should now be on hand, let a first sowing be put in pots or boxes without delay. If the weather is favorable, successive sowings may be put in during the whole course of the month. Care must be taken that the soil is in a proper moist condition as described as described in No. 1, page 8. Guard against the ravages of rodents; be sparing of water to imported seeds until they germinate. A first sowing of peas and French beans may be put in. Likewise carrots, beet, parsley and radishes; choose a dry day, sow celery in boxes or pots in rich soil mixed with well-decayed manure, and a small quantity of powdered lime. The reason celery is so apt to run to seed, arises from inattention to keep up a constant luxuriance by the aid of good manure; celery should never receive a check; of country vegetables, sow brinjals, gourds, cucumbers, roselles, greens, spinach, beans, chillies, snake gourds, &c.; plant yams and Jerusalem artichokes. Attend to top-dressing asparagus beds, make a fresh bed of water-cresses in a shady spot near a well or tank where they can be easily supplied with water twice a day. Put in suckers of pine-apples; prepare stock of mangoes for grafting. Let the garden soil be levelled, well manured and dug over; make sure the manure is well looked after and mixed with lime and ashes before using.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow seeds of everything that can be had most suitable for the climate, be careful how small seeds are sown and watered, read directions in No. 1; look to the roots of dahlias, gloxinias, &c.; they should be set a-growing in good soil. If no plan has definitely fixed upon to secure a good supply of flowers, now is the time to look to it; there is no time to spare; propagate verbenas by layers; sow hollyhocks, phloxes, petunias, balsams, &c.; increase your stock of chrysanthemums, by division, or fresh supplies; let the flower garden be well dug and manured; dig and manure round the roots of shrubs on lawns, &c. Let a shaded piece of ground be prepared in which to put cuttings of roses, shrubs, &c.; prepare pits for planting trees and shrubs, make them large and deep. Pits in the soil of Madras or anywhere should not be less than 24 feet in diameter and depth. Too much care cannot be taken of seedlings, lest they get drawn during the dull days that prevail; expose them to the light and air as much as possible. Top-dress all plants in pots not intended to be re-potted with fresh soil and manure; re-pot and top-dress roses in pots. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings.

Remarks.—It were unnecessary to write these instructions if those for whom they are written, do not carry them out during the course of this month. As success can only be looked for by close attention, next month will be of less avail to have plants sufficiently strong to produce an early crop or to stand the heavy rains, and whatever complaints may have to be made about the failure of vegetables and the display of flowers, in January and

February, it can be ascribed to no other cause than neglecting to conduct operations at the right season and in a proper manner. The native gardeners are not so much to blame as they in general go by the instructions they receive.

Rain is frequent during this month; country vegetables are plentiful; fruit and European vegetables are very scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.—This is the proper time to sow a succession of peas, French beans and spinach; they may be put in every week during the month; continue to sow vegetables of all kinds. Onions and leeks in light rich soil in beds, protected from the rain by mats tied over moveable bamboo framework. Attend to the seedlings sown last month; some of which will be ready for transplanting. Knol-khol and cabbage, if any were sown early in July, will be ready for final transplanting in the garden, in beds of rows; let them be lifted carefully; disturb the roots as little as possible. Encourage the growth of celery by slight waterings of liquid manure; look after insects; a slight sprinkling of lime over and under the leaves will arrest their ravages; if not used let them be picked off with the hand every morning. Lime will in no wise injure the tenderest vegetation, if slaked and cool. Native vegetables sown at the beginning of last month will be fit for planting out. Commence to graft mangoes; make preparations such as digging trenches, &c., to prevent the garden being flooded during the monsoon near at hand. Manure pine-apples, remove the suckers and put them into root.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Petunias, hollyhocks, phloxes, &c., &c., sown last month, should during this be fit for planting out, choosing a dull damp day. Continue to sow balsams, hollyhocks and all showy annuals, not neglecting mignonette. Balsam seed from Hyderabad is generally good; and from the cultivators there removing the lateral branches, they have acquired a peculiar upright habit, show about one foot of blossom in a column when well-grown. Attend to cleanliness and keeping the soil in flower bed open by hoeing (*the idea of seeing a Gardener sitting in a flower-bed digging it up with a piece of bamboo is absurd*). Prune roses if hitherto neglected, layer bud and put in cuttings of roses and such shrubs, trees and creepers as may be required. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs; where layering is required, attend to the instructions given in No. 2, page 16; put in pipings of carnations, plecties in boxes, filled with fine sand, mixed with red earth. Let all creepers be neatly tied to the posts or trellises upon which they are trained; prune where required; prune and keep in proper form shrubs, &c.; attend to cutting hedges and filling up gaps; casurina hedges neatly trimmed would be much neater round flower gardens than unsightly bamboo trellises; it is astonishing they are not more generally planted, as they combine neatness with economy, are easily raised if the seed is not too deeply covered with soil.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

OTRANGE.—Transplant all vegetable plants, large enough into beds or drills where they are to grow. Trenches should be made for all celery plants; shade if the weather is clear; look after tomatoes, onions, leeks, carrots and beet-root; let them be thinned out to proper distances from each other; the thinnings may be planted if required. Continue to sow a few varieties of vegetable seeds. Peas may be sown every week; let the drills in which they are sown be raised above the surface level; continue to sow a succession of French beans. Keep up a supply of salads, such as lettuce, endive, mustard, water-cress, &c. Finish early in the month preparations for planting out vegetables: do not trust till wanted, as the soil may not be workable from rain. Let everything about the garden be neat and clean; eradicate weeds on their first appearance. If the weather during the month should prove dry, peas and the cabbage tribe will suffer much. A supply of water will be requisite to prevent the crops sustaining a check which would prove very detrimental. When water is applied let it be in the morning, very early, if possible; when it is cool, frequent hoeing up the soil amongst the crops will require to be looked too. If activity is not displayed during the early part of this month in forwarding operations, there is but little chance of success for the season. Take particular care the crops are not planted on the same piece of ground they were last year; alternate them yearly if possible. Graft mangoes and plant pine-apples.

FLOWER GARDEN.

The operations of last month are applicable to this. Look after dahlias in pots, stake them and water occasionally with liquid manure. Plant out verbenas, heliotropes and all other bedding plants. Keep up a supply of balsams, cockscombs, mignonette, &c. Plant trees and shrubs, attend to training and pruning creepers. This is a good time to get roses, fuschias, violets, &c., from the Hills of Bangalore. Take advantage of dry days to cut grass; straighten and trim the edges of walks and beds. Give everything a neat and clean appearance. Protect all newly planted trees from wind. The best plan is use three tarred ropes for each plant, fix them to the stems, round which should be tied a piece of canvas to prevent the friction of the ropes from injuring the bark; tie the ropes tight to three pegs firmly driven into the ground at the proper distance from the plants. This is costlier than stakes but more permanent, and will protect the plants till properly rooted.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is generally wet and stormy, more especially during the latter part of it. Vegetables and fruits still continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

NOVEMBER.—Few European vegetables will come to perfection if not fit to plant out during this month. Attend to transplanting seedlings; peas and French beans may be sown every week or ten days; the main crop must be looked for from seed sown this month, as peas sown in December seldom succeed. Sow a small quantity of cabbage, knol-khol, cauliflower, tomatoes, &c., likewise a few salads. Cauliflower sown during the first week of the month; if they are well attended to, flowers may be had during February. Attend to transplanting onions and leeks. Thin out turnips and carrots to proper distances from each other. Plant celery in trenches; look after all details, such as cleanliness, digging trenches to carry off the heavy rains; put in cuttings of cabbage sprouts for use during the hot season. Graft mangoes; put in cuttings of figs and vines. Plant onion bulbs for salad.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to transplant seedlings into pots or boxes. Plant out annuals, verbenas, hollyhocks, phloxes and ipomeas, if strong enough. Sow any flower seeds remaining on hand. Sow seeds of trees and shrubs. Prepare early in the month stations for ornamental creepers, and plant without delay. Attend to training creepers and pruning where required. Prune and manure garden roses and put in cuttings. In pruning, cut the old branches down to three or four eyes from the bottom. Top-dress all plants in pots not requiring re-potting; protect tender plants from heavy rains; activity is required during this month to obtain a good supply of flowers during the three following months. The finer varieties of roses in pots should be re-potted if necessary; they require a heavy soil mixed with well-decayed cow-dung. Support all plants requiring it from the high winds.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is in general boisterous, with heavy rains; the N. E. Monsoon continues with great violence. Vegetables and flowers continue scarce.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

DECEMBER.—Continue to plant out and transplant into boxes all vegetable plants on hand during the first week. Attend to thinning turnips and carrots. Plant celery in trenches and earth up such as may require it. Keep the soil amongst the growing crops hoed, and eradicate weeds on their first appearance. Branch lettuce and endive by tying up the leaves. Thin out the branches of tomatoes. Look sharp after insects amongst cabbage and cauliflower. Use slaked lime freely on all crops attacked; it will prove a beneficial check. During the month sow cucumbers, vegetable marrow, country vegetables for greens, &c. Early planted vegetables will be fit for use towards the end of the month. French beans and salads should be in abundance. Attend to staking peas, beans, &c. Continue to make up a manure heap for the ensuing season; let nothing be lost in the shape of vegetable matter. The main work of the month is attention to growing crops; look to early grafted mangoes; make incisions gradually on the branches above the grafts.

FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant out the remaining stock of annuals; sow a few hollyhocks, amaranthus, &c. A last sowing of balsams may be put in. Sow convolvuluses of all kinds. Petunias for flowering during the hot months. Attend to dahlias and encourage them by frequent watering of liquid manure. Keep the flower beds and walks clean and neat; water and roll the walks towards the latter part of the month, it will give them a neat appearance, at the same time they will be more comfortable to walk upon.

Remarks.—The weather during the first two weeks is similar to last month, generally clearing up towards the latter end. Fogs are frequent; flowers continue scarce with the exception of roses; vegetables are scarce; country greens, &c., are to be had in abundance; fruits, such as oranges, guavas, and plantains are plentiful.

BANGALORE.

JANUARY.—In this month most of the culinary vegetables are in great perfection. Grapes, apples, pine-apples, country raspberry, and also a few strawberries and peaches are in season. Such apple trees as have finished bearing may now be pruned, although it would be better to delay it until the ensuing month. Sow seeds of such vegetables as peas, radish, spinach, &c., that do not require more than three months to come to perfection. This is a good month for altering or making a garden, laying walks, &c. Open the roots of vine trees, if the wood is well ripened.

This is the best month for planting cuttings of sugar-cane.

Remarks.—The nights and mornings are chill—a clear sky during the day. It seldom rains during this month; but fog falls daily in the mornings. The wind blows steadily from the N. E. with occasional variations.

FEBRUARY.—In this month, country raspberries, figs, pomegranates, pine-apples, peaches, grapes and strawberries may be had in great abundance and perfection. A few apples remain. Very few vegetables can be sown with advantage this month. Open the roots of peaches and apples, and prune apple trees. As the mango will be in flower, spread, if requisite, some manure round the roots of the trees, slightly stirring the soil.

Sow peaches, the stone should be broken, else the seeds will take some months to germinate.

Remarks.—The weather during the whole of this month is very fine. It seldom, if ever, rains. Heavy dew falls in the mornings. The wind blows N. E., sometimes changing to the S. E. The first half of the month is rather chilly, about the end it commences to be warm.

MARCH.—During this month the roots of apple trees should be opened, if not already done by those who approve of that system, and very strong manure should be applied. Strawberries, grapes, raspberries and peaches are in season. The ground should be forked about the roots of vines. Plant tuberose roots. Beet root and celery are in perfection. As the winds and hot air of this month are very injurious to vegetation, as few seeds as possible should be sown.

Remarks.—The weather during this month is clear, hot and unpleasant. Rain is little known. There is less dew. The wind continues to blow from the N. E. There is plenty of dust. It thunders and lightens occasionally.

APRIL.—Sow all flower seeds to come to perfection in July and August. They will be refreshed by the early rains called the mango showers; and there is generally rain in Mysore during June. Sow every kind of vegetable seed. Plant potatoes. Dahlia seeds should be sown in this month in situations protected from the burning winds.

Remarks.—This is the hottest month. The nights are very sultry, and the sun pours down its fiery rays with unabating vigour during the day. The dust is almost suffocating. There is thunder and lightning. The mango showers may be expected towards the close of the month. Wind N. E.

MAY.—Repeat the sowing of last month, or may be deferred till this month. Transplant the seeds of vegetables sown last month, and prepare the beds for the final transplanting of of knol-khol, cabbage and cauliflower, watering the soil richly. Sow some cotton seeds.

Remarks.—The weather still continues hot. If the mango showers have set in, the heat is not so great as that of April. High winds from the S. W., with rain and clouds, may be expected. Rather dusty.

JUNE.—The directions for this month are very similar in many respects to those given for May and April, in order to have the flowers and vegetables later in the season. Mangoes are in great perfection, and pine-apples abundant; jack-fruit in season. The natives plough their ground and sow the earth-nut. This is the best month for sowing seeds from England, &c., provided they arrive in the two or three preceding months, but in general it is advisable to sow them as soon as they are unpacked. The fields for hay should be scratched by the native plough and manured. Cuttings and suckers of chrysanthemums, if taken off and planted in small pots, will flower in September.

Roses often suffer much more from the attacks of the rosebeetle during this month. They should be sought for at night with the aid of a lantern, and while one boy holds the light, another picks off the insects and throws them into a chatty of water. Immense numbers can be killed in a short time in this way. The old roots of the dahlia should be planted in large pots of sand covered with some fermenting vegetable matter, to induce them to send out shoots.

Remarks.—Rain is more frequent. The days begin to get cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. Wind from S. W. blows strongly. Plenty of dust.

JULY.—Pine-apples and apples are in season. Mangoes still continue till towards the end of the month; young plants should then be grafted, and the trees pruned as soon as they have done bearing, as that is the only time when it can be done with impunity. Cuttings of all trees and shrubs should be put in this month; as well as slips of artichokes, which, as soon as they have established themselves should be cut down close to the ground.

The natives generally sow the raggy and cholam, and prepare the ground for rice, and plant cuttings of sugar-cane. Flower and vegetable seeds may still be sown, and in regular seasons the cabbage tribe of the first and second sowings should be finally transplanted. The first crop of hay is cut this month. Sow mango seeds for supply of stocks for next year's grafting. The dahlias sown last month will require transplanting, and the shoots should be separated from the old roots. The seed (dahlias) should now be turned out of pots into the open ground in a sandy well-manured soil. A species of white grub attacks the roots of flower plants, more especially the scarlet geranium. The only mode of destroying these insects is by uprooting the plants that show any signs of dropping and removing the grub. Experiments in the cultivation of wheat may be attempted this month.

Remarks.—There is generally much rain this month. The days are cloudy and pleasant, and the nights cool. The wind blows from S. W. Thunder and lightning frequent.

AUGUST.—Apples still continue; young trees should now be grafted, and cuttings put down. Oranges, loquats, and alligator pears in season. Insects are excessively numerous and destructive. The orange tribe should be budded and inured, and propagated by grafting. Plant beds with early strawberries. Still sow a few vegetable and flower seeds. Continue grafting mangoes. Transplant cotton. Propagate carnations and pinks by layers. Begin collecting seeds of early flowering annuals. Dahlias are in perfection. The natives sow different kinds of gram in this and in the following month. Stake the dahlias put into the ground last month.

Remarks.—The early monsoons cease about the beginning of this month. The wind blows from S. W., and the weather is somewhat warm.

SEPTEMBER.—Alligator pears and loquats still continue. Guavas in plenty. Sow orange seed and alligator pear stones. Young potatoes in season. The American cotton sow

early in full pod. Plant Cape bulbs, either in the ground or in very deep pots well drained. The turnips and cabbages are much infested by a small dark caterpillar, which may be destroyed by sprinkling the plants with powdered lime. The rice begins to flower. Put down cuttings of geraniums, roses, violets, heartsease, &c. Flowers are in great perfection. As most of the peach trees will have lost their leaves, the roots should be opened and exposed for four days and then strongly manured. The principal crop of hay is cut in this month.

Strip off leaves, and bare and prune the roots of apple trees, dressing the root at the same time with sheep or other manure.

Remarks.—This is rather a hot month. The wind blows from S. W., and rain may be expected from the middle of the month, particularly in the evenings.

OCTOBER.—Vegetables are in great perfection. Sour sop and guavas also are now in season. The main beds for strawberries should be planted. Vines will begin to flower early in this month; the borders should be dug and well manured. Dahlias will begin to fall in the month. As soon as the leaves begin to wither, they should be taken up with the soil that adheres to them, and keep in a dry place. As soon as they have been sufficiently dried, they should be packed up in boxes of sand till the time for planting arrives. The double tube roses should be similarly treated.

Remarks.—The latter monsoons which generally commence towards the end of last month, are very heavy during October. The wind veers round to the N. E. The days are pleasant and the nights cool.

NOVEMBER.—Apples begin to ripen towards the end of this month. Custard apples in plenty. This is the last month in which the generality of vegetables can be sown with advantage. Sow the casurina and other tree seeds. This is a good month to lay in a stock of manure and prepare composts for the next year. The larger kinds of perennial water flowers should be taken up and reduced in size and re-planted. This is a good month to plant potatoes, sweet potatoes, melons, cucumbers, and most vegetable seeds. The raggy crop is cut during this month.

Remarks.—High winds from the N. E., and heavy rain may be expected during the early part of the month. Towards the end, the temperature of the atmosphere is considerably lessened, and the nights begin to be chilly. This is a very pleasant month. Mornings foggy.

DECEMBER.—Apples are in plenty, and peaches may be had towards the end of the month. Rose-apples also are abundant. All vegetables in season. A good month for sowing melon and cucumber seeds, as well as peas, radish and spinach; but very few other vegetable seeds. Most of the exotic plants will have ceased flowering; the beds should therefore be dug up and manured with a soil composed of two-thirds vegetable and half well-decayed animal manure. Turn out and examine dahlia roots. Prune roses.

Remarks.—This is usually a clear month, with heavy fog in the mornings. Days cool and nights chilly. Wind from the N. E. Heat is scarcely felt at midday.

This is a very pleasant and healthy month.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The meteorological observation of three years—1834-5-6—was one very hot and one very rainy season;—this may therefore be regarded as very fair average when taken together.

Bangalore is in lat. 12° 58' N., and long. 77° 39' E. The base of Commissioner's flag staff is 3,030 feet above high water-mark at Madras; and the mean annual temperature is 75° Fahr.: while that of Madras is 85°. Thus confirming the generally received opinion that a rise of 300 feet causes a fall in the thermometer of one degree. The soil, except in the valleys, is a red sandy loam, inclined to gravelly; and the sound rock a finely foliated gneiss with slaty cleavage. It is much used for building purposes.

Average rainfall of twenty-three years is 35-41 inches.

THE LAL BAGH.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT GARDEN, commonly known as the LAL BAGH, (from the Hindustani, signifying red or ruby and garden) is under the direction of a Superintendent who is responsible to the Commissioner. The present Superintendent is Mr. W. New. The garden is situated about two miles south-east of the centre of the Cantonment, and covers an area of about 50 acres of ground, which slopes gently from the southern boundary, where there is a tank communicating with water channels which are led through most of the garden. The greater portion of the ground is very tastefully laid out in ornamental lawns and terraced flower gardens with green houses, aviary, and cages for Lions, Tigers and Cheetahs, enclosure for Deer, &c. The garden is open from 6 A. M. till dusk on week days, free of charge. Carriages and horses are expected to enter by the left hand entrance gate, and return by the one on the right, keeping to the main drive which encircles the garden. Furious driving is strictly prohibited. Visitors are not permitted to pluck flowers or fruits; and are expected not to bring dogs to the garden, as they do much injury to the plants and seed beds. Plants and seeds may be purchased at the garden.

NEILGHERRIES.

OOTACAMUND.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—Sow in verandah for early crop, cauliflower, radish, mustard and cress.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—None.

MARCH.—FLOWERS.—Mignonette and Nasturtiums, for early flowering. VEGETABLES.—Peas, French beans, radish, mustard, cress and cauliflower.

APRIL.—FLOWERS.—Annuals of all sorts should be sown during this month, also seeds of new perennial plants, shrubs, trees, &c. VEGETABLES.—Beetroot, carrots, turnip, peas, French beans, broad beans, cauliflower, cabbages and all description of vegetables for main summer crop.

MAY.—FLOWERS.—Continue sowing of annuals and other seeds mentioned in last month. VEGETABLES.—Sow peas, French beans, cauliflower and lettuce for succession; complete sowing all crops of vegetables required for summer use.

JUNE.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—Radish, mustard, cress, lettuce, peas and beans for succession.

JULY.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—The same as June.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS.—Annual seeds for winter flowering should now be sown; this is the best season to sow stocks, asters, balsams, petunias, verbenas, salpiglossis, nasturtiums, &c. VEGETABLES.—The same as April for winter crop.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS.—Complete sowing of the above in this month. VEGETABLES.—Complete sowing for winter crop.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—Sow as in June.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—Sow as in June.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS.—None. VEGETABLES.—None.

OOONOO AND KOTAGHERRY.—Remarks on the variation of the above.

The main sowings of Vegetables and Flower seeds should be in August, September and October, instead of April and May. Rotation sowings, the same as at Ootacamund.

Flowers and Vegetables that are in season in the several months of the year.

JANUARY.—FLOWERS.—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias, cinerarias, balsams, asters, mimulus. VEGETABLES.—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, rhubarb, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol khol, potatoes and onions.

FEBRUARY.—FLOWERS.—Geraniums, petunias, verbenas, stocks, camellias, roses, calceolarias and polygallas. VEGETABLES.—Cauliflower, beetroot, carrots, turnip, parsnips, vegetable marrow, celery, salads, cabbage, knol-khol and onions.

MARCH.—FLOWERS.—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias, violets and polygallas. VEGETABLES.—Vegetables are scarce during this month. Only onions, knol-khol, turnip and cabbages may be said to be in season; all others being raised or preserved by artificial watering.

APRIL.—FLOWERS.—Crocuses, lilies, primroses, calceolarias, geraniums, verbenas, petunias and violets. VEGETABLES.—Vegetables are still scarce. The above with mustard, radish, cress and salads are still in season.

MAY.—FLOWERS.—Daisies, crocuses, lilies, heliotrope, petunias, calceolarias, roses, primroses and polyanthus. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

JUNE.—FLOWERS.—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnums and primroses. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumbers, knol khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

JULY.—FLOWERS.—Fuschias, westaria, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas, polygallas, laburnums and brugmansias. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans, and French beans.

AUGUST.—FLOWERS.—Geraniums, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. VEGETABLES.—Same as July.

SEPTEMBER.—FLOWERS.—Geraniums, crassulas, brugmansias, fuschias, heliotrope, daisies, roses, veronicas and heath. VEGETABLES.—Same as July.

OCTOBER.—FLOWERS.—Camellias, cinerarias, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, celery, rhubarb, radish, vegetable marrow, cucumber, knol-khol, parsnips, lettuce, peas, beans and French beans.

NOVEMBER.—FLOWERS.—Camellias, cinerarias, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, roses and heath. VEGETABLES.—Same as October.

DECEMBER.—FLOWERS.—Camellias, cinerarias, phlox, verbenas, daisies, crassulas, calceolarias, salpiglossis, roses and heath. VEGETABLES.—Same as October.

PART II.—EUROPEAN AND INDIAN.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—VICTORIA, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c., Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20, 1837, on the death of her uncle King William IV.; was crowned June 28, 1838; and married, February 10, 1840; to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only child of his late Royal Highness Edward, Duke of Kent, son of King George III. The children of Her Majesty are:—

Her Royal Highness Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND AND PRUSSIA, born November 21, 1840, and married to his Royal Highness William, the Crown Prince of Germany, January 25, 1858, and has had issue, Frederick William Victor Albert, born January 27, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert Wilhelm Heinrich, born August 14, 1862 (*dead*); Frederica Wilhelmina Amelia Victoria, born April 13, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, born February 10, 1868; and Sophia Dorothea Ulrike Alice, born June 4, 1870; a Princess born April 1872.

His Royal Highness Albert Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Alexandra of Denmark, (Princess of Wales), born December 1, 1844, and has issue, Prince Albert Victor, born January 8, 1864; George Frederick Ernest Albert, born June 3, 1865; Louisa Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, born February 20, 1867; Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868; and Maude Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 20, 1869; Alexander John Charles Albert, born April 6, 1871 (*dead*) April 7, 1871.

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1843; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Louis of Hesse, July 1, 1862, and has issue, Victoria Alberta Elizabeth Matilda Mary, born April 5, 1863; Elizabeth Alexandra Louise Alice, born November 1, 1864; Irene Marie Louise Anna, born July 11, 1866; Ernest Louis Charles Albert William, born November 25, 1868; a Prince, born October 7, 1870; a Princess, born June 7, 1872.

His Royal Highness Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844.

Her Royal Highness Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846; married to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick Christian Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, July 5, 1866, and has issue, Christian Victor Albert Ludwig Ernest Anton, born April 14, 1867; Albert John Charles Frederic Alfred George, born February 26, 1869; Victoria Louise Sophia Augusta Amelia Helena, born May 23, 1870.

Her Royal Highness Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848; married to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, M. P., eldest son of the Duke of Argyll, March 21, 1871.

His Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.

His Royal Highness Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.

Her Royal Highness Beatrice Mary Victoria Fedore, born April 14, 1857.

ROYAL PRINCES AND PRINCESSES.

George Frederick Alexander Charles Ernest Augustus, K.G., DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, cousin to Her Majesty, born May 27, 1819, married Princess Frederica of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son and two daughters. George Frederick William Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26, 1819. Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse and aunt to Her Majesty, born July 25, 1795; married May 7, 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge. Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Mary Sophia Louis, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843, to Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue a son. Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge and cousin to Her Majesty, born November 27, 1833; married Prince Teck, June 7, 1866, has issue a son and daughter.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

WITH THEIR AGE AND DATE OF ACCESSION.

COUNTRY.	NAME.	BIRTH.	ACCESSION.
Great Britain.	Victoria.	24 May 1819	1837
Austria.	Francis Joseph.	18 Aug. 1830	1848
Baden.	Frederick.	9 Sept. 1823	1856
Bavaria.	Louis II.	25 Aug. 1845	1864
Belgium.	Leopold II.	9 April 1835	1865
Denmark.	Christian IX.	8 April 1818	1863
France.	M. Thiers, <i>President</i> .	11 Feb. 1797	1871
Germany.	William.	22 March 1797	1871
Greece.	George.	24 Dec. 1845	1868
Hesse Darmstadt.	Louis III.	9 June 1806	1848
Italy.	Victor Emmanuel.	14 March 1820	1862
Mecklenburg Schwerin.	Frederick Francis.	28 Feb. 1823	1842
Mecklenburg Strelitz.	Frederick Charles.	17 Oct. 1819	1869
Netherlands.	William III.	19 Feb. 1817	1849
Oldenburg.	Nicolas.	8 July 1826	1853
Portugal.	Louis I.	21 Oct. 1838	1861
Rome.	Pope Pius IX.	13 May 1792	1846
Russia.	Alexander II.	29 April 1818	1855
Saxe Coburg and Gotha.	Ernest II.	21 June 1818	1844
Saxe-Meiningen.	George.	2 April 1826	1866
Saxe-Weimar.	Charles Alexander.	24 June 1818	1853
Saxony.	John.	12 Dec. 1801	1854
Spain.	Amadeus of Savoy.	30 May 1845	1871
Sweden and Norway.	Oscar II.	21 Jan. 1829	1872
Turkey.	Abdul Aziz.	9 Feb. 1830	1861
Wurtemberg.	Charles Frederick.	6 March 1833	1864

BRITISH AND FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

	BRITISH AMBASSADORS, &c., ABROAD.	FOREIGN AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND.
America.	Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B.	General R. C. Schenck.
Argent. Confederation.	Hon. Wm. Stuart.	M. Balcarce.
Austria.	Sir Andrew Buchanan, K.C.B.	Count R. d'Apponyi.
Bavaria.	E. R. D. Morier, C.B.	Count Ferd. de Hompesch.
Belgium.	J. S. Lumley, Esq.	Baron de Beaulieu.
Brazil.	G. B. Mathew, Esq., C.B.	Chav. de Almeida Ardes.
Central America.	Ed. Corbet, Esq.	Signor Carlos Gutierrez.
Chili.	W. T. Thomson, Esq.	Don Alberto R. Gana.
China.	T. F. Wade, Esq., C.B.	
Columbia.	R. Bunch, Esq.	M. J. M. Torres Caicedo.
Denmark.	Sir Charles L. Wyke, K.C.B.	Lieutenant-General Balow.
Ecuador.	Fred. Hamilton, Esq.	M. Flores.
France.	Lord Lyons, K.C.B.	Compte d'Harcourt.
Germany.	Lord Odo W. L. Russell.	Count Bernstorff.
Greece.	Hon. Ed. M. Erskine.	M. Brailas Armand.
Hanse Towns.	John Ward, Esq.	
Italy.	Sir A. B. Paget, K.C.B.	Ch. Cadorna.
Japan.	Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B.	
Morocco.	John H. D. Hay, Esq., C.B.	
Netherlands.	Adm. Hon. E. A. J. Harris, C.B., R.N.	Count G. M. E. G. de Byland.
New Granada.	Philip Griffith, Esq.	Don Juan de F. Martin.
Peru.	Sir Charles Alison, K.C.B.	Hadji Mohsin Khan.
Portugal.	Hon. W. S. Jerningham.	M. Francisco de Rivero.
Russia.	Hon. Sir C. A. Murray, K.C.B.	Duc de Saldanha.
Spain.	Right Hon. Lord A. Loftus, K.C.B.	Baron de Brunnow.
Sweden.	Right Hon. Aussen H. Lazard.	M. Rancescy Villanueva.
Switzerland.	Hon. G. S. S. Jerningham.	Baron Hochschild.
Turkey.	Alfred G. Bonar, Esq.	A. Streckisen (Cons. Gen.)
Venezuela.	Right Hon. Sir H. G. Elliott, K.C.B.	Musurus Pacha.
Wurtemberg.	George Fagan, Esq.	
	Hon. G. E. Petre.	

HER MAJESTY'S CHIEF OFFICERS OF STATE.

First Lord of the Treasury.	Right Hon'ble W. E. Gladstone.
Lord High Chancellor.	Lord Hatherley.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Right Hon'ble Robert Lowe.
Lord President of the Council.	Marquis of Ripon.
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord Halifax.
Home Department.	Right Hon'ble Henry Austin Bruce.
Foreign Affairs.	Earl Granville, K.G.
Colonies.	Earl of Kimberley.
War.	Right Hon'ble Edward Cardwell.
India.	Duke of Argyll, K.G.
First Lord of the Admiralty.	Right Hon'ble G. J. Goschen.
President of the Board of Trade.	Right Hon'ble Chichester Fortescue.
President of the Local Government Board.	Right Hon'ble James Stansfeld.
Postmaster-General.	Right Hon'ble William Monsell.
First Commissioner of Works.	Right Hon'ble A. S. Ayrton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland.	Marquis of Hartington.
Vice-President, Council of Education.	Right Hon'ble W. E. Forster.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	Right Hon'ble Hugh C. E. Childers.

SCOTLAND.

Lord High Constable.	Earl of Erroll.
Keeper of the Great Seal.	Earl of Selkirk.
Deputy Keeper of the Great Seal.	J. H. Mackenzie.
Lord Privy Seal.	Earl Dalhousie, K.T.
Knight Marischal.	Duke of Hamilton.
Master of the Household.	Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Standard Bearer.	Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord High Commissioner.	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Lord Justice General.	Right Hon'ble John Inglis.
Lord Justice Clerk.	Right Hon'ble Sir J. Moncreiff, Bt.
Lord Advocate.	Right Hon'ble George Young.
Solicitor-General.	A. R. Clark, Esq.
Lord Clerk Register.	Right Hon'ble Sir W. Gibson Craig, Bt.
Deputy Clerk Register.	W. P. Dundas.
Commander of the Forces.	Major-General R. Rumley.
Assistant Adjutant-General.	Hon'ble E. Colborne.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant.	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Chief Secretary.	Right Hon. Marquis of Hartington.
Under-Secretary.	T. H. Burke, Esq.
Commander of the Forces.	General Lord Sandhurst.
State Steward.	Colonel H. L. White.
Private Secretary.	H. Y. Thompson, Esq.
Chamberlain.	Hon'ble H. Leeson.
Lord Chancellor.	Right Hon'ble Lord O'Hagan.
Secretary to the Lord Chancellor.	J. Upington, Esq.
Lord Justice of Appeal.	Right Hon'ble J. Christian.
Master of the Rolls.	Right Hon'ble F. Sullivan.
Attorney-General.	Right Hon'ble R. Dowse.
Solicitor-General.	C. Pales, Esq.
Military Secretary.	Colonel E. Fellowes.
Ulster-King-of-Arms.	Sir Bernard Burke, LL.D.

ARMY AGENTS.

Messrs. Barron and Smith, 30, Duke Street, Westminster.	V. W. Holt, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place, S. W.
Sir Edward Borough, Bt., & Co., 4, Nassau Street, Dublin.	Messrs. Charles Hopkinson and Sons, Regent Street, St. James's.
Messrs. R. Cane & Sons, Dawson, St., Dublin.	Andrew Lawrie, Esq., 10, Charles Street, St. James' Square.
Henry Tucker Clark, Esq., 50, Leicester Sq.	Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bt., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James' Square.
Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., 35, Craven Street, Strand.	Messrs. Price & Boustead, 31, Craven Street, Strand.
Messrs. Cox and Co., Craig's Court.	Messrs. Ridgway & Sons, 2, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S. W.
Edward Thomson Draper, Esq., (for Royal Marines), 12, Buckingham Street, W. C.	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY, WHITEHALL.

Lords Commissioners—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Right Hon. Robert Lowe, the Marquis of Lansdowne, W. P. Adams, Esq., W. H. Gladstone, Esq.
Joint Secretaries—G. Cranfield Glyn, W. E. Baxter
Permanent Secretary—E. R. W. Lingen
Auditor Civil List—W. Law, Esq.
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Private Secretaries to First Lord—W. R. Gordon and Lord F. Cavendish.
Solicitor—J. Gray, Esq., Q.C.

EXCHEQUER, 6, OLD PALACE-YARD.

Chancellor—Right Hon. Robert Lowe.
Comptroller—Sir Wm. Dunbar, Bart.
Assistant—G. S. Frederick, Esq.
Chief Clerk—H. W. Chisholm, Esq.
Private Secy. to Chancellor—C. B. Wilson, Esq.

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Lord President—Marquis of Ripon.
Clerk of Council—Sir Arthur Helps, C.B.
Assistant Clerk—E. S. Harrison.
Registrar—H. Reine, C.B.
Private Secy. to Lord President—Sir E. M. Selous, Bt.
Medical Officer—J. Simon, M.D.
JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

VICTORIA STREET.

Eight Hon. Sir Montague K. Smith, Right Hon. Sir James W. Colville, Lord Justice James and Mellish, Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir L. Peel.

PRIVY SEAL OFFICE.

1, NEW-STREET, SPRING-GARDENS.

Lord Privy Seal—Viscount Halifax.

Private Secretary—Hon. F. L. Wood.

Chief Clerk—W. English.

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President—Marquis of Ripon.

Vice-President—Right Hon. W. E. Forster.

Secretary—Sir F. R. Sandford.

Asst. Secretaries—J. Sykes, A. T. Cory, P. Cunliffe.

Private Secretary to Vice-President—H. S. Bryant.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.

Secretary and Superintendent—H. Cole.

Assistant Secretary—N. MacLeod.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

PALACE OF WESTMINSTER.

Lord Great Chamberlain—Lord Aveland.

Secretary—Capt. Hon. W. Carleton.

CROWN OFFICE, HOUSE OF LORDS.

Clerk of Crown—C. Romilly, Esq.

Chief Clerk—J. Zwinger, Esq.

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Secretary of State—Right Hon. Henry A. Bruce.

Under Secretaries—H. S. P. Winterbotham and Hon. A. F. O. Liddell.

Private Secretary—Albert Hutton, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. S. Leslie, Esq.

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Under-Secretaries—Viscount Enfield, Right Hon. E. Hammond.

Assistant Secretary—Lord Tenterden.

Private Secretary—T. Wetherall, Esq.

Chief Clerk—F. E. Abbot, Esq.

Librarian—E. Herbert, Esq.

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Secretary of State—Earl of Kimberley.

Under Secys.—E. H. K. Hargrave, R. G. Herbert.

Asst. Secys.—H. T. Holland and the Hon. R. Meade.

Private Secretary—E. Wedgwood, Esq.

Chief Clerk—Sir G. Barrow, Bart.

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Vice President of Council—Sir Thomas E. Pelly.

Under-Secretaries—H. Merivale, C.B., M. E. G. Duff.

Assistant Secretary—H. Hill, Esq.

Private Secretary—W. H. Benthall.

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Under-Secretaries—Hon. J. C. W. Vivian, the Marquis of Lansdowne.
Surveyor-General of the Ordnance—Lieut. General Sir H. K. Storks, G.C.B.
Financial Secretary—Henry Campbell.
Chief Clerk—Ralph Thompson, Esq.
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Director of Artillery—Brig. Genl. J. M. Agye, C.B.
Director-General of Medical Department—Sir T. G. Logan, K.C.B.

Inspector-General of Reserve Forces—Lieut. Genl. Hon. Sir James Lindsay.
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Hydrographer—Rear-Admiral Richards, C.B.

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Chief Clerk—T. Wolley.

Private Secy. to First Lord—Capt. G. Tryon, C.B.

Solicitor—A. R. Hirston, Esq.

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Clerk—J. McKenna, Esq.

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Solicitor—H. Watson.

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Receiver-Genl.—Maj. Genl. Sir T. M. Biddulph, K.C.B.
Attorney-General—Sir W. Alexander.
Secretary—J. W. Bateman.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

LANCASTER-PLACE, STRAND.
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Receiver-General—H. W. West, Esq.
Attorney-General—General C. R. Fox.
Secretary—J. H. Cooch, Esq.

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Secretaries—J. Tilley, C.B., F. I. Scudamore, C.B.
Assistant Secretary—F. Hill, Esq.
Private Secretary—W. T. Monsell, Esq.

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Deputy—F. Goulburn, Esq.
Secretary—G. Dickens, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. Hale.

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Secretary—C. L. Ryan, Esq.

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Solicitor-General—Sir George Jessel.

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CANNON-BOW, WESTMINSTER.
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5, ST. JAMES'S-SQUARE.
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Secretary—J. B. Hale.

CHARITY COMMISSION.

5, YORK-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.
Chief Commissioner—Right Hon. W. E. Forster.
Secretary—H. M. Vane, Esq.

ESTATES COMMISSION, 10, WHITEHALL-PLACE.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners—The Archbishops, Bishops, &c.
Church Estates Commissioners—Earl of Chichester, Right Hon. J. M. Newbrey, Sir T. D. Acland.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

8, PARK-STREET, WESTMINSTER.
Commissioners—T. W. C. Murdoch, S. Walcott.
Secretary—R. P. Cooper, Esq.

ROYAL MINT, TOWER-HILL.

Dy. Master and Comptroller—G. W. Freemantle.
METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, SPRING-GARDENS.
Chairman—Lieut. Colonel Hogg, M. P.
Clerk—J. Pollard.

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LINCOLN'S INN-FIELDS.
Registrar—R. S. Follett, Esq.

TRINITY HOUSE, TOWER-HILL.

Master—H. R. Duke of Edinburgh.
Deputy—Captain Sir F. Arrow, R.N.
Secretary—Robin Allen.

HERALDS' COLLEGE, DOCTOR'S-COMMONS.

Earl Marshal—Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy—Lord E. G. F. Howard.
Garter—Sir Albert W. Woods.
Secretary—W. H. Lascelles, Esq.

GENERAL REGISTRE OFFICE.

SOMERSET HOUSE.
Registrar-General—G. Graham, Esq.
Secretary—J. T. Hammett.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

ROLLS HOUSE, CHANCERY-LANE.
Deputy Keeper—Sir Thos. D. Hardy.
Secretary—John Edwards, Esq.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

35, GREAT GEORGE-STREET.
Judge—Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Deputy Judge Advocate General—J. C. O'Dowd.

CHANCERY.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Hatherley.
Chief Secretary—C. S. Bagot, Esq.
Secretary of Presentations—Hon. E. P. Thesiger.
Secretary of Commissions of Peace—Hon. H. G. Campbell.

Registrar in Lunacy—C. N. Wilde, Esq.

Chief Secretary—John Romilly, Esq.

Under-Secretary—A. Cox, Esq.

Accountant-General—G. W. Russell.

Lords Justices of Appeal—Sir W. M. James, Sir G. Mellish.

Secretaries—Hon. E. Romilly and H. Brooke.

Vice-Chancellors—Sir Richard Malins, Sir J. Bacon and Sir J. Wickens.

Secretaries—E. Barton, F. H. Bacon, & H. Dayer.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.
Judges—Sir Robert Lush, C. Blackburn, J. Mellor, James Hannen and J. R. Quain.

Asso. to Lord Chief Justice—Hon. H. G. Campbell.

COMMON PLEAS.

Lord Chief Justice—Sir W. Bovill.
Judges—Sir J. S. Willes, J. B. Byles, H. S. Keating, W. B. Brett, W. R. Grove.

Associate to Lord Chief Justice—T. W. Erle.

EXCHEQUER.

Lord Chief Baron—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Barons—Sir S. Martin, G. W. Bramwell, W. F. Channell, Gillyer Pigott, Anthony Cleasby.

Associate to Lord Chief Baron—H. Pollock.

ADMIRALTY COURT, GODOLMAN-STREET.

Judge—Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Admiralty Advocate—J. P. Deane, D.C.L.

Registrar—H. C. Rothery, Esq.

COURT OF ARCHES, 3, GODOLMAN-STREET.

Principal—Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore, D.C.L.
Registrar—J. Shepherd, Esq.

CONSISTORY COURT.

Judge—Thomas H. Tristram, D.C.L.
Registrars—J. Shepherd, J. H. Lee.

COURT OF PROBATE AND COURT OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

Judge Ordinary—Lord Penzance.
Registrars—C. J. Middleton, E. F. Jenner, H. L. Strong, D. H. Owen.

Secretary—E. A. Wilde, Esq.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

BELL-YARD, DOCTOR'S COMMONS.
Vicar-General—J. P. Deane, D.C.L.

Registrar—F. H. Dyke.

FACULTY OFFICE.

10, GREAT KNIGHTSBRIDGE-STREET.
Master—Right Hon. S. Lushington, D.C.L.

Registrar—Viscount Canterbury.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

LINCOLN'S INN AND BARRINGHALL-STREET.
Chief Judge—Sir James Bacon.

Chief Registrar—Wm. Hazlitt.

Registrars—H. P. Roche, J. E. Brougham, C. H. Keene, W. P. Murray, P. H. Papsy, Hon. W. C. Spring Rice.

CHIEF COLONIES OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH THEIR GOVERNORS.

COLONY.	OFFICE.	NAMES.
EAST INDIES.		
India.....	Viceroy and Governor General....	Right Hon. Lord Northbrook, G.C.S.I.
Madras.....	Governor.....	Right Hon. Lord Hobart.
Bombay.....	Governor.....	Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.		
New South Wales.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir Hercules G. E. Robinson, K.C.M.G.
Victoria.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	John H. T. Viscount Canterbury, K.C.B.
South Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Right Hon. Sir James Ferguson, Bart.
Western Australia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Frederick Aloysius Weld, Esq.
Queensland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Marquis of Normanby.
Tasmania.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Charles M. Carr, Esq.
New Zealand.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.
WEST INDIES, &c.		
Barbadoes & Windward Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Rawson Wm. Rawson, Esq., C.B.
Grenada.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Sanford Freeling, Esq., G.C.M.G.
St. Vincent.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Wm. Hepburn Rennie, Esq.
Tobago.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Herbert T. Usher, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Antigua and Leeward Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir Benjamin C. C. Paine, G.C.M.G.
St. Christopher.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
Trinidad.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	James Robert Longdon, Esq., G.C.M.G.
Jamaica.....	Capt. Genl. & Governor-in-Chief.....	Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B.
Bahamas.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	William Wellington Cairns, Esq.
British Honduras.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	John Scott, Esq.
British Guiana.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	
DOMINION OF CANADA.		
Canada.....	Governor-General.....	Right Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.C.B., K.P.
Newfoundland.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Brevet-Col. Stephen J. Hill, C.B.
British Columbia.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Major-Genl. John Hen. Lefroy, C.B.
Bermuda.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	
MALTA.		
Malta.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Lt. Genl. Sir C. T. VanStranbenze, K.C.B.
GIBRALTAR.		
Gibraltar.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Genl. Sir W. F. Williams, Bt., G.C.B.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		
Cape of Good Hope.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir Hen. Barkly, K.C.B.
Natal.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Anthony Musgrave, Esq., G.C.M.G.
St. Helena.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Rear Admiral C. G. Edward Patey.
WEST AFRICA SETTLEMENTS.		
West Africa.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	John Pope Hennessy, Esq., G.C.M.G.
MAURITIUS.		
Mauritius.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Hon. Sir A. Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.
CEYLON.		
Ceylon.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	W. H. Gregory, Esq.
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.		
Straits Settlement.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Mjr. Genl. Sir H. St. Geo. Ord, Kt., C.B.
Prince of Wales Island.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Lieut.-Col. A. E. H. Anson.
Malacca.....	Lieutenant-Governor.....	Commander E. W. Shaw.
CHINA AND HONG KONG.		
China and Hong-Kong.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Sir Art. Edward Kennedy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
LABUAN.		
Labuan.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., G.C.M.G.
FALKLAND ISLANDS.		
Falkland Islands.....	Governor & Commander-in-Chief.....	Brevet-Col. George A. K. D'Arcy.

EAST INDIA ARMY AGENTS.

Barber, J. & Co., 136, Leadenhall-street.	Ridgway, A. F. & Sons, 40, Leicester-street.
Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street.	Richardson and Co., Pall Mall.
Navin and Co., James 5, Baige Yard, Bucklesbury, London, E. C.	Henry S. King and Co., 65, Cornhill and Pall Mall.

NATIVE INDIAN PRINCES.

The infant Prince was placed on the Hyderabad Musnud on the 1st March 1869 as His Highness Nabob Meer Myboob Ali Khan Bahadoor. And during his minority a Regency has been appointed to conduct the office of this State.

His Highness Nabob Oomdoot-ool-Moolk, Shumsool Oomrah Bahadoor, Ameer Kubeer, Commander of the Household Troops, and Nabob Mooktiar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., Prime Minister.

ROYAL FAMILY OF THE CARNATIC.

His Highness Azeem Jah Oomduth ool Oomrah Sirajool Oomrah Madarool Moolk Oomduth ool Moolk Azeem ood Dowlah Assud ood Dowlah "el Anglez" Mohammad Ally Khan Bahadoor Zoolfukhar Jung "Sepah Salar"—Prince of Arcot.

Prince Zaheerood Dowlah Mohammad Badee Oollah Khan Bahadoor Fithruth Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Intizam ool Moolk Moontazimood Dowlah Ahmed Oollah Khan Bahadoor Nabee yar Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Oomdutt ood Dowlah Mohammad Nooroollah Khan Bahadoor Juruth Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

Prince Mouzzuz ood Dowlah Mohyed Deen yar Khan Bahadoor Hamiyuth Jung—son of his Highness the Prince of Arcot.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

His Highness Chamrajandra Wudyer Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, born 22nd February 1863, was adopted by the late Maharajah His Highness Krishna Rajah Wudger Bahadur, K. C. S. I., on the 18th June 1865, and was installed on the throne on the 22nd Sept. 1868.

ROYAL FAMILY OF TRAVANCORE.

His Highness Sree Patmanabha Dausa Vunchee Baula Rama Vurmah Boolasekhara Kireeta pati Munnay Sultan Maharaj Rajah Rama rajah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, K. G. C. S. I., Maharajah of Travancore, born 14th March 1832, ascended the Musnud 19th October 1860.

Brothers of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah Rajah, born 30th June 1827; His Highness Reve Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore, born 27th October 1835; His Highness Rama Vurmah, F. M. V., 1st Prince of Travancore, born 19th May 1837.

Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Marthanda Vurmah, 2nd Prince of Travancore, born 14th December 1853; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 3rd Prince of Travancore, born 25th September 1857.

Nieces of the Maharajah.—Her Highness Letchmy Bhye, Senior Ranee of Travancore, born 23rd July 1848; Her Highness Parwathy Bhye, Junior Ranee of Travancore, born 24th September 1850.

Grand Nephews of the Maharajah.—His Highness Carela Vurmah, 4th Prince of Travancore, son of her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 20th August 1864; His Highness Adithia Vurmah, 5th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 19th April 1865; His Highness Rama Vurmah, 6th Prince of Travancore, son of Her Highness the Junior Ranee, born 3rd December 1867.

Nephews-in-law of the Maharajah.—His Highness Kerula Vurmah, Calia Coil, Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Senior Ranee; Kerula Vurmah Cochu Coil Tambooran, married to Her Highness the Junior Ranee.

ROYAL FAMILY OF COCHIN.

His Highness Rama Vurmah, K. C. S. I., Maharajah of Cochin, born 11th May 1835; ascended the Musnud 20th March 1864.

Brother of the Rajah.—His Highness Veeracarda Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Cochin, born 30th August 1846.

Cousins and Nephews of the Rajah.—His Highness Ramah Wurnah, 1st Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, His Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 2nd January 1848; His Highness Veeracala Wurnah, 2nd Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 13th February 1850; His Highness Ramah Wurnah, 3rd Prince of Cochin, eldest son of His Highness' second Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th January 1852; His Highness Reeve Wurnah, 4th Prince of Cochin, 3rd son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 4th November 1853; His Highness Veeracala Wurnah, 5th Prince of Cochin, 2nd son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 9th September 1854.

Sixth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 6th October 1858.

Seventh Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th December 1861.

Eighth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 5th December 1863.

Ninth Prince of Cochin.—Second son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 13th December 1863.

Tenth Prince of Cochin.—Eldest son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th September 1865.

Eleventh Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 18th November 1865.

Twelfth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Kava Amah Tambooran, born 20th November 1865.

Thirteenth Prince of Cochin.—Third son of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 27th February 1866.

Fourteenth Prince of Cochin.—Fourth son of His Highness' 2nd Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th February 1868.

Fifteenth Prince of Cochin.—First son of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 20th June 1868.

Mother of the Rajah.—Her Highness the Walla senior Amah Tambooran, born 3rd May 1814.

Aunts of the Rajah.—Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 22nd July 1822; Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 7th December 1832; Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 30th September 1833.

Sisters of the Rajah.—First Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 3d July 1840; 2d Sister, Her Highness Kavoo Amah Tambooran, born 2d October 1842.

Female Cousins of the Rajah.—Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 29th June 1841; Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 22nd April 1843; 3rd daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1853; 4th daughter of His Highness' eldest Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Amah Tambooran, born 8th April 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 16th July 1860; 2nd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 1st October 1859; 3rd daughter of His Highness' 2nd Aunt, Her Highness Coonjee Kava Amah Tambooran, born 28th June 1862; eldest daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 10th June 1856; 3rd daughter of His Highness' 3rd Aunt, Her Highness Mungoo Amah Tambooran, born 3rd February 1866.

Nieces of the Rajah.—Eldest daughter of His Highness' eldest Sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 16th April 1860; 2nd daughter of His Highness' eldest sister, Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 27th April 1863; 4th daughter of His Highness' 1st sister Her Highness Coonjee Pillah Amah Tambooran, born 24th September 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 12th October 1861; 2nd daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th November 1867; eldest daughter of His Highness' Cousin, Her Highness Caenah Ikavoo Amah Tambooran, born 26th June 1863.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Right Hon'ble His Grace THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, M.P.—President.

COUNCIL.

Sir Thos. Erskine Perry, A.T., Vice-President.

Ross D. Mangles, Esq.

Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq.

Sir Henry C. Montgomery, Bart.

Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.

General Sir Robert J. H. Vivian, K.C.B.

William U. Arbuthnot, Esq.

Major-General Sir W. E. Baker, K.C.B.

Sir G. R. Clerk, G.C.S.I., E.C.B.

Sir H. Bartle Edward Freere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Sir R. Montgomery, Bart., G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

Sir F. J. Halliday, K.C.B.

Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.

K.C.S.I., L.T.D.

Sir H. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., D.C.L.

Sir L. Malet.

UNDER-SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Herman Merivale, Esq., C.B., D.C.L.

M. E. Grant Duff, Esq., M.P.

James Cosmo Melville, Esq., Assistant.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook of Stratton.—Viceroy and Governor-General of India, took his seat, 3rd May 1872.

Ordinary Members.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Strachey, K.C.S.I., took his seat, 7th March 1868, (on leave.)

" Sir R. Temple, K.C.S.I., took his seat, 25th April 1868.

" B. H. Ellis, Bombay Civil Service, took his seat, 2nd May 1870.

Major General the Hon'ble H. W. Norman, C.B., took his seat, 1st June 1870.

The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C., took his seat, 25th May 1872.

Temporary Member.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., took his seat, 13th June 1872.

Extraordinary Member.

His Excellency General the Right Hon'ble Robert Cornelis Lord Napier, Baron Napier of Magdala, and Carington G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, took his seat 25th May 1870.

Additional Members to make Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D.C.L., Lieutenant

Governor, Bengal.

The Hon'ble R. H. Davies, C.S.I., Lieutenant

Governor, Punjab.

The Hon'ble R. Stewart

His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore, G.C.S.I.

His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram,

K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman.

" J. R. Bullen Smith.

" R. E. Egerton.

W. Stokes, Esq., Secretary to the Council.

Personal Staff of the Governor General.

Captain E. Baring, B.A., Private Secretary.

Colonel W. Earle, 1st (Grd.) Regiment of Foot Guards, Military Secretary.

Captain J. Raddulph, 19th Hussars, Aide-de-Camp.

Subadar Major Sewbuccus Awusti, Sirdar Bahadoor, 2nd N. L., Aide-de-Camp.

Staff Surgeon O. Burnett, Surgeon.

Personal Staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Colonel M. Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., Rifle Bde. (Aide-de-Camp to the Queen), Military Secretary.

Major H. Moore, Bombay S. C., Interpreter.

Captain W. W. H. Scott, General List, Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Hon'y. Major Sheik Hedayut Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, 45th N. L., Aide-de-Camp.

Council of the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations.

The Hon'ble G. Campbell, D. C. L., Lieutenant Governor.—*President.*

COUNCILLORS.

Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Offg., Advocate-General.	Hon'ble Raja Jotendro Mohun Tagore Bahadur.
" F. L. Beaufort.	" Baboo Digumbar Mitter.
" V. H. Scholch.	" Moulvy Abdool Luteef, Khan Bahadur.
" Lord H. U. Browne.	" B. D. Colvin.
" C. E. Bernard.	
" T. M. Robinson.	
" F. F. Wyman.	

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Financial Department.

R. B. Chapman, Esq., Secretary.	J. Westland, Esq., Under-Secy., (on leave.)
D. M. Barbour, Esq., Officiating Under-Secretary.	

Home Department.

The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C. S. I., Secretary, (on dep. Viceregal Council.)	
H. L. Darnley, Esq., Officiating Secretary.	
A. P. Howell, Esq., Under-Secretary, (on leave.)	
H. W. Wellesley, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Officiating Under-Secretary.	

Department of Agriculture, &c.

A. O. Hume, C. S. I., Esq., Secretary.	J. Geoghegan, Esq., Under-Secretary.
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Legislative Department.

W. Stokes, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law), Secretary.	
Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George, Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary.	

Foreign Department.

C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., Secretary.	H. LePoer Wynne, Esq., Under-Secretary.
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Military Department.

Colonel H. K. Burne, Secretary.	Colonel R. R. Bacon, Deputy Secretary.
Colonel A. R. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary.	

Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Right Reverend Robert Milman, D. D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon.	
The Ven'ble Joseph Baly, M. A., Archdeacon and Commissary.	
The Reverend Edgar Jacob, M. A., Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop.	
Charles Sanderson, Esq., Registrar of the Archdeaconry and Secy. to the Lord Bishop.	

Department of Public Works.

Colonel C. H. Dickens, C. S. I., B. A., Secretary.	
Colonel W. A. Cromwell, C. S. I., R. E., Inspector General of Military Works also Deputy Secretary, Buildings and Road Branch, (on leave.)	
Colonel C. W. Hutchinson, R. E., Officiating Inspector General of Military Works also Offg. Deputy Secretary, Buildings and Road Branch.	
Major General B. Strachey, C. S. I., R. E., Inspector General of Irrigation Works also Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch, (on leave.)	
Colonel F. H. Randall, R. E., Officiating Inspector General of Irrigation Works also Offg. Deputy Secretary, Irrigation Branch.	
Major R. C. S. Williams, R. E., Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch, (on leave.)	
Colonel H. Drummond, R. E., Officiating Deputy Secretary, Railway Branch.	
Lieutenant Colonel J. J. McKend James, V. C., B. E., Accountant General also Deputy Secy., Accounts Branch, (on leave.)	
Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R. E., Officiating Accountant General also Officiating Deputy Secretary Accounts Branch.	
A. E. Sampson, Esq., B. A., Under-Secretary.	
Captain G. T. Skipwith, R. E., Assistant Secretary.	

INDIAN.]

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

INDIA.

Judges of the High Court of Judicature.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, Kt., Chief Justice.

Puisne Judges.

The Hon'ble G. Loch, (on leave.)	The Hon'ble William Markby.
" H. V. Bayley.	" F. A. B. Glover.
" F. B. Kemp.	" Dwarkanath Mitter.
" L. S. Jackson, (on leave.)	" Charles Pontifex.
" John Budd Phear, (on leave.)	" W. Ainslie, Officiating.
" A. G. Macpherson.	" F. B. Peacock, Registrar, Appellate side, (on leave.)
" Elphinstone Jackson, (on leave.)	

Accountants.

E. F. Harrison, Comptroller General and Head Commissioner, Paper Currency, (on leave.)	
H. D. Sandeman, Accountant General, Bengal, Offg. Comptroller General, (on leave.)	
H. A. Mangles, do. British Burma, Offg. Accountant General, Bengal.	
F. Lushington, do. Madras.	
J. L. Lushington, do. Bombay.	
W. Waterfield, do. North West Provinces.	
L. C. Probyn, do. Punjab, (on leave.)	
C. E. Chapman, Deputy do. Bombay, (on leave.)	
R. Taylor, do. Bengal.	
E. S. Byrne, in charge of the Office of Accountant General, Punjab.	
T. W. Bliss, in charge of the Office of Accountant General, Bengal.	

Post Office.

A. M. Monteath, Director General.	
F. R. Hogg, Post Master General of Bengal, Offg. Deputy Director General.	
J. Tweedie, Officiating Post Master General of Bengal.	

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS, &c.

G. H. M. Batten, Commissioner, Inland Customs.	
J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Cotton Commissioner.	
L. S. Saunders, Commissioner, Ajmere.	
A. C. Lyall, Commissioner, West Berar.	
C. R. Saunders, C. S. I., Resident, Hyderabad.	
Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, Mysore and Coorg.	
J. D. Gordon, C. S. I., Judicial Commissioner, Mysore, Offg. Guardian to the Maharaja.	
R. L. Mangles, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mysore.	
Colonel R. C. Lawrence, C. S. I., Resident, Nepal.	

OUDE.

Major Genl. L. Barrow, C. S. I., Chief Commr. and Financial Commr., Lucknow, (on leave.)	
Sir G. E. W. Couper, Bart., Judicial Commissioner, Offg. Chief Commissioner, Lucknow.	
Colonel W. Maxwell, B. A., Secretary Public Works Department, Lucknow.	
T. D. Forsyth, Commissioner, Fyzabad, (on leave.)	
P. Carnegie, Officiating Commissioner, Fyzabad.	
C. Currie, Commissioner, Lucknow, Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Lucknow.	
Lieut. Colonel J. Reid, Commissioner, Seetapore, Officiating Commissioner, Lucknow.	
Major E. Thompson, C. S. I., Depy. Commr., Officiating Commissioner, Seetapore.	
W. C. Capper, Commissioner, Roy Bareilly, (on leave.)	
E. O. Bradford, Officiating Commissioner, Roy Bareilly.	

BRITISH BURMAH.

Major General A. Fytche, C. S. I., Chief Commissioner, Rangoon, (on leave.)	
The Hon'ble Ashley Eden, Officiating Chief Commissioner, Rangoon.	
J. D. Sandford, Judicial Commissioner, Rangoon.	
Colonel A. Fraser, R. E., Secretary, Public Works Department.	
Colonel F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner, Arakan.	
Colonel R. D. Ardagh, Commissioner, Rangoon.	
Colonel D. Brown, Commissioner, Maulmain.	

Judge Advocate General of the Army	Colonel J. Field, C.B., Bombay Infantry.
Deputy do.	Lieut. Col. C. G. Maude, Staff Corps.
Asst. Adjutant Genl. for Musketry	Captain H. Waring, 2nd Foot.
Assistant Director of Gymnastics	Captain W. J. Gillespie, 49th Foot.
Garrison Instructor	Major T. E. A. Hall, 49th Foot.
Inspector Genl. of Ordnance & Magazines	Colonel W. D. Aiken, Royal Artillery.
Deputy do.	Colonel J. Worgan, do.
Agent for Gun Carriages	Colonel W. S. Hatch, do.
Agent for Gun Powder	Colonel T. T. Haggard, do.
Commissary General	Colonel H. W. Holland, C.B., Staff Corps.
Deputy do.	Colonel A. W. Lucas, C.B., do.
Secretary to Government, P. W. Dept.	Colonel M. K. Kennedy, Royal Engrs.
Under-Secy. to Government, P. W. Dept.	Major W. A. Baker, do.
Do. do. Irrigation Branch	Colonel J. G. Fife, do.
Do. do. Railway Branch	Lieut. Col. H. F. Hancock, do.
Controller of Public Works Accounts	Lieut. Col. A. Davidson, do.
Controller of Military Accounts	Lieut. Col. W. T. Chitty, Staff Corps.
Acting Examiner, Pay Department	Lieut. Col. J. Thacker, do.
Examiner Comt., Barrack & Clothing Depts.	Lieut. Col. W. Gray, do.
Do. Ordnance Department	Major T. H. Turner, do.
Do. Medical Department	Surgeon Major J. V. Smith, Medical Dept.
Pay Department, Paymaster	Major D. B. Young, Staff Corps.
Pension do.	Lieut. Col. J. T. Annesley, Staff Corps.
Superintendent, Army Clothing Dept.	Colonel G. A. Leckie, do.
Do. Army Educational Dept.	Captain G. A. Jacob, do.
Transport Department	Commander G. T. Robinson, Indian Navy.
Inspector General, Indian Medical Dept.	A. Wright, Esq.
Actg. do. British	Depy. Insp. Genl. R. J. O'Maherty, C.B.
Secy. to Insp. Genl., Indian	Surgeon T. E. P. Martin
Do. do. British	Assistant Surgeon O. Codrington.
Sanitary Commissioner	Surgeon Major J. Lumsdaine.

MAURITIUS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, K.C.M.G.
Aide-de-Camp	Lieutenant L. F. Knollys, 32nd Foot.
Brigade Major	Captain W. E. Montague, 9th Foot.

CEYLON.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	William Henry Gregory, Esq.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain J. T. Turner, 73rd Foot.
Major General	Henry Renny, C.B.
Assistant Military Secretary	
Deputy Adjutant General	Lt. Lieut. Col. P. E. Drewe, Dep. Gen.
Deputy Asst. Adj. and Quarter Master Genl.	Captain W. P. Northier, 11th Foot.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

(Including Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca and Singapore.)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Major Gen. Sir H. S. G. Ord, Kt., C.B., R.E.
Aide-de-Camp	Captain C. W. Lloyd, 16th Foot.
Brigade Major	

Prince of Wales' Island and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor	Lieut. Colonel A. E. H. Anson, Royal Art.
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Malacca and Dependencies.

Lieutenant Governor	Commander E. W. Shaw, Royal Navy.
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Labuan and its Dependencies.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief	Henry Ernest Bulwer, Esq., C.M.G.
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PART III.—CIVIL.

PUBLIC OFFICES AT THE PRESIDENCY.

Council of Fort Saint George—Government Office.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart	Governor and President in Council.
H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.	Commander-in-Chief and Second in Council.
The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I.	Third in Council.
The Honorable Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B.	Fourth in Council.

Legislative Council.

The Right Honorable Lord Hobart, President.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS.	NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.
H. E. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Haines, K.C.B.	Honorable Alexander Macdonald
The Honorable James Duncan Sim, C.S.I.	" Venkata Sanjiva Rao, B.A. and B.L.
" Robert Staunton Ellis, C.B.	" Alexander Forrester Brown.
" H. S. Cunningham.	" Mr. Hoomayoon Jai Bahadur.
" William Hudleston.	" Goday Narain Gajapathi Rao.
" Gordon Sullivan Forbes.	" "
" Vembakum Ramiengar, C.S.I.	" "

Accountant General's Office.

Charles and James' Street, Fort.

Hours of business, from 10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

F. Lushington, Esq., M.C.S., Accountant General and Commissioner, Paper Currency.
R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Bom. C.S., Deputy Acct. General—Eur.
W. Donald, Esq., Ag. Depy. Accountant General.
R. Taylor, Esq., Examiner of Local Accounts.
T. H. Biggs, Esq., Ag. Asst. Acct. General.
D. Teagiah, Assistant to Accountant General.
D. Kissun Sing, Assistant Acct. General—in charge of Money Order Dept.

Adjutant General's Office.

Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Brig. General R. C. Stewart, Adjutant General.
Colonel T. C. Longcroft, Dy. Adj. Genl.
Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Clephane, Assistant do.
Colonel W. C. P. Gosling, Asst. do. of Arty.
Lieut. T. Taylor, Manager.

Army Clothing Agency Office.

Late Mint.

10½ A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel A. C. Silver, Supt. and Agent for Army Clothing, (on other duty.)
Captain R. A. Walters, Acting do.
Mr. T. Beaumont, Head Assistant.

Barrack Department, Presidency.

Office, Fort St. George—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut. D. Lissenburg, Barrack Master.
Sub-Conductor B. Stephens, Manager.

Brigade Major's Office.

Hanover Square, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major T. Dyer, Brigade Major.
Mr. S. C. Johnson, Manager.

Board of Revenues.

Office, Chapank—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon. G. S. Forbes, 1st Member.
W. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I., 2d Member, (Eur.)
G. Thornhill, Esq., 3rd Mem., Acting 2d Mem.
B. A. Dalyell, Esq., Acting 3d Member.
J. Gross, Esq., Secretary.
J. B. Pennington, Esq., Sub Secretary, (on duty.)
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Acting do.
Mr. J. T. Mayne, 1st Assistant, (Eur.)
Mr. M. Jordan, 2nd Assistant.
" T. Haughton, Registrar.
A. Cundasaway Mdir., Asst. in the Forest Dept.

Camp Equipage Depot.

Office next to St. Mary's Burial Ground.
7½ A.M. to 4 P.M.

Captain J. Craig, Deputy Commissary.
Daniel Sullivan, Sub Conductor.

Central Committee for Examination of Assistants.

W. Robinson, Esq., C.S.I., Mem. & Presdt., (Eur.)
D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Ag. Member & President.
G. Thornhill, Esq., Member.
Hon. D. Arbuthnot, do.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., do.
H. Wigram, Esq., do.
Lt.-Col. T. G. M. Lane, Telugu Translator.
Captain W. F. Wright, Tamil do.
Colonel R. S. Wilson, Hin. & Persian Translator.
J. Garrett, Esq., Canarise Translator.
E. Thompson, Esq., Malayalam Translator—Eur.
L. Garthwaite, Esq., Acting do.
W. Donald, Esq., Secretary.

Central Museum.

Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore—6 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Surgeon G. Bidie, Superintendent.

Commissioner of Police.

Office, Pantheon Road—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
Major W. S. Dwyer, Commr. and Magr. of Police,
(on other duty.)

Major G. H. Bowen, Acting do.
T. Ramachandra Row, Deputy do.
J. Ansell, Esq., do.
Mr. G. H. Aubrey, Clerk of the Peace.
C. Buckhavachaloo Naidoo, Manager.

Commissionary General's Office.

Back of Sea Custom House—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel E. E. Miller, Commisary General—Eur.
Colonel J. Loudon, Acting do. do.
Colonel J. P. Watts, Acting Deputy do.
Capt. G. S. B. Hewitson, Sub-Ass. do.
Captain H. C. Wright, Sub-Ass. do.
Srinewasa Row, Assistant.
Mr. W. Burns, Manager, Correspondence Dept.

EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICE.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel R. Benson, Asst. Commisary General.
Srinewasa Iyengar, Manager.

STOREKEEPER, COM. GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Major B. F. Heysham, Depy. Asst. Comsy. Genl.
A. Arrommogum Moodelar, Manager.

Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.

Office—Fort, Wallajah Street—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon. G. S. Forbes, Commissioner.
G. Deenan, Esq., Secretary.
Mr. J. H. Asbert, Manager.

Controller of Public Works Accounts

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. Brock, Esq., Controller.
J. Mills, Esq., Deputy Controller.
Mr. E. J. Newbigging, Chief Assistant.

Consulting Engineer's Office, (Railways.)

Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R.E., Consulting
Engineer for Railways.
Captains C. J. Smith, R.E., Deputy Consulting
Engineer, (on other duty.)
Captain R. Thompson, Asst. Deputy do.
Lieut. W. H. Cocker, R.E., Asst. do. (Eur.)
Lieut. C. H. P. Christie, Ag. do. do.
Mr. T. Doyle, Assistant.

ACCOUNT BRANCH.

Captains C. M. Moberly, S. C., Commr. Railway and
Madras Irrig. and Canal Ch's Accts.
Mr. S. M. Johnson, Asst. Com. Railway Branch.
Mr. F. E. Quintillo, do. do.

Court of Small Causes.

End Lane Beach—11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

T. M. Buxton, Esq., 1st Judge.
C. V. Ranganada Sastri, Judge.
T. Mathurammy Iyer, Judge.
J. M. Mackell, Esq., Judge and Chief Clerk.

Director of Public Instruction

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. B. Powell, Esq., c.s., Dir. of Pub. Instruction.
Mr. D. S. White, Assistant.
A. Srinivasu Moodelly, Manager.

Director of Revenue Settlement.

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

G. Banbury, Esq., Director.
J. Lakshminikanta Row, Acting 1st Assistant.
Mr. W. P. Williams, Manager.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 5 P.

Colonel F. J. B. Priestley, Superintendent.
Mr. W. Starr, 1st Assistant.
K. S. Ragavachariar, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. A. Barren, Head Draughtsman.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

Indian Medical Department.

Office, Mackay's Garden—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A. Blacklock, Esq., Dy. Insp. Genl. of Hospitals.
Mr. P. Fernandez, Manager.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.

British Medical Service.

Office, Patter's Gardens—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

R. C. Elliot, Esq., c.s., Deputy Insp. General.
Mr. J. Fernandez, Manager.

Dy. Judge Advocate Genl. of the Army.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Major General H. Pritchard, Dy. Judge Advocate
General of the Army.

Mr. A. Campbell, Head Assistant and Manager.

Deputy Judge Advocate, Centre District.

Office—St. Thomas.

Colonel J. E. Mayne.

Emigration Department.

J. Hunter Blair, Esq., Prof. of Emigrants, Eur.
J. D. Arbuthnot, Acting.
Surg. Major W. J. van Someren, Medl. Inspector.
C. C. Cooper, Esq., M.D., Agent & Medical Officer.

General Registry Office.

Head Office, Pantheon Road, Egmore.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Macdonald, Registrar-General.

DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

Offs., Koravala Chetty Street, Black Town.

J. O. Fernand, Esq., District Registrar.

Government Consulting Architect.

Office, Chepauk.

R. I. Chisholm, Esq.

Government Office.

Cornewall's Square, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

POLITICAL AND PUBLIC, &c., DEPARTMENTS.

Honorable W. Hadleston, Chief Secretary.
H. E. Stokes, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty.)
J. Buxton, Esq., Ag. do.
Mr. G. Hammett, 1st Assistant.
Mr. C. U. Fernandez, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. P. D'Almeida, Registrar.
Mr. G. Fitzsimmons, Deputy Registrar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

P. O'Sullivan, Esq., Assistant Secretary.
Mr. C. U. Fernandez, Manager.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

D. F. Carmichael, Esq., Secretary.
M. W. Wellman, Esq., Under-Secy., (on other duty.)
C. A. Galloway, Esq., Acting do.
S. Vejayamvarala Chettyar, 1st Assistant.
Mr. L. C. D'Almeida, 2nd Assistant.
Mr. E. D. Oaker, Registrar.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major General Sir A. T. Wilde, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
Secretary, Eur.
Colonel A. C. Silver, Acting do.
Mr. F. J. James, 1st Assistant.
Mr. C. Lefebvre, 2nd do.
Mr. J. L. Pennington, Registrar.
Mr. H. Stephenson, Deputy Registrar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Col. G. W. Walker, R.E., Secy. & Chief Engr.
Lieut.-Col. J. Mullins, R.E., Chief Engr. for Irriga-
tion Works and Joint Secy. P.W.D.
Mr. D. D'Vaz, 1st Assistant and Registrar.
Mr. D. Parsons, do.
Mr. T. W. Johnson, 2nd Assistant.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS.

Hours of business—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. Henry Morgan, Superintendent.
Mr. E. Keys, Deputy do.
Mr. J. H. Burns, Head Examiner.

GOVERNMENT LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.

Office, Chepauk—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Mr. R. J. Baldrey, Superintendent and Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS STORES AND WORKSHOPS.

Mr. J. N. Grainger, General Supl. of Stores and
Workshops.
Mr. F. Doderet, Mathematical Instrument-maker.
Mr. James Gray, Storekeeper.

**Government Agent and Paymaster of
Carnatic Stipends.**

Office, Chepauk—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Col. R. S. Wilson, Govt. Agent and Paymaster.
Mr. G. E. Pizold, Manager.

Government Central Book Depot.

Office, College Hall—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

V. Kristama Chari, Curator & Registr. of Books.

Government Telegraph Department.

Office, North Esplanade, Town.

J. Burke, Esq., Superintendent.
W. P. Johnston, Esq., Assistant in charge.

Health Office, Patter's Gardens.

H. Stanbrough, Esq., Health Officer.

High Court of Judicature.

Office, North Beach—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Sir W. Morgan, Kt., Chief Justice.

Honorable W. Holloway.

" L. C. Innes.

" James Kerran, Q. C. } Judges.

" J. E. Kindersley.

A. M. Ritchie, Esq., Registrar, Original Side.

B. Brooks, Esq., Assistant do.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Sheriff.

P. P. Hutchins, Esq., c.s., Esqr., Appellate Side,

(on other duty.)

H. Wigram, Esq., c.s., Acting Registrar.

Walter Morgan, Esq., Deputy do.

A. P. W. Begbie, Esq., Manager.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OFFICE.

High Court Buildings, North Beach.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, Advocate-General.

H. G. Prichard, Esq., Government Solicitor.

J. W. Handley, Esq., Government Pleader.

Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Crown

Prosecutor.

**Income Tax, Quit Rent and Abkarry
Departments.**

Office, Collector's Cutcherry, Mount Road.

Honorable D. Arbuthnot, Collector.

R. Ragoonatha Row, Deputy Collector.

Inspector General, Madras Police

Office, Masonic Temple, South Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hearn, Insp. Genl.—(Eur.)
Major W. S. Dwyer, Offg. do.
Captain W. Robertson, Asst. do. (Eur.)
Captain E. L. Hickmoor, Ag. Asst. do.
S. Ramachandra Naidoo, Manager.

Inspector General, Indian Medical Dept.

Office, Fort—11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

E. G. Balfour, Esq., M.D., Insp. General.
G. Bidle, Esq., M.D., Secy. and Statistical Officer.
Mr. Robert D'Silva, Manager.

Inspector General, British Medical Service.

Office, Fort St. George—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

S. Currie, Esq., M.D., c.s., Inspector-General.
W. T. Martin, Esq., Secy. and Statistical Officer.
Mr. E. Morton, Manager.

Madras and Savings Banks.

Office, Bank of Madras, Broadway.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

J. Melver, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.
T. E. Frank, Esq., Deputy do. (Eur.)
T. Gebbie, Esq., Acting do.

Master Attendant's Office.

Office, Sea Custom House, Beach.

11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

H. D. E. Dalrymple, Esq., Master Attendant and
Registrar of Shipping.
J. B. Crowther, Esq., Deputy do., Supt. of Mer-
cantile Marine Office, Marine Storekeeper
and Conservator of Ports.
T. E. Marshall, Esq., 1st Asst. Master Attendant.
W. H. Bartlett, Esq., 2nd do.
K. Burton, Esq., 3rd do.
Mr. A. J. Hishero, Manager.

Military Finance Department.

Office, Fort—10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Lt.-Col. T. Gillman, Contr. of Milly. Finance, (Eur.)
Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Ag. do.
Colonel E. T. Fasken, Aud. Comt. &c., Accts.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Touch, Esqr. Pay Dept.
Colonel W. C. Clarke, Ag. in charge Milly. Accts.
Captain H. G. Pritchard, Offg. Esqr. Ord. Accts.
Surg.-Major G. Mackay, M.D., Esqr. Medl. Accts.
and of Military and Medical Fund Accts.
Mr. T. E. Greenfield, Asst. Esqr. Pay Dept. (Eur.)
Major W. S. Hunt, Acting do.
Mr. G. W. Ryan, Personal Asst. to Controller.

Municipal Commissioner's Office.

Errabailoo Chetty Street, Black Town.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Colonel C. A. Denison, President.
Standish Lee, Esq., Executive Engineer.
Mr. W. Stephenson, Assistant Engineer.
Sanitary Inspector.
Mr. G. H. Ross, Assistant Inspector.
P. Ramasamy Chetty, Assessor.
S. Jesudasan Pillay, Collector of Taxes.
Mr. N. Bazley, Junior, Manager.

Observatory—Nungumbaukum.

10 A.M. to 5 P.M.

N. E. Pogson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Astronomer.
N. E. Pogson, Esq., Assistant.
C. Ragoonatha Chetty, Native Assistant.

ALEXANDER JOHN ARBUTHNOT, C. S. I.

1842. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 6th June 1843. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th February 1844. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 18th March 1845. Officiating Secretary to the College Board and Madras University, 27th October 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 25th January 1848. Acting Malayalam Translator to Government, 11th July 1848. Malayalam Translator to Government, 27th March 1849. Acting Secretary to the College and University Boards, 4th March 1851. Secretary to the College and University Boards, 1st July 1851. Acting Deputy Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 20th May 1853. July 1852. Acting Registrar to the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 20th May 1853. Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examination, 3rd and 13th March 1854. Commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examination, 1st May 1854. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 1st May 1854. Fellow of the University of Madras, 2nd May 1854. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1852. Additional Member of Council of Fort Saint George, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, 19th November 1854. Member of Council, 29th October 1857. Europe furlough 2 years, 19th October 1857.—36 years, 1 month, 8 days.

JAMES DUNCAN SIM, C. S. I.

1842. Acting Head Assistant to the Register of the Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 30th May 1843. Europe, 23rd September 1844. Out of employ, 1st January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 10th January 1849. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 21st September 1849. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, 18th February 1850. Acting Deputy Secretary under the Chief Secretary to Government, 23rd December 1851. Acting Telugu Translator to Government, 25th April 1853. Telugu Translator to Government, 1st May 1854. Member of the Board of Examiners, 24th July 1854. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st December 1854. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th February 1856. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 9th September 1856. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1st December 1856. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th November 1856. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 1st May 1857. On special leave to Europe, from 12th May to 24th November 1857. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 24th June to 29th July 1859. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 16th January 1857. Commissioner for the Unconvenanted Civil Service Examinations, Director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, 15th January 1857. Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 20th April 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 19th April 1859 to 25th February 1870. To be First Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1869. Member of Council, from 7th March 1870.—34 years, 6 months, 8 days.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, C. S. I.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 10th October 1843. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 9th April 1847. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 20th January 1848. Officiating Sub Judge, Calicut, 10th January 1849. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 31st October 1851. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 25th June 1852. On furlough to England, 12th November 1852. Out of employ, 2nd December 1855. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 4th July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 9th January 1857. Inspector General of Police for the Madras Presidency, 19th May 1858. Acting 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue, from 9th December 1857 to 2nd April 1860. On special leave to Europe, from 12th May to 8th November 1858. Resigned his seat as Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue on 14th November 1858. To be Third Member, but to act as Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 4th August 1859. Acting First Member of the Board of Revenue, 2nd November 1859. Joint Commissioner, with his jurisdiction to his duties as Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th November 1859. Second Member, but to continue to act as First Member of the Board of Revenue, 25th January 1870. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, 22nd November 1870. On furlough to Europe for 1 year, from 23rd April 1872 to 20 years, 18 days.

GEORGE THORNHILL.

1842. Assistant to the Principal Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd April 1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 24th September 1844. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 6th May 1846. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th September 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 20th October 1849. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 19th November 1850. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 19th November 1850. On furlough to England, 21st May 1853. Out of employ, 12th November 1856. 6th January 1857. On furlough to England, 21st May 1853. Out of employ, 12th November 1856. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 2nd December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 3rd March 1857. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 18th December 1857. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 24th April 1859. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 23rd August 1859. Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, from 27th December 1861. On sick leave, from 14th September 1862 to 10th December 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate, from 25th May to 29th November 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, from 7th August 1869. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 8th November 1869. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March 1870. Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th March 1870. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, 1st March and 29th November 1870 and 13th July 1871.—34 years, 11 months, 4 days.

LEWIS CHARLES INNES.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 2nd January 1846. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 22nd June 1847. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 19th December 1847. Europe, furlough, 16th July 1849. Out of employ, 14th June 1852. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 29th January 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 15th April 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 30th December 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Combaconum, 5th December 1853. Sub Judge, Combaconum, 11th February 1856. Civil and Session Judge, Nandial, 2nd June 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 25th March 1852. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 20th September 1853. Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, 13th October 1855. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 21st March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 29th April 1867 to 2nd January 1868.—23 years, 8 months, 14 days.

JAMES INNIS MINCHIN.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 8th July 1845. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 16th March 1847. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 17th February 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 4th January 1850. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 25th April 1851. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 8th February 1853. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 8th April 1854. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 23rd July 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 15th February 1856. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Masulipatam, 20th July 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th April 1860 and 7th March 1862. Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 21st March 1862. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th April 1858 to 7th November 1867. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 20th April 1867. On special duty, Calcutta, from 15th November 1867 to 14th April 1868. Acting Chief Secretary to Government, from 29th December 1869 to 6th March 1870. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 7th to 29th March 1870. Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, from 31st March 1870 to 18th June 1871. On two years furlough to Europe, from 23rd June 1871. To be Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Government of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 20th November 1872.—25 years, 9 months, 14 days.

ROBERT STAUNTON ELLIS, C. S.

1844. Under the Principal Collector, Coimbatore, 18th March 1845. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th November 1846. Europe furlough, 14th October 1848. Out of employ, 20th September 1851. Assistant to the Collector of Land Customs, Madras, 7th October 1851. Head Assistant to the Register to the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 1st July 1852. Acting Deputy Registrar of the Court of Sadr and Foudaree Adawlut, 8th November 1853. Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 9th May 1858 to 6th November 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th April 1860. Sub Collector, Madras, and Joint Magistrate, Chingleput, 27th August 1861. Acting Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 31st August 1859 and 27th August 1861. Acting Superintendent of Stamps, from 6th March 1862. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from the 21st June 1862. Member and Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 5th August 1862. Services placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India from date of quitting Madras, 16th September 1862. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, from 25th October 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 18th March 1863. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 14th May 1863. Employed on special duty in connection with his appointment as a Member of the Governor General's Council, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, C. O., 24th September 1863. President of the Sanitary Commission, 18th March 1864. On special leave to Europe, from 9th May 1865 to 5th May 1866. Chief Secretary to Government, 29th October 1867. Officiating Member of Council, from 22nd December 1869 to 6th March 1870, and from 26th October to 25th November 1872. Member of Council, 26th November 1872.—22 years, 7 months, 6 days.

EDWARD BROMLEY FOORD.

1844. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 7th April 1846. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 18th February 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, 15th March 1853. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, 17th November 1856. Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 22nd March 1856. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 17th April 1859. Officiating Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 19th April 1861. On Medical Certificate, India, from 24th June 1861 to 10th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 19th April 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 15th September 1862 to 22nd December 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chicacole, 11th January 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Ganjam, 13th September 1864. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 10th January 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 13th October 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, from 6th October 1868. On furlough to Europe from 5th February 1870 to 11th March 1871.—22 years, 2 month, 15 days.

ber 1855. Sub Judge, Calicut, 28th April 1857. Secretary to the Commission for inquiring into the present system of Judicature in the Madras Presidency, 9th June 1859. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 17th November 1859. Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, 29th August 1861. Acting Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, from 16th April 1863. Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 5th May 1863. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1865 to 7th November 1866.—22 years, 5 months, 9 days.

WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR.

1845. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th July 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th November 1849. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th October 1850. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 2nd April 1852. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 21st August 1852. Acting Sub Judge, Cuddapah, 4th January 1854. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Cuddapah, 14th February 1857. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 30th September 1855 to 25th July 1857. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 14th May to 6th September 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, North Arcot, from 9th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner at Madras, 22nd April 1863. To be Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 13th October 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 17th April 1866. Session Judge of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 17th April 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, but to continue to act as Inam Commissioner, 22nd September 1868. Member of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, Commissioner, 24th August 1868. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, 31st March 1869. Acting Collector, Madras District, from 1st December 1869. Secretary, Board of Revenue, but to continue to act as Collector, Madras District, 24th March 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, 24th June 1870, and from 16th November 1870 to 31st March 1871. On two years furlough to Europe from 30th April 1871. Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore, 22nd February 1872.—21 years, 1 month.

HENRY MORRIS.

1842. Student at the College, 5th December 1842. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 19th March 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd February 1850. January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 2nd February 1855. Inspector of Schools, 21st July 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st March 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntur, 8th December 1857. On furlough to Europe, from 18th March 1859 to 24th October 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of the Small Cause Court at Calicut, from 19th January 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 3rd February 1863. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavary District, from 14th May 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Nellore, 8th March 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chicacole, 13th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 10th January 1865. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent at Ganjam, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 7th March 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 7th December 1865. Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, 17th April 1866.—30 years, 4 months, 10 days.

GEORGE BANDURY.

1848. Student at the College, 2nd January 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 30th July 1850. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 11th July 1852 and 7th March 1854. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 15th March 1854. Acting additional Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 19th May 1856. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 10th March 1855. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1859 to 4th August 1862. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 1st September 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 1st September 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 15th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Madras District, from 8th May 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, from 1st October 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 25th August 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 21st January to 20th June 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 22nd July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Rajahmundry, 13th October 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th October 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th November 1865. Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 7th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 5th March to 12th September 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 16th October 1868. Acting Director of Revenue Settlement, from 30th January 1870. Director of Revenue Settlement, 21st May 1872.—19 years, 12 days.

ROBERT BLAIR SWINTON.

1849. Student at the College, 12th June 1849. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 22nd July 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 3rd April 1856. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 23rd October 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 20th August 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 20th September 1860. On Medical Certificate to the Col. England, from 14th February 1857 to 2nd January 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 2nd February 1868. Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, 7th December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 21st December 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Bellary, 6th April 1869. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 2nd July 1869. Acting Sub Judge, Ootacamund, 15th August 1869. Subordinate Judge, Mangalore, 22nd July 1869. Subordinate Judge, Combaconum, 19th July 1869. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tanjore, from 1st July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 15th February 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 12th

from 28th March 1863. On furlough to Europe, from 25th January 1864 to 23rd January 1867. Out of employ, from 4th January to 28th July 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 20th July to 15th December 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tinnevely, from 19th December 1867 to 3rd April 1868. Civil and Session Judge, Guntur, from 29th June 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, from 25th February 1872.—19 years, 6 months, 18 days.

THOMAS ALEXANDER NICHOLAS CHASE.

1850. Student at the College, 2nd April 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 14th October 1851. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th January 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 20th March 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 3rd April 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Head Assistant and acting Sub Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1860 to 11th April 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, from 22nd April 1862. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavary District, 11th August 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Rajahmundry, from 3rd October 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary, from 1st February 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavary District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th July 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddapah, 25th February 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 30th May 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 27th August to 30th November 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 31st December 1866. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 15th January 1867. To be Civil and Session Judge of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 5th February 1867. Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 17th January 1867.—20 years, 8 months, 1 day.

LOUIS FORBES.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th May 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 4th May 1854. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 23th July 1854. Acting Head Assistant Judge, Combaconum, 1st April 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 1st August 1856. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 30th September 1856. Acting additional Sub Collector, Bellary, 25th June 1858. Acting Deputy Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 21st December 1858. Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 28th March 1859. On furlough, from 16th April 1861 to 8th December 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 21st February 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 16th January 1865. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, 3rd July 1865. Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 14th October 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 7th March 1869 to 25th March 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary from 2nd August 1871 to 23rd June 1872. On six months special leave to Europe from 25th June 1872.—16 years, 9 months, 17 days.

ROBERT ANSTRUTHER DALYELL.

1850. Student at the College, 31st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 18th January 1853. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 21st February 1855 to 27th March 1859. Out of employ, 25th March 1859. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th April 1859. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vinnagatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 5th August 1859. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vinnagatam, but to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 17th April 1860. Acting Subordinate Judge, Chicacole, 14th September 1860. Officiating Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 15th February 1861. Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 19th April 1861. Commissioner for the Assessment of Income Tax, 27th August 1861. Officiating Member of the Income Tax Commission, 14th November 1860. On special leave, from 14th May to 7th November 1862. Member of the Income Tax Commission, for 1864-65, 29th September 1864. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 2nd February to 2nd May 1865, and from 13th May 1865. Officiating President of the Income Tax Commission, 25th May 1865. Acting Secretary, Board of Examiners, 3rd November 1865. Secretary, Board of Examiners, 23rd January 1866. Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 2nd June 1866. Acting Inam Commissioner, 2nd October 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, 4th December 1866. Secretary, Board of Revenue, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, from 8th to 25th July 1867. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 9th July 1868. Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 15th February 1870. Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District, but to continue to act as Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 18th June 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 24th December 1870 to 23rd December 1871. Acting Sub Member of the Board of Revenue, from 20th February 1872. On special duty in the Mysore Provinces, &c. from 10th July 1872. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, 12th November 1872.—16 years, 9 months, 24 days.

HENRY EDWARD SULLIVAN.

1850. Student at the College, 29th December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th February 1853. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 18th March

1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 29th September 1855. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1857. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 19th August 1858. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 15th March 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, 15th April 1860. On Medical Certificate, from 27th February 1861 to 26th January 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 2nd March 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Coimbatore, from 31st August 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, from 1st September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th September 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 2nd April 1866. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 14th September 1866. To be Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 2nd to 25th March 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 10th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 27th September 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th March to 25th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Godavari District, from 15th September 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 18th May 1874.—19 years, 6 months, 12 days.

JOHN RENNIE COCKERELL.

1850. Student at the College, 1st December 1850. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 6th April 1852. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 28th September 1855. Acting Sub Judge, Madras, 29th September 1856. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 29th September 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 2nd May 1859. Joint Magistrate, Madras, 31st March 1867. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 2nd May 1869. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 12th December 1869. Acting Sub Collector and Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 12th December 1869. Officiating Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 25th January 1870. On furlough, from 20th March 1861 to 30th December 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 19th January to 1st May 1865. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 13th January 1865. Acting Collector of Sea Customs at Madras, from 1st June to 2nd August 1865. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore, 4th August 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 20th January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 19th July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 14th January 1867. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Nellore, 13th August 1867. Commissioner of the Nellore Hills from 20th June 1872.—18 years, 2 months, 14 days.

DAVID FREMANTLE CARMICHAEL.

1851. Student at the College, 2nd March 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 13th November 1851. Acting Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Pondarce Adalat, 13th June 1854. Head Assistant and Register to the Court of Sadr and Pondarce Adalat, 12th February 1855. On Medical Certificate to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, 29th October 1855. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 29th March 1856 and 8th June 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 24th June 1856 to 25th November 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Chingleput, 19th December 1856. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, 19th December 1856. Sub Judge, Chingleput, 10th January 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 24th July 1862. Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Ganjam, 19th April 1867. Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 6th July 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 8th July 1869 to 15th April 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 24th April to 19th July 1871. Acting Third Member of the Board of Revenue, from 14th August 1871. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th February 1872. Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue from 15th May 1872. On special duty from 31st May to 22nd June 1872. Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th to 25th November 1872. Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 25th November 1872.—16 years, 11 months, 21 days.

EDWARD CROFT GREENWAY THOMAS.

1851. Student at the College, 20th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 14th April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 24th July 1855. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th May 1856. Deputy Sub Judge, Calicut, 22nd October 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Calicut, 19th August 1859. On Director of Revenue Settlement for the Wynad Taluk in Malabar, 19th August 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 6th June to 2nd October 1860. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement with the Wynad Taluk, 5th November 1860. On furlough to Europe, from 12th October 1861 to 2nd July 1862. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, but to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 30th September 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 22nd December 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, 3rd July 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 2nd October 1869. To be a Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 14th December 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 23rd April 1867. Civil and Session Judge of Madras, from 25th May 1867. Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 22nd July 1868. On six months' sick leave, from 2nd September 1868 to 25th March 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 24th March 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th June 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Vizagapatnam, from 6th September 1869. On six months' special leave, from 19th August 1870 to 11th February 1871.—16 years, 6 months, 2 days.

RICHARD KAYE FUCKLE.

1851. Student at the College, 29th December 1851. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 1st April 1853. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput, 7th September 1855. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 19th May 1856. Acting Assistant to the Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatnam, 31st March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 5th May 1857. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 29th March 1858. Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 5th March 1859. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 30th April 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 15th November 1860 to 2nd February 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 17th February 1862. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 15th April 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Tinnevely, 31st July 1862. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Salem, 27th February 1863. Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 24th April 1864. On special duty at the Board's Office, from 7th January 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 23rd July 1869 to 5th November 1870.—18 years, 4 months, 29 days.

JOHN HENRY MASTER.

1852. Student at the College, 20th May 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 1st April 1853. Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Nagpore Commission, 15th September 1854. Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, 15th April 1856. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwar, 6th April 1858. In charge of the district of Raepore, 24th January 1859. Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, 12th November 1859. Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Chindwar, 1st December 1859. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Chindwar, 16th November 1860. Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Bhundara, 24th January 1862. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1864 to 4th April 1867. Sub Collector of Bellary, 23rd April 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatnam, from 1st May 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 8th May 1868. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari District, but to continue to act as Collector of that District, 11th August 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Berhampore, 20th August 1869. To be Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Berhampore, 4th September 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge Vizagapatnam, from 17th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 27th September 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 14th June 1870.—17 years, 6 months, 15 days.

ROBERT DAVIDSON.

1852. Student at the College, 25th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 5th July 1853. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 29th August 1854. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 17th November 1854. Acting principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 30th September 1856. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 8th March 1857 to 5th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 27th May 1858. Acting Sub Judge, Rajahmundry, 11th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, 10th January 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatnam, 17th October 1859. Officiating Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Ganjam, 24th January 1860. Subordinate Judge, Cuddalore, 17th April 1860. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, 1st February 1861. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 1st July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, from 18th July 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nundial, from 17th September 1863. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 29th August 1864. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, 27th February 1866. Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, 30th April 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 13th September 1868 to 3rd December 1869.—17 years, 8 months, 13 days.

GEORGE VANSAGNEW.

1852. Student at the College, 25th March 1852. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 20th January 1854. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 15th February 1856. Acting special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 29th September 1856. Special assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 23rd December 1856. Acting Sub Judge, Coimbatore, 24th January 1859. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George at Vizagapatnam, 3rd May 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, 17th October 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari, 3rd December 1859. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari, 17th April 1860. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 29th March 1861 to 26th March 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tinnevely, 5th April 1861. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 11th May 1863. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 8th September 1863. On special leave to Europe, from 14th June to 19th November 1864. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 4th September 1865. Out of employ, October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, 4th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 1st March 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 28th March 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, from 16th November 1868. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 25th May 1869. Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 11th October 1870.—18 years, 2 months, 23 days.

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JOHN WILLIAM REID.

1855. Student at the College, 30th October 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 24th July 1856. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th August 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Rajahmundry, and Acting Subordinate Judge, Cuddapah, 9th April 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, 2nd December 1859. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, 18th April 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Collector of Bellary, 30th January 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 30th April 1866 to 3rd June 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 3rd June 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 9th August 1869. Civil and Session Judge of Tellicherry, 14th June 1872. —13 years, 11 months, 27 days.

WILLIAM SOUTHEY WHITESIDE.

1855. Student at the College, 29th December 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 3rd March 1857. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st September 1858. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 9th April 1862. Officiating Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 25th May 1869. Officiating Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 7th June 1861. Sub Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Deputy Secretary to Government, 17th April 1862. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 17th June 1862. On special leave, from 18th April to 25th August 1862. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 28th August 1866. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, 14th October 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th June 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, but to continue to act as Civil and Session Judge of Chingleput, 3rd March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 28th September 1868. Acting Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, from 2nd May 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 27th April 1871. To be Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as North Arcot, 21st May 1872. —16 years, 11 months, 3 days.

RICHARD WELLESLEY BARLOW.

1855. Student at the College, 11th September 1855. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Guntoor, 12th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 20th February 1858. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 25th July 1858 to 12th September 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th October 1860. Officiating Head Assistant, Nellore, 3rd May 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 18th November 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 21st March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, from 30th January 1864. On special leave, from 25th May to 24th November 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, 13th October 1865. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 8th October 1869. Out of employ. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Tellicherry, from 9th November 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chingleput, from 5th February 1870. To be Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput from 26th November 1872. —12 years, 7 months, 1 day.

CHARLES GEORGE FLUMER.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1856. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1857. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 1st March 1859. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th November 1859 to 9th December 1861. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 30th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector of Madras, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 24th December 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Tanjore, 15th February 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, from 25th April 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 10th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 21st April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 26th January 1864. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Vellore, 27th February 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 3rd March 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 17th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 17th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 21st April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Salem, from 16th April 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Chittoor, from 26th June 1869. —12 years, 7 months, 27 days.

HON'BLE JAMES CHISHOLME ST CLAIR.

1856. Student at the College, 15th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 21st April 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant, Bellary, 24th January 1861. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, from 20th June 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 12th September 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Nellore, 17th April 1864. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, North Arcot, 26th March 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nannampore, from 15th May 1867 to 7th May 1869. On furlough to Europe, from 15th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary from 12th to 25th July 1871. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, 29th July 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Nundial, from 1st August 1871. —13 years, 8 months, 11 days.

OCTAVIUS BUTLER IRVINE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th March 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 12th June 1858. Officiating Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 30th April 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 13th December 1861. On sick leave to Europe, from 23rd June 1863 to 27th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 3rd February 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th February 1865. Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 7th February 1866. Head Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 19th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, South Arcot, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, 31st August 1866. Sub Collector, South Arcot, 1st October 1866. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 5th March 1867. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Vellore, 18th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Chittoor, from 4th May 1867 to 4th January 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Bellary, from 17th March 1868 to 2nd August 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd August 1871. —11 years, 10 months, 24 days.

ROBERTSON JOHN MELVILLE.

1856. Student at the College, 29th January 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 30th March 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Masulipatam, 4th March 1859. Assistant and Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 3rd December 1859. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 10th June 1862. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chittoor, from 7th July 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Small Cause Court at Chittoor, 13th December 1862. Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court, Chittoor, from 23rd January to 23rd April 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery, from 21st May 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Chittoor, from 28th September 1863. Officiating Director of Revenue Settlement, 7th January 1864. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 14th July 1866. To be Sub Collector of Malabar, but to continue to act as Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, 14th December 1866. On furlough to Europe, from 14th April 1867 to 7th April 1869. Out of employ. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Vellore, from 16th April 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 4th June 1869. To be Sub Collector of Nellore, 19th October 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 21st January 1870. —18 years, 10 months, 9 days.

JOHN HENRY GARSTIN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. On private affairs to Calcutta for six months, 29th January 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 29th July 1859. Officiating Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 10th August 1860. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th March to 11th August 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Malabar, from 20th August 1863. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 1st March and 16th December 1864. Head Assistant, Coimbatore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Acting Sub Collector, Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Private Secretary to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, 27th March 1866. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 21st January to 15th April 1871. Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th April 1871. On two years furlough to Europe, from 21st April 1872. —14 years, 4 months, 20 days.

WILLIAM McQUHAE.

1857. Student at the College, 4th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 31st August 1858. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 6th August 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 25th January 1861. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 28th March 1862. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 11th October 1864. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 6th January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Salem, 27th February 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 27th March 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 1st June 1866. Sub Collector, Coimbatore, 28th August 1866. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 28th June to December 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, from 10th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 25th November 1868 to 20th October 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 9th December 1870 to 20th October 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 12th May 1871. —15 years, 1 month, 2 days.

GEORGE DOWNTON LEMAN.

1857. Student at the College, 1st December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 11th January 1859. On Medical Certificate, from 10th January to 9th April 1861. Officiating Head Assistant, North Arcot, 12th April 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 28th September 1861 to 20th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 7th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 10th January to 8th April 1864. Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor in Ganjam, from 9th May 1864. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Assistant to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, 14th December 1866. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 19th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Guntoor, from 23rd June 1867 to 13th May 1868. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Protector of Emigrants, from 5th August to 4th September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 21st September 1868 to 5th August 1869. Acting Inam Commissioner, from 11th August to 11th October 1869. On special duty at Madras, from 12th October 1869 to 9th March 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 3rd April 1870 to 25th January 1872. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, 13th December 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, 30th January 1872. —11 years, 5 months, 5 days.

ALEXANDER McALLUM WEBSTER.

1857. Student at the College, 26th December 1857. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Canara, 1st February 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 15th December 1859. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 7th March 1860. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Canara, 10th August 1860. Head Assistant of South Canara, from 15th May 1862. On sick leave to Europe, from 1st February 1866 to 11th October 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th October 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Virampatnam, from 24th December 1867 to 22nd February 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 6th March 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 1st to 31st March 1869 and from 22nd June 1869 to 29th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, from 28th August 1869. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, from 18th March 1872. On furlough to Europe for 15 months from 22nd July 1872.—12 years, 10 months, 16 days.

EDMUND FORSTER WEBSTER, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1857. Student at the College, 24th January 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 6th May 1859. Head Assistant, Tanjore, 15th February 1861. On Medical Certificate to Europe, from 14th July 1861 to 14th June 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 16th February 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 5th July 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddalore, 6th December 1864. Head Assistant of the Kistna District, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddalore, 16th January 1865. Head Assistant of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of Cuddalore, 14th February 1865. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 21st February 1865. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, 4th April 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 6th June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godavari District, 23rd June 1865. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras, 19th District, 15th January 1867. Acting First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 19th District, 19th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, but to continue to act as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 29th April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore, but to continue to act as First Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 31st March 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore, from 15th September 1868 and from 2nd April to 15th July 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 15th August 1869 to 29th December 1870. Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 28th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, for two years, from 30th April 1871.—10 years, 4 months, 5 days.

JOHN CHILD HANNINGTON.

1857. Student at the College, 8th November 1857. On leave to England for six months, from 9th April 1859. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 25th September 1859. Officialing Head Assistant, Malabar, 12th February 1861. Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 20th October 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 25th July 1864. To be Sub Collector, Bellary, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, 15th January 1867. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 26th February 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, but to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 5th April 1867. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th August to 21st September 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Calicut, from 30th October 1868 to 17th April 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 27th May 1869 to 20th May 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 6th July to 30th August 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District from 6th October 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Calicut, from 22nd February 1872.—13 years, 29 days.

PHILIP PERCEVAL HUTCHINS.

1858. Student at the College, 27th February 1858. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 24th July 1859. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 10th August 1860. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 4th May 1867. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 7th November 1863. Acting Secretary to the Board of Examiners, from 4th May 1863. Acting Deputy Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 3rd June 1863. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Calicut, from 2nd September to 28th September 1863. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 7th October 1863. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to act as Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, 20th January 1864. Acting Registrar on the Appellate side of the High Court, 28th March 1865. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th March 1867 to 31st October 1869. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Nunsital, from 28th February 1869 to 1st April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Tanjore, from 22nd April 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddalore, 25th June 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Bellary, from 24th June 1872. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Madras, 15th October 1872.—13 years, 1 month, 24 days.

ARTHUR COKE BURNELL.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 16th November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 9th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, but to

continue to act as Head Assistant at Malabar, 13th October 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 22nd December 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 2nd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 3rd July 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Madras District, 15th January 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Madras District, 5th April 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, 4th June 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Madras District, from 4th to 30th May 1867. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 16th October 1868 to 4th October 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Cuddalore, from 18th October 1870 to 3rd March 1871. On special duty at Tanjore, 24th March 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Mangalore, from 12th March 1872.—10 years, 2 months, 5 days.

JAMES GROSE, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 7th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 9th May 1862. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, from 24th February 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 21st March 1865. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government, 11th April 1865. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 13th May 1865. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 14th April 1866. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 2nd July 1867. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue and Receiver of the Carnatic Property under Act XXX of 1858, 13th August 1867. Designed appointment of Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants and to the Commissioner U. C. S. Examination on the 20th June 1868. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 1st to 9th June 1869, and from 14th July to 29th September 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 6th to 29th March 1870. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 30th March 1870. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 26th August 1871.—12 years, 1 month, 25 days.

WILLIAM WILSON, M.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 25th October 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 12th July 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 27th September 1862. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna, 21st March 1865. Deputy Director, Revenue Settlement, for a period of six months, 20th December 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 16th April 1868. Acting Collector, Kistna District, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 20th November 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Kistna District, from 23rd April to 9th June 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 26th December 1868 to 26th December 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 10th January to 27th May 1871. On furlough to Europe, for one year, from 15th September 1871.—8 years, 10 months, 21 days.

WILLIAM SHRUBSOLE FOSTER, B.A.

1860. Student at the College, from 19th December 1860. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, from 23rd November 1861. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th March 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 18th October 1864. Head Assistant of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Coimbatore, 7th July 1865. Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 2nd January 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Bellary, 20th March and 9th October 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Bellary, 22nd January 1867. To be Sub Collector, Godavari District, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of Bellary, 30th April 1867. In charge of the Collectorate, Bellary, from 8th February to 2nd March 1868, and from 9th June to 8th July 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, 11th August 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 21st February 1869 to 15th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th July to 16th October 1871. Acting Collector of Bellary, from 29th July 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Godavari District from 17th May 1872.—9 years, 11 months, 22 days.

FOURTH CLASS OF 8 YEARS' STANDING.

JAMES HENRY NELSON, M.A., (Barrieter-at-Law.)

1861. Student at the College, from 25th January 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 29th March 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 29th September 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 16th February 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Madras, 16th June 1865. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 7th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant, Madras, 14th November 1865. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Madras, 22nd February 1866. Head Assistant Collector of Trichinopoly, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 16th April 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 14th December 1866. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 2nd April 1867. To be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Combaroom, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 18th June 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, from 16th April to 9th December 1867. On furlough to Europe, from 6th February 1870 to 6th May 1871. Acting Civil and Session Judge of Tanjore, from 15th June 1871.—8 years, 7 months, 7 days.

PHILIP LYDDON ROBERTS.

1862. Student at the College, 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 29th August 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 4th May 1864. Acting Head Assistant, Collector, Cuddapah, 16th January 1866. Head Assistant, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Cuddapah, 26th March 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 2nd July 1866. Head Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 31st August 1866. Acting Sub Collector, Cuddapah, 9th October 1866, 20th April and 11th August 1868. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Trichinopoly, from October 1868. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 12th June 1869. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 1st March 1871.—8 years, 2 months, 28 days.

JAMES BURN PENNINGTON, B.L.

1862. Student at the College, 24th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, from 11th May 1863. Acting Head Assistant, Nellore, 9th March 1864. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 10th April 1865. Head Assistant, Nellore, 2nd August 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 9th October 1866. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 6th to 21st October 1868. On special duty at Madras, from 25th February to 1st March 1869. On special leave to Europe, from 5th May to 25th October 1869. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 25th April 1870. On furlough from 6th June to 30th August 1870. Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, 4th August 1871. Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 5th November 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Professor of English, from 13th May to 13th July 1872. Acting Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 23rd July 1872.—8 years, 4 months, 11 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WOODROFFE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, 14th January 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, from 2nd May 1863. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor at Vizagapatnam, from 24th April 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatnam, 16th December 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 15th March 1865 to 24th January 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th January 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 15th March to 16th November 1867, and from 4th March 1868. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Head Assistant at Salem, 4th September 1868. Acting Judge, Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 1st November 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, 20th April 1869. Gave over charge of Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, on 21st July 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Cuddalore, from 5th August 1869. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge at Cuddalore, 24th January 1870. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Vizagapatnam, from 3rd September to 11th October 1870. Acting Sub Collector, Kistna, from 3rd November 1870 to 16th March 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 25th April 1871 to 15th October 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 14th October 1872.—6 years, 3 months, 11 days.

JAMES HOPE, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, from 18th May 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kalladghee, 2nd December 1863. Third Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghee, 31st January 1864. Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kalladghee, 31st January 1864. Second Assistant Collector and

Magistrate of Kalladghee, 3rd April 1864. Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 4th May 1866. Acting Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 27th November 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Sub Collector of that District, 21st May 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 16th July 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 12th January 1868. To be Senior Assistant, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant in Ganjam, 20th April 1869. Principal Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 14th June 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 1st January to 4th March 1871. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 8th April 1871.—8 years, 5 months, 1 day.

JOHN READ DANIEL.

1862. Student at the College, from 27th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, from 1st June 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 21st December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Dharwar, 25th January 1865. Acting Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 21st November 1865. Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge of Dharwar, 2nd April 1866. To be Sub Collector of Cuddapah, 2nd July 1867. To be Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as Sub Collector of that District, 20th July 1867. Services placed at the disposal of Madras Government. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, from 14th February 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Madras, from 29th September to 12th October 1868. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, but to continue to act as Small Cause Court Judge of Madras, 27th October 1868. Acting Civil and Session Judge, Trichinopoly, from 21st October 1870 to 4th January 1871. On two years' furlough to Europe, from 4th February 1871.—8 years, 1 month, 8 days.

HENRY JOHN STOKES, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 8th December 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 9th October 1863. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay. Supernumerary 3rd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 9th September 1865. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 28th February 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Suras, but to continue to act as Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar, 3d April 1866. Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 14th September 1866. Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum, 15th February 1867. Acting First Assistant Collector of Belgaum, 5th July 1867. To be Second Assistant Collector of Sholapur, continuing to act as First Assistant Collector, Belgaum, 16th August 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Kistna District, 21st December 1869. Assistant and Acting Sub Collector, Tanjore, 1st February 1870. In charge of Collectorate, Tanjore, 3rd to 7th May 1870. To be Senior Assistant Collector, Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 11th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 2nd to 3rd December 1870. Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Sub Collector, Tanjore, 6th June 1871. Acting Sub Collector, South Arcot, September 1871.—8 years, 6 months, 24 days.

FRANCIS BRANDT, B.A.

1862. Student at the College, from 7th October 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 8th June 1863. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 18th October 1864. Acting Special Assistant, Cuddapah, from 1st November 1864. Acting Head Assistant, Kurnool, from 1st March 1866. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 19th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 22nd June 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 17th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cumbhore, 1st June 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 24th July 1866. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 11th September 1866. Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 13th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 24th August to 28th November 1867. Acting Sub Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 20th August to 21st November 1868. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 26th January 1869. Furlough to Europe, from 9th April 1869 to 2nd April 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 6th June to 5th August 1871. To be Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, 4th August 1871. On duty, Government Office, from 6th to 26th August 1871. Acting Sub Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 26th August to 15th November 1871. On special duty, Board of Revenue, 5th December 1871.—8 years, 1 month, 22 days.

WILLIAM LOGAN.

1862. Student at the College, from 23rd November 1862. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, from 19th August 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 7th September 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 18th October 1864. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd January 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 10th April 1866. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July 1867. In charge of Collectorate, Malabar, from 7th to 7th April 1870. Acting Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, from 2nd February to 26th March 1871. On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 1st April 1871.—8 years, 5 months, 6 days.

and from 16th March to 18th June 1868, and from 1st July to 30th September 1868, and from 3rd October 1868 to 30th March 1869. Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, from 31st March 1869. Under-Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, 24th Avenue 1870. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 9th January 1871. Acting Collector of Sea Customs and Collector of Excise, without prejudice to his appointment as Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, 24th January 1871. Resigned charge of Office of Under-Secretary to Government on 14th February 1871. Acting Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue, from 14th May 1871—7 years, 8 months, 1 day.

HENRY WILLIAM BLISS, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 25th July 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st June 1866 and 18th September 1866. To be Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Salem, 15th February 1867. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George, Vizagapatnam, 5th March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, but to continue to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 1st February 1867. Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd February 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, from 27th May 1868. Head Assistant Collector of Salem, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Madras, 27th October 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Madras, 30th May 1869. Acting Collector, Madras, from 9th April to 1st July 1870. Head Assistant, Comptroller, 8th June 1870. Acting Judge, Small Cause Court, Cuddalore, from 24th September 1870 to 27th January 1871. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras, from 18th March 1871—5 years, 11 months, 17 days.

JOSEPH CHARLES HUGHESDON.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 7th March 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st June 1866. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st March 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector of Tanjore, 18th April 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna District, 25th June 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, from 1st July 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 1st to 4th June 1869. Acting Sub-Collector, Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Nellore, from 22nd September to 11th October 1870, and from 12th April to 15th May 1871. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nellore, from 22nd June 1872—5 years, 11 months, 23 days.

JAMES FREDERIC SNAITH, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 24th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 14th February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavari, from 11th December 1865 to 27th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th May 1867 to 10th June 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 14th June 1867. In charge of Sub-Collector's Office South Arcot, from 3rd August to 3rd September 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 12th December 1867, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Madras, 15th January 1872. Assistant Collector of Madras, but to act as Small Cause Court Judge, Madras, 11th October 1870—5 years, 11 months, 9 days.

WILLIAM HENRY GLENNY.

1863. Student at the College, 18th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 26th May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, from 4th June 1867. On special duty, South Arcot, from 9th January to 17th March 1868. Out of employ, from 1st September 1868. Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, 17th May 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 18th October 1870 to 12th October 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, but to act as Head Assistant in this District, 18th October 1871—7 years, 25 days.

HENRY NEWMAN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kistna District, 5th September 1865. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Kistna, from 12th to 22nd March 1869. Assistant Collector, Godavari District, 20th April 1869. Out of employ, from 1st September to 15th December 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, from 4th January 1871. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Kistna, from 20th March 1871. Assistant Collector of Kistna, from 24th June 1871. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 2nd August 1871. In charge of Kistna Collectorate from 20th September to 4th October 1871 and to 25th September 1872. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Kistna District, from 2nd October 1872. To be Senior Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Kistna, 21st May 1873—8 years, 19 months, 25 days.

JOHN KEESLILL.

1863. Student at the College, 24th October 1863. Second Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Comptroller, 21st February 1865. Acting Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 11th April 1865. Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, First Class, Bellary, 2nd March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 20th February 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of this District, 20th February 1871. Acting Sub-Collector, Bellary, from 12th July 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Bellary, from 10th to 27th September 1869. Acting Principal Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Vizagapatnam, from 12th March 1871 to 16th April 1872. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of North Arcot, from 27th April 1872—9 years, 1 month, 5 days.

JOHN WALLACE.

1863. Student at the College, 7th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 8th August 1865. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 25th January to 11th March 1869. Out of employ, 15th September 1869. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 14th March 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 30th January 1871. Assistant Collector of Nellore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 21st February and 14th March 1871. Acting Judge Court of Small Causes at Tellicherry, from 27th September 1871—7 years, 1 month, 25 days.

CHARLES STEWART COLE.

1863. Student at the College, 3rd December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 3rd July 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 5th April 1867. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 15th April 1867. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, 18th June 1867. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Coimbatore, 16th July 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 27th October 1867. Acting Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, 10th January 1868. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, Madras District, from 17th April 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 21st to 25th April 1868. To be Head Assistant Collector of Cuddarah, but to continue to act as Sub-Collector, Madras, 28th May 1869. Acting Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue, from 15th July to 20th September 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, from 28th to 30th November 1869. Acting Sub-Collector, Chingleput, 28th June 1870—5 years, 11 months, 23 days.

SAMUEL TRANT MCCARTHY.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool, 27th October 1865. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 18th September 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, 31st July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 21st March 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 20th October 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 2nd to 27th May 1870. Out of employ, from 4th November 1870 to 2nd January 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, from 2nd January 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 14th September 1871. Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, Nellore, 2nd February 1872. In charge of Government Collectorate, Nellore, from 18th May 1872. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Nellore, 11th June 1872—5 years, 8 months, 4 days.

HARRY ST. AUBYN GOODRICH.

1863. Student at the College, 1st October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Ganjam, 7th July 1865. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 2nd March 1866. Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 15th September 1866. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatnam, 26th June 1868. On sick leave to Europe, from 10th July 1868 to 7th October 1869. Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, 22nd October 1869. Sub-Collector of Salem, jurisdiction extending only to cases connected with Survey and Settlement, 2nd November 1869. On furlough to Europe for one year from 2nd April 1872—7 years, 2 months, 25 days.

HERBERT WIGRAM, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 11th April 1865. Acting District Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput District, 21st November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavari District, 12th April 1866. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavari District, 15th January 1867. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, 19th April 1867. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 23rd December 1867. To be Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 30th January to 23rd February 1869. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, 23rd February 1869. To be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, but to continue to act as Registrar, High Court, 5th June 1871. On four months' special leave, from 22nd June to 22nd October 1871. Acting Registrar High Court, Appellate side, from 25th October 1871—8 years, 8 months, 1 day.

JOHN CAMERON, M.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 11th April 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 3rd July and 2nd October 1866, and 1st May 1868. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 11th June to 9th November 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, 16th November 1869. Acting Small Cause Court Judge, Tellicherry, from 14th February 1870 to 18th March 1871. Acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 19th March 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 25th November 1871—8 years, 15 days.

JAMES DUNNING BAKER GRIBBLE.

1863. Student at the College, 5th January 1864. Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Salem, 31st February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 16th November 1865. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatnam, 13th July 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 27th July 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, from 7th January 1868. In charge of Sub

Collectorate, South Arcot, from 14th April to 15th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, from 9th to 31st November 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 26th November to 7th December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 16th June 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant, North Arcot, 8th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Kurnool, from 14th November 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery District, from 8th March 1871. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 18th August 1871.—7 years, 7 months, 14 days.

GEORGE ARTHUR PARKER.

1863. Student at the College, 9th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 24th May 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th February 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 12th April 1867. On sick leave to Europe, from 22nd March 1868 to 18th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 18th December 1869. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, 11th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant, South Arcot, from 29th March to 14th November 1870. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore, from 17th May 1871.—7 years, 2 months, 12 days.

FRANCIS HENRY WILKINSON.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 2nd February 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 16th July 1866. To be Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 30th April 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government under the Chief Secretary, 12th August 1867. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 27th August to 29th November 1867. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 10th December 1867. In charge of Sub Collectorate, North Arcot, from 20th December 1867 to 13th January 1868. Head Assistant, North Arcot, 11th February 1868. On special leave to Europe, from 8th March to 2nd September 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 22nd December 1868 and from 7th to 24th April 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 22nd May 1869. Acting Sub Collector, Madras, from 27th July to 27th September 1869. Acting Sub Collector, North Arcot, from 14th April to 17th July 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd January 1871.—6 years, 10 months, 1 day.

WILLIAM FRANCIS GRAHAME, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. On sick leave to Europe, from 14th January 1865 to 6th April 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th October 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 26th March 1866. Assistant Collector of Bellary, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of that District, 15th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna District, from 21st to 28th March 1871. Acting Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Ganjam, from 21st April 1871. Acting Collector and Magistrate and Agent of Ganjam, from 1st September to 26th November 1871.—7 years, 8 months, 6 days.

ALLEN LINUSAY LISTER.

1863. Student at the College, 28th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 27th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 5th April 1867. To be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of that District, 12th June 1867. In charge of the Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 27th June to 1st July 1868. To be Head Assistant of Kistna, but to continue to act as Head Assistant of South Arcot, 29th April and 6th August 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 8th December 1869 to 1st January 1870. On special leave, from 17th April to 20th October 1870. Head Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 25th January 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Cuddapah, from September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of South Arcot, from 14th December 1871. In charge of South Arcot Collectorate, from 17th April to 12th May 1872.—8 years, 6 months, 3 days.

GEORGE DWANAN IRVINE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 2nd May 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, from 17th October 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, from 16th February 1868. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, from 24th June to 13th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of Tinnevely, from 2nd November to 13th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Madras District, from 18th January 1870. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd and 4th April 1870 to 12th January 1872. Assistant Collector Chingleput, 25th June 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 6th May to 9th July 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Chingleput, from 26th July 1872.—7 years, 2 months, 6 days.

CHARLES WILLIAM WALK MARTIN.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 5th September 1864. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 27th July 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 10th December 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 19th October 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 14th February 1868. In charge of Collector's Office, from 14th to 19th October 1868 and from 4th to 28th December 1870. On 2 years' furlough to Europe, from 28th February 1871.—7 years, 1 month, 7 days.

GEORGE McWATERS, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th January 1864. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 11th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 24th July 1866 and 16th July 1867. Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 24th July 1867. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevely, from 5th September 1871 to 19th February 1872. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 14th May to 12th September 1872. On furlough to Europe for 2 years from 18th September 1872.—8 years, 8 months, 10 days.

NORTON AYLMER ROUPELL, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 4th February 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Canara, 5th September 1865. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department for employment in the Mysore Commission, 11th March 1867. Services replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government, 17th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th April 1867. Acting Special Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 24th April 1867 and 23rd February 1868. Acting Assistant Commissioner of the Neigherry Hills, 24th July 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 26th October 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 15th March to 29th April 1870. On 33 months' furlough to Europe, from 13th May 1870.—6 years, 3 months, 6 days.

JOHN BROWNRIGG SPEDDING, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th December 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 8th August 1865. Acting Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 1st March 1867. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 2nd March 1869. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, from 24th August to 3rd September 1870. In charge of Junior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 31st July to 1st January 1871. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 31st December 1870 to July 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar, from 1st January 1872.—8 years, 11 months, 17 days.

CHARLES ARTHUR GALTON, B.A.

1863. Student at the College, 10th November 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tanjore, 1st August 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th May 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 22nd October 1866 and 30th February 1867. To be Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 3rd January 1868. Assistant Commissioner, Neigherry, from 11th November, 1869. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 22nd January 1872.—8 years, 21 days.

CHARLES JOHN CROSTHWAITE.

1863. Student at the College, 27th October 1863. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Tinnevely, 2nd May 1865. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 1st May 1866. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 26th January to 11th March 1868. On furlough to Europe, from 2nd July 1868 to 20th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Ganjam and Joint Magistrate of Bellary, from 29th July 1872.—9 years, 9 months, 17 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HAPPELL.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 7th November 1865. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 18th April 1867 and 16th March 1868. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Godavery, from 20th March to 18th June 1870 and from 2nd August 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Godavery, from 28th August to 16th September 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 4th July 1872.—8 years, 6 days.

JOHN STURROCK.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd January 1866. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 23rd February 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, South Canara, from 2nd to 4th April 1870. Head Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 18th February 1872. In charge of South Canara Collectorate, from 9th March to 8th April 1873. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c. Departments, from 26th August 1872.—8 years, 11 days.

DAVID BUICK, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 25th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 27th October 1865. Acting Cantonment Magistrate of Bellary, from 26th April to 29th June 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 14th June 1869. Assistant Collector, 1870 to 1st February 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Malabar, from 8th January 1871 to 4th March 1872. Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, from 2nd 18th to 25th March 1871 and from 10th July to 7th September 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 23rd November to 31st December 1871. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 13th August 1872.—8 years, 1 month, 7 days.

HENRY GRIBBLE TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant Superintendent of Police, Second Class, Vizagapatam, 13th July 1866. Acting Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 4th December 1866. Probationary Superintendent of Police, Jeypore, 10th February 1867. District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, from 9th to 17th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, 1st January 1868. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 6th March 1868. Assistant and Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, 2nd July 1868. Special Assistant Collector and Agent, Vizagapatam, 5th April 1870. On special leave, from 15th May to 30th October 1870.—7 years, 7 months, 9 days.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS BIRD.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 18th May 1866. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 4th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 9th April to 29th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, from 29th August 1871 to 24th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Madras, 24 March 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madras, from 30th April 1872.—8 years, 34 days.

LORNE AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL.

1864. Student at the College, 30th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 12th March 1867. On special leave to Europe, from 14th January to 16th July 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 4th August 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Madras, from 3rd to 16th October 1869. Acting Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869 to 19th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 25th January to 29th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna, from 24th April 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Kistna, from 6th September to 4th October 1871.—7 years, 4 months, 29 days.

HENRY WILLIAM WELLESLEY.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 13th April 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 27th July 1866. Services placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment in the Mysore Commission, 14th March 1867. Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Class, under the Superintendent of the Astagram Division. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, but to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 2nd March 1869. Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and Acting Protector of Emigrants, from 30th March to 27th April 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, 25th June 1870. Acting Under-Secretary to Government, Public &c., Departments, from 9th January to 14th February 1871. Under-Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 4th August 1871. Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, March 1872.—8 years, 11 days.

HENRY BIDEWELL GRIGG, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 8th January 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Ganjam, 13th April 1866. Acting Inspector of Schools, 1st Division, 5th February 1867. Acting Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent in Vizagapatam, from 22nd June 1868. On 1 year's furlough to Australia, from 26th December 1868 to 3rd December 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 15th December 1869. On furlough to Australia from 21st January 1871 to 27th February 1872. Acting Assistant Commissioner, Neilgherry Hills, from 16th November 1872.—5 years, 10 months, 7 days.

THOMAS VON DONOP HARDINGE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 26th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Bellary, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 20th March 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, from 21st June 1867 to 13th July 1868 and from 15th August 1868 to 29th April 1869, and from 2d June 1869. On 15 months' furlough to Europe from 16th August 1872.—7 years, 6 months, 22 days.

WARE PLUMTRE AUSTIN.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 13th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 4th January 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 9th to 16th June 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 2nd February 1871 to 8th June 1871 and from 8th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Coimbatore, from 28th September to 12th October 1871, and from 28th October to 25th November 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Malabar, from 4th December 1871 to 5th January 1872. Acting Head Assistant, Trichinopoly, from 18th April 1872. In charge of Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 11th July to 1st August 1872.—7 years, 11 months, 4 days.

HERBERT FREDERICK CLOGSTOUN.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 17th January 1866. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 27th July 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. Acting 1st Class Assistant Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, 5th April 1867. Acting 1st Class Superintendent of Police, Kistna, from 4th December 1867 to 10th April 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 24th March 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Madras, from 13th October 1869. Assistant Acting Junior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, 14th May 1870. Assistant Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Junior Assistant Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Trichinopoly, from 17th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office Trichinopoly, from 20th to 23rd May 1871. Acting Sub Collector on Survey and Settlement duty, Salem, 21st May 1872.—8 years, 6 days.

GEORGE KENNAWAY CHAMBERLAIN.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar, 13th April 1866. On sick leave, from 1st August to 31st October 1866. On sick leave to Europe, from 19th March 1867 to 7th October 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 13th October 1869. Registrar of Assurances, Chingleput, 22nd February 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, from 1st July 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th November 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, from 20th September 1871.—5 years, 3 months, 6 days.

CHARLES JEFFREY KNOX.

1864. Student at the College, 28th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore, 13th April 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 23rd March 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 11th to 24th September 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Nellore, from 4th January 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Nellore, from 3rd to 17th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, North Arcot, from 9th February 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 14th to 29th July 1872, and from 8th March to 27th April 1872. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 25th October 1872.—7 years, 3 months, 1 day.

JOHN LEE WARNER.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 13th April 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 20th April 1866. Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, St. Thomas' Mount, 21st September 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 1st March 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 5th April 1867. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector, North Arcot, 29th November 1867. Assistant but Acting Head Assistant, 22nd July 1868. Assistant to the Collector of Madras District, 27th November 1868. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 25th March to 7th November 1869. Acting Collector of North Arcot, 11th May 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 17th May 1869. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, from 17th May 1869. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 7th December 1869. Acting Senior Assistant Collector, Vizagapatam, from 7th February 1870. Acting Collector and Agent, but to continue to act as Senior Assistant, Vizagapatam, 8th November 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatam, from 13th February to 15th March 1871. Special Assistant, Madras, from 18th December 1871.—8 years, 24 days.

LEONARD ROBERT BURROWS, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 7th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras, 7th November 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 28th February 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tanjore, from 27th July to 26th August 1869. Assistant Collector, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Tanjore, 8th November 1870. Acting Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Tanjore, from 18th October to 10th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Tanjore, from 17th November 1871, to 9th October 1872. On furlough to Europe for two years, from 13th October 1872.—7 years, 11 months, 6 days.

EDWARD TURNER.

1864. Student at the College, 20th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, 13th April 1866. On sick leave to Bangalore, from 26th July to 20th September 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 27th June to 29th August 1870. Assistant Collector, Godavary, 25th October 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool, from 27th February 1871. In charge of Collector's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 17th November 1871.—7 years, 10 months, 16 days.

ROBERT RICE, B.A.

1864. Student at the College, 28th December 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 13th January 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 6th April 1866. On furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, from 21st August 1868 to 6th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Bellary, 9th November 1869. In charge of Head Assistant

Collector's Office, Bellary, from 22nd April to 11th May 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, from 16th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 8th November 1870 to 17th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, from 24th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Coimbatore, from 14th May to 8th June 1871—4 years, 8 months, 18 days.

EDWARD NOEL OVERBURY.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Malabar, 7th November 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 17th July 1866. On sick leave, from 20th January to 14th May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 20th April 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 17th September 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Cuddapah, from 9th to 21st August 1868. Assistant Collector of Salem, 3rd November 1868. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 13th February to 23rd March 1869 and from 21st June to 20th July 1869. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 20th October to 1st December 1869 and from 7th March to 6th June 1870 and from 5th June 1870. In charge of Collector's Office, Salem, from 25th to 28th August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Salem, on 16th October 1870. In to 16th October 1870. Took charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, on 16th October 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, from 8th to 25th November 1870. Resigned charge, Head Assistant's Office, on 20th December 1870. Acting Head Assistant, Salem, from 25th January 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 17th August 1871 to 25th November 1872. Acting Senior Assistant in Ganjam, 12th November 1872—6 years, 5 months, 28 days.

EDWARD GIBSON.

1864. Student at the College, 25th November 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah, 23rd January 1865. Acting Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 27th July 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 1st March 1867. On special duty in North Arcot, January 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 24th July 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 15th April to 20th May 1870. Assistant, but to continue to act as Head Assistant Collector of Bellary, 8th November 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 1st to 20th July 1872. Acting Head Assistant, South Canara, 12th November 1872—8 years, 6 days.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON BREEKS ATKINSON.

1864. Student at the College, 13th October 1864. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 6th March 1865. Services temporarily placed at the disposal of the Committee on Subsidiary Jails, 6th May 1867. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Madras, from 15th to 20th July 1869. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, 25th June 1870. To act as Cantonment Magistrate of Poonmallee, 15th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 15th April to 3rd July 1871. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 16th July 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Salem, from 15th August 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 22nd August 1872—5 years, 1 month, 19 days.

FIFTH CLASS OF 1 YEARS' STANDING.

JOSEPH BIRDSALL JONES.

1865. Student at the College, 14th February 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, 31st May 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Madras District, 16th July 1867. In charge of Collector's Office, Madras, on 19th and 20th April 1869. Assistant Collector of Nellore, 13th July 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 10th September 1869. Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, 19th October 1869. Assistant Collector, Kurnool, 2nd September 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Kurnool, from 17th October to 13th November 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, and Acting Senior Assistant of that District, from 8th January 1872. Acting Principal Assistant, Vizagapatnam, from 4th May to 12th July 1872, and from 27th July to 26th October 1872—6 years, 9 months, 15 days.

ARUNDELL TAGG ARUNDELL, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 15th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 24th July 1866. Acting Head Assistant Collector, North Arcot, from 29th February to 21st March 1868. On special duty, South Arcot, June 1868. Assistant Collector, South Arcot, from 9th July 1868. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 12th October 1868. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 14th April to 5th July 1870. Acting Head Assistant Collector, Tinnevely, from 5th February 1871. Acting Additional Sub Collector, Tinnevely, from 16th September 1872—7 years, 12 days.

WILLIAM JOSEPH HENRY LEFANU.

1865. Student at the College, 28th October 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Madras, 23rd May 1867. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Tinnevely, from 3rd August to 29th September 1869. On furlough to Europe from 20th September 1869 to 19th March 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 12th April 1872. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Salem, from 29th May 1872—4 years, 7 months, 14 days.

EDWIN LANGFORD PEARSE.

1865. Student at the College, 6th November 1865. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatnam, 16th October 1866. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate at Ganjam, 15th February 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 2nd July 1867. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 15th October 1868. Out of employ, from 27th August to 17th December 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Godavery, 7th February 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Godavery, from 2nd May to 17th June 1872, and from 24th June 1872—7 years, 25 days.

CHARLES DONALD MACLEAN, B.A.

1865. Student at the College, 19th December 1865. Acting Inspector of Schools, Second Division, 9th October 1866. Assistant Collector, Madras District, 24th December 1867. On special duty, Madras District, January 1868. Acting Cantonment Magistrate, Saint Thomas' Mount, from 23rd September to 16th November 1868. Assistant Collector, Coimbatore, 19th January 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Coimbatore, from 16th March to 29th April 1870. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public, &c., Departments, from 4th May to 12th June 1870. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 12th January 1871. To be Assistant Collector, Chingleput, but to continue to act as Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, 7th February 1871. Gave over charge of Under Secretaryship on 14th February 1871. Acting Under Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, from 15th March to 11th April 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 16th May 1871—6 years, 4 months, 27 days.

EVANS CHARLES JOHNSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vizagapatnam, 24th December 1867. In charge of Principal Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 4th January to 6th February 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vizagapatnam, 31st May 1870. In charge of Principal Assistant's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 1st to 13th February 1871. Acting Senior Assistant, Vizagapatnam, from 13th February to 16th May 1871. In charge of Senior Assistant Collector's Office, Vizagapatnam, from 1st December 1871 to 8th January 1872. To be Assistant Collector of Kistna, 5th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Kistna, from 20th April to 29th June 1872. Acting Head Assistant of Tinnevely, from 25th September 1872—3 years, 2 days.

FREDERICK EDWARD GIBSON.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, North Arcot, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of South Arcot, 15th September 1868. On furlough, from 23rd October 1869 to 23rd April 1870. Assistant Collector, North Arcot, 20th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 19th January to 8th February 1871. On furlough to Europe, from 22nd April 1871 to 5th November 1872. Assistant Collector of Coimbatore, 24th November 1872.—2 years, 10 months, 16 days.

CHARLES LENNOX BRUCE CUMMING.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Godavery District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Kistna District, 9th March 1869. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, from 7th September to 8th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Kurnool, 14th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant Collector of Kurnool, from 6th April to 3th June 1872.—5 years, 2 days.

THOMAS WEIR.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector, Madras, 19th January 1869. Services placed at the disposal of the Public Works Commission, 12th March 1869. To be Assistant Collector, Bellary, 12th October 1870. Deputy Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 14th January 1870. Acting Registrar, High Court, Appellate side, from 2nd June 1871 to 24th June 1872. Assistant Collector, but to act as Head Assistant of Bellary, 1st June 1872.—4 years, 11 months, 24 days.

CHARLES ROUGH.

1867. Arrived 8th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Salem, 24th December 1867. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Salem, from 21st August to 9th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 18th January 1871. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 17th August 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, South Arcot, from 6th November to 13th December 1871. Acting Head Assistant South Arcot, from 9th July to 14th October 1872.—4 years, 11 months, 16 days.

THOMAS JAMES MALTBY.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, from 15th May 1868. In charge of Head Assistant Collector's Office, Trichinopoly, from 30th January to 15th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Ganjam, 7th December 1870. In charge of Senior Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th March. Acting Senior Assistant, Ganjam, 15th April 1871. On special leave for 6 months to Europe, from 24th August 1871 to 1st March 1872. Acting Senior Assistant of Ganjam, from 17th July 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Ganjam, from 10th September to 30th November 1872.—4 years, 6 months.

JOHN ARCHIBOLD BOYLE.

1867. Arrived 29th November 1867. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 24th December 1867. Assistant Collector of Cuddapah, from 25th April 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 5th to 13th April 1870. Acting Inspector of Schools, 2nd Division, from 6th July 1871 to 9th September 1872. Assistant Collector of Chingleput, from 18th September 1872.—5 years, 2 days.

HUBERT THOMAS KNOX.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Salem, 15th December 1868.—3 years, 11 months, 28 days.

HENRY RICHARD FARMER.

1868. Arrived 4th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 15th December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 2nd May 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Bellary, from 19th May to 15th June 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, from 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant of North Arcot, from 10th May to 27th July 1872.—3 years, 11 months, 29 days.

LEWIS MEIVER.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate, Madras District, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, South Canara, from 14th April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, South Canara, from 4th January to 2nd March 1871 and from 22nd October to 24th December 1871 and from 9th March to 9th April 1872 and from 15th April to 16th May 1872. Acting Head Assistant of South Canara, from 24th August 1872.—4 years, 10 days.

JAMES ACWORTH DAVIES, (Barrister-at-Law.)

1868. Arrived 3rd January 1869. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 1st January 1869. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Tinnevely, from 29th to 22nd April 1870. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Tinnevely, from 17th November to 15th December 1870 and from 29th January to 7th February 1871. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 1st July 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 18th February 1872. Assistant Collector of Bellary, from 13th June 1872.—5 years, 10 months, 29 days.

MATTHEW RICHARD WELD, B.A.

1868. Arrived 21st November 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, 1st December 1868. Assistant Collector, Bellary, from 23rd August 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 2nd to 10th March 1871. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Bellary, from 20th September to 18th October 1871. Assistant Collector of Tanjore, from 9th May 1872.—4 years, 10 days.

ROBERT SEWELL.

1868. Arrived 12th December 1868. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 22nd December 1868. On leave to Europe, from 21st March to 15th November 1869. In charge of Collector's Office, North Arcot, from 25th February to 10th March 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, North Arcot, from 24th April to 9th May 1872.—3 years, 3 months, 14 days.

SIXTH CLASS UNDER 4 YEARS' STANDING.

HENRY MARTIN WINTERBOTHAM.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Coimbatore, 7th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 8th June 1870. In charge of Sub Collector's Office, Malabar, from 29th to 25th November 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Malabar, from 12th August 1872.—3 years, 12 days.

GORDON THOMSON MACKENZIE.

1869. Arrived 19th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Nellore, 30th November 1869. Assistant Collector, Cuddapah, 10th January 1871. Acting Head Assistant, Cuddapah, from 20th November to 20th December 1871. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Cuddapah, from 2nd to 16th February 1872. Assistant Collector, Nellore, from 15th April 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Nellore, from 18th May to 6th June 1872.—3 years, 12 days.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILLOCK, B.A.

1869. Arrived 12th March 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Vinnagapatam, 12th April 1870. Assistant Collector, Chingleput, 25th October 1870. Assistant Collector and Magistrate and Agent, Vinnagapatam, 10th January 1871. Acting Senior Assistant Vinnagapatam, from 4th May to 13th July 1872 and from 27th July 1872.—2 years, 8 months, 20 days.

LEWIS MOORE.

1869. Arrived 7th November 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Trichinopoly, 7th December 1869. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Treasury, from 30th September to 7th October 1871. and from 5th to 13th April 1872 and from 12th July to 7th August 1872.—3 years, 24 days.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON.

1869. Arrived 4th December 1869. Assistant Collector and Magistrate, South Arcot, 14th December 1869. Assistant Collector, Tanjore, from 18th January 1870. Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore, from 7th October to 17th November 1871. Assistant Collector, Madras, from 10th February 1872. In charge of Head Assistant's Office, Madras, from 16th August to 15th September 1872.—2 years, 11 months, 23 days.

GEORGE EMILIUS BIRD.

1870. Arrived 18th November 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevely, 22nd November 1870.—2 years, 13 days.

WALTER GREGORY UNDERWOOD.

1870. Arrived 17th September 1870. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, 4th October 1870. Assistant Collector, Malabar, from 9th September 1872. 2 years, 2 months, 14 days.

ARTHUR FREDERICK COX.

1871. Arrived 3rd November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 7th November 1871. Assistant Collector of Godavary, from 27th August 1872. 1 year, 23 days.

JAMES THOMSON, M. A.

1871. Arrived 24th November 1871. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, 25th November 1871. 1 year, 7 days.

EBENEZER JAMES SEWELL.

1862. Arrived 1st November 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, 12th November 1872. 1 month.

GEORGE STUART FORBES, M. A.

1872. Arrived 16th October 1872. Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, 29th October 1872. 1 month, 16 days.

SCALE OF CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.	Monthly.	Rs.	A.	P.
Governor.....	10,000	0	0	Registrar, Madras University.....	200	0	0
Chief Justice.....	5,000	0	0	Principal, Medical College and Physician, General Hospital.....	1,000	0	0
Bishop.....	2,125	5	4	Principal, Normal School.....	600	0	0
Member of Council.....	2,353	5	4	Principal, Civil Engineering College.....	600	0	0
Palace Judges.....	3,750	0	0	Head Master, Provincial School.....	500	0	0
Chief Secretary to Government.....	4,100	10	8	District Engineer.....	600 and 700	0	0
Under do. do.....	1,950	0	0	1st Assistant do.....	200	0	0
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department.....	3,333	5	4	2nd do. do.....	150	0	0
Under-Secretary to do.....	1,600	0	0	Inspector General of Registration.....	1,500	0	0
Secy. to Govt. P. W. Department.....	2,250	0	0	Registrar of Assurances.....	500	0	0
Joint Secy. to do. in the Irrig. Dept.....	1,200	0	0	Asst. Govt. Telegraph, Madras Div. Assistant.....	1,350	0	0
Assistant Secretary, Legislative Department.....	1,000	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.....	400	0	0
Private Secretary to the Governor.....	1,000	0	0	Deputy do. do.....	1,000	0	0
Accountant General and Ex-officio Commissioner, Paper Currency.....	3,000	0	0	Advocate General do.....	700	0	0
Deputy Accountant General.....	2,500	0	0	Solicitor.....	2,187	8	0
Assistant do.....	1,000	0	0	Administrator General.....	1,325	0	0
Assistant to the Accountant General.....	900	0	0	Government Pleader.....	600	0	0
Do do do.....	400	0	0	Registrar, High Court, Original Side.....	2,000	0	0
Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	100	0	0	Assistant do. do.....	600	0	0
Secretary to the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examination.....	350	0	0	Law Reporter do. do.....	400	0	0
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent.....	1,050	0	0	Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor.....	320	0	0
Assistant to do.....	150	0	0	Deputy Clerk of the Crown.....	1,000	0	0
Assay Master.....	1,500	0	0	Judge's Clerk.....	550	0	0
Resident of Travancore.....	3,800	0	0	Coroner.....	350	0	0
Assistant do.....	800 and 1,000	0	0	Judge, Court of Small Causes.....	2,000	0	0
Consulting Engineer for Railways.....	2,000	0	0	Do do.....	700, 1,000 and 1,400	0	0
Deputy to do.....	600	0	0	Clerk of do. and Acting 4th Judge, Madras.....	500	0	0
Consulting Engineer, Irrigation and Canal Company.....	1,000	0	0	Assistant do. and Cashier, do.....	350	0	0
Government Agent, Chepauk.....	525	0	0	Inspector General of Madras Police.....	2,500	0	0
Translators.....	300	0	0	Assistant to do.....	900	0	0
Tamil, Telugu and Persian..... each	250	0	0	Deputy Inspector General.....	1,000	0	0
Canarese and Malayalam..... each	150	0	0	Superintendent of Police.....	700 and 800	0	0
Supt. of Central Museum.....	150	0	0	Assistant do. 1st Class.....	500	0	0
Supt. Govt. Chinchora Plantation.....	500	0	0	Inspector General of Jails.....	1,833	5	4
Registrar of Diocese & Archdeaconry Marriages, Registrar for the Town of Madras.....	213	5	4	Superintendent of Central Jails, 6004.....	800	0	0
Senior Chaplain } with Rs. 120 house Junior Chaplain } rent when doing duty at the Presidency.....	500	0	0	Commissioner of Police.....	1,500	0	0
Post Master General.....	2,333	5	4	Deputy do.....	500	0	0
Inspecting Post Master.....	700	0	0	Magistrate of Police, 500, 1,000 and 1,200.....	1,200	0	0
Post Master, Madras.....	700	0	0	Joint do.....	700	0	0
Director of Pub. Instruction, 2,000 to 2,250.....	2,250	0	0	Commissioner Magistrate.....	700	0	0
Principal, Presy. College, 1,000 to 1,250.....	1,250	0	0	Civil and Session Judge.....	2,333	5	4
Professor of History.....	600	0	0	Principal Sudder Ameen.....	500	0	0
Do. Logic and Moral Philosophy.....	500	0	0	District (1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes, Moonsiffs.....	200, 250 and 300	0	0
Do. Mathematics.....	500	0	0	First Member, Board of Revenue.....	4,000	0	0
Do. Sanscrit.....	500	0	0	Second Member.....	3,408	5	4
Do. Vern. Literature.....	400	0	0	Third do.....	3,016	10	8
1 Insp. of Schools, 1st Class, 1,000 to 1,250.....	1,250	0	0	Secretary.....	2,000	0	0
2 Do. 2nd .. 800 to 1,000.....	1,000	0	0	Sub-Secretary.....	1,500	0	0
3 Do. 3rd .. 700 to 900.....	900	0	0	Deputy Collector of Sea Customs.....	700	0	0
4 Do. 4th .. 600 to 700.....	700	0	0	Do. Assistant.....	500	0	0
Prin. Combaracoon College.....	800	0	0	Deputy Collector of Madras and Collector of Income Tax.....	750	0	0
Headed Examiner and Professor of Chemistry.....	1,050	0	0	Deputy Collectors, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Classes.....	250, 300, 500 and 600	0	0
				Sanitary Commissioner.....	2,000	0	0
				Health Officer.....	800	0	0
				Curator of Government Books and Registrar of Books.....	200	0	0

(a) Present incumbent draws Pay of Military rank Rupees 327-14-0.

(c) Gets House Rent Rupees 100.

(d) Gets Office allowance of Rupees 115.

(e) Present incumbent draws allowance of Rupees 200 in addition.

(f) Gets Palanquin allowance of Rupees 30.

(g) The salary of this appointment will be reduced to Rupees 1,500 on the occurrence of a vacancy. Gets Travelling allowance of Rupees 120.

(h) Present incumbent draws office allowance of Rupees 65 and commission at 7½ per cent. on the sale of Books.

MADRAS CIVIL FUND

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

The letter *m* prefixed to the names denotes that the parties are invested with the full powers of a Magistrate.

NAMES.	Date of promotion to present grade.	District and Duty.	Stations, &c.
FIRST CLASS—Rs. 600.			
Alexander Smith	24 June 1862	Chingleput Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department	Sylhet.
Herbert Richardson	23 May 1865	Godavery Treasury	Cochinda.
S. R. Locke	31 Aug. 1869	Tinnevely Treasury	Tinnevely.
W. E. Underwood	21 Dec.	Malabar, General duty	Wynad.
E. Raghunatha Rao	21 do.	Madras Quit rent and Akbari Dept.	Madras.
D. V. Narasinga Rao	11 May 1872	Chingleput, Salt Department	Madras.
SECOND CLASS—Rs. 500.			
W. E. Wright	24 June 1862	Trichinopoly Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department	Trichinopoly.
B. C. Leggett	24 do.	South Canara Treasury	Nagapatam.
E. G. Rickerts	23 May 1865	Tanjore Salt Department	Chittoor.
J. A. Macfarlane	13 Mar. 1866	North Arcot Treasury	Nandini.
Ramachandra Rao	19 Apr. 1869	Karnool, General duties	Madras.
Ram Rao	31 Aug.	Madras Treasury	Coimbatore.
J. C. Wincom	21 Dec.	Coimbatore Treasury	Coimbatore.
Mahomed Yusuf Sahib	do.	Trichinopoly, General duties	Cuddalore.
P. V. Narasimha	do.	South Arcot Treasury	Cuddalore.
P. Aiyaz Nayudu	1 Feb. 1870	North Arcot, Genl. duties and Zemindary tracts	Gudlatur.
V. Venkateshram Pundarik	11 May 1872	Karnool, General duties	Harpanahally.
D. Thirumala	24 July	Karnool, do.	Kodikoontla.
THIRD CLASS—Rs. 350.			
T. Pritchard	13 Mar. 1869	Salem, General duties	Namakkal.
P. Seshagiri Rao	27 Oct. 1868	Tanjore Treasury	Tanjore.
T. Venkat Rao	1 Dec.	Tinnevely, General duties	Trichendur.
B. A. Blake	13 Apr. 1869	Bellary Treasury	Bellary.
John Ball	31 Aug.	South Canara Salt Department	Mangalore.
T. Krishna Rao	21 Dec.	Cuddalore, General duties	Chintagutta.
C. Sri Balaya	do.	South Arcot, General duties	Trichinopoly.
P. A. Cole	1 Feb. 1870	Malabar Treasury and in charge of Paper Currency Department	Calicut.
A. Srinivasa Rao	7 June 1869	Tanjore, General duties	Tanjore.
A. Narayana Rao	7 Nov. 1871	Nellore Treasury	Nellore.
J. W. Johnston	11 May 1872	Salem Treasury	Salem.
A. M. Macgregor	26 July	Coimbatore, General duties	Erode.
FOURTH CLASS—Rs. 250.			
W. A. Symonds	13 Mar. 1868	Ag. Supt. Central Jail, Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
C. Chandraswamy Mally, B.A. & LL.	15 June	Nellore, General duties	Naidoopeet.
A. Sudarsana Rao	18 Dec.	Godavery, General duties	Ellore.
C. E. Phookett	17 do. 1867	Nellore, Salt Department	Nellore.
Gopalakrishnaiah Chetty	12 Jan. 1869	Karnool Treasury	Karnool.
M. Srinivas Pillay	do.	Tinnevely Salt Department	Tuticortin.
L. Venkateshiah	13 Apr.	Godavery do.	Oosana.
P. Venkateswaraiah Rao	do.	Kistna do.	Nirupatnam.
R. Dharmarao	do.	Ganjam do.	Chiescola.
S. Ramasami Mudali	do.	Madras do.	Ramnad.
Kandi Rama Rao	do.	Kistna Treasury	Masulipatam.
N. Murugesu Mudali	31 Aug.	Cuddalore Treasury	Cuddalore.
M. Y. Adigaiah Naidu	21 Dec.	Tanjore, General duties	Manugudy.
K. K. Sadas Row	do.	Kistna do.	Vinnucondah.
Mahomed Ali Sahib	22 Feb. 1870	Vinayapattam Salt Department	Waltair.
D. Parashottamaiah	18 Oct.	Vinayapattam Treasury	Vinayapattam.
O. Kannan	29 Sept. 1871	Malabar, General duties	Velastpindiangady.
W. Fraser	7 Nov.	South Arcot Salt Department	Cuddalore.
C. Venkateshiah	14 May 1872	Coimbatore, General duty	Satyamangalam.
T. Sivaramaya Pantulu	25 July	Ganjam Treasury	Chatterpore.
ACTING.			
P. Subhakar	20 June 1871	Madras, General duty	Madras.
M. Venkateshram Pillai	16 Dec.	Coimbatore do.	Satyamangalam.
J. L. Fernandez	28 June 1872	South Canara Treasury	Mangalore.
M. Raghavangar	27 Sept.	Tinnevely Salt Department	Tuticortin.
Albert Jones	19 Dec. 1871	Salem, General duty	Salem.
C. Subba Rao	do.	Nellore do.	Nellore.
S. B. Fernandes	9 Sept. 1872	South Canara, General duties	South Canara.

Special Appointments

G. B. Shaw, Deputy Collector of Suez Customs, Madras.
Gopalaya, Special Depy. Collr. for giving over land to the Irrigation Company.—Act. on other duty.

PRINCIPAL SADR AMINS.

Salary, Rupees 500.

Mr. S. R. Dawes	Bellary.	S. Rungiah Naidu, (on leave)	Rajahmundry
Hatta Vitul Kanji Ramen Nair	Calicut.	C. Parashottamaiah, (Acting)	Tanjore.
Mr. John D'Silva	Cochin.	Arunachella Aiyar	Tanjore.
A. P. Shreenavasa	Madras.	K. Krishna Menon	Tinnevely.
Konnamth Kanji Menon	Madras.	A. Annaswamy Mudali	Tinnevely.
R. Vasudeva Row, (Addl.)	Mangalore.	G. Muthuswamy Chetty	Tranquebar.
		T. V. Ponnusamy Pillay	Caroor.

DISTRICT MUNSIFs.

1st Grade 300—2nd Grade 250—3rd Grade 200.

BELLARY.		CUDDALORE.	
Mr. H. V. Fletcher	1st Grade. Bellary.	Mr. P. M. Pedron	2nd Grade. Velloreporam.
P. Sooba Row	2nd Grade. Gooty.	C. Ramachandra Iyer	3rd Grade. Cuddalore.
D. Yegappa	Naraindevergherry.	N. Muthurama Pillay	Chellumbrum.
		G. Ramasamy Aiyar	Virtachellum.
BERHAMPUR.		CUDDAPAH.	
S. N. C. Canteenavachari	3rd Grade. Callandroog.	G. Ramaswajoo Naidoo	1st Grade. Cuddapah.
P. Terumala Row	2nd Grade. Purghee.		3rd Grade.
		H. Sreenavasa Row	Volipand.
S. Karakichellum	2nd Grade. Chiescola.	A. meor Ooddeen Sheriff	Cudree.
		Mr. T. Ballard	Nundalore.
Vannakota Sankaram	3rd Grade. Aska.	P. Aiyasair	Prodattur.
Vellore Appalarasiaharam	Berhampore.	M. Jeyaram Row	Bad wail.
C. Ranga Row	Teekaly.	G. Narasimulu Naidu, (Addl.)	Cuddapah.
CALICUT.		GUNTUR.	
M. Parthasarathy Pillay	1st Grade. Palghant.	C. Venkatchari	3rd Grade. Bauputla.
Mr. Victor Phillip D'Roarrie	2nd Grade. Calicut.	Abdool Iyash Goolam Mahomed	Masulipatam.
Chingachelvittil Chungara Nair	3rd Grade. Kuttad.	Yahiya Nakaven	Bezawada.
Chembil Krishna Menon	Chowghant.	Moulaee Mahomed Abdool Allum	Guntur.
		Sahib	Madura.
Manikath Shekara Menon	3rd Grade. Ernad.	M. Nagabhushanam	Karumputty.
C. Odenan Numbiar	Bettnad.		
Syed Valle Ahmed Sahib, (on leave)	Pattamby.	MADURA.	
S. Subramani Aiyar	Tennulpooram.	1st Grade.	
V. Bapoo	Nedunganad.	2nd Grade.	
T. Kushi Ramen Nair	Shernad.	3rd Grade.	
Mr. B. M. D'Crux	Anjingo.	Adiappa Chetty	
CHINGLEPUT.		MANGALORE.	
Venkata Gopaul Row	1st Grade. Trivellore.	2nd Grade.	
S. Narasimmooc Naidoo	2nd Grade. Chingleput.	Mangeshiya	
		T. Subbana Chetty	
T. Chellappa Nair	3rd Grade. Poonamallee.	O. Ramapah	
P. A. Devaramban Mudr., (Addl.)	Chingleput.	Mr. J. C. Coelho	
		Kallanapuram Subaswami	
CHITTOOR.		Mr. A. J. Coelho	
V. Rungaswamy Iyengar	2nd Grade. Arnee.	Barkur.	
		3rd Grade.	
W. Ramasamy Aiyar	3rd Grade. Palmanair.	L. Ramachandraya	
A. Narayana Iyengar	Chittoor.	C. Narayanaswamy Iyer, (on sus-)	
Parthasarathy Iyengar	Triputy.	pension Mr. J. Lobo, (Acting)	
Vacant	Sholingur.	Mr. J. S. Saldanha, (Officiating)	
COIMBATORE.		NELLORE.	
J. D. Beshyachiarloo Naidoo	2nd Grade. Coimbatore.	1st Grade.	
V. Adithawaraya	3rd Grade. Erode.	Mr. J. Smith	
		3rd Grade.	
B. Pasupati Modalliar	3rd Grade. Oodamulputtish.	K. Kristnasamy Row	
T. Ramasamy Aiyar	Caroor.	Singaruz Subba Row	
V. Narayana Row	Collegal.	NUNDIAL.	
		2nd Grade.	
		B. Giriyaiah	
		V. Kanakalya Naidoo	
		3rd Grade.	
		K. S. Narasaya Sastry	
		Cumbum.	

RAJAHMUNDRY.		TINNEVELLY.	
1st Grade.		1st Grade.	
C. Purushothamrao, on other duty. Rajahmundry.		P. Chelava Pillay, Acting. Ambasamudram.	
2nd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
Mr. G. Wells. Cocanada.		S. Ponnusamy Mudaly. Tinnevely.	
Kurumadalli Venkatchellam.		H. Subbarayer. Strivaikuntam.	
Puntulu Gera. Narsapur.		T. Mahalingam. Strivilliputtur.	
3rd Grade.		V. Srinivasa Chariu. Adil. Tinnevely.	
Govindarazu Rameshchandra Row.			
Partulu. Ellore.			
Maidavolu Sambasiva Row. Gari. Peddapoor.			
V. Kamaiah. Analaipoor.			
N. Lakshminarayana Rao. Actg. Rajahmundry.			
SALEM.		TRANQUEBAR.	
2nd Grade.		1st Grade.	
P. M. Ponnusamy Pillay. Oostoor.		T. Ganespaty Iyer. Mayaveram.	
Adeseyam Pillay. Datampury.		Mr. John White. Shivaly.	
Mr. T. Misquita. Salem.		T. Kanakasabai Moodelly. Negapatnam.	
3rd Grade.		Vacant. Tranquebar.	
T. Audiswami Chetty. Namakal.		A. R. Virasamy Iyer. Trivalore.	
A. J. Mangalam Pillay. Triputtalur.		M. Ranga Iyengar. Trichypondy.	
TANJORE.		TRICHINOPOLY.	
1st Grade.		2nd Grade.	
Ramaswamy Iyer. Trivady.		Appavalar. Kullutaly.	
3rd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
Mr. C. O. Mascuine. Munnargoody.		V. Anantha Iyer. Trichinopoly.	
S. A. Krishna Row. Combsconum.		P. Sany Aiyar. Perambalur.	
S. Jagannada Chary. Puttencotta.			
A. Anugraham Pillai. Velanganam.			
Venkata Row. Tanjore.			
S. Ragava Aiyangar, (Addl.). Tanjore.			
TELLICHERRY.		VIZAGAPATAM.	
1st Grade.		2nd Grade.	
Mr. J. J. D'Rozario. Tellicherry.		R. Chantaya Sastry. Rajam.	
3rd Grade.		3rd Grade.	
Mr. D. P'Crus. Buddacherry.		C. Venkata Changanva Row.	
Baz D'Rozario. Pynat.		Naidoo. Binipatam.	
Subba Row. Characherry.		Chinnam Venkatakrishnam. Royaveram.	
E. K. Krishna. Caver.		Madanala Jogan's Puntoolon. Vilanagaram.	
		Kondapatty Jagannathadas Puntoolon. Parvatipur.	
		M. B. Sunaram Row. Vizagapatam.	

TAHSILDARS.

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
GANJAM.				
Chitencola.	Chitencola.	Mr. J. Thompson.	175	1 Oct. 1864
Gumsur.	Rauschondah.	B. Narasimhaiah.	150	1 Dec. 1867
Berhanpore.	Berhanpore.	G. Balaramiah.	200	1 Dec. 1867
VIZAGAPATAM.				
Goconda.	Narasipatam.	M. Venkanna Sastry.	150	8 April 1870
Suresiddi.	Yellamanchelli.	C. Krishna Rao.	160	7 Oct. 1869
GODAVERY.				
Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry.	P. Venkata Rangachari.	175	21 Nov. 1863
Analaipuram.	Analaipuram.	A. Basappa.	200	21 Nov. 1863
Rameshchandra.	Rameshchandra.	S. Venkataranga Row.	250	2 Nov. 1870
Ellore.	Ellore.	D. Venkatasubba.	175	21 Nov. 1868
Narasipatam.	Narasipatam.	R. Subba Row.	225	2 Sept. 1869
Peddapuram.	Peddapuram.	P. Subba Row.	150	9 July 1870
Yemugundam.	Yemugundam.	E. Venkanna.	150	8 July 1870
Tanaka.	Tanaka.	A. Sankar.	200	29 July 1867
Bhuvanavaram.	Bhuvanavaram.	M. Mohammed Ali.	175	21 Nov. 1867
KISTNA.				
Rapetah.	Rapetah.	V. Venkat Rao.	225	18 Feb. 1872
Rapali.	Rapali.	P. Appa Naidu.	250	4 July 1865
Bandar.	Bandar.	B. Nagabhusanam Naidu.	175	1 July 1865
Quitoor.	Quitoor.	Mr. C. R. Sharkey.	225	8 Nov. 1867
Berwadah.	Berwadah.	T. Venkatasubba.	150	13 April 1868
Nandigam.	Nandigam.	K. Balharajulu.	150	25 July 1871
Narasipatam.	Rajapet.	K. Annjee Rao.	200	1 Oct. 1869
Satyanapally.	Kroni.	P. Venkatasubba.	175	1 Oct. 1868
Palnad.	Gurukalah.	M. Venkateswari Naidu.	200	13 Aug. 1868
Yinnondah.	Yinnondah.	V. Ramiah.	150	1 Dec. 1871
Godevada.	Ganjam.	P. T. Raghunathayya.	200	1 Oct. 1870

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
NELLORE.				
Nellore.	Nellore.	V. T. Doraswamy Moodelliar.	225	25 Oct. 1871
Gudur.	Gudur.	M. Raja Row.	200	17 April 1872
Rapur.	Rapur.	Tadkapalli Narayana Row.	150	1 June 1872
Atmakur.	Atmakur.	K. Arumugam Moodelly.	175	7 Aug. 1871
Kavali.	Kavali.	K. Basakachari.	175	7 Aug. 1871
Udayagiri.	Udayagiri.	V. Narain Row.	150	7 Aug. 1871
Ongole.	Ongole.	P. Venkataristama Naidoo.	200	1 Sept. 1871
Kundakur.	Kundakur.	K. Rama Row.	175	1 June 1872
Kanigiri.	Kanigiri.	K. Lakshmana Row.	200	25 June 1872
CUDDAPAH.				
Badvalli.	Badvalli.	K. Subba Row.	150	18 Oct. 1871
Pullivandala.	Pullivandala.	P. Rama Rao.	175	8 Jan. 1870
Sidhout.	Sidhout.	B. Venot Row.	150	4 Jan. 1870
Pallumpett.	Pallumpett.	Vacant.	200	
Cuddapah.	Cuddapah.	P. Donda Rao.	225	4 Aug. 1868
Boychote.	Boychote.	P. Sothbarow.	175	31 Aug. 1871
Khadi.	Khadi.	A. Kistna Row.	175	19 May 1870
Vollpau.	Vollpau.	M. Raghavendra Row.	175	4 Feb. 1870
Madanapalli.	Madanapalli.	C. Venkata Subbiah.	175	2 March 1872
Jummaladgoo.	Jummaladgoo.	K. Venkataristama.	200	14 May 1867
Poddatur.	Poddatur.	C. Venkataraghavura Naidoo.	175	2 July 1871
BELLARY.				
Bellary.	Bellary.	Mr. J. C. Firth.	225	1 Nov. 1865
Hospet.	Hospet.	S. Appa Row.	175	4 April 1872
Havindragalli.	Penkonda.	A. Khiladum Moodalliar.	150	4 May 1869
Goory.	Goory.	K. Narasinga Rao.	200	28 April 1868
Tadpatri.	Tadpatri.	C. Ragava Rao.	200	1 June 1869
Anantapur.	Anantapur.	A. Kasu Rao.	175	12 Sept. 1870
Pengonda.	Pengonda.	T. Hanumantha Row.	150	13 May 1872
Hindapur.	Hindapur.	H. Rama Rao.	150	30 July 1870
Kudligi.	Kudligi.	M. Venot Row.	175	28 Sept. 1870
Harpenhally.	Harpenhally.	S. Venkata Rao.	150	15 Nov. 1869
Alur.	Alur.	P. Narsimha Naidoo.	175	29 Aug. 1870
Adoni.	Adoni.	V. Doraswamy Iyer.	200	18 May 1869
Raidroog.	Raidroog.	P. Annaja Rao.	175	27 Feb. 1869
Darnavaram.	Darnavaram.	B. Narsimha Chariu.	200	16 Sept. 1870
Madakista.	Madakista.	Pamperathree Row.	150	29 April 1871
KURNOOL.				
Serivalli.	Serivalli.	Betamacherla Subba Row.	150	1 Aug. 1871
Nundikothur.	Nundikothur.	P. Velagiri Moodelly.	175	5 July 1871
Koilkuntla.	Koilkuntla.	Jagannadpady Venkatasubbiah.	225	6 Nov. 1870
Ramalcotiah.	Ramalcotiah.	C. Krishna Row.	200	5 July 1871
Markapur.	Markapur.	K. Krishna Rao.	150	18 April 1866
Nundal.	Nundal.	Pandit Krishna Row.	200	6 Nov. 1870
Umbum.	Cambum.	D. Srinivasa Row.	150	1 June 1872
Pattikondah.	Pattikondah.	B. Subba Row.	175	1 June 1872
CHINGLEPUT.				
Madurantakam.	Madurantakam.	T. Meerusarooden Saib.	225	3 July 1872
Conjeveram.	Conjeveram.	C. Sundara Row.	200	4 July 1872
Saidapet.	Saidapet.	C. Nazamodin Sahib.	175	4 July 1872
Teruvellore.	Teruvellore.	M. Sawmy Naidu.	175	1 July 1872
Chingleput.	Chingleput.	C. Sama Row.	150	20 Feb. 1872
Ponnary.	Ponnary.	N. Hoofunga Row.	150	6 Aug. 1870
Madras.	Madras.	C. Ramiah.	150	26 Feb. 1870
NORTH ARCOT.				
Chittoor.	Chittoor.	C. Ramangula Naidoo.	175	26 May 1871
Chandraghidi.	Chandraghidi.	K. Princesa Naidu.	150	12 Feb. 1872
Palluanaid.	Palluanaid.	Venatarangum Naidu.	150	Under suspn.
Vellore.	Vellore.	C. Pillai Mutta Pillai.	175	7 Dec. 1864
Wallahapet.	Wallahapet.	Krishnaswami Iyer.	250	28 Dec. 1870
Gudlum.	Gudlum.	E. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu.	175	20 Feb. 1872
Arcoot.	Arcoot.	Arcoot V. Srinivasa Chary.	225	15 Feb. 1871
Pohur.	Pohur.	S. Janardana Naidu.	150	25 July 1868
Wandewash.	Wandewash.	K. Krishna.	200	30 July 1868
SOUTH ARCOT.				
Tindivanam.	Tindivanam.	Vanogopaul Naidu.	225	27 Aug. 1872
Vellavaram.	Vellavaram.	Streenivasa Iyengar.	250	21 Aug. 1870
Chellambaram.	Chellambaram.	Mr. F. Digne.	250	23 Aug. 1872
Trifonalia.	Trifonalia.	Annada Moodelly.	150	1 June 1872
Vinodchellam.	Vinodchellam.	V. Parthasarathy Iyengar.	200	1 June 1872
Trinacore.	Trinacore.	Venatarangum.	200	1 April 1871
Kallakurichi.	Kallakurichi.	Venkata Sotha Iyer.	175	1 June 1872
Cuddalore.	Cuddalore.	T. Coopraswamy Iyer.	225	4 May 1872

Districts and Taluqs.	Head Quarters.	Tahsildars.	Pay.	Date of Appointment.
TRICHINOPOLY.				
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	M. Tellanayagam Pillay.	250	12 Feb. 1873
Kullitalay	Kullitalay	Sambamurthy Iyer	250	15 May 1874
Museri	Museri	M. Setu Ram.	225	1 Nov. 1865
Woodiyarpalliem	Woodiyarpalliem	A. G. Daniel Pillay, Acting.	150	29 April 1871
Perambalur	Perambalur	B. Venkataswamy Naidu	175	24 June 1865
TANJORE.				
Tanjore	Tanjore	Anantharamiah	250	11 March 1872
Nagapattam	Nagapattam	Venkatrayala Naidu.	250	20 Aug. 1862
Nannulam	Nannulam	Chintakristna Naidu	250	13 Nov. 1865
Combacoanum	Combacoanum	Iyasaami Sastry.	250	23 May 1870
Mayaveram	Mayaveram	Vythinaida Iyer	225	11 July 1866
Tirutapurundi	Tirutapurundi	Venkatasastry Naidu	225	11 March 1872
Shoali	Shoali	Arogiassami Pillay	150	12 March 1872
Pottukottah	Pottukottah	Venkataramaniam	175	15 Jan. 1869
Manargudi	Manargudi	Thambusami Pillai	200	7 Dec. 1867
MADURA.				
Teroomangalam	Teroomangalam	C. Venkata Rau	200	8 Jan. 1866
Madura	Madura	N. Gopalasingar	225	6 Aug. 1872
Melur	Melur	Sectaramiah	200	2 May 1867
Dindigul	Dindigul	B. Streenevaya Murti Iyer.	175	3 Nov. 1869
Periacolum	Periacolum	Mathusawmy Iyer.	150	9 Aug. 1872
Palay	Palay	Mr. A. M. Jones	150	1 April 1870
TINNEVELLY.				
Ambasaram	Ambasaram	Narayanaswamy Moodelliar	225	10 April 1872
Thenkary	Thenkary	M. Ragava Iyengar	250	18 Aug. 1869
Nangunary	Nangunary	V. Ramalingar	200	22 Sept. 1869
Ottapadaram	Ottapadaram	Vengu Pillay	150	14 May 1873
Saltor	Saltor	Rangan Iyengar	150	10 Aug. 1870
Strevelipattor	Strevelipattor	Naraburi Row	200	16 April 1872
Thenkay	Thenkay	T. Saranamamutha Pillay	175	23 July 1870
Sankaranacoli	Sankaranacoli	Govinda Naidu	200	29 July 1868
Tinnevely	Tinnevely	Chidmathambi Pillay	225	23 Feb. 1870
COIMBATORE.				
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	S. Govinda Rajulu Naidu	200	5 Aug. 1865
Sattiyamangalam	Sattiyamangalam	Sealoo Soobiah.	200	11 June 1872
Palledum	Palledum	M. Venkatchellum Pillay	225	1 June 1867
Poochachy	Poochachy	C. Venkatramana	175	24 Nov. 1866
Parindoray	Parindoray	M. E. Venkataramaniam	225	11 June 1872
Bhowany	Bhowany	T. Srinivasa Iyengar	150	25 April 1864
Darapooram	Darapooram	S. Balagheri Rau	200	4 Jan. 1861
Oodumalputta	Oodumalputta	P. Bhowany Sankara Rau.	175	1 Oct. 1869
Caroor	Caroor	C. Sectaramiah	175	26 April 1872
Colligal	Colligal	Nanniah	150	14 Sept. 1873
SALEM.				
Salem	Salem	P. T. Rajagopala Chud.	250	19 Sept. 1871
Namcal	Namcal	P. Sootappiah Iyah	225	12 Nov. 1866
Ahtur	Ahtur	P. Vazhagava Moodelliar	200	8 Jan. 1872
Oonar	Oonar	D. E. Sashagery Row.	200	16 Sept. 1871
Shervay	Shervay	Mr. F. J. Dawes	150	3 April 1867
Darnapury	Darnapury	Mr. H. B. M. Jones	175	15 July 1866
Tripatour	Tripatour	N. S. Streenevaya Iyengar	200	1 July 1870
Kristnagiri	Kristnagiri	N. S. Streenevaya Iyengar	150	19 Sept. 1871
Trichengode	Trichengode	S. Sashagery Row	225	18 June 1870
Uttengiri	Uttengiri	V. Sandriah	150	8 Jan. 1872
SOUTH CANARA.				
Mangalore	Mangalore	Vencara Puntloo	200	17 June 1872
Kassergode	Kassergode	A. Balakrishna	225	21 June 1872
Uppinangadi	Uppinangadi	J. M. Coelho	175	17 June 1872
Udipi	Udipi	Mr. N. Brito	225	1 Dec. 1868
Kondapur	Kondapur	T. Subba Row	150	19 June 1872
MALABAR.				
Calicut	Cheyyar	M. Ramini Pandher	175	20 June 1855
Palghat	Palghat	P. Kristna Putter	200	15 March 1869
Cochin	Cochin	Mr. M. A. Pistel	150	10 Nov. 1865
Cherical	Cherical	K. Shungaru Menon	175	1 April 1872
Ponany	Ponany	Ramakini	225	1 May 1861
Karunbrasad	Poyoli	M. K. Ramen Vadiar	200	1 May 1861
Ernad	Ernad	P. Ramun Marar	200	17 Sept. 1862
Wakkanad	Cherapallashuri	V. Achundun Nair	200	1 April 1872
Wynad	Wynad	N. Venkatapathy Naidu	200	2 Nov. 1867
Kattiyar	Kottapuzha	C. Karunakara Menon	175	24 June 1864

HUZUR AND SUB-COLLECTORS' SERISHTADARS.

Districts.	Serishtadar.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Ganjam	G. Streenevaya Row	250	18 July 1872
Vizagapatam	V. Jagannatha Row	150	18 July 1872
	Mr. John William McMurray	250	1 May 1869
	P. Venkatarathnam	150	15 Dec. 1866
Godavery	P. Pandarekaka-budu	250	29 June 1871
	E. Rajah Row.	150	31 May 1869
Kistna	T. Nursinga Row Pantulu	250	1 Dec. 1871
	P. Javalaburungum Pantulu	150	8 April 1869
Nellore	Raju Girdi Venkatakrishnan, B.A.	250	16 Aug. 1864
	Toki Jayaram Naidoo	150	21 Jan. 1872
Cuddapah	K. Venkateshchellapati Naidu	200	7 Dec. 1871
	R. Teperumal Chetty	150	16 Dec. 1870
Bellary	Y. Sivaramappa	250	21 Aug. 1871
Kurnool	D. Kistna Row	150	12 Sept. 1871
Chingelput	Pankiah Rajaratna Moodelliar	250	5 July 1871
	A. Kistnama Chari	250	10 Nov. 1864
North Arcot	C. Narraiaswamy Iyer	150	30 March 1872
	A. R. Sumpatha Row	250	21 July 1870
South Arcot	H. Gernayel Row	150	26 Oct. 1869
	C. Sernankara Moodelly	250	27 Oct. 1871
Tanjore	A. Kanakasabai Mudali	150	9 Dec. 1864
	T. Venkataswami Row	250	1 Aug. 1863
Trichinopoly	Murugesan Pillay, B.A.	150	15 Jan. 1869
	T. Puttabhiram Pillai	250	16 Dec. 1872
Madurai	Ramaswamy Iyer	250	21 Sept. 1869
	P. Soobier	150	15 Feb. 1861
Tinnevely	P. Venkataswamy Iyer	250	16 May 1870
	M. Kristner	150	14 May 1872
Coimbatore	Naradiah	250	— Sept. 1871
	P. Venkataramanaya	150	19 Sept. 1870
Salem	David Paul Pillay	250	1 Dec. 1860
South Canara	K. Tanikachala Mudali	150	30 Oct. 1862
	Gopalakrishna Pillay	250	10 Sept. 1869
Malabar	T. Ramuni, Serishtadar	250	10 Jan. 1870
	N. Shaugara Menon	150	23 July 1863
Nelligherry	T. G. Davis	250	10 March 1869

SUPERINTENDENT OF SEA CUSTOMS.

Districts.	Ports.	Superintendents	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
Ganjam	Gopulpore	Mr. J. E. Leonhard	250	1 July 1869
	Ganjam	M. Broom	150	4 Nov. 1868
Vizagapatam	Calingsapatam	J. S. Durnford	100	13 Nov. 1869
	Bhimlipatam	Madirala Sander Row	100	1 Aug. 1862
	Vizagapatam	Grandi Venkatesapati.	85	1 Aug. 1862
Godavery	Cornada	K. Venkata Rao	100	15 March 1863
	Narasipatnam	B. Narayanamurti	70	7 Jan. 1867
Kistna	Bunder Port	T. Venkatchellum Naidoo	50	7 Feb. 1867
Nellore	Kottapattanam & Itanankalu	Mr. John Creswell	85	1 Oct. 1866
South Arcot	Cuddalore	Vydala Hannadaryu Rau	70	8 Nov. 1870
	Forio Novo	Mr. J. E. Vanderlooven	70	5 Dec. 1868
	Nagapattam	Kristna Row	50	13 April 1872
Tanjore	Tranquebar	Manicam Pillai	100	25 May 1870
	Mootopettah	Mr. G. V. Melton	80	25 May 1870
Madurai	Trimulavassal	Latchmanaswamy Naidoo	50	25 May 1870
	Pamban	Krishnasami Naidu	80	21 Sept. 1871
Tinnevely	Tuticorin	Mr. J. A. Burby	50	20 May 1869
South Canara	Mangalore	C. Arumugam	100	16 Feb. 1872
	Candapoor	*Sadat Khaf	100	1 Aug. 1862
	Calicut	Mr. A. Sequira	50	3 July 1869
	Cochin	K. Ramayan	100	8 March 1870
Malabar	Cananore	Mr. B. Frank	100	1 Aug. 1862
	Tellicherry	J. L. D'Rosario	70	1 Jan. 1866
	Radhakrishna	K. Annath	70	17 Sept. 1870
	Ponani	Mr. E. Rodrigues	50	8 March 1872
	Beypore	T. Barbera	50	1 Aug. 1872
		Mr. R. F. Fretta, Assistant	50	1 Aug. 1862

* Conservators of Ports also.

SUB-MAGISTRATES.

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
TRICHINOPOLY.			
Trichinopoly Town.	A. N. Mulloocomarsawmy Pillay.	100	1 Jan. 1872
Laulgoody.	K. Streenevassingar.	70	1 May 1867
Totriore.	T. Kistna Row.	65	31 Aug. 1863
Manapary.	B. Kistnasawmier.	100	15 Aug. 1870
Rajandrapattanam.	T. Veerasawmy Pillay.	50	7 March 1872
CUDDAPAH.			
Chitwail.	V. Streenevassa Verdacharloo.	50	27 Oct. 1870
Cuddapah.	M. Runga Row.	100	25 May 1871
Canalapur.	C. Somasoondra Moodelly.	70	11 Jan. 1872
Pelair.	V. Lutchmyee Row.	70	1 July 1872
KISTNA.			
Visunnapatam.	W. Lakshminarayana.	100	1 Dec. 1871
Nuzvid.	K. Venkatachellum.	100	1 Nov. 1869
Tenali.	D. Narasimham.	50	1 May 1871
Ponnar.	J. Luxminarayana.	50	6 Oct. 1868
Mungligeri.	M. Venkatachellum.	70	5 Aug. 1871
Tinurugode.	T. Swamy Sastry.	50	5 Aug. 1871
Kykalur.	A. Narayana Row.	50	17 April 1871
Arugodda.	M. Lakshmikantha Row.	70	4 Aug. 1870
Juggiapetta.	C. Venkatachellum.	70	22 April 1870
Guntoor.	V. Venkata Ramayya.	50	14 Aug. 1871
MALABAR.			
Cannanore.	Appavoo Pillay.	100	1 April 1872
Taliparamba.	T. Shapu Patter.	70	1 April 1872
Kuthuparamba.	P. K. Ramen Menu.	70	1 April 1872
Quilandy.	P. Mahan.	70	1 April 1872
Calicut.	P. Korankara Menon.	70	7 June 1871
Tirunangady.	M. Krishna Paniker.	70	1 July 1869
Vetupudiangady.	T. Khunusa.	70	1 May 1866
Chowghat.	K. Ramun.	50	11 March 1872
Cherpulsherry.	K. Vixian Kuttil.	50	17 Sept. 1861
Alathur.	Rutnasawmy Pillay.	50	11 March 1872
Vythry.	K. A. Sashayagar.	125	14 June 1872
Gudalur.	C. Subba Row.	125	2 Nov. 1867
Anjengo.	Mr. B. M. D'Cruz.	50	14 Oct. 1857
Tangacherry.	Mr. G. LaPorte.	50	13 Oct. 1859
CHINGLEPUT.			
Conjeveram.	T. Somasoondra Moodelly.	100	23 Feb. 1872
Striepermadur.	Vencataramana Chetty.	70	22 Feb. 1872
Thiruporur.	P. Seethapathy Naick.	70	29 Nov. 1870
Sathiyavadu.	S. Ramaswamier.	70	19 Dec. 1864
Poonamallee.	M. Anantha Chetty.	100	19 Dec. 1865
Ootramullur.	C. Parthasarddy Moodelly.	70	24 Aug. 1872
MADURA.			
Madura Town.	Sawmy Iyer.	100	16 Nov. 1871
Oosilampatty.	Pichovur.	70	11 March 1872
Trichy.	Narayana Iyer.	100	9 Oct. 1864
Mudakulattur.	Sowminarayana Iyengar.	70	1 May 1872
Ramnad.	Parthasarady Iyer.	100	19 Oct. 1870
Tiruvadan.	Pandien Pillay.	70	7 April 1870
Shevargungah.	Davayalar.	100	26 Feb. 1872
Tirupattur.	Sadasiva Iyer.	100	19 Oct. 1870
Nelacottah.	Ramachandran Row.	70	16 Nov. 1871
Vedasundoor.	T. Madava Row.	70	22 July 1872
Chinnamanur.	Naradna Iyer.	70	16 Nov. 1871
Thandikudy Hills.	C. Gurupatham Moodelly.	70	20 Dec. 1871
BELLARY.			
Bellary.	Kandi Vencoba Row.	100	16 July 1870
Sirguppab.	P. Vencoba Row.	70	21 June 1872
Ramandroog.	Mr. J. D'Silva.	70	24 June 1872
Kamply.	K. Vencoba Row.	70	17 June 1872
Ooravaconda.	P. Venkannah.	70	2 Sept. 1869
Yemiganoor.	Y. Sooboo Row.	50	19 July 1872
Royelehervoo.	Chiniah Naidu.	50	19 July 1872
Kallandroog.	Y. Strinevassa Row.	100	15 Oct. 1865
Bukkapatnam.	D. Strinevassa Row.	70	23 Jan. 1872

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
GODAVERY.			
Ramachendrapuram.	S. Lingamoorthy.	70	16 Oct. 1870
Annapuram.	L. Venkata Kistna.	50	1 July 1870
Narsipuram.	A. Kistnah.	70	5 Nov. 1870
Tanukh.	V. Venkatakrishnayya (at Pentaped).	50	7 June 1864
Rajahmundry.	K. Venkataraghanyya (at Kollupetoor or Raghudevapuram).	100	4 Jan. 1866
Peddapuram.	S. Nadamooni Nayudu (at Yebswarum or Prathipadu).	70	2 Nov. 1870
Ellore.	M. Chengaiva Row (at Chintalapudi).	70	6 Dec. 1862
Yernagudem.	V. Subba Row (at Palaveram).	100	21 Sept. 1868
Cocanada.	K. Purushottam.	100	27 March 1870
Coringa.	S. Sobbramaniam.	70	21 Nov. 1865
Pithapuram.	U. Hanumanta Row.	100	2 Nov. 1870
Tuni.	Appucharooloo.	100	19 May 1870
TANJORE.			
Trivadi.	Kundasawmy Pillai.	100	1 Feb. 1872
Vellam.	Davassagayam Pillay.	70	5 Mar. 1872
Combaconum.	Kistna Row.	100	1 Feb. 1870
Aduthurai.	Narrainsawmier.	70	12 Aug. 1871
Kodavayil.	Sashih.	50	1 June 1870
Negapatam.	Kaliyanasawmier.	100	1 Sept. 1864
Trivallur.	Rama Row.	70	1 March 1864
Tranquebar.	Annachungar.	70	12 Aug. 1871
Vedaranelam.	Muthoonier.	50	1 Jan. 1872
Nedamungalam.	Chithumbarier.	50	1 Jan. 1872
Arunthangi.	Veerabalo Pillai.	70	1 Feb. 1870
NORTH ARCOT.			
Teroopati Town.	Malick Golam Dustugheer.	70	4 Jan. 1870
Narayanavanam.	S. Sashia Chetty.	100	9 Jan. 1871
Kalavetri.	N. Nammaya Chetty.	100	1 Jan. 1871
Maderpaukum.	V. Sashika Chetty.	70	3 Feb. 1872
Terutani.	C. Viradarajulu Reddy.	100	9 Jan. 1871
Vellore.	Vakalaburna Naidoo.	70	5 April 1871
Punganur.	A. Aroozachelliah.	100	27 June 1870
Kungundi.	Mahomed Azeem Gootallah.	100	15 Oct. 1870
Venkatagirikottah.	E. Ragava Chetty.	70	3 Feb. 1871
Arnee.	V. Sashiya.	70	23 Jan. 1871
VIZAGAPATAM.			
Paleondah.	A. Ramanna.	70	27 June 1868
Ankapilli.	P. Gangiah.	70	27 June 1872
Veeruvilli.	Nandimhasaram.	70	19 Nov. 1870
Vizagapatam.	V. Jagannatha Row.	100	19 July 1864
Srungavarapucotta.	T. Subba Row.	100	22 June 1867
Binnipatam.	D. Jagannatha Row.	100	3 Jan. 1872
Vizianagram.	O. Streenevassa Row.	100	19 Nov. 1864
Gazapatnagar.	K. Ramaswami.	70	18 July 1868
Salur.	M. Timmaya.	100	16 Sept. 1870
Bobelli.	M. Jagannadum.	100	5 Sept. 1871
Chipuripilli.	C. Veera Raz.	70	2 Oct. 1867
Parvatipur.	R. Narayana Row.	100	31 March 1868
Gunupur.	V. Narasinga Row.	150	27 May 1868
Rayaguddu.	N. Codunda Row.	100	11 Feb. 1864
Kottapad.	G. Appa Row.	100	15 Dec. 1869
Mulikapur.	D. Jangam.	100	6 March 1872
Koraput.	C. Venkatasubba Row.	100	1 Feb. 1869
Navagapur.	A. Vencatasawmy.	100	1 May 1871
SOUTH CANARA.			
Mangalore.	Manali Rama.	100	13 Sept. 1870
Buntwall.	G. Seoba Row.	70	20 Sept. 1870
Neloshwar.	D. Ananthaya.	70	29 Jan. 1872
Puttangiode.	K. Ganapaya.	70	20 Sept. 1870
Karikal.	Mahomed Ali.	70	28 April 1870
COIMBATORE.			
Coimbatore Town.	Namaul Rangalya.	70	25 April 1862
Mottapoliem.	Kristna Row.	50	26 April 1872
Talanady.	Pedoonaidoo.	50	26 April 1872
Ananthal.	B. Sooboramaneya Moodelly.	70	4 Oct. 1864
Avanasy.	Zokerdeen Sali.	50	24 March 1869
Kangiem.	Pudmanabaya.	70	3 June 1869
Arnacoorchy.	Sueik Mohideen Sali.	70	26 April 1872

Districts and Divisions.	Names.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.
NELLORE.			
Nellore Town.	Sreenayana Runga Row.	70	29 Aug. 1870
Alluru.	Dara Venkata Row.	70	1 Oct. 1870
Addanki.	V. Ranga Row.	70	1 June 1866
Venkatagerry.	Mallanarapu Appaya.	100	3 Feb. 1871
Palur.	Mudda Ramaswamy Naidoo.	100	16 June 1870
Sriharikota.	K. Sitaramaya.	70	16 Jan. 1868
Padali.	Kandi Lakshminarasoo.	100	1 June 1872
Darsi.	M. Venkataswami Row.	100	1 Oct. 1870
GANJAM.			
Parlapamedi.	P. Jagannatha Row.	100	1 July 1872
Teekali.	Y. V. Krishnaswamy, Acting.	100	1 Nov. 1869
Itchapore.	Godi Kanya.	100	1 July 1872
Purnashapur.	Mangos Timul Row.	85	1 Nov. 1869
Aska.	P. Lakshminarasimha Row.	100	5 Nov. 1867
Narasannapeta.	C. A. Timmaya.	70	1 Sept. 1871
Gunjam.	Maki Venkataswami.	70	1 Jan. 1870
Sompeta.	D. Dattaya Patnaik.	50	19 Aug. 1866
Surada.	K. Kailasoo.	100	1 May 1866
Berhampore.	P. Soorinaraina Row.	70	23 Feb. 1866
MALIH.			
Tammudibondho.	W. D. Ramia.	150	
Udayagiri.	Mir Yaddu.	150	25 Jan. 1867
Bamunagom.	Mahomed Khabul.	150	16 Nov. 1868
NEILCHERRY.			
Coomoor.	Mootonsawmy Pillay.	70	1 July 1870
SALEM.			
Shevaroy Hills.	Mr. F. J. Dawes.	150	3 April 1867
Salem Town.	Somasundra Moodelly.	100	1 July 1870
Paramaty.	C. Annaraman.	70	1 Feb. 1872
Senkagery Droog.	C. Rajagopala Moodelly.	70	8 Dec. 1869
Tharamangalam.	T. Rheeana Row.	70	25 March 1867
Vaniambady.	A. M. Moses Pillai.	70	1 Feb. 1871
Denkanesotta.	C. Terunaiy Moodelliar.	50	26 Oct. 1871
Razipur.	K. Kristaswamy Moodelliar.	50	12 July 1872
Periengarum.	T. M. Teruvengadam Pillai.	50	27 Jan. 1872
Haroor.	Gopinadiah.	50	12 July 1872
SOUTH ARCOT.			
Mannargoody.	T. Indrachella Pillay.	70	7 June 1871
Bowmanagerry.	C. L. Krishna Row.	50	1 Feb. 1872
Uttaroor.	S. Swajes Row.	70	8 July 1872
Thittagood.	Renciongur.	70	12 Oct. 1868
Gingl.	T. Annadaroaya Pillay.	70	1 March 1870
Cherann.	K. Ramachandra Row.	50	1 Feb. 1871
Trivady.	Gooban Khader Saib.	70	1 June 1870
Ellavannoor.	Sochevna Row.	70	21 June 1871
Merkanata.	Theerovengada Moodelly.	50	15 Oct. 1870
KURNOOL.			
Peapally.	E. Kristappa.	70	27 April 1870
Kurnool.	K. Narraiaswamy Naidoo.	70	1 June 1872
Atmakur.	D. Subba Row.	70	19 Dec. 1871
Calwa.	Beema Row.	70	11 April 1870
Gwak.	H. Venkata Row.	70	5 Nov. 1871
TINNEVELLY.			
Palamcottah.	Shah Ahmed Saib.	100	11 Feb. 1870
Kilasaipattam.	Anantaraswami.	100	27 Oct. 1871
Vilathichalam.	Soucheulam Pillay.	100	27 Oct. 1871
Tuttenin.	Muthia Pillay.	70	4 Aug. 1870
Kulor.	S. Ramesh Pillai, Actg.	70	14 May 1872
Vridnapatty.	Nagavir.	70	1 Aug. 1871
Vatthayiruppu.	Shah Ibrahim Saib.	70	27 Oct. 1871
Rudapuram.	Gemayarabagam Pillay.	70	1 Dec. 1871

Statement showing the number of Villages, Area, Population and Revenue of each of the new Taluqs of the several Districts of the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1281.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Pasi 1281.
Ganjam.	Gumsoor.	Rasselcondah.	903	1,031	1,89,082	1,57,151
	Berhampore.	Berhampore.	369	574	2,43,124	2,73,703
	Chicacole.	Chicacole.	146	326	1,67,951	4,11,894
	Villages other than Ryot-war.		324	2,246	8,87,070	....
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total....		1,733	4,187	14,87,227	8,72,808
Vizagapatam.	Golscondah.	Narsipatam.	92	2,764	93,942	44,207
	Sarvasiddi.	Yellamuchelly.	67	327	1,34,708	91,745
	Villages other than Ryot-war.		186	15,855	20,65,604	11,49,154
	Zemindaries, &c.					
	Total....		345	18,946	22,84,254	12,85,406
Godavary.	Ramachendrapuram.	Ramachendrapuram.	131	508	2,01,165	8,66,772
	Amalapur.	Amalapur.	114	437	2,06,860	5,37,007
	Nursapur.	Nursapur.	120	450	1,76,457	5,79,904
	Bhimavaram.	Bhimavaram.	83	416	85,009	3,68,222
	Tanuku.	Tanuku.	88	367	1,64,810	6,36,646
	Ellore.	Ellore.	92	739	1,37,388	1,89,846
	Yarnagudiam.	Yarnagudiam.	94	1,250	1,46,354	1,87,782
	Peddapore.	Peddapore.	138	505	1,09,073	2,03,753
	Rajahmundry.	Rajahmundry.	94	2,053	1,28,366	1,39,158
	Villages other than Ryot-war.					
	Zemindaries, &c.			816	2,20,677	2,43,633
	Total....		979	7,636	15,84,179	40,51,724
Kistna.	Bapatla.	Bapatla.	91	615	1,37,438	5,31,339
	Rapalli.	Rapalli.	140	526	1,64,377	5,00,796
	Guntoor.	Guntoor.	130	463	1,25,225	3,96,493
	Palnad.	Gurajalla.	137	1,014	1,20,628	3,19,992
	Narasarowpet.	Rajahpet.	122	607	1,20,086	3,18,152
	Sustempully.	Krossore.	102	565	1,02,115	3,07,502
	Godivada.	Gurajah.	197	507	86,830	3,91,903
	Nundigama.	Nundigama.	130	557	1,06,855	1,82,648
	Bunder.	Bunder.	72	655	1,64,245	33,049
	Bezuda.	Bezuda.	73	401	81,534	1,21,289
	Vennakondah.	Vennakondah.	83	564	64,229	1,27,842
	Vissanapett.			225	54,798	283
	Collections at the Huzur.					97,717
	Zemindaries, &c.			636	1,06,615	2,37,901
	Total....		1,336	7,227	14,392,252	37,36,995
Nellore.	Gudur.	Gudur.	124	384	1,44,879	3,04,227
	Rapur.	Rapur.	90	326	64,339	1,45,224
	Nellore.	Nellore.	195	763	1,34,312	4,82,201
	Atmakur.	Davaraja Palli.	102	562	1,04,374	2,00,722
	Udayagiri.	Udayagiri.	62	391	69,621	54,993
	Cavali.	Cavali.	50	356	89,456	2,04,170
	Kandukur.	Kandukur.	110	619	1,38,500	2,79,217
	Ongole.	Ongole.	114	532	1,05,304	3,31,555
	Kanigiri.	Kanigiri.	180	304	1,25,329	49,196
	Huzur.					452
	Zemindaries, &c.			2,224	2,49,385	4,16,191
	Total....		969	6,840	13,75,347	24,75,142

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MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1881.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Fash 1881.
Cuddapah.	Jammalmadugu.....	Jammalmadugu.....	107	740	1,10,022	Rupces.
	Proddatur.....	Proddatur.....	63	595	1,08,424	2,04,014
	Budvill.....	Budvill.....	38	748	65,445	1,73,576
	Cuddapah.....	Cuddapah.....	124	695	1,61,976	1,48,031
	Sidhout.....	Sidhout.....	75	655	76,024	2,35,985
	Pullampet.....	Pullampet.....	88	985	1,43,454	1,33,335
	Pullivendla.....	Pullivendla.....	102	881	1,09,732	1,32,153
	Kahdri.....	Kahdri.....	127	1,093	1,41,533	1,67,377
	Boyachote.....	Boyachote.....	88	1,121	1,24,977	1,32,161
	Voilpad.....	Voilpad.....	104	759	1,45,186	1,61,223
	Madinapulli.....	Madinapulli.....	56	1,004	1,35,389	1,91,821
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	1,22,053
						349
	Total.....	Total.....	1,062	9,177	13,43,702	18,16,358
Bellary.	Bellary.....	Bellary.....	172	985	1,30,316	2,64,572
	Adony.....	Adony.....	180	805	1,79,572	2,30,025
	Tadpatry.....	Tadpatry.....	32	772	1,16,746	1,70,230
	Allur.....	Allur.....	99	667	94,804	2,30,758
	Ghooty.....	Ghooty.....	144	1,014	1,48,786	1,94,465
	Hospett.....	Hospett.....	123	540	91,825	1,50,626
	Durmavaram.....	Durmavaram.....	185	1,226	1,19,877	1,13,818
	Anantapur.....	Anantapur.....	109	789	1,01,558	1,16,759
	Hindoooor.....	Hindoooor.....	79	481	87,703	1,18,536
	Havenhadgull.....	Havenhadgull.....	129	623	90,306	1,26,831
	Pengonda.....	Pengonda.....	89	654	79,824	1,09,192
	Koodligi.....	Koodligi.....	258	804	93,647	97,635
	Madacasam.....	Madacasam.....	142	433	79,528	82,090
	Rayadrag.....	Rayadrag.....	148	899	88,060	1,33,305
	Harpanahalli.....	Harpanahalli.....	230	592	86,000	1,11,228
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	269
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	2,801	11,486	16,58,164	22,92,410
Kurnool.	Patticondah.....	Patticondah.....	163	1,071	1,71,116	1,98,021
	Ramelkota.....	Ramelkota.....	101	810	1,46,729	1,75,904
	Nandikotkur.....	Nandikotkur.....	95	1,322	99,761	2,13,272
	Nandial.....	Nandial.....	91	863	1,07,765	2,05,689
	Kovilagunta.....	Kovilagunta.....	82	582	98,635	2,29,745
	Servill.....	Servill.....	85	627	71,368	1,74,774
	Kambam.....	Kambam.....	71	1,048	1,23,135	1,56,938
	Marakapur.....	Marakapur.....	67	1,248	92,565	94,558
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	90	.....	44,883	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	787	7,470	9,55,457	14,45,502
Madras.	Madras.....	Madras.....	23	27	3,95,440	85,525
Chingleput.	Chingleput.....	Chingleput.....	327	470	1,31,350	2,71,784
	Conjeveram.....	Conjeveram.....	245	500	1,08,321	2,30,334
	Madurantankum.....	Madurantankum.....	285	650	1,08,045	4,18,472
	Tiroovallure.....	Tiroovallure.....	247	585	1,50,762	2,51,179
	Saidapett.....	Saidapett.....	216	355	1,87,967	1,69,111
	Ponnari.....	Ponnari.....	159	225	1,04,390	1,35,902
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	697	.....	.....	268
	Total.....	Total.....	2,262	2,780	9,40,744	10,30,750
North Arcot.	Chendragiri.....	Chendragiri.....	155	553	76,297	57,843
	Chittoor.....	Chittoor.....	465	574	1,04,703	2,39,770
	Palmanair.....	Palmanair.....	531	487	90,146	1,05,977
	Wallajahpet.....	Wallajahpet.....	299	512	2,12,017	4,30,584
	Goorthum.....	Goorthum.....	265	442	1,61,871	2,74,415
	Vellore.....	Vellore.....	190	368	1,78,338	2,37,365
	Polur.....	Polur.....	229	317	1,09,040	2,47,212
	Wandewash.....	Wandewash.....	429	412	1,51,827	4,96,615
	Arcot.....	Arcot.....	347	394	1,56,056	2,71,082
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	480
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	3,929	15,145	20,07,667	28,80,416

Districts	New Taluqs.	Kusbahs.	No. of Villages 1881.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per Census of 15th Novr. 1871.	Land Revenue Collections in Fash 1881.
South Arcot.	Tindevanum.....	Tindevanum.....	553	773	2,39,903	Rupces.
	Trincomaly.....	Trincomaly.....	470	985	1,65,113	5,50,359
	Villapooram.....	Villapooram.....	218	595	2,36,237	2,74,397
	Cuddalore.....	Cuddalore.....	224	447	2,85,893	4,74,730
	Trickalore.....	Trickalore.....	302	479	2,16,390	4,14,679
	Cullacoorchy.....	Cullacoorchy.....	311	579	1,97,912	3,78,533
	Virdachellum.....	Virdachellum.....	302	534	1,80,411	2,30,654
	Chellumbrum.....	Chellumbrum.....	452	387	2,40,586	3,57,568
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	6,22,519
	Total.....	Total.....	3,062	4,729	17,02,525	\$3,93,659
Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	Tanjore.....	270	634	3,43,791	5,97,094
	Combaconum.....	Combaconum.....	419	341	3,39,293	7,52,560
	Mayaveram.....	Mayaveram.....	327	275	2,22,145	1,51,935
	Shealli.....	Shealli.....	168	169	1,08,785	2,68,120
	Nannilum.....	Nannilum.....	276	293	2,05,951	7,00,138
	Negapatam.....	Negapatam.....	251	243	2,00,124	3,90,929
	Terutampoondy.....	Terutampoondy.....	180	587	1,54,873	3,28,222
	Manargudi.....	Manargudi.....	247	298	1,61,725	3,92,510
	Pattokotta.....	Pattokotta.....	117	945	2,38,245	1,84,123
	Mottamissa Villages, &c.....	Mottamissa Villages, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	1,578	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	3,935	3,735	19,75,042	41,65,631
Trichinopoly.	Trichinopoly.....	Trichinopoly.....	586	518	3,06,329	4,31,574
	Museri.....	Museri.....	189	657	2,56,339	3,30,892
	Kullitalay.....	Kullitalay.....	99	924	2,27,667	2,32,886
	Perambalor.....	Perambalor.....	217	693	1,71,147	2,53,038
	Wudiarpolliem.....	Jeyimkondasholave- ram.....	264	773	2,37,454	2,21,192
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	339	.....	.....	352
	Total.....	Total.....	1,644	3,565	11,97,926	14,00,234
Madura.	Therumungalum.....	Therumungalum.....	155	619	2,41,055	3,93,605
	Melur.....	Melur.....	84	532	1,28,635	2,55,223
	Madura.....	Madura.....	249	446	2,30,859	2,64,611
	Dindigul.....	Dindigul.....	171	1,091	3,21,496	3,67,522
	Periacolum.....	Periacolum.....	41	1,300	2,14,438	2,56,886
	Palni.....	Palni.....	80	994	1,84,909	2,09,046
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	1,634
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	7,96,832
	Total.....	Total.....	780	3,790	22,50,263	25,15,300
Tinnevely.	Ambasamoodrum.....	Ambasamoodrum.....	181	473	1,62,512	1,95,468
	Tinnevely.....	Tinnevely.....	221	296	1,54,491	4,21,500
	Tenkarai.....	Tenkarai.....	159	459	2,32,499	3,50,393
	Nangunary.....	Nangunary.....	295	652	1,76,706	2,82,730
	Tenkasi.....	Tenkasi.....	65	139	1,22,254	2,09,410
	Streoviliputtoo.....	Streoviliputtoo.....	156	443	1,80,375	3,32,019
	Senkarananar.....	Senkarananar Covil.....	40	508	1,80,357	2,45,840
	Sattoor.....	Sattoor.....	71	369	1,54,491	2,11,965
	Ottapadaram.....	Ottapadaram.....	66	480	2,95,820	2,64,167
	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	Villages other than Ryotwar Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	1,094	5,145	16,89,421	27,32,591
Coimbatore.	Perindooray.....	Perindooray.....	210	698	2,32,985	3,85,443
	Palladam.....	Palladam.....	194	815	2,36,368	3,58,295
	Coimbatore.....	Coimbatore.....	281	623	2,42,930	2,81,081
	Suttiamangalum.....	Suttiamangalum.....	234	1,000	1,09,478	3,63,257
	Darapuram.....	Darapuram.....	82	847	2,10,932	3,25,618
	Caroor.....	Caroor.....	83	590	1,70,109	2,79,047
	Poollachy.....	Poollachy.....	127	709	1,67,568	2,10,652
	Oodoomalpetta.....	Oodoomalpetta.....	89	518	1,22,552	1,95,077
	Collagal.....	Collagal.....	146	1,400	91,899	1,00,300
	Bhowany.....	Bhowany.....	69	800	97,583	1,17,716
	Huzur.....	Huzur.....	.....	.....	.....	600
	Zemindaries, &c.....	Zemindaries, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total.....	Total.....	1,515	7,991	17,54,765	26,17,596
Neilgherry.	Neilgherry.....	Neilgherry.....	17	479	50,194	35,179

Districts.	New Taluqs.	Kusabha.	No. of Villages 1281.	Area in square Miles.	Population as per census of 15th Nov. 1871.	Land Revenue and Collections in Fash 1281.
Salem.	Salem	Salem	175	994	3,59,636	4,13,432
	Attur	Attur	124	798	1,63,453	5,71,482
	Namakul	Namakul	94	748	2,61,203	3,32,672
	Trichengode	Trichengode	80	637	2,48,992	3,30,696
	Trichangode	Trichangode	281	805	1,91,225	1,71,488
	Trichangode	Trichangode	122	808	1,53,083	1,25,609
	Uthengiri	Uthengiri	525	998	1,90,892	1,80,678
	Darmapuri	Darmapuri	310	653	1,79,395	1,98,798
	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	906	1,109	1,90,424	1,89,594
	Usur	Usur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Canara.	Zemindaries, &c.	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	3,692
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
Malabar.	Mangalore	Mangalore	312	718	2,38,549	3,41,154
	Cassergode	Cassergode	242	1,024	2,23,833	2,32,890
	Upinangadi	Upinangadi	210	1,047	1,09,054	1,53,594
	Udipi	Udipi	290	899	2,51,411	3,21,199
	Cundapur	Cundapur	190	596	1,14,442	2,00,277
	Zemindaries, &c.	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	3,751	.....
						
						
						
						
Malabar.	Cheruvu	Cheruvu	41	859	1,91,007	1,29,467
	Ernad	Ernad	52	858	2,88,469	1,99,382
	Valluvannad	Valluvannad	84	1,125	2,92,827	2,47,790
	Ponani	Ponani	78	493	2,74,748	3,26,431
	Ponani	Ponani	56	685	2,26,683	2,77,468
	Palghat	Palghat	13	1,469	1,36,346	1,02,862
	Mananthodi	Mananthodi	1	3	19,531	18,532
	Cochin	Cochin	49	651	2,21,012	1,98,031
	Cheruvu	Cheruvu	28	488	1,43,835	97,321
	Kottam	Kottam	37	421	2,44,349	2,02,593
Malabar.	Kannur	Kannur .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Zemindaries, &c.	Zemindaries, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
						
Total			431	6,280	22,74,469	18,54,927
Grand Total .....			.....	.....	.....	.....

For Fash 1280, from 1st July 1871 to 30th June 1872.

Districts.	Land Revenue.	Sundry Sources.		Total.
		Rupces.	Rupces.	
1. Ganjam ..	8,75,898	18,45,394	25,18,112	
2. Vizagapatnam ..	22,55,469	7,55,068	29,11,574	
3. Godavary ..	40,51,794	10,42,984	50,94,698	
4. Kistnah ..	37,36,999	16,39,479	53,76,468	
5. Nellore ..	24,25,142	15,79,648	40,04,790	
6. Cuddapah ..	18,18,353	4,32,644	22,51,007	
7. Bellary ..	20,92,819	9,56,720	30,49,539	
8. Kurnool ..	14,16,662	5,02,720	19,19,382	
9. Madras ..	16,89,325	32,65,247	49,54,572	
10. Chingleput ..	16,30,750	28,26,107	44,56,857	
11. North Arcot ..	22,00,813	5,01,560	27,02,373	
12. South Arcot ..	22,03,699	15,89,027	37,92,726	
13. Tanjore ..	41,56,081	20,38,978	61,95,059	
14. Trichinopoly ..	14,00,284	2,54,513	16,54,797	
15. Madras ..	25,16,369	16,25,677	41,42,046	
16. Tennevelly ..	27,23,651	17,26,512	44,50,163	
17. Coimbatore ..	22,12,696	4,40,981	26,53,677	
18. Coimbatore ..	38,679	95,317	1,34,006	
19. Nellore ..	21,75,421	4,75,254	26,50,675	
20. Salem ..	12,40,941	10,36,306	22,77,247	
21. South Canara ..	12,40,987	29,54,799	41,95,786	
22. Malabar ..	.....	2,57,947	2,57,947	
23. Superintendent of Stamp ..	.....	.....	.....	
Total		447,37,433	368,94,563	816,31,996
Income Tax ..		.....	7,00,513	7,00,513
License Tax ..		.....	725	725
Ablatory ..		.....	50,38,850	50,38,850
Sea Customs ..		.....	25,09,872	25,09,872
Land Customs ..		.....	5,00,500	5,00,500
Salt ..		.....	124,88,030	124,88,030
Stamp ..		.....	4,56,478	4,56,478
Total .....		.....	368,94,563	368,94,563

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

Rules for the grant of leave of Absence for regulating deductions from Salaries and Deputation Allowances; and for limiting the period of Service of Covenanted Civil Servants, Judges of the High Court, Chaplains and Military and Medical Officers.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 13th March 1872.

No. 1,835.—The following extract from a Resolution, No. 4,503, recorded in this Department on the 31st October 1871, is published for general information:—

"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower local Governments to lay down rules for the grant to Uncovenanted Servants of leave of absence for the purpose of attending examinations, provided that the rules prescribed are not more liberal than those sanctioned for Covenanted Officers."

2. In the above extract, the term "local Governments" includes local Administrations.

The 14th March 1872.

No. 2,008. In supersession of existing rules regarding leave of absence from duty to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following Civil Leave Code.

As regards Covenanted Civil Servants, no change is made, except that it is expressly laid down that no officer can have "ordinary" furlough if he had rendered less than three years' service; a restriction which, in the Rules of 1868, was only implied.

As regards Uncovenanted Servants, the Code includes the recent orders of the Secretary of State, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 17th February last, but the following changes have been made in the original form of the rules:—

Sections of the proposed rules.

Change.

IV.—The qualification is three years' service, and not three years' "active" service.

VIII(b).—The restriction in the last sentence is omitted.

IX.—Special leave without allowances is not reckoned as leave taken, in calculating the amount of furlough due.

An officer is entitled to allowances during his second special leave for any period by which his first may have fallen short of six months.

XXI.—The additional week at the end of furlough is not admitted.

XXII.—Leave on medical certificate without allowances is not reckoned as furlough taken.

One or two of the subsidiary rules are slightly altered, e. g., 24, 9; and a few rules regarding procedure, which were not in the first Code, have been inserted; and a proviso has been added in Section 6 (b).

The new rules for the Uncovenanted Service shall be deemed to have come into effect on the 3rd January 1872, being the day on which the Despatch of the Secretary of State, No. 451, dated 6th December 1871, was received.

Officers who have taken leave since the 3rd January 1872 may apply for any additional allowances to which, by the rules now published under the orders of the Secretary of State, they may be entitled. But no reductions are to be made in the allowances of officers now on leave, in consequence of the leave allowances being calculated on "average salary" instead of on pay.

THE CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

- I.—PRELIMINARY.
- II.—DEFINITIONS.
- III.—FURLOUGH.
- IV.—SPECIAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- V.—SUBSIDIARY LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VI.—PRIVILEGE LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VII.—EXAMINATION LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
- VIII.—JOINING TIME.
- IX.—EXTENSION AND COMMUTATION OF LEAVE.
- X.—PAYMENT OF LEAVE ALLOWANCES.
- XI.—LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.
- XII.—RETURN TO DUTY.
- XIII.—APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE.

SCHEDULE A.—OF UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS TO WHOM THE NEW RULES APPLY.

APPENDIX.—FORMS FOR LAST-PAY CERTIFICATE.

SUPPLEMENT A.—LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

" B.—MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

" C.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS, &c.

" D.—LAW OFFICERS.

" E.—CHAPLAINS.

" F.—UNCOVENANTED OFFICERS GENERALLY.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary.

Extent of Application. SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in this Code—

Covenanted Servants. (a), to all Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India, except—

Lieutenant-Governors;

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay;

Judges of the High Courts;

(b), to all Uncovenanted Civil Servants of the classes enumerated in Schedule

A, who either have been, or may hereafter be, appointed to the service of the Government of India by, or with the special sanction of, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, or who may be specially admitted to the benefit of these rules.

1. Servants under contract are not entitled to leave except in accordance with the terms of their contract. But if a servant of the class defined in clause

(b) of this section is, by the terms of his contract of service, entitled to leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, the rules referred to shall be held to be the rules in this Code.

SECTION 2.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the rules in the Supplements to this Code—

(a), to the officers excepted under Section 1 (a), (Supplements A, B & C);

Barrister Judges. (b), to the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab;

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns;

Recorder of Rangūn;

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations;

(Supplement C).

(c), to Law officers of Government (Supplement D).

Chaplains.

(d), to Chaplains (Supplement E);

Uncovenanted Servants.

(e), to Uncovenanted Servants other than those mentioned in Section 1 (b), (Supplement F).

SECTION 3.—Leave of absence can never be claimed absolutely, as of right. Nothing in these rules must be understood to limit the free discretion of the Government to refuse or revoke leave of absence of any description, at any time, according to the exigencies of the public service.

(1). If a Local Government, under this Section, refuse furlough to an officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service, it should report the refusal for the sanction of the Government of India in the Home Department.

CHAPTER II.

Definitions.

SECTION 4.—In these rules—

Active Service.

(a) "Active service" includes, besides time spent on duty—

(1). Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs"), under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(2). Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. "Subsidiary leave" includes the corresponding leave, (then called "special leave") under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1868; and also preparatory leave under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, it includes also—

(3). The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

Arrival in India.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India via Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reports his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or at any other station to which he is ordered, or permitted to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed him, the interval between the end of such joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not active service.

(4). Time passed in India, out of employ, on subsistence allowance, but not on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, from illness, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he is ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not active service.

(3). Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 8th June 1855.

(6). Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also "active service," provided that not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1868, but is not "active service."

Extraordinary leave. (b) "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under the rules in this Code or its Supplements.

Example. Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 7.

Continuous service. (c) "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service, of an officer since his last return from leave of the following kinds, namely:—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, furlough or extraordinary leave, lasting more than three months;

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, furlough, special leave, or extraordinary leave, whether more or less than three months;

or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service, except—

in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave and special leave.

in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, privilege leave.

1. Examination leave may also be included, unless the officer have already had twelve months such leave.

(d.) "Pay" means substantive pay. The term includes also the subsistence allowances of a Covenanted Civil Servant who has an officiating, but not a substantive appointment. "Salary" is the sum of pay and acting allowance.

Pay and salary.

1. Personal allowance is for the purposes of this Code, to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

2. "Salary" does not include house-rent, tentage, or travelling allowances, whether daily, monthly, or annual; nor does it include "local allowances," which are paid in full to the officer performing the duty for which they are given, no part allowed being to an absentee.

(Rule 2 of Section 4 (d) applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ.—G. L., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Finl., Gaz.* p. 1123.)

(e) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner, and the Resident at Hyderabad.

Local Government.

CHAPTER III.

Furlough.

SECTION 5.—The amount of furlough admissible to a Covenanted Civil Servant, and the aggregate amount of furlough and of special leave with allowances, admissible to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, is limited to six years. All the rules in the Code are subject to this limitation.

Aggregate admissible.

Explanation.—The following leave under other rules is counted as furlough under this section:—

In the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, and leave with allowances on medical certificate, under former rules.

In the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—furlough, leave with allowances on medical certificate, and leave on private affairs, under former rules or under the rules in Supplement F of this Code.

SECTION 6. (a).—The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-fourth of his active service.

Proviso.—Provided that, in making this calculation for an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, only half of the active service rendered by him in offices other than those included in Schedule A, shall be taken into account.

1. The whole of the active service rendered while officiating in any of the offices included in Schedule A, is to be taken into account.

Amount due.

(b.) The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

First, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant,—

(1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules, except junior furlough under the rules in force before the 8th June 1855;

(2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

Secondly, in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant,—

(3) the amount of furlough or special leave with allowances which he has enjoyed under these or any other rules;

(4) the amount of leave on private affairs or on medical certificate with allowances which he has enjoyed under the rules formerly applicable to him.

1. Leave of the kind described in Section 4 (a) (5) is not counted against an officer under this section, or under Section 5.

Proviso.—Provided that if more than two years' furlough be due to an Uncovenanted Civil Servant when he is first admitted to the benefit of these rules, the excess shall be cancelled.

SECTION 7. (a).—To an officer who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate,—unconditionally;

See Section 25, Rule 2.

Secondly, without medical certificate,—subject to these provisos—

(1) that the furlough be due to him;

(2) that he have rendered eight years' active service;

(3) that the whole number of officers absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant in Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, Ajmir, Mysore and Coorg, and the Berars, if one-fifth of the whole number of officers, Covenanted, Military, and Uncovenanted, serving in the same Commission, are already absent on furlough or special leave. In other Local Governments, it may not be granted, if one-fifth of the whole number of Covenanted Civil Servants serving under the orders of the same Local Government are already absent on furlough or special leave.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

SECTION 8. (a).—To an officer who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b.) Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Lien.

SECTION 9. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

Ordinary furlough.

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

(1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 7;

(2) so much of furlough under Section 8 as may be due, provided the officer have rendered six months' continuous active service.

Other furlough.

(b.) On other furlough a Covenanted Civil Servant has no lien, but an Uncovenanted Civil Servant has a lien.

1. An officer may not surrender his lien; and a local Government may not fill up substantively an appointment on which an officer has a lien without transferring the officer to another substantive appointment of not less pay. The saving which accrues to the State by paying acting allowances, instead of substantive, must be carefully secured as a set-off against the cost of leave allowances.

2. An officer may have a lien on an appointment without having actually joined it.

3. An officer on furlough has no claim to substantive promotion; but there is no objection to such promotion.

(Rules 2 and 3 of Section 9 (b) applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil Employ (G. L., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Finl., Gaz.* p. 1123).)

4. An officer on furlough has no lien on an acting appointment.

SECTION 10. (a).—An officer on ordinary furlough is entitled, subject to the limitations prescribed in clauses (b) and (c) of this section, to a leave allowance equal to half the average salary which he has earned during so much of his continuous active service as is within the three years preceding the day on which he gives up office.

ALLOWANCES On ordinary furlough.

Provided that subsidiary leave shall not be included in active service under this section, nor periods during which an officer has been out of employ in India, otherwise than as a penalty for misconduct.

(b.) The maximum leave allowance of a Covenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £250 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 833½ a month. The minimum is, if paid at the Home Treasury, £125 a quarter, or his last salary, whichever is less, and if paid in India, Rs. 416½ a month, or his last salary, whichever is less.

(c.) The maximum leave allowance of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant on ordinary furlough is, if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, £200 a quarter, and if paid in India, Rs. 666½ a month. There is no minimum limit.

1. An officer on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowances by resigning the service without returning to India.

SECTION 11.—An officer on furlough, other than ordinary, is entitled, if a Covenanted Civil Servant, to subsistence allowance, and if an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, to £120 a quarter paid at the Home Treasury, or Rs. 400 a month paid in India, or to one quarter of the average salary defined in Section 10 (a), whichever is less.

Subsistence allowance. 1. The following are the rates of subsistence allowance for Covenanted Civil Servants:—

To an officer of not more than eight years' actual residence in India.	Rs. 250 a month.
To an officer of more than eight, but less than twelve years' actual residence in India.	320 "
To an officer of twelve or more years' actual residence in India.	400 "

CHAPTER IV.

Special Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 12.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that an officer who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Leave Rules in force before the 1st July 1898, is "special leave" within the meaning of this provision.

Lien. SECTION 13.—An officer on special leave has a lien on his substantive appointment, or on a substantive appointment of a like character and not less pay.

See Rules under Section 9.

SECTION 14. (a).—For the first six months for which an officer is on special leave, whether the six months be included in the same leave or not, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible under Section 10.

(b.) Thereafter he is entitled to no leave allowance.

1. The corresponding leave under the rules in force before the 1st July 1898 is "special leave" within the meaning of this section.

CHAPTER V.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 15. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails; and to an officer taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from

the day on which he gives up office, to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b.)—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the officer returns; and to an officer coming back from such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted, from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the office to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave may be granted to a Covenanted Civil Servant retiring from the service, to the same extent, and with the same allowances, as if he were going on furlough. To an Uncovenanted Civil Servant, such leave may be given on half-pay for fourteen days, but only if it cause no additional expense to the State.

2. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants, and the reasons for them, must be reported to the Government of India.

3. An officer may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance, an officer sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

4. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

(Rules 2 and 4 of Section 15 applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Financial Gazette*, p. 1123.)

5. An officer quitting India after subsidiary leave must report his departure to the Local Government which granted him the leave; and he must report his arrival in England to the Secretary of State.

Explanation.—An officer may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section, unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

1. If an officer remains in India after the end of subsidiary leave under clause (a), his furlough or special leave will be held to have begun as furlough or special leave in India, and will be counted from the day on which he gave up office.

SECTION 16. (a).—An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the first day of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

(b.) An officer on subsidiary leave under clause (b) of Section 15 has, or has not, a lien on an appointment according as he has, or has not, such lien on the day last preceding the subsidiary leave.

Allowances. SECTION 17.—An officer on subsidiary leave is entitled to allowances as follows:—

(a.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary Ordinary furlough, leave be ordinary furlough, or if it be special leave, and the officer have not had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—the allowance admissible under Section 10, but calculated, in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, without limitation of maximum or minimum.

(b.) If the leave immediately following, or immediately preceding, the subsidiary Other furlough, leave, be furlough other than ordinary,—the allowance admissible under Section 11.

(c.) If the leave be subsidiary to special leave, and the officer have had leave subsidiary to a former special leave,—no allowance.

(d.) If the officer, under Section 24, have ceased to have a lien on a substantive appointment,—subsistence allowance in the case of a Covenanted Civil Servant, and no allowance in the case of an Uncovenanted Civil Servant.

1. The corresponding leave under the Covenanted Service Rules in force before the 1st July 1898 is special leave within the meaning of this section.

2. An officer may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, for which, if he were not going on furlough or special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

CHAPTER VI.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible. SECTION 18.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After eleven months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than one month.

After twenty-two months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than two months.

After thirty-three months' uninterrupted duty,—for not more than three months.

1. To Uncovenanted Judicial and Educational Officers, whose duties are not continuous, and who enjoy regular vacations, during which they are allowed to be absent from duty, privilege leave is not admissible except in case of urgent necessity.

2. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Government of India, impose similar restrictions in the case of Covenanted Officers.

3. Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on private affairs or medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

[Rule 3 of Section 18, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Financial, Gazette*, p. 1128.]

4. Time spent on subsidiary leave does not qualify for privilege leave. But if an officer returning from leave be, solely for the convenience of the Local Government, and not for any fault of his own, prevented from joining an appointment on which he has a lien, or if he be kept out of employ on subsistence allowance, then duty qualifying for privilege leave begins on the day on which he presents himself to the Local Government ready for duty.

5. When an officer is first appointed to the public service, duty qualifying for privilege leave does not begin until he takes charge of a particular office.

6. "Examination-leave" may, if the examination for which it was granted be successfully passed, count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, unless the officer have already had twelve months' such leave.

7. Suspension as a penalty for misconduct is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

8. If an officer remains absent after the end of examination-leave or of joining-time, the period of absence cannot count as duty qualifying for privilege leave, and unless the absence is accounted for to the satisfaction of the Local Government, it is an interruption of duty within the meaning of this section.

SECTION 19, (a).—If less than the whole amount of privilege leave admissible under Section 18 be at first granted, the rest may be granted afterwards, either at one time, or in instalments:

1. Officer absent on privilege leave has been recalled to duty on public grounds, the next instalment of the leave may be granted without reference to this proviso.

(b.) Duty qualifying for fresh privilege leave begins at the end of the leave first granted; and further leave under clause (a) of this section, though not counting as duty, does not interrupt duty for fresh privilege leave.

(c.) Fresh privilege leave, if admissible under Section 18, may be granted in combination with leave under clause (a) of this section:

Provided that no length of duty can, under any circumstances, qualify for more than three months' privilege leave, and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave is admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months.—(G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 3,474, *Fl.*)

SECTION 20.—An officer on privilege leave has a lien on his substantive appointment. He has also a lien on his officiating appointment, so long as it is not resumed by an officer having a superior lien on it.

SECTION 21.—An officer on privilege leave is entitled to a leave allowance equal to the pay or salary which he would earn if he held or officiated in the appointment on which he has a lien.

1. If privilege leave is granted to an officer who holds an appointment sanctioned only for a limited time, and for a special purpose, he is not entitled, during privilege leave, to any special allowance attached to the appointment.

2. If an officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion which, were he on duty, would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility, entitle him to acting allowance or increased acting allowance, he is entitled to the acting allowance, or increased acting allowance, from the date of such promotion.

3. An officer on privilege leave is entitled to acting allowance, even though another officer be appointed to act for him.

4. If an officer, who has been temporarily promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment, takes privilege leave on being relieved of the latter, and the Local Government declares that, on being so relieved, he has reverted to the lower officiating appointment, his allowances on leave shall be calculated as if he had rejoined it.

5. In Bombay, an officer on privilege leave may draw the house-rent or tentage attached to his appointment, if he places his house or tent at the disposal of the officer, if any, who officiates for him. The officiating officer cannot draw the house-rent or tentage attached to the same appointment. But if the officiating officer, for a reason which the Local Government considers sufficient, refuses the accommodation placed at his disposal, the allowance is to be drawn by him and not by the absentee.

[Privilege leave can be granted with retrospective effect.—G. I., 9th August 1872, No. 1,730, *Fl.*]

[Rules 2, 4 and 5 of Section 21, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, *Fl., Gazette*, p. 1123.]

CHAPTER VII.

Examination Leave of Absence.

1. A Covenanted Civil Servant, who is a candidate for one of the rewards offered for the study of Oriental Languages, may be allowed leave for one month for the purpose of being examined.

2. If he pass the examination, he may be allowed similar leave for another month.

3. An officer on examination-leave has a lien on his appointment (substantive or officiating), and is entitled to leave allowance, as if he were on privilege leave.

CHAPTER VIII.

Joining-time.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in Civil employ.]

1. Joining-time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office. An officer is held to be on duty during joining-time, if he is entitled to allowances.

Amount admissible. 2. Joining-time is allowed as follows:—
For that part of the route for which railway is available,—one day for every hundred miles.

For that part of the route for which steamer is available,—one day for every hundred miles, or such longer time as the steamer may actually occupy.

Where neither railway nor steamer is available,—one day for every ten miles.

And six days in addition to the whole thus calculated.

Sundays are excluded in the calculation of joining-time.

3. The full joining-time is allowed only if it is spent *bona fide* in preparation for the journey or in progress from one station to another and no more than three months may be given under any circumstances. The Government also, which orders a transfer, may limit the duration of joining-time.

4. When an officer, after giving over charge of his office at one station on transfer or reversion to another, takes privilege or examination-leave before joining the office to which he has been transferred, or to which he has reverted; or when an officer, while on privilege or examination-leave, is transferred to a station other than that from which he took leave,—he is entitled to joining-time in addition to his privilege or examination-leave. The joining-time of an officer transferred during privilege or examination-leave, will be counted from his old station, or from the place where he received the order of transfer, whichever is nearer to his new station.

5. An officer, the head quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station, must, on expiry of leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of the office or his *locus tenens* may actually be, provided that the Government or other authority by whom the leave was granted, may, for any public reason, permit or require the officer to rejoin elsewhere.

6. If an officer, during transit from one appointment to another, obtains furlough on medical certificate (with or without subsidiary leave prefixed), he will be allowed only the joining-time calculated for the journey from his old station to the furthest place to which he has proceeded on his route to his new station.

7. Except in the case mentioned in the next rule, an officer draws during joining-time the following allowances:—

- (a) First, as regards pay,—the pay which he drew in his old appointment, or that which he draws in his new, whichever is less.
- (b) Second, as regards acting allowance:—
 - (1) if transferred from an officiating appointment to an appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of his old appointment;
 - (2) if, after being promoted from a lower to a higher officiating appointment with retention of lien on the lower one, he is relieved of the higher and returns to the lower officiating appointment, or to another appointment, officiating or substantive, of not less salary,—the acting allowance of the lower officiating appointment;
 - (3) Provided that no officer can draw acting allowance for any appointment after any one having a superior lien on it has resumed it.

8. An officer who has no substantive appointment, and is not in the Covenanted Civil Service or the Army, is not entitled to any allowance during joining-time; but if such an officer, while officiating in an office, is transferred to another office in the same department, and under the Local Government, the Local Government may allow him to draw, during his transit, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

Illustration.—A, who has no substantive appointment, but is officiating as Sub-Registrar of Assurances in Bardwan, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Rajshahye, and subsequently transferred to officiate as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Patna. A is not entitled to any allowance during his transit from Bardwan to Rajshahye, but he may be allowed by the Local Government to draw, during his transit from Rajshahye to Patna, the allowance to which he would be entitled under Rule 7.

CHAPTER IX.

Extension and Commutation of Leave.

SECTION 22. Except as provided in Section 15, no kind of leave can be granted in continuation of any other kind; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted:—

Provided that the grant, or extension of furlough, under this rule (otherwise than on medical certificate,) is subject to proviso 3 in Section 7 (c.)

1. Except by the Secretary of State, leave cannot be changed or extended without the permission of the Local Government which originally granted it.

2. Examination-leave may be granted in continuation of privilege leave, but no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, can be granted in continuation of examination-leave.

Privilege leave, however, may be granted in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 1, but not in continuation of examination-leave under Chapter VII, Rule 2.

3. When privilege leave is, on medical certificate, retrospectively changed for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails, may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 15, as might have been granted as subsidiary leave, if the officer had originally obtained furlough, and not privilege leave.

SECTION 23 (a). Leave allowances are payable in India after the end of each month; but an officer on furlough or special leave out of India may, at his option, take payment at the Home treasury of the Government of India.

CHAPTER X.

Payment of Leave Allowances.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. An officer quitting India on furlough or special leave must take with him a last pay certificate, whether he intends to draw his allowances in England or not. For rules, see next Chapter.

2. A gazetted officer may draw his allowances at any treasury in India. If he signs the bill himself, he must either appear in person at the place of payment, or must furnish a life-certificate by a Covenanted Civil Servant, a Magistrate, a Notary, a Banker, or a Minister of Religion. If he draws the allowances through an authorised agent, the agent must either furnish a life-certificate as above, or must execute a bond to refund over-payments. A life-certificate may be given periodically, a bond being given to cover intermediate payments not supported by the life-certificate.

(Forms of life-certificate may be procured at the India Office, London.)

3. A non-gazetted officer can draw his leave allowances only at the treasury whence his salary is disbursed, and under the signature of the head of the office to which he is attached; this officer is responsible for any overcharges, and no other security is required.

(b.) If payment be taken at the Home treasury, it is made quarterly, and rupees are converted into sterling at the rate of exchange fixed, for the time being, for financial transactions between the Imperial and the Indian treasuries.

Exchange with Eng- land. 1. If an officer's contract of service contains a stipulation to the effect that "a pound sterling shall be considered equal to and calculated after the rate of ten rupees," his leave allowances shall be converted into sterling at that rate.

CHAPTER XI.

Last Pay Certificate.

[The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers in civil employ.]

1. No officer (unless he has been newly appointed to the service of Government,) can begin to draw pay or allowances at any treasury in India or at the Home treasury of the Government of India, without producing a last pay certificate from the treasury where his pay or allowances were last disbursed, or from the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction that treasury is.

2. An officer must, if possible, appear personally at the office where his last pay certificate is completed.

3. The following are the rules and forms prescribed for the issue of last pay certificates in India.

The cases in which these certificates are given are thus classified:—

Case I.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in the presidency or province in which he is employed;

Case II.—To an officer proceeding on leave to Europe and embarking at a port in another presidency or province;

(a) If he be employed at, or have to pass through, the station of the Accountant General of his presidency or province;

(b) If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, that station;

Case III.—To an officer proceeding on leave from one place in India to another, whether the two places are or are not within the same presidency or province;

Case IV.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one presidency or province to another;

Case V.—To an officer proceeding on duty from one place to another in the same presidency or province.

The rules for each of these cases are as follows:—

CASE I.

The Accountant General should give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B, and, Officer embarking in save in the cases below excepted, forward a duplicate certificate, in the same form, to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Exceptions.—1. If the officer embark at a port in British Burmah, the Accountant General should forward the duplicate form direct to the Financial Department of the Government of India for transmission to the Secretary of State.

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2. If the officer embark at Calcutta, the Accountant General should, in like manner, forward the duplicate form to the Financial Department after filling up the blanks in the pilot's certificate at its foot.

CASE II (a.)

The Accountant General should pay the officer* his allowances up to the date of his departure from his (the Accountant General's) station, and should give him a certificate in Form B, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and send a duplicate, after signing the letter on the reverse, to the Accountant General, or (if there be no Accountant General) to the officer in charge of the treasury at the port at which the absentee intends to embark for Europe. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port of embarkation should follow the instructions in the letter addressed to him, and return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form E, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the officer's presidency; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will forward it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and address a letter in the Form F, Appendix B, to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency.

CASE II (b.)

The Accountant General should send to the officer a certificate in Form C, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces blank, and forward a duplicate to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark for Europe. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up and attest the certificate at the end of the original Form C. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of Form C, and after copying the entries and signature from the certificate at the end of the original form into the duplicate, should return the original form to the officer. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate certificate to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form G, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form E to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency, with a letter in the Form H, Appendix B.

But in the case of a Covenantal Civil Servant, or a Military Officer in civil employ, or an Uncovenanted Civil Servant of the class as specified in Section 1 (6) of the Code, if the officer's appointment have been changed within the period, on his average salary for which the leave allowance is to be calculated, the rate of leave allowance will sometimes depend on the date on which he may make over charge of his office, and the Accountant General may not be aware of that date at the time the last pay certificate is prepared. In such cases, the Accountant General should send to the officer a document in the Form D, Appendix B, leaving the 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th spaces on the face of the form blank, and should forward a duplicate of it to the Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark. Before the officer's departure from his station, the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay should fill up the 6th space on the face of the original form, and fill up and attest the certificate at the end of that form. The Accountant General or Treasury Officer at the port at which the officer intends to embark should follow the instructions in the letter to his address on the back of the form, and having copied in the duplicate form the entry in the 6th space on the face of the original form and the entries and the signature in the certificate at the end should return the original form to the absentee. If he be an Accountant General, he should forward the duplicate form to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and send a copy of the certificate at the end of the form to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form K, Appendix B; but if he be a Treasury Officer, he should forward the duplicate Form D to the Accountant General of his own presidency, who will send it on to the Local Government for transmission to the Secretary of State, and forward a copy of the certificate at the end of the Form D to the Accountant General of the absentee's presidency with a letter in the Form L, Appendix B.

CASE III.

The Accountant General will give the officer a certificate in Form A, Appendix B; but if the officer is proceeding to a place within the same presidency or province, the tenth space in the form may be left blank.

* The officer, if he be not employed at the Accountant General's station, should bring a last pay certificate, in a form similar to Form M, from the officer in charge of the treasury where his salary was last disbursed.

CASE IV.

The officer should obtain a certificate in the Form M, Appendix B. If he be employed at the station of the Accountant General of his presidency, the certificate should be given by that officer. If he have to pass through that station on his way to his new presidency, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay and countersigned by the Accountant General. If he be not employed at, and have not to pass through, the Accountant General's station, the certificate should be given by the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay, and a duplicate of it should be forwarded by the Treasury Officer to the Accountant General for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General of the transferred officer's new presidency.

CASE V.

To another place in the same Province. The officer should obtain a last pay certificate in Form M from the officer in charge of the treasury from which he last drew pay.

CHAPTER XII.

Return to Duty.

SECTION 24. An officer who remains absent after the end of his leave is entitled to no allowance for the period of such absence, and he ceases to have a lien on any appointment, if his leave was furlough, immediately, and, if it was special or privilege leave, after a week.

Overstay of leave. Permission to return to duty. 1. An officer on furlough or special leave in Europe may not return to India without obtaining the permission of the Secretary of State.

2. The grant by the Secretary of State to an officer on leave of permission to return to duty by a particular steamer, is equivalent to an extension of leave without prejudice to the officer's appointment until the date the steamer arrives.

3. A gazetted officer returning to duty must report his return to the Local Government. An officer of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service returning from furlough must report his return to the Government of India also.

4. An officer permitted to return to duty before the end of his leave should have the unused part of his leave formally cancelled by the authority which granted it; but this is not necessary if his return from leave is separately notified in the Gazette.

5. The Local Government may exempt an officer from loss of appointment under this section, if it considers that his default was due to circumstances beyond his control.

6. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave out of India, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the subsidiary leave allowed him. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible for subsidiary leave can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

7. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough or special leave in India, he must join his new appointment within the leave. But the Local Government may give him joining-time, if he have not had sufficient notice of the change.

8. An officer the head-quarters of whose office are not fixed at one station must, at the end of his leave, rejoin his office wherever either the head-quarters of his office or his *locum tenens* may actually be; but the Government or other authority which granted the leave may, for public reasons, permit or require the officer to join elsewhere.

9. An officer begins to draw pay and acting allowance from the day on which he assumes the office (substantive or officiating) to which he may have been appointed, or on which he may have a lien. But if his leave or joining-time end on a Sunday or holiday, and he take charge on the first working day after such Sunday or holiday, his assumption of office and the re-arrangement of appointments (if any), consequent thereon, shall be held to have taken place on the day after that on which his leave ended: Provided that such re-arrangement (if any) does not involve the transfer of any officer to another station, or the formal appointment of any officer to a new office.

10. If charge of an office is transferred after noon, the transfer does not affect allowances till the next day.

[Rules 4, 9 and 10 of Section 24, applicable to Commissioned Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 14th June 1872, No. 287, Financial, Gazette, page 1123.]

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CHAPTER XIII.

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 25. Applications for leave are to be submitted to the Local Government, which will deal with them in such manner as the Governor General in Council may prescribe.

1. (a). When an officer applies for leave, he should distinctly state under what section of these rules he wants it, and should show that he is entitled to it under that section.

(b). Local Governments may grant leave under the rules to officers serving under their orders. Before granting the leave, they should obtain report of the Accountant General as to the applicant's title to it.

(c). A Local Government granting leave to an officer of the Bengal, Madras, or Bombay Covenanted Service serving out of his own presidency, should inform the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be.

(d). The Local Governments should, at the end of each quarter, submit to the Home Department of the Government of India a statement of officers of the Bengal Covenanted Civil Service absent on furlough or special leave (including subsidiary leave) granted by them. A register prepared from these statements is kept in the Home Department, and is published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

2. (a). Applications from officers in India for leave, or extension, or commutation of leave on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a medical certificate in the following form as nearly in this form as circumstances allow.

I, A. B., Surgeon at, or of, ———, do hereby certify that C. D., of the ——— Service, is in a bad state of health, and I solemnly and sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to sea [or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the certificate.]

(b). The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it or if he be an applicant for furlough in India, under the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit), present himself, with two copies of the statement of his case, before the Medical Board at any of the presidency towns, and obtain their certificate as follows:—

We [or I] do hereby certify that, according to the best of our [or my] professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case, we [or I] consider the state of health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary for his recovery.

If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a Local Government from presenting himself before a Medical Board, he should be required to produce a certificate, signed by at least two, and if possible by three, medical officers.

(c). An officer serving in Burma need not appear at a presidency town, but must obtain the certificate from a Medical Board composed of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, and the two next senior medical officers, at Rangoon.

(d). If the officer is going on leave out of India, he should take with him one copy of his case.

(e). If the applicant for an extension or commutation of leave on medical certificate be residing out of India, and within 20 miles of London, he must produce a certificate from the Medical Board attached to the India Office, showing the necessity for the extension or commutation. If he be residing beyond that distance from London, certificates in the second of the above forms must be produced from two medical practitioners; but he is liable to be called upon to produce other evidence.

3. Unless specially otherwise ordered, leave must begin within 35 days of the date on which it was granted.

4. No-demand certificates are not required from officers going on leave except in the Public Works Department.

SECTION 26. If under the operation of Proviso 3, Section 7 (a) the applications for furlough (including those under Section 22) cannot all be complied with, furlough will be granted in the following order:—

First.—To those applicants to whom most furlough is due;
Secondly.—Of two or more applicants to whom the same amount is due, to him who has rendered longest continuous active service;
Thirdly.—Of two or more such applicants who have rendered the same continuous active service, to the senior.

SCHEDULE A.

REFERRED TO IN SECTION 1(b).

Officers holding substantive appointments, such as are usually held by Covenanted Civil Servants, or Commissioned Officers of the Army; or any of those specified in the following list:—

LAND REVENUE.—Officers of the Settlement Department above the rank of Deputy Collector, or Extra Assistant Commissioner.

FOREST.—Assistant Conservators and officers of higher rank.

CUSTOMS.—Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Commissioners of Inland Customs, Deputy and Assistant Commissioners of Sea Customs.

OPIMUM.—Sub-Deputy Opium Agents.

POST OFFICE.—Presidency Post Masters, Chief Inspectors, and officers of higher rank.

TELEGRAPH.—Assistant Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

ADMINISTRATION.—Assistant and Under-Secretaries to Government, Superintendent of Government Printing.

SURVEY.—Trigonometrical, Topographical, and Revenue.—Assistant Surveyors and officers of higher rank.

Geological.—Officers on the graded list.

FINANCIAL.—Officers of 5th and higher grades.

JUDICIAL.—Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab (not being Barristers). Judges and Registrars of Presidency Small Cause Courts. Civil Judges in Oudh. Magistrates of Police in Presidency Towns. Registrars of High Courts. Clerks of the Crown.

REGISTRATION.—Inspectors General of Registration.

POLICE.—District Superintendents and officers of higher rank.

MARINE.—Master Attendants, Deputy and Assistant Master Attendants, and officers of higher rank.—G. L., 26th July 1872, No. 1,461, *Financial Gazette*, page 1337.

EDUCATION.—Officers on the graded list.

MEDICAL.—Uncovenanted Medical Officers graded in the Notification of the Financial Department, No. 2,205, dated 25th April 1867.

POLITICAL.—Assistant Political Agents.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Assistant Engineers of the 3rd grade and officers of higher rank. Assistant Controllers of Accounts and officers of higher rank.

APPENDIX.

FORMS FOR LAST PAY CERTIFICATE.

[In filling up these forms:—

(1). Allowances should be stated in rupees a month, and not in pounds a year, and in entering "the rate of absentee allowance," it should be stated, in the first place, without reference to the maximum or minimum applicable, and then if a maximum or minimum applies, or if the allowance is such that a future change in the official rate of exchange may render a maximum or minimum applicable, the words should be added "subject to a maximum (or minimum) of, &c."

(2). In Forms A, B, C and D, the presidency to which an officer belongs should be stated in the title, and the presidency or province in which he is employed should be stated under the first heading.

(3). In the heading "source from which, &c.," the term "Indian Revenues" should be used in all certificates intended to be sent to England, as the term "Imperial Revenues" has there a different signification. If the allowance is not chargeable finally to the Government of India, the Local Administration or Fund from which it is recoverable must be expressly stated.]

FORM A.

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature and period of leave) TO (place.)

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Government under which employed..... | 1 |
| 2. Substantive appointment..... | 2 |
| 3. Acting appointment, if any..... | 3 |
| 4. Period of leave..... | 4 |
| 5. Date of commencement of leave..... | 5 |
| 6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... | 6 |
| 7. Date from which first payment is to be made..... | 7 |
| 8. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... | 8 |
| 9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... | 9 |
| 10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... | 10 |

(Place) the (date.)

(SIGNATURE)
Accountant General.

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NOTE.—In the case of officers on other than privilege leave embarking for Europe at Calcutta, the entry in the 5th and 7th spaces should be—"The date of the pilot quitting the vessel as certified below;" and the certificate below should be in the following form:—

"This is to certify that (title and name) is a passenger on board the (name of vessel) proceeding to (destination), and left by me at sea this day."

(SIGNATURE.)

Pilot.

(Place) the (date.)

FORM B.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
4. Period of leave..... 4
5. Date of commencement of leave..... 5
6. Rate of absentee allowance and place of payment..... 6
7. Date from which first payment is to be made..... 7
8. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... 8
9. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... 9
10. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... 10

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

(Place) the (date.)

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date, that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on the (date,) that he drew an (or no) advance of salary, and that the 5th, 7th and 8th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Signature.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Place) the (date.)

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,

(Place.)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation.)

Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— per month from the (date of departure from Accountant General's station) to the day not later than the (date of expiry of subsidiary or preparatory leave) preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation,) that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and will fill up the certificates on the reverse accordingly. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name's) departure from (name of port of embarkation.)

I have, &c.,

(Place) the (date.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General,

(place.)

FORM C.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE, &c., (as in Form B.)

(Reverse.)

From

The Accountant General,

(Name of absentee's presidency.)

To

The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation.)

Dated (place) the (date.)

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of ——— a month, less the deductions shown in the margin from the date up to which he last drew salary from the ——— treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of ——— as shown below, and at the rate of ——— a month for the period not exceeding (maximum of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation,) that you will grant him an advance of ——— if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation.)

I have, &c.,

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the ——— treasury at the rate of ——— less the deductions shown in the margin up to the ———, and to no later date. He made over charge of the office of ——— on the fore (or after) noon of the ———.

(Place) the (date.)

Collector of

FORM D.

(Obverse.)

LAST PAY CERTIFICATE OF (title and name) OF THE (Corps or Service) PROCEEDING ON (nature of leave) TO EUROPE.

1. Government under which employed..... 1
2. Substantive appointment..... 2
3. Acting appointment, if any..... 3
4. Period of leave..... 4
5. Date of commencement of leave..... 5
6. Rate of absentee allowance..... 6
7. Place of payment..... 7
8. Date from which first payment is to be made..... 8
9. Amount, if any, paid in advance..... 9
10. Source from which absentee allowance is payable..... 10
11. Period for, and terms on, which leave may be extended or commuted..... 11

NOTE.—(Title and name's) pay and acting allowances for the three years preceding (or for the period from the ——— to) this date, exclusive of periods of absence on other than privilege leave, were—

	RS.	A.	P.
Rs. a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0	0	0
Rs. a month from the (date) to the (date).....	0	0	0
Total.....	0	0	0

The rate of absentee allowance admissible to him is half his monthly average pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the ——— to) the date on which he may entered in accordance make over charge of his office, exclusive of periods of absence with the rules of the on other than privilege leave, provided that the allowance service to which the does not exceed ———* or fall short of ———. officer belongs.

(Place) the (date.)

(Signature.)

Accountant General.

Certified that the abovenamed officer appeared before me on this date; that he stated his intention of embarking for Europe on the (name of vessel) which leaves this port on

the (date) that he drew an (or no) advance of salary; and that the 5th, 8th and 9th spaces in the above certificate have been filled up by me accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

(Signature.)

Accountant General or Collector.

(Reverse.)

From The Accountant General,

(Name of absentee's presidency.)

To The Accountant General (or Collector) of

(Name of port of embarkation),

Dated (place) the (date).

Sir,

I have the honor to request that when (title and name of absentee) produces this letter, you will pay him at the rate of _____ a month, less the deduction shown in the margin, from the date up to which he last drew salary from the _____ treasury to the date on which he may make over charge of the office of _____ as shown below, and at the rate of half his monthly average pay and acting allowance as shown below for the period not exceeding (duration of subsidiary or preparatory leave) from the date on which he may make over charge of that office to the day preceding his departure from (name of port of embarkation); that you will grant him an advance of _____, if required, and fill up accordingly the certificates on the reverse. The date to be shown in the 5th and 7th spaces of the last pay certificate is that of (title and name of absentee's) departure from (name of port of embarkation).

I have, &c.,

(Signature.)

(Title and name of absentee) received his salary from the _____ treasury, at the rate of _____ less the deduction shown in the margin up to the _____, and to no later date.

He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____. His average monthly pay and acting allowance for the three years preceding (or for the period from the _____ to) the date on which he made over charge of his office is Rupees _____, and the 6th space in the certificate on the face of this form has been filled up accordingly.

(Place) the (date).

Collector of

Accountant General.

FORMS E, F, G, H, K, L.

These forms are not re-printed; they will be found in the *Gazette of India*, as follows:—

Form E is the same as Form C.

" F " " D Printed with Resolution, No. 408, dated 7th May 1860, in
" G " " F *Gazette of India*, 15th May 1869, pages 959 and 860.
" H " " G
" K " " B Printed with Resolution, No. 3,904 dated 11th October
" L " " C 1899, in *Gazette of India*, 23rd October 1899, page 436.

FORM M.

Last pay certificate of (title and name) of the (corps or service) proceeding to (place) to join the appointment of _____ or to officiate as _____ or on duty.

_____ has drawn pay as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, and acting allowance as _____, at the rate of _____ a month, less the deductions shown below, up to the (date). He made over charge of the office of _____ on the fore (or after) noon of the _____.

Deductions.

RS.	A.	P.
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

SUPPLEMENT A.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Leave on medical certificate for not more than six months may be granted to a Lieutenant-Governor. A Lieutenant-Governor is not entitled to any other leave.

SUPPLEMENT B.

Members of Council.

The leave admissible to an Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, is regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 23 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67.

Section 26.—It shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council of either of the Governments, as the case may be, to grant to an Ordinary Member of Council leave of absence, under medical certificate, for a period not exceeding six months, and such member, during his absence, shall retain his office, and shall, on his return and resumption of his duties, receive half his salary for the period of such absence; but, if his absence shall exceed six months, his office shall be vacated.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Judges of High Courts and certain Legal and Judicial Officers.

*Regulations by the Secretary of State in Council of India under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the furloughs * * * of the Chief Justices and Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces; and regulations by the Secretary of State in Council respecting the furloughs and leaves of absence of certain other Legal and Judicial Officers.*

Definitions.

I.—In the following rules "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

Furlough.

II.—One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of every four years of actual service.

III.—Except under Rules VI and VII, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule II.

Provided that any Judge who may have been already in the service of the Government at the time of taking office in the High Court, and who was at that time entitled, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, to furlough, without medical certificate, may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding that to which he was so entitled upon the condition that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

IV.—Except under rule VII, furlough shall not be repeated until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

N. B.—The words "furlough or extraordinary leave" in the above rule mean furlough under these rules or extraordinary leave granted to an officer since he has been a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court.

V.—The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be fifteen months.

VI.—Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II.

VII.—On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under Rule II, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave.

Provided that furlough under this section shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service in the High Court.

VIII.—The aggregate amount of all furlough which can be granted to a Judge during the whole period of his service in the High Court shall not exceed two years and a half.

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IX.—Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Judge's quitting his office to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India, and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

X.—For the interval elapsing between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India, and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, which in special cases may be extended.

XI.—A Judge, when on furlough or subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 853-5-4 per mensem in the case of leave taken in India, or £1,000 per annum in the case of leave taken out of India.

XII.—Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time, and the grant of furloughs to individual Judges shall be subject to, and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority granting the furlough.

XIII.—If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Judges who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order:

The Judge to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule II, shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning, in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his commencement of service in the High Court, and, in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of his last return from such furlough or leave.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in Court.

Privilege Leave.

XIV.—Subject to the exigencies of the service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, inclusive of vacations, may, if the Government be satisfied that there is an urgent necessity, but not otherwise, be granted privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or acting allowances.

XV.—In the same manner and under the same conditions an additional month of privilege leave shall be held to accrue to a Judge after each further period of 11 months' continuous duty.

XVI.—Privilege leave shall not be taken in instalments, but any balance of privilege leave that may not have been taken shall be added to the next privilege leave which may accrue.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that any accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be forfeited.

N.B.—Financial Resolution of the Government of India, No. 401, dated 12th April 1869, shall not be held to apply to a Chief Justice or Judge of a High Court, even though, under Rule XXIII, he may elect to abide by former rules. Whatever rules such an officer may elect, privilege leave shall not be granted to him except on urgent necessity being shown.

General.

XVII.—Furlough and privilege leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other, but if a Judge absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

XVIII.—Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government may, from time to time, prescribe.

XIX.—Leave allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

XX.—No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under these rules.

XXI.—If a Judge shall overstay any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one week, his office shall be liable to become vacant.

XXII.—No leave, except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough, shall count as service for pension.

XXIII.—Each Judge who stood appointed to a High Court on the 7th August 1869, and has taken no leave since then, shall, on the next occasion of his taking leave, be given the option of accepting these rules or abiding by those in force before that date for Judges of the High Courts of Judicature. Any Judge who has taken leave since the 7th August 1869, must abide by the rules he elected when taking that leave.

N.B.—Under the above rule a Covenanted Civil Servant, who stood appointed as Judge of a High Court on the 7th August 1869, may take leave on medical certificate under the rules which were in force before the 1st July 1868 for the grant of such leave to Covenanted Civil Servants generally.

XXIV.—If a Judge, who is a Covenanted Civil Servant, shall be permitted to resign his office and remain in the service, all leave which he may have taken as a Judge of the High Court shall be reckoned as if it had been taken under the rules for the leave of absence of Covenanted Civil Servants.

XXV.—The above rules regarding furlough and leave of absence (I to XXIV) are, with the modifications A and B below stated, applicable also to the following officers:—

Barrister-Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

Recorders in Burmah.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts at the Presidency Towns.

Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Modifications above indicated.

A.—The allowances of these officers while on furlough or subsidiary leave shall not exceed half their salaries, and shall be limited also to the rate prescribed in Rule XI.

B.—The privilege leave of the officer last named shall be regulated by the * * Civil * * Leave Code.

SUPPLEMENT D.

To Law Officers.

Sick Leave, and Short Leave on private affairs (now called Privilege Leave) may be granted to Law Officers in accordance with the rules of the 8th June 1855 for the grant of Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants. Provided that no additional expense be caused in consequence of the leave.

COVENANTED CIVIL RULES OF 1855.

FORT SAINT GEORGE GAZETTE, *Supplement*, dated 27th June 1855.

CHAPTER I.—Rules for application for Leave of Absence.

NOTE.—This Rule must be considered as superseding the Rule under which Commissioners of the Land Revenue and other Officers have heretofore been allowed to grant Leave of Absence in Bengal.

Section I. No Leave of Absence from any Office or Station can be granted, but by the Government under which the employment is held, and on the application of the party requiring such leave, saving in such cases as may hereafter be specially excepted. The application must be made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong.

Section II. The official allowances of the holder of a Civil Office quitting his Station without leave will entirely cease from the date of his quitting until his return, or, in the event of his subsequently obtaining leave, to the date of such leave being granted to him.

Section III. No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, to be attested by Medical Certificate, conforming in every respect to the directions contained in Section V.

CHAPTER II.—Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV. Upon application duly made, the Government may grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate to any Civil Servant, to any place in India, in Europe, or elsewhere, as he may consider most conducive to the restoration of his health, without any restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort.

Section V. When an application for Leave of Absence is made on the ground of ill-health, it must be accompanied by a Certificate and a Statement of the case from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating, from personal observation, the nature of the disease, the symptoms by which it is manifested, the period during which it has existed, as far as the knowledge of the Medical Officer extends, and the necessity for temporary removal to some other place in India, or in Europe, or elsewhere, as laid down in Section IV; and in case of the applicant visiting the Presidency preparatory to obtaining leave, the Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, on their being satisfied on a perusal of the Medical Attendant's statement of the case, that the leave applied for is absolutely necessary towards his recovery. Should the applicant's Medical Attendant be of opinion that he ought to proceed to a Sanitarium or other place without visiting the Presidency, the Certificate must, in the first instance, be countersigned by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located, and afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form:—

I, A. B., Surgeon at or of ———— do hereby certify on honor that E. F., of the Civil Service, is in a bad state of health, and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and do therefore recommend that he may be permitted to proceed to Sea, (or to such place as the Surgeon may think proper, expressing it in the Certificate.)

The following form shall be observed by the Members of the Medical Board or the Superintending Surgeon, in countersigning the Surgeon's Certificate:—

We (or I) do hereby certify, that, according to the best of our (or my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of his case, we (or I) consider the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render Leave of Absence for a period of ———— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery.

An application for extension of leave must, if the applicant be in India, be accompanied by a Certificate to a like effect from the Medical Officer by whom the applicant is attended, together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited; and such Certificate must be countersigned by the Members of the Medical Board, or by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, in which the applicant may be located, as the case may be, on perusal of the statement. In like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government of the East India Company, he must furnish a Certificate and Statement to the required effect from a Surgeon or Physician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance, and the period of it, to be stated, and the Certificate to be countersigned by the Examining Physician of the East India Company if the applicant is in England, or if not in England, by the principal Medical authority of the Colony or Country to which the Absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such countersignature if the Certificate be not so countersigned. The Medical Board or Superintending Surgeon, before countersigning a Certificate as abovementioned, must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why they, or he, have or have been unable to do so. When any of the required particulars are neglected, leave will be refused.

Section VI. The following conditions will in future attach to Leaves of Absence granted to Civil Servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical Certificate to require such leave for the recovery of their health:—

1st.—The total period of absence, with the privileges hereinafter provided, shall not (save as specially excepted in Clause 5 of this Section and in Section VII of these Rules) exceed eighteen months in the whole, nor shall it exceed fifteen months on any one occasion.

2ndly.—The office of the absentee will be considered to be vacated if he shall be absent beyond eighteen months altogether, or beyond fifteen months at any one time unless he shall obtain leave under Clause 5 of this Section, such absence to be computed, if he shall proceed to Sanitarium, within the Presidency, from the date of his arrival thereat to the date of his quitting the Sanitarium; if to any place beyond the Presidency, but within the Continent of India, from the date of his leaving the frontier of his own Presidency to the date of his return thereto; and if he shall proceed to Sea, from the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he may have embarked from any Port in India which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any Port within the Presidency to which he belongs, or at any other Port which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency.

3rdly.—The absentee will be entitled to draw a moiety of his salary, and the same will be paid to him during such period of absence, provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 10,000 (£1,000) per annum, during that period. In cases in which the emolument of the absentee's office does not exceed Rupees 5,000 per annum, no deduction therefrom shall be made for the period of eighteen months, nor shall such a deduction be made in other cases as shall reduce the allowance below Rupees 5,000 (£500) per annum. In cases in which the salary of the absentee may not be of that amount, the full salary will be granted.

4thly.—For the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station, the absentee will be allowed a special leave for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months according to the distance to be travelled as prescribed in Section XX of these Rules, and during this additional period the absentee will be entitled to draw the same salary as is allowed by Clause 3 of this Section.

5thly.—If the absentee shall apply under Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months or fifteen months at any one time, and it shall appear to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors to be absolutely necessary after examination by their Medical Officer in England, that he should do so; the leave which may have been granted in India, will, under the orders of the Hon'ble Court, be extended to the limit of two years, with permission to retain office, and half salary within the limits enjoined, during such extension.

6thly.—If the absentee be compelled by the state of his health, under due Medical Certificate, to remain absent for a longer period than eighteen months, or fifteen months at any one time, or beyond two years in the case of an extension under Clause 4, he will, as before stated, vacate his appointment, but he will be permitted to receive an allowance at the rate of £500 if above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, or of £250 if not above ten years' standing at the time when the leave was granted, for such further period of absence as shall not exceed the entire term of three years in the whole. At the expiration of that term, all allowance must cease until he reports his return to his Presidency.

Section VII. If a Civil Servant of more than fifteen years' service, after having been absent on Sick Leave for eighteen months in the whole, or for fifteen months at one time, at whatever period of his service such Sick Leave shall have been taken, shall be again compelled by the same cause to apply for Leave of Absence, the Government of India and the subordinate Governments may, on special grounds, grant leave of absence for one further period not exceeding six months, during which the absentee may retain his office, and half his salary under the limits above enjoined.

Section VIII. If a Civil Servant after fifteen years' service, shall be compelled by ill-health to apply for further Leave of Absence, he may be permitted on special grounds to obtain it, but his absence will involve the loss of office and salary; the Government of India and the subordinate Governments will, however, respectively, exercise a discretionary power to grant, in such last-mentioned cases, a sick absentee allowance, not exceeding Rupees 5,000 or £500 per annum, for a further period not exceeding twelve months.

Section IX. A Civil Servant who has taken Sick Leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843, will not be debarred by that circumstance from taking such Leave again under the above Rules, with the privilege of retaining Office provided the leave be not granted till three years have expired after his return from his leave under the Rules of the 17th May 1843.

Section X.

* * * *

Section XI. Civil Servants who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on account of sickness under the above Rules, will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by the Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn either by the Agents at the Presidency or by themselves in case of their coming under retrenchment.

CHAPTER III.—Rules for short Leave on Private Affairs.

Section XII. The Government may grant to Civil Servants Leave of Absence to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere without any restrictions whatever as to the place to which they may resort for one month in each year, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by such servants—such leave, however, will only be granted when the Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the departure of the Officer seeking it. No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave; but servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year, may obtain, under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months, to commence at or after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of their former leave; and if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months may, in like manner, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this Rule for any period exceeding three months. If an Officer shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this Rule, he shall forfeit all pay and allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, and if he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Civil Servants absent from their stations under medical certificate cannot be admitted to leave under this Rule in continuation of their sick leave; and if, while absent under this Rule, they be granted extended leave under medical certificate, they shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence on medical certificate for the whole period of their absence.

Civil Servants who have been absent on medical certificate during any portion of a calendar year are not entitled to leave under this Rule during that year; but in determining the interval necessary to entitle a person to leave under this Rule, no reference will be made to any intermediate leave of absence that may have been granted under Section XIV, *Clause I.*

Section XIII. As a general rule, when leave is granted under Section XII, such leave will be in one period only, whether for a whole month or less, and not in detached portions to complete one month within the year, and the term year shall be held to mean the calendar year commencing with the 1st of January and ending with the 31st of December, but as an exception to this Rule, it shall be discretionary with the several Local Governments, where good cause is shown for the indulgence, and it is attended with no public inconvenience, to sanction leave of absence under this Rule to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments, not to exceed in the aggregate one month within the calendar year, on the understanding that no leave can be granted for any fresh calendar year until the completion of three months from the expiration of the entire leave or of the last instalment of leave taken in the past calendar year.

Section XIV, *Clause I.* The Government may, on sufficient cause being shown, grant to a Civil Servant special leave of absence on Private Affairs for six months, to any place in India, Europe or elsewhere, without restrictions whatever as to the places to which he may resort, provided, however, that if any Officer to whom such leave shall be granted shall be absent from his station for any period exceeding that to which he may be entitled without deduction, under Section XII, the absentee shall, for the period in excess, draw no more than one-half of his salary and allowances. After an absence of six months (exclusive of any period which may be granted under Section XII,) any office held by the absentee shall become vacant.

Clause II. The leave granted under this Section will be computed from the date of the absentee's quitting his station to the date of his return thereto, and a second leave of the same description cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave. No portion of the half salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause III. It will be understood that leave under this Section is not to be granted as a matter of course to every applicant, but that it will be the duty of the Government to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

CHAPTER IV.

Furlough on Private Affairs.

Section XV. In the place of the period of three years (in one term), for which furlough has hitherto been granted, Civil Servants will be allowed the option of taking a furlough of three years as at present, or of dividing the furlough into three periods of one year each, to be taken after successive periods of seven years' service or into two periods, which may either be of one or two years respectively, or of eighteen months each, provided that, in every case, the Civil Servant shall declare, on taking his furlough, whether he intends it to be for twelve, eighteen, twenty-four or thirty-six months, in order that the Government may make its arrangements accordingly. In case of a division, into two periods, the first furlough must be taken after a residence of not less than ten years, and the second furlough after a further residence in India of ten years from the date of return from the first furlough; but Civil Servants returning on furlough to Europe will continue, as at present, to vacate their offices.

Section XVI. The furlough allowance granted during the periods mentioned in the last Section will be at the rate of £500 per annum, and the receipt of it will not, on any grounds whatever, be permitted for any longer period than three years.

Section XVII. Civil Servants who may have been compelled by sickness to quit their duty under medical certificate, before completing seven years' residence in India, will be entitled to receive during their furlough on Private Affairs, taken subsequently to their completion of that period of residence, the ordinary furlough allowance of £500 per annum, for three years.

SUPPLEMENT E.

Chaplains.

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—The following rules regulate the grant of leave to Chaplains.

SECTION 2.—In these rules—

Active service. (a). "Active service" includes besides time spent on duty:—

- (1). Privilege leave of absence.
- (2). Subsidiary leave of absence.
- (3). Time passed in India out of employ, but not on leave.

Extraordinary leave. (b). "Extraordinary leave" means leave of absence granted otherwise than under these rules.

Example.—Leave in extension of the three years admissible under Section 5 (b).

(c). "Continuous service" and "continuous active service" mean the service, and active service of a Chaplain since his last return from furlough or extraordinary leave lasting more than three months; or, if he have not had such leave, since the beginning of his active service.

No leave can be included in continuous service except privilege leave and special leave.

Furlough.

SECTION 3.—The amount of furlough, admissible to a Chaplain, is limited to six years. All the rules in this Supplement are subject to this limitation.

Furlough and leave with allowances on medical certificate under former rules are counted as furlough under this rule; but leave of absence in India taken before the 25th August 1854 is not.

SECTION 4. (a).—The amount of furlough "earned" by a Chaplain is one-fourth of his active service, and three months in addition thereto.

(b).—The amount of furlough "due" to a Chaplain is the amount which he has earned, diminished by—

- (1) the amount of furlough which he has enjoyed under these or any former rules.
- (2) the excess over one year in the amount of leave with allowances on medical certificate which he has enjoyed under former rules.

SECTION 5. (a).—To a Chaplain who has rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than two years may be granted as follows:—

First, on medical certificate, unconditionally;

1. Section 25 of the Code, Rule 2, applies generally to Chaplains also.

Secondly, without medical certificate, subject to these provisos—

- (1) that the furlough be due to him;
- (2) that he have rendered seven years' active service;
- (3) that the whole number of Chaplains absent on furlough and special leave do not exceed the limit appointed by the Government of India.

1. Except on medical certificate, or on very urgent private affairs, furlough or special leave may not be granted to Church of England Chaplains employed in the diocese of Calcutta, if 15 per cent. of the whole number of such Chaplains are already absent on furlough or special leave. The Bishop of Calcutta will report to the Government of India when the limit is reached.

(b).—Furlough taken under this section may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than three years.

SECTION 6. (a).—To a Chaplain who has not rendered three years' continuous service, furlough for not more than one year may be granted on medical certificate.

(b).—Furlough granted under this section for less than one year may, on medical certificate, be extended to not more than one year.

Allowances.

SECTION 7.—A Chaplain on furlough is entitled to allowances as follows:—

	On ordinary furlough.	On other furlough.
Archdeacon, and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	£600 a year.	£450 a year.
Senior Chaplains	£500 "	£384 "
Junior Chaplains	£350 "	£300 "

Explanation.—Ordinary furlough includes—

- (1) the first two years of each separate period of furlough under Section 5.
- (2) so much furlough under Section 6 as may be due, provided that the Chaplain have rendered six months' continuous active service.

1. If a Chaplain on furlough, by the completion of ten years' service, passes from the rank of Junior Chaplain into that of Senior, he immediately becomes entitled to the higher furlough allowance.

2. A Chaplain on furlough does not forfeit his past leave allowance by resigning the service, without returning to India.

Special Leave of Absence.

SECTION 8.—Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at any time, for not more than six months:

Provided that a Chaplain, who has had special leave, must render six years' active service before he can again have such leave.

SECTION 9. (a).—For the first period of a Chaplain's special leave, he is entitled to the leave allowance admissible during ordinary furlough.

(b).—In subsequent periods he is entitled to no leave allowance.

Subsidiary Leave of Absence.

SECTION 10. (a).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, begin on, and include, the date of the departure of the vessel on which the Chaplain sails; and to a Chaplain taking such leave, subsidiary leave, not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day on which he gives up duty to the day before that on which his furlough or special leave begins.

(b).—Furlough and special leave, out of India, end on, and include, the date of the arrival of the vessel in which the Chaplain is; and to a Chaplain returning from such leave, subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding thirty days, may be granted from the day after that on which the vessel arrives, to the day before that on which he assumes the duty to which he may be appointed.

1. Subsidiary leave for more than thirty days may be granted in cases of necessity; but all such grants and the reasons for them are to be reported to the Government of India.

2. A Chaplain may leave India, or return to India, by any port he likes; but the dates by which the beginning and the end of furlough and special leave are determined, are the date of the vessel's departure from the port where he first meets it, and arrival at the port where he quits it. For instance: a Chaplain sailing from Calcutta in a vessel which touches at Madras, counts by the date of departure from Calcutta, and not from Madras.

3. The date of the departure of a vessel from Calcutta is held to be the date on which the pilot leaves it at sea.

Explanation.—A Chaplain may take furlough or special leave partly in, and partly out of, India. But subsidiary leave is not admissible under clause (a) of this section unless the furlough or special leave begins as furlough or special leave out of India; nor under clause (b), unless it ends as furlough or special leave out of India.

Allowances.

SECTION 11.—A Chaplain on subsidiary leave is entitled to the same allowances as during the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. A Chaplain may draw allowances as if he were on privilege leave, for any part of his subsidiary leave under clause (a) of Section 10, for which, if he were not going on furlough or on special leave, privilege leave would be admissible to him.

Privilege Leave of Absence.

Amount admissible.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted as follows:—

After five months' uninterrupted duty, for not more than one month.

After ten months' uninterrupted duty, for not more than two months.

After fifteen months' uninterrupted duty, for not more than three months.

1. Before privilege leave can be granted, the Chaplain must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave within the period of three months, he should, if he does so, explain fully his change of mind.

Allowances.

SECTION 13.—A Chaplain on privilege leave is entitled to the same pay and house-rent as if he were on duty.

1. A Chaplain on privilege leave is not entitled to "local allowances," such as conveyance allowance, full allowance, and the special allowance to the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland. Such allowances are drawn in full by the substitute.

2. The Chaplain's substitute may draw the house-rent, although it is also drawn by the absentee.

Miscellaneous.

SECTION 14.—The rules for—

Extension, &c.

(1) Extension and commutation of leave;

(2) Payment of leave allowances;

are those contained in Sections 22 and 23 of the Code, and the rulings subjoined. But to a Chaplain going on furlough to England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made, and the advance shall not be recoverable in the event of his death.

1. A Chaplain on leave in any of the British Colonies may draw his leave allowances there through the Control Pay Master in the same manner as a military officer. But the requisite authority to pay must first be given by the Government of India.

SECTION 15.—Applications for leave are to be dealt with as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time prescribe; and priority of claim is determined in accordance with Section 26 of the Code.

1. The following rules have been prescribed by the Home Department with reference to applications for leave from Chaplains on the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment, and from Chaplains on other establishments serving in the Diocese of Calcutta.

I.—Subject to the exigencies of the public service, Local Governments and Chief Commissioners are empowered, with the concurrence of the Bishop of Calcutta, to grant any furlough or special leave authorized by the rules to Chaplains serving within their respective jurisdictions. But the Government of India alone grants leave to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland serving in the Bengal Presidency.

II.—If a Chaplain applying for furlough or special leave belong to the Madras or Bombay Ecclesiastical establishment, the Local Government or Administration under which he is serving will, if the furlough or leave be granted, inform the Government of Madras or Bombay as the case may be.

III.—The Bishop of Calcutta is empowered to grant privilege leave to Chaplains under Section 12, subject to the exigencies of the State, of which the Bishop shall be the judge. But the grant, cancellation, or extension of such leave should be reported to the Local Government or Administration concerned.

IV.—All applications for leave or furlough should be accompanied by a certificate from the Local Accountant General, showing that the applicant is entitled to the leave asked for, and should, as a general rule, be forwarded, in the first instance, through the proper channel to the Bishop of Calcutta, who will transmit applications for furlough or special leave, with His Lordship's remarks, to the Local Government or Administration concerned, and will himself dispose of applications for privilege leave. But in cases of urgency, leave on medical certificate may be granted by the Local Government or Chief Commissioner in anticipation of the concurrence of the Bishop, who should, however, be informed without delay.

V.—Except under orders of the Secretary of State, the term of furlough or special leave cannot be altered without the permission of the Government or Administration by which it may have been granted.

VI.—Every Chaplain who obtains leave or furlough shall supply himself with a last pay certificate, and with a statement showing the pay which he is entitled to draw while absent. It shall be the duty of the Local Accountant General to furnish these documents, and no leave allowances will be payable without their production.

VII.—A quarterly statement of Chaplains absent on furlough or special leave, with the dates of the grant and expiry of such furlough or leave brought up to the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of each year, shall be punctually furnished by Local Governments and Administrations to the Government of India in the Home Department.

VIII.—From these quarterly returns, a register will be compiled and kept at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, of all grants to Chaplains on leave or furlough, of all extensions of leave or furlough, and of all returns to duty from absence. This register will be published quarterly in the *Gazette of India*.

IX.—Every Chaplain returning to duty shall report his return to the Bishop, and to the Local Government and Administration by which his leave or furlough may have been granted.

X.—If any Local Government or Administration shall see fit to refuse a furlough to any Chaplain on the ground of the exigencies of the public service, it shall report such refusal for the confirmation of the Government of India.

Promotion of Chaplains from Junior to the Senior Rank.

HOME DEPARTMENT, PORT WILLIAM, the 30th November 1866, No. 556.

The following Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, *Ecclesiastical*, No. 19, *India Office*, London, 27th November 1866, is published for general information:—

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir,—I have considered in Council your Despatch in the Financial Department, dated 11th July, No. 147 of 1866, in which you submit, for my consideration, a proposal by the Bishop of Calcutta that the period of service entitling Chaplains to promotion from the Junior to the Senior rank should be fixed at ten years.

2. I have resolved to accede to this proposal in accordance with recommendation of your Excellency's Government. This rule will not debar any Chaplain who may attain to the grade of Senior Chaplain before the expiration of ten years, from the pay and the privileges of the higher class.

NOTE.—The above Rules apply to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland.

Travelling Allowances to Chaplains.

The Government to defray, in every case of a Chaplain who may receive, while out of Europe, his nomination to Her Majesty's Indian Service, his personal travelling expenses to the station to which he may first be posted.—*G. I.*, 21st July 1869, No. 2,144, *Financial Gazette*, p. 135.

Passage expenses to the wives and families of Chaplains when travelling in consequence of relief or on duty of a permanent nature will be defrayed by Government.—*G. I.* 8th October 1868, No. 2,902, *Financial Gazette of India*, p. 1505.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—*Vide M. G.*, 23rd and 29th January 1869, *Military*, Nos. 357 and 441; *Secretary of State*, 18th March 1869, No. 36; *M. G.*, 20th April 1869, No. 1,436.

NOTIFICATION.—SIMLA, the 7th August 1868, No. 1,653.

I.—Travelling allowances at the rate of 8 Annas a mile per road, and 3 Annas a mile per rail, will be allowed a Chaplain who has already no charge for his joining a station to which he may be appointed either substantively or officiating, also to a Chaplain on his permanent transfer from one appointment to another under the orders of Government, and not at his own request. Provided that on return from furlough or any other leave, a Chaplain will join his station at his own expense. If his appointment has been changed during his absence, he will draw travelling allowance for the excess distance, if any between his old and new station from the Presidency at the rates abovementioned.

II.—If, while absent on privilege leave, a Chaplain is required to perform duty for an absence at a station other than his own, he will draw travelling allowance at the rates in Rule I from his own station to that at which he is required to do duty.

III.—Travelling allowance at 12 Annas a mile by road, and 3 Annas a mile by rail, will be given to a Chaplain sent to officiate at other stations, or visiting out-stations, provided he proceeds further than 5 miles if in receipt, at his own station, of conveyance allowance, or farther than 4 miles if not in receipt of that allowance. This rule is applicable to Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, Clergymen of the Additional Clergy Society, Missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society, and Roman Catholic Priests when visiting out-stations.

IV.—If any Chaplain or other person to whom Rule III applies, obtains a free pass on any railway for visiting railway stations on the line, his travelling allowance by rail will be limited to one and a half Anna per mile.

V.—A Chaplain officiating at a station to which a conveyance allowance is attached, will draw that allowance during his stay at his station.

VI.—A Chaplain may exchange the mileage admissible under Rule III for an allowance of Rupees 6 a day for the period of absence from his principal station; but should he do so, he will not be entitled to any conveyance allowance under Rule V.

VII.—A Chaplain in receipt of conveyance allowance for a station will forfeit it when absent from his station on gazetted leave, but not when visiting another station and retaining substantive charge of his own.

CHAPTER 62, 34 AND 35 VICT., 31st JULY 1871.

An Act to enable Her Majesty to make regulations relative to the Leave and Absence of Indian Bishops on Furlough and Medical Certificates.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intitled "An Act to enable Her Majesty to grant furlough allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay who shall return to Europe for a limited period after residing in India a sufficient time to entitle them to the highest scale of pension," it was provided that Her Majesty should be enabled from time to time to grant permission to any Bishop of Calcutta who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of ten years, and to any Bishop of Madras or Bombay who should have resided in the East Indies for a period of fifteen years, to return to Europe for a period not exceeding eighteen calendar months:

And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the rule thus laid down:

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same,

1. That it shall be lawful for Her Majesty to make such rules as to the leave of absence of Indian Bishops on furlough or medical certificate as may seem to Her Majesty: Provided that no farther expenditure of the revenues of India be incurred thereby than is already authorized under existing Acts of Parliament; and provided also, that the provisions of existing Acts of Parliament are not interfered with by such rules so far as regards the present Bishop of Calcutta.

Power to Her Majesty to make rules for leave of absence for Bishops, and as to expenses.

SUPPLEMENT F.

Uncovenanted Officers generally.

[Such of the rules under the Sections of the Code as are not expressly restricted to Covenanted Civil Servants, or are not explanatory of points in which the provisions of the Code differ from those in this Supplement, apply also to Uncovenanted Officers generally.]

Preliminary.

SECTION 1.—Leave of absence from duty may be granted under the following rules to officers who have substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government, and who are not entitled to leave under any of the other rules in this Code or its Supplements. The rules apply fully only to those whose pay is not less than Rupees 100 a month, but may be applied, in their general spirit, to officers whose pay is less than Rupees 100 a month.

1. Officers and men of the Army, and officers in the Subordinate Medical Department, are under Military rules, and these rules do not apply to them. The leave of members of the Pilot Service is also governed by special rules.

2. Officers appointed as probationers for a certain period, prior to formal appointment, are entitled to the same leave as if they held substantive appointments.

3. Officers holding temporary or officiating appointments only, are not entitled to leave of any kind; but a limited amount of leave may be allowed to such officers under the conditions hereinafter stated.

4. Service in a capacity to which the leave rules do not apply does not qualify for leave under them, in the event of the officer afterwards coming under them. Service under a Local Fund of the kind mentioned in Civil Pension Code, Section 28, may qualify for leave under the rules, but the allowances given during such leave must be disbursed from the Local Fund and from general revenues in the proportion in which the salary has been paid from these sources during the period qualifying for the leave.

SECTION 2.—In these rules, "pay" means substantive pay; "salary" means the sum of pay and acting allowance.

1. Personal allowance is to be taken as part of an officer's substantive pay.

"Average salary" means the average calculated for so much of the three years immediately preceding the day on which the officer gives up office, as he has passed on duty, or on privilege leave, but in all cases of leave for not more than one month, and

also whenever the officer's pay is less than Rupees 100 a month, the pay of the officer's appointment at the time he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of his "average salary."

"Half average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 a month if paid in India, and £150 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India.

"One quarter average salary" is always subject to a maximum of Rs. 400 a month if paid in India, and £120 a quarter if paid at the Home Treasury.

Leave on Medical Certificate.

SECTION 3.—Leave on medical certificate may be granted, whenever sufficient cause is shown, for three years in all, but not for more than two years at one time; and no officer can have leave on medical certificate beyond India more than twice.

Amount.

1. An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed leave under this Section for not more than three months, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

SECTION 4.—An officer on leave under Section 3 is entitled to half of his average salary for the first fifteen months of each period of absence, but not for more than thirty months in all.

For the rest of the leave he is entitled to a quarter of his average salary.

Leave on Private Affairs.

SECTION 5.—Leave on private affairs for six months at a time may be granted to an officer who has not had furlough. The first leave under this section may be taken after six years' service, and the leave may be repeated after intervals of six years.

Amount.

1. Leave on private affairs does not accumulate, nor can it be taken in instalments.

SECTION 6.—An officer on leave under Section 5 is entitled to half of his average salary.

1. An officer does not forfeit the allowance to which he is entitled under this section, by resigning the service at the end of the leave.

Furlough.

SECTION 7.—Furlough may be granted, as follows, to an officer who has not had leave on private affairs:—

After ten years' service, one year; and after eighteen years' service, another year; or in one period of two years, after eighteen years' service.

1. Leave on medical certificate counts as service for furlough.

2. Leave on private affairs under the rules in force before the 8th June 1863, does not prevent the grant of furlough under this section.

Allowances.

SECTION 8.—An officer on furlough is entitled to half of his average salary.

Leave without Allowances.

SECTION 9.—Leave without allowances may, in cases of necessity, be granted for such time as may be necessary. Time spent on leave under this section does not count as service for other leave.

1. There is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Section, and it may be granted in continuation of leave on medical certificate, or furlough.

Subsidiary Leave.

SECTION 10.—Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate, leave on private affairs, or furlough, when taken out of India, may be allowed as prescribed in Section 15 of the Code for such time as may be sufficient. Fourteen days only are allowed to an officer at a presidency town, who takes leave on medical certificate out of India. Subsidiary leave may also be granted to an officer going on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate to a sanitarium in India.

SECTION 11.—An officer on subsidiary leave prefixed to other leave, is entitled to half his average salary. An officer on subsidiary leave following other leave, is entitled to half his average salary, or one quarter of his average salary, according to the rate of allowance to which he may be entitled at the end of the leave to which it is subsidiary.

1. But see Code, Section 15 (b), Rule 1, and Section 17, Rule 2.

Privilege Leave.

SECTION 12.—Privilege leave may be granted in accordance with the rules in Chapter VI of the Code: provided that no officer whose salary is less than Rs. 200 a month can draw any allowances for privilege leave until he returns to duty.

1. An officer who has only a temporary or officiating appointment only, may be allowed privilege leave, if the Local Government consider no substitute to be necessary, or can provide for his duties without additional expense.

2. Ministerial officers of High Court are not allowed privilege leave, if they are allowed to be absent during the High Court vacation.

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General.

SECTION 13.—Leave on private affairs and furlough cannot be taken in continuation of any other leave except subsidiary leave; but any leave may be retrospectively changed for any other kind or amount of leave which might at first have been granted; and if an officer absent on privilege leave, or on leave on private affairs, take extension of leave on medical certificate, the whole of the absence will be treated as leave on medical certificate.

SECTION 14.—No officer's appointment becomes vacant, simply by reason of his taking leave under these rules. But absence without leave, or after the end of leave (except privilege leave, in which case a week's grace is allowed) involves loss of appointment; and after five years' continuous absence, whether with or without leave, an officer is considered to be out of Government employ.

1. The Secretary of State, in granting to officers extension of leave, sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is not time to communicate with the Local Government in India.

2. An Officer who goes on leave out of India has no claim to return to the particular local appointment from which he took leave.

An Officer who is discharged from the public service and re-employed after an interval, cannot, without the sanction of the Government of India count his service prior to discharge towards leave after re-employment.—[G. I., 18th April 1872, No. 2,845, *Financial Gazette*, page 850.]

Applications for Leave.

SECTION 15. (a).—Leave may be granted to an officer by the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant. The Local Government may empower heads of departments to grant privilege leave to officers under their orders, who are appointed by Government; but if the officer, to whom leave is granted, be a gazetted officer, the grant of leave must be reported to the Local Government.

(b).—A monthly return of non-gazetted officers absent on leave should be prepared in the following form, and should accompany each establishment pay bill:

1, Absentee's name; 2, his appointment; 3, pay of his appointment; 4, nature of the leave, and section under which granted; 5, period of leave; 6, excess of pay over leave allowance; 7, name of substitute (if any); 8, acting allowances consequent on the leave; 9, excess of column 6, over column 8, showing the amount to be deducted from the establishment pay bill; 10, remarks.

1. (a).—Applications for leave, or extension or commutation of leave, on medical certificate, must be accompanied by a statement from the applicant's medical attendant, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the illness, its symptoms, causes and duration.

(b).—A certificate must also be submitted from the chief medical officer of the station or district, or, if the officer is at the presidency, from a Presidency Surgeon, to the effect that, after careful personal investigation, he considers a certain period of absence absolutely requisite for the restoration of health.

(c).—If the leave be for more than six months, the papers must be submitted for countersignature by the Deputy Inspector General; and if the leave is to be taken out of India, by the Principal Inspector General also, unless danger be incurred by the delay.

(d).—If the applicant be already on leave out of India, the certificate under Clause (a) must state the period during which the Surgeon or physician has attended the officer, and it must be countersigned, after personal examination, by the Medical Board of the India Office, or by the principal medical authority of the colony or country where the absentee may be.

(e).—The forms of certificate prescribed in the Code, Section 25, Rule 2, may be used as far as applicable.

No. 2009.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication of the Acting Allowance Code, with corrections up to date, and a few alterations in arrangement.

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

Arrangement of Chapters.

I.—DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS.	VI.—THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
II.—GENERAL RULES.	VII.—OTHER OFFICERS.
III.—THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.	VIII.—PLURAL APPOINTMENTS.
IV.—MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.	IX.—APPOINTMENTS ON PROGRESSIVE PAY.
V.—THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	X.—EXCEPTIONAL CASES.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions and Explanations.

SECTION 1.—In the following Rules:—

Government.

(a) "Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(b) Appointments are said to be in the same "class" when they are in the same Department and bear the same designation, or have been declared by the Government of India to be in the same class. Appointments in the same class are sometimes divided into "grades" according to pay.

Absentee.

(c) An "absentee" is an officer absent, whether on leave or on duty, from an appointment on which he has a lien.

(d) Except in Chapter IX, the words "the appointment" mean "the appointment in which an officer is officiating for an absentee."

Pay and Salary.

SECTION 2 (a).—The "pay" of an officer is as follows:—

(1) In the case of an officer with a substantive appointment: the amount which he would receive monthly under any of the following designations if he were doing the work of his substantive appointment:

Substantive pay,

Consolidated pay,

Military pay and allowances, and staff salary,

Staff corps pay and staff salary.

(2) In the case of an officer without a substantive appointment: his subsistence allowance (if a Covenanted Civil Servant,) and his military pay and allowances, or staff corps pay (if a military officer.)

(b).—The "pay" of an appointment with reference to any officer, is the pay which he would receive if he held that appointment substantively.

For instance: if the pay of the appointment is subject to increase upon the passing of an examination, or upon the completion of a certain period of service, the officiating officer's allowances are calculated upon the pay which he would, from time to time, receive, if he held the appointment substantively.

(c). "Salary" is the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance;" it does not include personal allowances, travelling allowances, or the like.

(d). "Progressive Pay" is pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum.

(e). "Consolidated Pay" includes military pay and allowances or staff corps pay, which cannot be separately drawn.

(f). "Staff Salary" is an allowance to a military officer in addition to the military pay and allowances or the staff corps pay of his rank.

CHAPTER II.

General Rules.

Maximum and minimum. SECTION 3. (a).—The maximum salary of an officiating officer shall be the pay of the appointment.

(b). The minimum salary of an officiating officer shall be half the pay of the appointment.

SECTION 4.—If an absentee draws no part of the pay of his appointment, another officer may be appointed thereto substantively, for a time only, on full pay, without disturbing the lien of the absentee.

1. An absentee who receives leave allowances draws, within the meaning of this section, "part of the pay of his appointment."

CHAPTER III.

The Covenanted Civil Service.

SECTION 5. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in another appointment or in a higher grade, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment or grade.

(b). But the acting allowance shall not be less than two-thirds of the difference between the pay (or, in the case of a progressive pay, the minimum pay) of the appointment or grade and the pay of the officiating officer.

(c). Nor shall it be less than Rs. 200.

1. In the case of an acting appointment made with effect from before 1st November 1869, or of a reversion to an acting appointment held before the date, the officer is entitled in addition, to one-tenth of the first Rs. 2,000 of the pay of the appointment or grade.

[NOTE.—"Reversion" means a return to an appointment under the operation of the rules and without formal re-appointment.]

2. In the North-Western Provinces, when a settlement officer officiates in an appointment in another Department, his salary shall be calculated as if his pay were the pay of the ordinary grade next below the standing which he occupies in the Settlement Department.

Explanation.—An officer officiating in a class divided into grades will officiate in the lowest grade unless it be otherwise specially ordered.

[Illustration.—A is Magistrate in the first grade of Nuddea. B is Magistrate of Midnapore, the senior in the second grade. C is a Joint Magistrate. If A takes leave, then, in ordinary course of promotion, B would obtain officiating promotion to the first grade without leaving Midnapore, and C appointed to officiate as Magistrate of Nuddea would officiate in the second grade.

SECTION 6. (a).—An officer without substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of any appointment in which he officiates, and to subsistence allowance.

1. For rates of subsistence allowance, see Civil Leave Code, Section 11, Rule 1.

(b). But an officer, who on the 1st July 1868 was absent on leave, without a substantive appointment, or had returned from furlough and had not obtained a substantive appointment, is entitled, till he again holds a substantive appointment with pay not less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, to an acting allowance of three-quarters, instead of half, of the pay of any appointment in which he officiates.

1. No officer who did not return from furlough before the 23rd November 1869, may under this clause draw more salary than he would draw if the substantive appointment which he last held were restored to him.

2. An officer may decline the special acting allowance provided in clause (b) of this section, and take the ordinary acting allowance under clause (a). In this case, the limitation prescribed by the preceding rule will not operate.

3. If an officer who draws acting allowance under clause (b) of this section takes furlough, the clause will continue to apply to him on his return from that furlough, unless the circumstances are such that if he had had a substantive appointment, he would have lost it by the operation of the rules.

4. An officer drawing allowances under clause (b) of this section should be appointed to the first appointment (not being a special one) suitable to his rank and qualifications which may become substantively vacant. If its pay is less than that of the substantive appointment which he last held, he should be promoted as substantive vacancies occur, until his pay is equal to that of the substantive appointment which he last held. Until he regains this position, he may draw, unless the Local Government declare him unfit to be restored to his former rank, such personal allowance as will raise his salary to the amount which he would draw under this clause, and the rules explanatory of it.

CHAPTER IV.

Military Officers in Civil Employ (not being in the Public Works, the Survey, the Telegraph, or the Forest Department.)

Specification of cases. SECTION 7.—The cases which may occur are these:—

(A). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is consolidated may be—

Case 1.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 2.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 3.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

(B). An officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is a staff salary may be—

Case 4.—An officer without a substantive appointment.

Case 5.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is consolidated.

Case 6.—An officer having a substantive appointment the pay of which is a staff salary.

1. An appointment of which the pay is fixed with reference to its being held by a civil officer, Covenanted or Uncovenanted, is treated, for the purposes of this section, as if the pay of it were "consolidated."

SECTION 8.—In case 1 the officer is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated below, plus half the pay of the appointment:—

Assumed Subsistence Allowance.

For the rank of Captain or Subaltern	Rs. 250 a month.
For the rank of Major	320 "
For higher ranks	400 "

Appointments on staff. SECTION 9.—In cases 2 and 3 the acting allowance is regulated by Section 5.

SECTION 10. (a).—In cases 4, 5 and 6, the salaries are calculated by military rules; any excess of the consolidated pay of the substantive appointment in case 5, over the military pay and allowances of the staff corps pay of the officer, being treated as a staff salary.

(b).—The military rules referred to are as follows:—

(1).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1868.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment and half the staff salary of his substantive appointment, if he have one: provided the whole staff salary thus drawn be not less than Rs. 100 a month.

(2).—For officers who have elected the rules of 1854.

An officiating officer will draw half the staff salary of the appointment. After acting for six months, whether continuously or not, in the same post or grade, he is entitled to the full staff salary, as soon as the absentee ceases to draw any part of it.

SECTION 11. (a).—A medical appointment, the pay of which was fixed by General Order of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 370, dated the 4th April 1867, is to be treated for the purposes of this Chapter as if the pay thereof were a staff salary equal to the excess, if any, of the consolidated pay over the "unemployed pay" of the permanent incumbent:

(b).—Provided that an officer appointed to the Medical Service, before 7th November 1864, officiating in one of these appointments, shall receive an aggregate salary not less than his full batta pay.

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CHAPTER V.

The Public Works Department.

(Engineer Establishment and Superior Officers of Accounts Branch.)

SECTION 12. (a).—An officer of a class divided into grades cannot officiate in that class in a grade higher than that to which he is substantively appointed.

(b).—An officer officiating in a rank which is divided into classes, or in a class divided into grades, will officiate in the lowest class or grades; but this rule does not apply to officers officiating in appointments of which the substantive holders must belong to a particular class.

SECTION 13. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment, officiating in a higher class or in another appointment, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

(b).—A civil officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance of half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates. A military officer, without an appointment, is entitled to his pay and to such acting allowance as will make the total equal to the sum of the assumed subsistence allowance stated in Section 8, plus half the civil pay of the class or appointment in which he officiates.

Explanation.—The civil pay of a graded class is the average civil pay of the grades (calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade); but the officiating officers salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade.

1. The net military pay of an officer of the Royal Engineers is not taken into account in calculating acting allowances. He is entitled to this pay independently of any other allowance.

SECTION 14.—In the following cases, special allowances are given, on sanction by the Local Government, or, if the appointment be under a Chief Commissioner or an Agent to the Governor-General, or under the Resident of Hyderabad, or the Superintendent of Port Blair, by the Government of India:

(a).—A subordinate officiating as an Executive Engineer is allowed Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of an Executive Engineer of the 4th grade.

(b).—A subordinate officiating as an Assistant is allowed Rs. 50 a month in addition to his pay. This allowance is not admissible on the mere circumstance of the subordinate holding a charge formerly held by an Assistant, but only when the charge involves duties and responsibilities which, in character or extent, are such as are not usually imposed on subordinate officers.

(c).—An Accountant officiating for a Controller or Deputy Controller is entitled to draw an allowance of Rs. 100 a month in addition to his pay, provided that the aggregate does not exceed the pay of a Deputy Controller.

CHAPTER VI.

The Survey Department.

(Officers not below the rank of Assistant Surveyor in the Survey Department under the Surveyor General of India.)

SECTION 15.—An officer officiating in the grade immediately superior to his own, is entitled to the same allowances as if he were confirmed in that grade.

SECTION 16.—An officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own, is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay, of one-fifth of the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

1. Rule I under Section 5 applies to this section also.

SECTION 17.—An officer without a substantive appointment is entitled to an acting allowance, in addition to his pay (if any), of half the civil pay of the grade in which he officiates.

CHAPTER VII.

Other Officers.

SECTION 18.—The following are the rules applicable to officers in civil employ who are

not members of the Covenanted Civil Service, nor Commissioned Officers in the Army, nor in the Public Works and Survey (India) Departments, unless they are officiating in appointments below the rank of Assistant Engineer, or Assistant Controller, or Assistant Surveyor, nor officers of the superior establishment of the Telegraph and Forest Departments, whose acting allowances are regulated by the special rules contained in the Appendix.

SECTION 19. (a).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment which is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, is entitled to the acting allowance prescribed in Section 5.

Examples of the appointments referred to.

Postmasters General, Judges of Small Cause Courts, gazetted officers of Police.

1. The classified list of the Financial Department is excepted from this Clause, and comes under the next Clause.

(b).—An officer with a substantive appointment officiating in an appointment to which clause (a) does not apply, and of which the pay is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of one-fifth of the pay of the appointment; Provided that no officer may, under this clause, be appointed to officiate in a higher grade of his own class.

1. In the Public Works Department no increased allowances are admissible to an officer of the Upper Subordinate Establishment, or to a Sub-Overseer, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of the Subordinate Establishments.

2. In Madras the first, second, and third grades of munsiffs are treated as distinct classes.

Explanation.—The pay of an appointment which belongs to a graded class and is not such as is described in clause (a) of this section, is the average pay of the grades, calculated without reference to the number of appointments in each grade; but the officiating officer's salary shall not exceed the pay of the lowest grade, unless he belongs to another Department, and is specially appointed to officiate in a grade other than the lowest.

SECTION 20.—An officer without a substantive appointment, officiating in an appointment the pay of which is not less than Rs. 100, is entitled to an acting allowance of half the pay of the appointment.

See explanation under the last section.

SECTION 21.—If the pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 200, and the Local Government considers that the acting allowances admissible by rule are insufficient, it may grant to the officiating officer higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

SECTION 22.—The salary of an officer officiating in an appointment of which the pay is less than Rs. 100 should, as far as practicable, be regulated by Sections 19 (b) and 20; but the officer who appoints the substitute may grant him higher allowances, not exceeding the difference between the pay of appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

CHAPTER VIII.

Plural Appointments.

SECTION 23.—The salary of an officer holding substantively, or officiating in, two or more independent appointments at one time, shall be regulated as follows:

(a).—He shall draw the highest salary to which he would be entitled if he held, or officiated in, any one of the appointments alone.

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(b).—For the other appointment or appointments, he shall draw such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding, for each appointment, half the salary which he would draw if he held or officiated in it alone.

(c).—Provided that his aggregate salary shall not exceed the pay which he would draw in the most highly paid of the appointments, if he held it substantively and alone.

1. This proviso may be dispensed with, if the Local Government declare that, for special reasons (to be communicated to the Supreme Government), it is necessary, on public grounds, to entrust to the one officer the duties of the several offices at once, and that the salary to which he would be limited by the proviso is insufficient.

[Illustration.—A Covenanted Civil Servant holding a substantive appointment, A, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, is appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to officiate in two appointments, B, of which the pay is Rs. 1,000, and C, of which the pay is Rs. 2,200.

	Rs.
If he held A only, he would draw	1,000
If he officiated in B only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 400	1,400
If he officiated in C only, he would draw pay Rs. 1,000, and acting allowance Rs. 800	1,800
He will therefore draw for C (which carries the highest salary)	1,800

And but for proviso (c) he would be entitled for B and A to such allowances as the Local Government may fix, not exceeding Rupees 900 = 700 for B, and 1,200 = 500 for

But in consequence of that proviso, his aggregate salary must be limited to Rs. 2,300 (the pay of appointment C), unless the declaration prescribed in Rule 1 be made.]

SECTION 24. (a).—Section 23 does not apply to the case of an officer officiating at the same time in two or more appointments which are ordinarily held substantively by one individual. In such case, the two appointments shall, for the purpose of calculating acting allowances, be treated as one appointment upon the aggregate pay.

(b).—Nor to the case of an officer discharging the duties of more than one appointment in the same office, or on the same establishment.

EXAMPLES.—One Under-Secretary discharging the duties of a fellow Under-Secretary in the same office or department as well as his own.

A Joint Magistrate appointed, in addition to his own duties, to officiate as Magistrate of the District. In this case, he gets allowances only as officiating Magistrate of the District.

A District Judge deprived of the help of an additional or Assistant Judge, and therefore doing the Additional or Assistant Judge's work.

A Joint Magistrate doing the work of a second Joint Magistrate in the District as well as his own.

A clerk doing the duties of another clerk in the same office.

(c).—Nor does the section affect "Local allowances" given for the performance of separate duties.

1. The allowances for the additional charge of an appointment of the kind specified in Section 11, are regulated by military rules and not by this Code.

SECTION 25. (a).—An officer appointed, without being relieved of his own duties to be in charge of the current duties of an office, is ordinarily not entitled to acting allowance.

(b).—But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted office in the Police Department, and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Government, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Government, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, a Covenanted Civil Servant or an officer of the Army, the charge allowance may not be less than Rs. 100 a month.

1. For a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a district judge's office, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150 a month.

(c).—An officer of the Engineer establishment of the Public Works Department, appointed, without being relieved of his own duties, to be in charge of the current duties of an office of higher class than his own, is entitled to a charge allowance of one-tenth of the civil pay of the class. But the cases must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

CHAPTER IX.

Appointments on Progressive Pay.

SECTION 26. (a).—When an officer is first appointed (whether the appointment be substantive or officiating) to an office of which the pay is progressive and the minimum pay is not less than Rs. 100

Rule for finding the "pay of the appointment." the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments any excess over one year in the period immediately preceding the date on which the appointment takes effect, during which the officer's pay, continuously—

(1) if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

Provided that not more than a year can be counted under this section.

(b).—If the minimum pay of the appointment is less than Rs. 100, no time can be counted towards the increments before the date on which the appointment takes effect.

Example.—A had since the 1st July 1870 been drawing the maximum pay (Rs. 600) of his appointment. On the 1st December 1871, he was appointed to officiate in an office the pay of which rises from Rs. 600 to 800. Under this section he counts five months out of the seventeen intervening between the 1st July 1870 and the 1st December 1871. This section, however, does not fix his salary, but only determines one of the elements necessary for its calculation.

SECTION 27.—After an officer's first appointment, the pay of the appointment shall, for the purpose of calculating his salary, be ascertained by counting towards the increments (in addition to any time admissible under Section 26)—

i. Any time, whether continuous or not, during which he has officiated in the appointment, and during which—

(1) his pay, if progressive, has been at its maximum, and

(2) his salary has been not less than the minimum pay of the appointment.

ii. Any time during which he has substantively held the appointment.

Example.—A (the officer in the example under last section) will, under this section, count the time subsequent to 1st December 1871, during which he is officiating in the appointment. But this section, like the last, does not of itself fix his salary.

SECTION 28 (a).—If the officer is officiating in the appointment, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the appointment;

Rule for calculating his maximum salary shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27; and his minimum salary shall be half the mean pay of the appointment.

(b). If the officer holds the appointment substantively, his pay shall be the pay of the appointment as fixed in accordance with Sections 26 and 27.

Example.—The "pay of the appointment," as fixed for A in the above example, is—

From December 1, 1871.....	Rs. 600
From July 1, 1872.....	" 650
From July 1, 1873.....	" 700
From July 1, 1874.....	" 750 and so on.

If he officiates only, he gets Rs. 740 (i.e., Rs. 600 + 140), limited at first to Rs. 600, after the 1st July 1872 to Rs. 650, and after the 1st July 1873 to Rs. 700. But after the 1st July 1874 he will draw the full Rs. 740, as the limit is then Rs. 750.

If he at any time obtains the appointment substantively, he gets the full pay above stated.

1. The following special rules apply to the Post Office Department:—

(a). Unless otherwise specially ordered by the Director General, an officer can count time only under Section 27, and can count under part i of that section only so much as is continuous.

(b). An increment of salary accruing in any other month than March must be postponed until the 1st of March next following.

SECTION 29.—An officer may, by excluding a previous appointment, count a subsequent appointment as the "first" appointment under these rules.

Example.—B, who has been drawing the maximum pay of his substantive office from the 1st January 1869 was appointed to officiate from the 1st January to the 3rd March 1870 in an office on progressive pay, the minimum of which is the same as his maximum pay. He is again appointed to officiate in the higher office from the 1st January 1872 and is entitled under Section 27 to count towards increments of salary, the three months of his officiating tenure. But if the appointment in 1872 were his "first" appointment to officiate in the higher office, he would be entitled under Section 28 to count one year towards increments of salary. B is allowed to ignore his appointment in 1870 and count his second appointment as if it were his first.—(*G. I., 15th August 1872, No. 2,000, Financial; Gazette, p. 1457.*)

SECTION 30.—In Departments in which the pay is regulated according to classes, an officer may count, under Section 27, any time during which he has officiated in a higher class, as if he had during that time officiated in any lower class. Time thus counted cannot be afterwards counted towards an increment in the higher class.

SECTION 31.—Time spent on leave with allowances counts towards increments in the same manner as if during it the officer had actually held or officiated in (as the case may be) the appointment on which he has lien. But an increment accruing while an officer is on leave does not affect his allowances until he returns to duty.

SECTION 32.—Time passed under suspension does not count towards increments, if the suspension is a penalty for misconduct; but an officer, in directing reinstatement of a person who has been suspended, may declare that the time shall count.

Note.—The rules in Sections 26 and 30 were first promulgated in the Acting Allowances Code, dated the 1st August 1871.

Section 30 may be applied in fixing the salaries of officers in the appointments which they were holding on the 1st August, but no back pay before the 1st August can be drawn in consequence of the permission given by it.

Section 28 can be applied only in fixing the salaries of officers in appointments made on or after the 1st August, but any officer holding an appointment on the 1st August 1871 may count that appointment as if it had been "first" made on that date.

CHAPTER X.

Exceptional Cases.

SECTION 33.—The allowances of an officiating Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governor of Madras or Bombay, are regulated by Act of Parliament, Section 27 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67.

Section 27.—If any vacancy shall happen in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, when person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then, and on every such occasion, such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the Governor-General in Council, or the Governor in Council, as the case may be; and until a successor shall arrive, the person so nominated shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have, and be entitled to, the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary Member of Council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; and if any Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General or of the Council of either of the Presidencies, shall, by any infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting or of attending to act as such, or if any such Member shall be absent on leave, and if any person shall have been provisionally appointed as aforesaid, then the place of such Member absent or unable to attend shall be supplied by such person, and if no person provisionally appointed to succeed to the office shall be then on the spot, the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council as the case may be, shall appoint some person to be a temporary Member of Council, and until the return of the Member so absent or unable to attend, the person so provisionally appointed by the Secretary of State in Council, or so appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be, shall execute the office to which he shall have been appointed, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall receive half the salary of the Member of Council whose place he supplies, and also half the salary of his office under the Government of India, or the Government of either of the Presidencies, as the case may be, if he hold any such office, the remaining half of such last-named salary being at the disposal of the Government of India, or other Government as aforesaid; provided always that no person shall be appointed a temporary Member of the said Council, who might not have been appointed as hereinbefore provided to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

SECTION 34.—An Officiating Chief Justice, or Judge of any High Court, or of the High Court Judges. Chief Court of the Panjab, is entitled to the full pay of the appointment.

SECTION 35.—An Officiating Law Officer draws, as acting allowance, the difference between the allowance attached to the appointment and the portion of it drawn by the absentee for whom he officiates.

1. The Government of Madras may apply this rule to an officer officiating as translator to Government.

SECTION 36.—The undermentioned officers, officiating or Cases of fixed minima, substantive, are entitled to minimum salaries as follows:—

	Rs.
Accountant General in Bengal, Madras, or Bombay.	1,500
Accountant General in the North-Western Provinces or in the Panjab.	1,200
Accountant General (or Deputy Accountant General in independent charge) in British Burmah.	1,000
Deputy Accountant General (in independent charge) in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad or Mysore.	800
Uncovenanted Medical Officer in medical charge of a Civil Station.	350
Supernumerary Deputy Collector in Sind.	400
Extra Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, in British Burmah.	75
Extra Assistant Commissioner, except as above.	200
Assistant Superintendent of Police (except those promoted from lower grades.)	200

SECTION 37.—For the following cases there are special rules:—

(a.) A Clergyman appointed to perform the duties of a Chaplain on the regular establishment is entitled to an allowance of Rupees 100 a month:—

(b.) A Sub-Assistant Surgeon officiating for, or appointed to do the duties of, a Civil Surgeon is entitled to an allowance in addition to his pay, as follows:—

If he be in the first or second grade:—Rupees 150 a month, (but he must forfeit the Panjab allowance of Rupees 50 a month, if he has it.)

If he be in the third grade:—Rupees 100 a month.

(c.) A Subordinate Medical Officer officiating in medical charge of a first or second class Civil Station, is entitled to an allowance, in addition to his pay, of Rupees 100 a month.

APPENDIX REFERRED TO IN SECTION 18.

Extract from the Telegraph Code, Chapter D.

82. The following Rules relate to the acting allowances of officers of the superior establishment, the expression "consolidated pay" being in all cases understood as the pay fixed for a Civil Officer holding an appointment, even though the officer affected in the calculation of acting allowance be a Military Officer:—

I.—An officer officiating in the Telegraph Department, who does not hold any substantive appointment, shall receive an acting allowance of half the consolidated pay of the appointment in which he may officiate. In giving acting allowances under this rule to a Military Officer not holding any substantive appointment, who may officiate in the Telegraph Department, the allowance granted will be in addition to his military pay and allowances, up to an amount not exceeding what the officer would draw were he to be confirmed in the lowest grade of the class in which he may be appointed to officiate.

II.—An officer officiating as Director-General shall draw a salary not less than Rs. 2,500 a month.

III.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade immediately superior to his own, shall draw the minimum consolidated pay of that grade; if he be a Military Officer, and the grade in which he is officiating carry staff allowances, he shall draw the same salary as he would draw were he permanently confirmed in the grade in which he officiates.

IV.—Except as provided in Rules I and V, an officer officiating in a grade higher than that immediately superior to his own shall draw an acting allowance of one-fifth of the mean consolidated pay of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the minimum pay of the grade in which he officiates. If, however, he be a Military Officer, officiating in a grade carrying staff allowances, he shall draw, in addition to the staff allowances of his own grade, an acting allowance of one-fifth of the staff allowances of the grade in which he officiates, provided that the whole salary drawn by him shall not exceed the maximum pay fixed for the grade in which he officiates.

V.—No Assistant Superintendent, when officiating for another Assistant Superintendent of a higher grade, shall draw any acting allowance.

VI.—These rules are to be applied to all officers, Military or Civil, officiating in the superior appointments of the Telegraph Department in all cases, whether in an absolute vacancy or during the absence of the permanent incumbent on general or privilege leave, special duty, or field service.

VII.—The acting allowance to the substitute of an officer on privilege leave will be paid by the State.

VIII.—A Superintendent holding charge of two divisions will receive an allowance of Rs. 100 a month, and any Assistant Superintendent in charge of two sub-divisions Rs. 50 a month. This, however, is only to be allowed under special circumstances, and as a temporary arrangement, and must be reported to the Government of India for confirmation.

96.—No increased allowances are payable to any officer of the upper or lower subordinate establishment, or to any Sub-Inspector, for performing duties previously entrusted to one of a higher grade in either of those subordinate establishments.

Extract from the Rules of the appointments, &c., of Officers of the Forest Department under the control of the Government of India.

XII.—As a rule, all officiating appointments will be made to the lowest grade of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, and to the lowest class of Conservator, and in such cases the salary of the officiating officer will be the pay of the lowest grade or class of the office in which he officiates. There being no fixed number in the different grades of the Assistant Conservator, and Deputy Conservator no officiating appointments in the higher grades within these classes will be permitted.

XIII.—If in any special case an officiating appointment is made otherwise than to the lowest grade or class of Assistant or Deputy Conservator, or Conservator, the salary of the officiating officer will be regulated by the ordinary rules regarding acting allowance, or will be fixed specially by the Government of India.

2. The provisions of the above Notification are applicable to the three Presidencies, as regards the acting allowances of all uncovenanted servants and of military subordinates, including those employed as clerks in public offices under the Military Department.

3. This cancels G. O. G. No. 338,* dated the 8th April 1872.

MILITARY FURLOUGH REGULATIONS OF 1868.

Fort Saint George, 1st December 1868.

No. 434 of 1868.—The following Extract from General Orders by the Government of India, is re-published:—

SIMLA, 10th November 1868.

No. 1,064 of 1868.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India having, with certain modifications, approved generally of the rules relative to the absence on leave of Military Officers, published in Government General Orders, No. 613, dated 19th June 1868, the following revised rules are published in substitution of those contained in the order above referred to.

These rules will be applicable to all Officers who may elect to adopt them belonging to the several Indian Staff Corps or to the Indian Army, and in regard to the period of leave of absence during which appointments may be held, and in regard to the increased allowances they will also be applicable to Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, late of the Indian Army, holding permanent staff appointments not of a regimental nature.

The question of the application of these rules to the Officers generally of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India is still under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

To obviate confusion or misconception as to the rules referred to, those previously in existence and those now sanctioned will be severally designated as the Furlough Rules of 1796 of 1854, or of 1868.

The term "Furlough Pay" having now a changed and two-fold signification, in all future orders and references "Furlough Pay" will be understood as the half Indian salary within

* Madras G. O. G., No. 108, dated 23rd April 1872.

the prescribed limits, specified in paragraph 5 of the rules, converted at the exchange of 2 shillings for the rupee, whilst "English Furlough Pay" will represent the rates heretofore allowed to the several grades as English pay under the Rules of 1796 and 1854.

I. The distinction with respect to allowances hitherto drawn between Furlough on Private Affairs and Sick Leave is abolished, both kinds of leave being included under the general term Furlough, provision however being made for the obtaining of Furlough, under Medical Certificate, without all the restrictions applicable to Furlough, when taken without Medical Certificate.

II. Leave taken under the Rules now prescribed will not involve forfeiture of appointment, except in the cases herein specially provided for.

III. The Rules now prescribed do not affect the provisions of Act XXXIII of George III, Chapter 52, Section 70; but an Absentee cannot retain his appointment, and draw absentee allowances, except under the Rules now prescribed. (a) Nor do they affect the regulations by which General Officers Commanding Divisions and Brigades can only obtain limited periods of leave without forfeiting their commands.

IV. Leave of absence will, in future, be of three kinds, viz:—

I.—Furlough in or out of India.

II.—General Leave on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate in India or short leave to sea.

III.—Privilege Leave.

CHAPTER I.—Furlough.

V. An Officer drawing Staff Pay in addition to pay of rank, proceeding on Furlough will be allowed pay at the rate of 50 per cent. of the salary of his substantive office. But an Officer in Civil employ and drawing consolidated salary will be allowed 50 per cent. of the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough. (b)

(a) NOTE 2.—The Section referred to is quoted below:—

Section 70.—"And be it further enacted, That no Person who shall have held any Civil or Military Station whatever in India, in the Service of the said United Company, being under the Rank or Degree of a Member of Council or Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, and who, having departed from India by leave of the Governor-General in Council, shall not return to India within the space of five years next after such Departure, shall be entitled to any rank or Restoration of Office, or be capable of again serving in India, either in the European or Native Corps of Troops or in the Civil Line of the Company's Service, unless in the case of any Civil Servant of the Company, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such Person be permitted to return with his rank to India by a Vote or Resolution passed by way of Ballot, by three parts in four of the Proprietors assembled in General Court, specially convened for that purpose whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in *The London Gazette*, or unless in the case of any Military Officer, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors, and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by Sickness or Infirmity or by some inevitable accident.

Australia not considered to be within Indian limits in the sense in which the term is used in respect to leave of absence.—M. G., 23rd and 24th January 1869, Nos. 357 and 441: Secretary of State, 18th March 1869, No. 36; M. G., 20th April 1869, No. 1,456.

In modification of existing rules and in continuation of G. O. G., No. 34 of 11th Instant (M. G. O. G., 26th January 1869, No. 29) it is announced for general information that an Officer, who may have appeared before a Medical Board at Fort William, and be recommended by it, for furlough to Europe, may either embark at Calcutta or proceed via Bombay without further examination by a Medical Board at the latter place; and in either case, his furlough will commence from date of embarkation.—G. O. G., 26th January 1869, No. 103; G. O. G., 9th February 1869, No. 48.

When an Officer desires to proceed via Bombay, he will word his application accordingly, and the General Order will specify that he has permission to embark at Bombay.

Officers who are not stationed at or near the Presidency, or who in proceeding from their stations to Bombay would not ordinarily pass through Calcutta, must present themselves before the Board at Bombay, and obtain furlough on Medical Certificate from the Government of that Presidency as at present.

An Officer proceeding to Europe on furlough on private affairs from any part of the Bengal Presidency, will also be allowed the same indulgence of reckoning his furlough from the date of his departure from Bombay, should he apply for permission to embark there, but it must be distinctly understood, that he can obtain the furlough as at present, only from the Government of his own Presidency, and that he cannot embark until it has been actually granted.

The preparatory leave to the port of embarkation, whether the Officer is proceeding on furlough or private affairs, or on Medical Certificate, is in all ordinary cases limited to thirty days.

(b) In the case of an Officer who may be granted furlough on Medical Certificate before he has completed three years' actual service in India, the average will be taken of the salary drawn during the period of his actual service. In every case the time spent and the allowance drawn during any leave under Chapter II, will be omitted in the calculation of average salary.—O. F., 15th February and 22nd May 1869, Nos. 154 and 1,085, Financial.

No absentee shall in either case draw more than £1,200, or less than £250 per annum. The term salary will signify the total amount drawn by an Officer, whether as consolidated pay or Staff allowances in addition to pay, but will not include any extra or special allowances. It is to be clearly understood that an Officer absent on furlough, who may be transferred to another office, during his absence, shall be entitled, for the entire period of his furlough, to pay at the rate sanctioned to him when leaving India, provided that an Officer whose term of office shall lapse, during his furlough, shall cease to draw his half Staff salary from the date of such lapse. An Officer will also be entitled to the benefit of his promotion to a higher Staff Corps or Regimental rank whilst on furlough subject to the maximum limit. (a).

Officers not in Staff employ will receive half the Indian pay of their rank, provided that in no case will an Officer entitled to furlough receive less than the above minimum of £250 per annum. (b).

NOTE.—Officers who may be entitled to income allowance from the Military Fund during absence in Europe, will draw their half salary or minimum absentee allowance under the foregoing clause, subject to a deduction equivalent to the amount of such income allowance.

VI. All grants of furlough on private affairs are subject to the exigencies of the Public Service, of which exigency the Government is to be exclusively the judge, and to any regulations that may be found necessary for limiting the number of absentees.

VII. The maximum amount of furlough on private affairs to be taken at any one time, carrying pay and retention of appointment, will be two years.

VIII. A period of at least of three years' service after return from last furlough, except

(a). An Officer who has been not less than three years in the Staff Corps (although he may not have completed eight years' actual service in India) can on the production of a Medical Certificate obtain furlough with retention of appointment and allowances. Such leave reckoning as part of the eight years allowed by Rule XVI.—G. O. I., 6th January 1870, No. 22, Military, Gazette, p. 62.

The furlough allowance of any Officer in Civil employ should not exceed Rs. 533-5-4 a month.—G. O. G. G., dated 17th December 1869, No. 3,222; G. O. G., 8th March 1870, No. 75, Gazette, p. 288.

The above rule of 6th January 1870, applies to Warrant Officers not holding commission.—G. O. G. G., 7th December 1870, No. 1,133; G. O. G., 20th December 1870, No. 340; Gazette, p. 1662.

An Officer holding a Civil appointment, with a consolidated salary, and who draws, under the furlough regulations of 1868, furlough pay based on the average of his receipts for 3 years, will, if he vacates his appointment during furlough, revert at once to the furlough pay which he would draw in virtue of his rank, viz., (1) half his Indian pay and allowances, as laid down in Rule V of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—G. O. G. G., 22nd March 1871, No. 271; G. O. G., 4th April 1871, No. 88; Gazette, p. 518.

If an Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, obtain a furlough on Sick Certificate under the Rules of 1868 within 3 years of last return to duty, who consequently vacates his Staff appointment, shall receive during such leave the English furlough pay of his rank and standing.—S. of S., 23rd February 1871, No. 55, Military; G. I., 18th April 1871, No. 345; G. O. G., 2nd May 1871, No. 110; Gazette, p. 662.

With reference to G. O. G., No. 22 of the 6th January 1870, an Officer joining an Indian Staff Corps from the local service, or General List, does not forfeit any claim to furlough under the Regulations of 1868 which may have been established by previous service.—G. O. G., 25th August 1871, No. 718; G. O. G., 31st August 1871, No. 210; Gazette, p. 1436.

When an Officer appointed to any duty in England draws his Indian allowances with or without any portion of his staff salary, he shall be allowed to count the period of his employment towards his furlough; but if appointed to an office in England, to which a fixed consolidated salary is attached, the time during which he may hold such office, shall not count towards furlough.—G. O. G., 25th August 1871, No. 722; G. O. G., 31st August 1871, No. 210; Gazette, p. 1436.

An Officer entitled to furlough, who has taken it on Medical Certificate may, on being declared fit for duty, take on private affairs any balance due to him, provided that, on being declared fit for further duty, he is not in excess of the established proportion of absentees.—G. O. G., 25th August 1871, No. 722; G. O. G., 31st August 1871, No. 210; Gazette, p. 1436.

An Officer who on his return to India reports himself in ordinary course at the port of debarkation as having returned from furlough will be considered to have returned to duty.

There is no restriction as to the country in which this leave may be taken, but an Officer desiring to change from the place to which his leave on Medical Certificate was originally granted, must obtain permission to do so from the Government of his Presidency in India, or from the Secretary of State for India in England, as the case may be.

On landing on such leave in England or India, he must report his arrival accordingly to the India Office, or to the Military Department of his own Presidency, forwarding with his report a copy of the permission granted him to change his destination.

This Order is of general application.

Military Officers in Civil employ can only obtain leave on furlough under Chapter I of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868, and if furlough for 3 months (which would be deducted from any furlough due) be granted, an officer would not after resuming his duties be debarré at any time from taking 2 years' furlough to Europe, should leave to that extent be due. It is immaterial whether the 3 months' furlough be taken to Europe or elsewhere out of India.—Docket from Controller Military Accounts, to Deputy Accountant General, No. 56, dated 1st May 1871.

(b) Acting allowances of Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries should be taken into account as part of the average salaries on which their furlough allowances are calculated.—G. I., 21st January 1869, No. 459; Financial.

furlough under Rule XI, must be completed before furlough can again be taken unless obtained under medical certificate (see Rules XIII and XIV). (a)

IX. An Officer will be eligible for two years' furlough on the completion of eight years' actual service in India, for a third year after a further period of six years' actual service, and for a fourth and fifth year after similar intervals of six years. The grant of furlough to an Officer eligible for it, will be subject only to the conditions specified in Rules VI and VII. The fact of having taken furlough on medical certificate will not affect the grant of these furloughs, except as to the conditions laid down in Rules XIII and XVI.

X. An Officer eligible for furlough need not take the whole amount to which his service entitles him, but may apply for any portion thereof as an instalment; and in that case the balance will remain at his credit in any future computation of the amount of furlough to which he may be entitled.

Illustrations.

(1).—An Officer who has served nine years in India is entitled to two years' furlough. He takes only one year, and after his return remains in India for five years. He is then eligible for two years' furlough as follows:—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Furlough due on that service.....	3 „
Furlough already taken.....	1 year.
Balance for which he is eligible.....	2 years.

(2). An Officer who has served 20 years in India without taking furlough is entitled to four years' furlough. He can only take, however, two years at one time carrying pay, the balance remaining at his credit in any future computation of furlough to which he may be entitled. He can take that balance after completing three years' service from the date of his return from the first instalment.

XI. Furlough on urgent private affairs for six months with pay equivalent to the British regimental pay of his rank to be extended to a year, if necessary, may be granted

(a). In modification of the provisions of G. O. G., No. 630, dated 6th June 1869, the local Govern-

A. This Order of the Military Department supersedes the following Orders of the Financial Department, No. 8,443, dated 8th October 1869, No. 35, dated 27th January 1870; No. 323, dated 10th May 1870.—G. I., 28th August 1871, No. 2,899, *Final*. In the event of there being no furlough due to the Officer, the leave may be granted, as if it were furlough (in India) under the provisions of Rule XI of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868, provided the urgency of the case, whether on the ground of sickness, or from any other cause is such as, in the opinion of the Local Government, or Department of Governments, to justify the exceptional indulgence.

It is not considered necessary to prescribe any fixed intervals within which a repetition of the indulgence cannot be permitted.

As all leave so taken in India will reckon as part of the eight years to which an Officer's total furlough is restricted by Rule XVI, it will be necessary that a copy of the Order granting the leave shall in every case be forwarded to the Military Department of the Government of the Presidency to which the Officer belongs.

Officers obtaining leave under para. 1 of this Order, will be entitled during the period of their absence on it, to furlough pay, as laid down in Rule V of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868. Those who obtain leave under para. 2 of this Order, will be restricted to the English furlough pay of their rank, as follows:—

	£ s. d.
General Officer, (Staff Corps)	1 5 0 per day.
Colonel of R. E., of R. A. of the local service (and Lieutenant-Colonel Staff of Corps if receiving Colonel's allowance)	1 5 0 „
Lieut.-Col. (with the exception mentioned above)	1 0 0 „
Major	0 15 0 „
Captain	0 10 0 „
Lieutenant	0 6 6 „

If an Officer exceeds the period of leave granted to him under the provisions of this Order, he will forfeit his appointment, and can only be re-appointed as a special case, with the sanction of the Government of the Presidency to which the appointment appertains, should he desire an extension of it as furlough, he can obtain it in the Military Department of his own Presidency to such extent as he may be entitled under the Rules.

No leave as furlough out of India, can be granted by any authority excepting the Government (in the Military Department) of the Presidency under which the Officer may be serving.—G. O. G., No. 613, dated 14th July 1871; G. O. G., No. 136, dated 25th July 1871; Gazette, p. 1225.

when the Officer is not eligible for ordinary furlough. The said period may form part of the periods of either eight and six years referred to in Rule IX.(a)

XII. Subject to State considerations, there will be no restriction as to the places to which an Officer may resort during furlough.

XIII. Absence on Medical Certificate for a longer period than two years at one time, or departure on such furlough within three years of the date of return from a previous furlough, except furlough under Rule XI will involve forfeiture of appointment. Such furlough may, however, be extended to a third year on English furlough pay.(b)

In the event of an Officer not being able to return to his duty after an absence of three years, it will rest with the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India in Council to order him to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to placing him on the retired list, if entitled to pension, or on the half-pay list.

Should the circumstances of the case warrant a further extension of leave, it can only be granted without pay.(c)

XIV. An Officer not entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his taking it

Rule XIV.—You will have observed from Orders, No. 447, dated 19th January 1869, published at page 114 of the *Gazette of India*, that the Military Department have ruled that Rule II applies to an Officer taking furlough on medical certificate for the first time before the completion of eight years' actual service, both as to retention of his appointment and amount of furlough allowances.

be necessary for the restoration of his health, but will only receive English furlough pay and must vacate any appointment he may be holding.(d)

XV. An Officer entitled to furlough, whose health may necessitate his absence from India, will be compelled to take leave as furlough under Rule IX, but without forfeiting any passage money, to which he may be entitled under Military Fund Rules, or, if a Subaltern, by Regulation when proceeding on medical certificate.

Any extension of this furlough, beyond the period to which he may be entitled under Rule IX, will be regarded in all respects, as furlough on medical certificate. Such extension will not be allowed to take effect until the Officer shall have exhausted the entire amount of his available furlough on private affairs. If the aggregate of two years' leave is exceeded, the Officer will after that date come under the provisions of Rule XIV.

XVI. The aggregate amount of furlough with pay and retention of appointment,

No. 39 of 1869.—The following Extract from a communication from the Government of India, dated 21st January 1869, No. 1,004, is published:—

The following will not form part of the aggregate of eight years of furlough on private affairs and medical certificate with pay and retention of appointment, to which an Officer who may elect the Furlough Rules of 1868, is restricted by Rule XVI:—

- I. All leave taken as local leave (not being furlough) in India.
- II. All leave necessitated by wounds received in action, or by sickness con-

within 3 years from the date of last return may, under the usual Medical Certificate, obtain such amount as may be duly certified to

whether on private affairs or on Medical Certificate, that may be granted to an Officer during his service, will be limited to eight years.

7a. Leave under this Section counts as part of the three years allowed by Section VIII.—23rd June 1870, No. 565, *Military*.

This leave may be granted as often as it is applied for provided that the authority granting it is satisfied of the urgency which leads to the application, and that the applicant is not at the time eligible for ordinary furlough. There is no other limit to the granting of this species of leave. The pay of rank in the case of a Staff Officer, means the "Out of India" rate of pay.—G. O. I., 10th May 1870, No. 323, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 637.

* General Officer	1	5	0	per diem.
Brevet Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel	1	0	0	"
Major	0	15	0	"
Captain	0	10	0	"
Lieutenant	0	6	6	"

Under no circumstances will leave under Section XI be granted in extension of furlough taken either on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate.—G. O. G., 25th November 1869, No. 1,165; G. O. G., 7th December 1869, No. 459; *Gazette*, p. 746.

(b) Officers who obtain leave on Sick Certificate in extension of a furlough under the Rules of 1868, are entitled to pay proper for the third year of absence. This rule is not applicable to Officers who remain under the Rules of 1864.—G. O. G., 9th June 1869, No. 698; G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 235; *Gazette*, p. 1,000a.

(c) Military Officers, however employed, and whatever may be the amount of leave granted to them, who leave India for Europe on sick certificate, should produce a certificate of fitness of duty to the Secretary of State before they can be allowed to return.—G. O. G., 2nd December 1868, No. 426; *Gazette*, p. 901.

(d) Addendum.—The following paragraph is to be added to G. O. G., No. 22, (G. O. G., 18th January 1870, No. 17) dated 6th January 1870:—

An Officer who has been less than 3 years in the Staff Corps can obtain furlough on Medical Certificate, only on the conditions, as to furlough pay and loss of appointment prescribed in Rule XIV of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.—G. O. G., 19th January 1871, No. 54; G. O. G., 31st January 1871, No. 26; *Gazette*, p. 123.

tracted on field service, which may have been, or may be allowed to reckon as service for pension under the provisions of Government General Order, No. 1,115 of 1867.

III. All leave duly granted to England, or extensions or furlough of leave on medical certificate granted in England, if without pay.

IV. All sick leave to England that may have been taken under the Rules of 1796, on the old rates of furlough pay.

V. All sick leave granted to the Colonies eastward of the Cape of Good Hope under the Rules of 1796.

2. But the following will form part of the eight years referred to:—

I. Furlough with pay on private affairs, under whatever Rules it may have been taken.

II. Leave to England on medical certificate with pay under the Furlough Rules of 1864.

XVIII. Preparatory leave to embark for Europe or elsewhere on furlough, will be granted for any period not ordinarily exceeding 30 days. Leave to the same limit, to enable him to rejoin on his return from furlough, will be granted from the date of his disembarkation in India.(a)

(a) Preparatory leave in excess of thirty days may be granted on sufficient reasons being adduced for the indulgence. Such relaxations of rule should invariably be reported to the Government of India.—G. O. G., 18th May 1869, No. 174, and G. I., 3rd February 1870, No. 901, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 186.

If any Officer to whom privilege leave is due be allowed subsidiary or preparatory leave, he shall be permitted to draw the allowances admissible during privilege leave for the period of his subsidiary or preparatory leave, or for any less period for which privilege leave may be due to him.—G. I., 24th April 1869, No. 4,901, *Financial*; 20th May and 22nd June 1870, Nos. 438 and 887, *Financial*.

Officers allowed half Staff salary during the period of progress to rejoin appointment on return to India from furlough, but those Officers who had ceased to draw half Staff salary in England before 1st July 1868 can only draw, on returning to India, the pay and allowance of their rank till they rejoin their appointments.—G. I., 23rd Dec. 1868, No. 1,026; M. G., 8th Jan. 1869, No. 57, *Military*.

In supersession of the Orders of 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, the following Rule is sanctioned:—

For the interval between giving up charge of office and commencement of furlough, and between termination of furlough and resuming charge of office, a Military Officer in Civil employ shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in such case 30 days. During those periods his allowance shall be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Provided that if a Military Officer in Civil employ should under the action of the leave rules, have lost his lien on his appointment, he shall, during the said period draw allowances under the rules of the Military Department applicable to his case.—G. I., 15th June 1869, No. 1,131, *Financial*.

The above Resolution applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries. Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries will draw allowances during preparatory leave under the Orders of the 22nd October 1868, No. 3,208.—G. I., 26th October 1869, No. 4,252, *Financial*.

If an officer overstays his subsidiary or preparatory leave by a period not exceeding 30 days, he shall have the option of forfeiting all salary during the period of such overstay, or of cancelling the subsidiary or preparatory leave and reckoning his furlough or other leave to which the subsidiary or preparatory leave is prefixed from the date of quitting his office; but if the period of overstay exceed 30 days such option shall not be granted, and the furlough or other leave shall be held to have commenced from the date of the Officer quitting his office, and the subsidiary leave shall be cancelled. In case the Officer is not entitled to the furlough or other leave on the date of quitting his office a special report must be made to Government.—G. I., 5th July 1870, No. 1,718, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 924, dated 26th July 1870.

The above does not cancel the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 3rd February 1870, No. 901, authorizing Local Governments to grant subsidiary or preparatory leave in excess of 30 days in case of necessity.—*Telegram*, 25th August 1870.

Rule 3 of Section XI of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code is applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, as well as Rule 3 of Section XXVI of the same Code.—G. O. G., 14th June 1870, No. 581; G. O. G., No. 159, dated 27th June 1871; *Gazette*, p. 1036.

When furlough is taken out of India the days of embarkation and debarkation are reckoned in the period of furlough and no more than furlough pay allowed for those days.—G. I., 4th April 1870, No. 2,278, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 834, dated 5th July 1870.

An Officer can reckon his return from furlough only from the date of his arrival at the port at which he may bond *vide* disembark with the view of proceeding to join his appointment or Regiment, and his landing and reporting himself at Madras on his way to Calcutta to rejoin his appointment in Bengal, North-western Provinces, &c., cannot, the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council consider, be in any sense what is meant by "disembarkation in India" (Furlough Regulations of 1868, Rule XVII) even though the Officers should belong to the Madras Presidency.—G. I., 16th March 1871, No. 1,430, *Financial*; M. G., 28th March 1871; *Gazette*, p. 535.

Military Officers in Civil employ on Staff salaries are entitled during leave, preparatory to furlough to the Staff Corps pay of their rank and a moiety of Staff salary.—G. I., 22nd October 1868, No. 3,205, *Financial*.

An Officer transferred to another appointment while on furlough ceases to draw the half Staff salary of his former appointment from date of landing, when he draws full pay of his rank, provided he does not draw less than his furlough pay till he joins his new appointment.—G. I., 5th April 1871, No. 210, *Military*, communicated in Circular of Controller of Military Accounts, No. 337, dated 25th Aug. 1871.

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XIX. Furlough allowances shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India; and quarterly, if payment is taken in England.

XX. Advances of furlough pay will continue to be made in India to those Officers who desire it, for three months from date of embarkation. Payments in continuation will be made in England on the expiration of six months from that date.

XXI. The last pay certificate issued to each Officer who may be granted furlough, whether on private affairs, or on medical certificate, will specify the rate of the pay and Staff salary of his last substantive appointment, and the rate to which he will be entitled in Europe in virtue of Rule V.

XXII. All Officer acting in India for an absentee will be restricted for the entire period of such acting to the half Staff salary of the appointment in which he may be acting, in addition to the full pay of his rank, and the half Staff salary of his own appointment if he possess one. The Staff salary granted to an acting Officer will, however, in no such case be less than Rupees 100 per mensem. (a)

XXIII. The privilege heretofore granted to Military Officers of counting the proportion of leave noted in the margin as service, for Pension, is retained. The period of service qualifying for Pension remain unaltered.

Illustrations of the mode of computing service for Pension in any case.

Years.	Years.	Years.	Months.	Years.
2	in	25		
3	in	25		
4	in	30		
Total service from date of arrival in India, say..... 30				
Leave.				
In Europe, say..... 6		7		Years.
In India..... 3		5		10
Of which he can reckon..... 6				
Remaining to be deducted..... 24				
Service counting for Pension.....				

XXIV. In computing the furlough on private affairs to which an Officer who has already enjoyed some portion of such furlough will be entitled under these Rules, it will be necessary to deduct the total amount of the furlough on private affairs of which he may have availed himself during his service, from the total periods to which under Rule X, he can lay claim. The balance will represent the leave to which he will be entitled on the expiration of not less than three years from his last return to duty.

Illustration.

(1.)—An Officer who had obtained under the existing Rules, two years' furlough after ten years' service, returns to India on the date on which this order is promulgated. He accepts its conditions, and serves four years longer in India. On the expiration of that term, he can take one year's furlough thus—

Total service in India.....	14 years.
Leave to which that service entitles him.....	3 "
Already enjoyed.....	2 "
Balance.....	1

(2.)—An Officer of four years' service has proceeded on sick certificate to England for twenty months, extended afterwards to two years. He returns, serves six years in India, takes two years' furlough and returns to India about the time of promulgation of these Rules, which he accepts. He must serve four years before he can take an additional year's furlough, thus—

Total service up to return from furlough.....	14 years.
Total service in India.....	10 "
Furlough enjoyed in that service.....	2 "
Further period of service to entitle him to one year's furlough.....	4 "

(a). The maximum Staff salary of Rupees 100 a month granted to an acting Officer includes the half Staff salary of his own appointment if he has any.—G. I., 1st February 1859, No. 798, Financial.

CHAPTER II.—General Leave on Private Affairs and Sick Certificate in India.

XXV. An Officer will be eligible, as at present, to take leave on Private Affairs or Medical Certificate in India, for any period not exceeding six months, at the discretion of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, or of the Government under which he may be serving. During the entire period of his absence on this account, the Officer will be entitled, as at present, to his full pay, and a moiety of his Staff salary. Leave taken under this Rule will form no part of the eight years' aggregate Furlough. If this indulgence should be taken advantage of for a third year consecutively, the Officer will lose his Staff appointment.

XXVI. Leave on Sick Certificate for a period exceeding six months, capable of extension, under renewed Medical Certificate, to a limit of one year, may be granted to any Officer who, in the opinion of Medical Board, may require it. Leave of this nature, taken after the promulgation of these Rules, will be held to constitute a part of the maximum period of eight years' leave of absence to which an Officer is entitled in his entire period of service, but will not be regarded as furlough, nor will it effect the intervals entitling to furlough laid down in Rule IX. During this leave the Absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary in addition to the pay of his rank. (a)

XXVII. Short leave not exceeding three months on Private Affairs or Sick Certificate, may also be taken to sea, on the above condition, (b) but absence from India for any longer period will be treated as furlough.

XXVIII. All general leave taken in India counts as part of the leave reckoning against service for pension.

CHAPTER III.—Privilege Leave.

XXIX. Privilege leave may be granted, as at present, for sixty days in each year, to all Officers in Military employ, without deduction from the salaries and emoluments drawn by them. General Leave, in extension of Privilege Leave, can only be granted on the ground of sickness, or some other serious emergency which could not have been foreseen when the Officer proceeded on Privilege Leave. Privilege Leave may, however, be converted into General Leave with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief or the Government. (c)

Assam	Bunoo	XXX. In the case of the stations noted in the margin, Privilege Leave may, as at present, be granted for ninety days to Officers of local Corps, or of Corps which are usually employed in one or other of the Districts named.
Shillong	Dera Ismael Khan	
Erinpoora	Dera Ghazee Khan	
Deolee	Rajanpore	
Khairwara	Jacobabad.	
Khutra		

(a) An Officer can obtain, under this Section, leave in India on Medical Certificate, with retention of Indian allowances for a total consecutive period of one year only. If leave so taken is extended beyond that limit, the whole period of absence subsequent to the date from which these rules came into force, will be converted into furlough, and the allowances adjusted accordingly, the retention of appointment, in the case of an Officer holding one, being dependant on the amount and date of leave previously taken.—G. I., 30th November 1888, No. 1,049.

Military Officers in Civil employ cannot take general leave in continuation of privilege leave. This restriction applies to Military Officers in Civil employ on consolidated salaries only and not to those in receipt of Staff salaries.—G. I., 24th August 1888, No. 3,083, Financial, and 30th June 1888, No. 689, Financial.

(b) The 'condition' referred to is that leave granted under this Rule will not be reckoned as furlough, and that the absentee will draw a moiety of his Staff salary. The leave will not be included in the maximum period of eight years prescribed in Rule XVI, unless it be extended beyond three months.—G. I., 1st February 1869, No. 798, Financial.

(c) An Officer cannot go to England on the leave allowed by this Clause nor will he be allowed preparatory leave when availing himself of this leave.—G. O. C. C. in I., No. 235, dated 5th Sept. 1870; G. O. C. C., 6th October 1870, No. 113.

A Military Officer in Civil employ who proceeds to England on privilege leave, cannot be permitted to draw his allowances for the period of that leave in England. He may, however, make arrangements through his Agents in India for drawing such allowances as are admissible by rule.—G. I., 26th October 1870, No. 4,439, Financial; G. O. C. C., 8th November 1870, No. 311; Gazette, p. 1457.

Military Officers not allowed travelling allowance when they proceed beyond five miles to pass examination in original languages in addition to a reward they obtain.—G. I., 24th October 1870, No. 4,518, Financial.

Military Officers in Civil employ may be allowed leave to attend Examinations in the oriental languages to the extent to which such leave can be granted to Covenanted Civil Servants under the Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th September 1867, No. 2,749, Financial. Such Officers cannot be granted leave under the General Order of the Military Department, No. 1,099, dated 3rd December 1868.—G. I., 17th April 1869, No. 30.

It seems unnecessary and inexpedient to allow Officers who obtain long leave to study the native languages and pass in them, to draw half Staff pay for a longer period than six months as on private affairs.—G. I., 6th December 1868, No. 97, Military; M. G., 17th December 1868, No. 4,884, Military.

An Officer applying for privilege leave must declare that he has no present intention of taking any other leave or of retiring from the service within six months after the expiry of his privilege leave.—G. I., 24th April and 16th July 1869, Nos. 101 and 2,053, Financial.

ever, he may desire on Privilege Leave, provided he can ensure his return before the expiration of his leave.

XXXII. Privilege Leave cannot be taken in continuation of Furlough, nor can Furlough be obtained in continuation of Privilege Leave. If Furlough be obtained by an Officer while absent on Privilege Leave, the Privilege Leave will be converted into General Leave, the Officer for that period sacrificing a moiety of his Staff salary. (a)

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

XXXIII. Military Officers in Civil or Political employ taking leave in India come as respects periods of leave obtainable and amount of pay to be granted under the Civil Leave Rules. When they take leave out of India, they come under the Military Leave Rules. (a)

Military Officers officiating in Civil appointments, such as the Military Secretariat, can obtain privilege leave under the Military Rules.—*M. G.*, 6th July 1869, No. 2,515, *Mily.*

Subsidiary Rule.

XXXIV. Officers of the Indian Military and Medical Services will be required generally to notify their intention to accept these Rules, or to adhere to those now existing, on the first occasion of their taking Furlough or General Leave after the publication of this Order. Such election must be considered final, and under no plea whatever will an Officer be subsequently relieved from the choice thus made.

Officers who may determine to abide by existing Rules will be allowed to proceed on Furlough on the conditions laid down in Rules VII, VIII and XIII to the extent to which they may be entitled under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, and on the rates of pay contemplated in those Regulations, but retaining their appointments. The principle laid down in the Rule XV must, however, be applied in those cases.

If an Officer under the Furlough Rules of 1796 elects the present Rules, his service for pension will be reckoned under the former Rules, up to 1st July 1868, and thenceforward under the Rules of 1868.

The foregoing Rules will take effect from the 1st July 1868, as respects retention of appointments and terms under which leave will be granted, but half Staff allowances will not be available for Officers now on leave in cases where the acting Officer has already come into receipt of the full Staff salary. Nor can Officers who have vacated appointments which have since been permanently filled up, have any claim to be restored to them.

Military Officers on the Invalid Establishment holding Civil appointments to be allowed leave of absence under the rules for Uncovenanted Servants on the understanding that the Invalid pay of the Officer concerned merges in his absentee allowance as an Uncovenanted Servant, and that only his service in the Civil Department will be taken into consideration in granting him leave.—*G. I.*, 20th September and 13th December 1868, Nos. 3,535 and 3,163, *Financial.*

If, during his absence on furlough, an Officer's appointment be abolished, he will forfeit his claim to half Staff salary, and will revert to the furlough pay of his Military rank, regard being had to any circumstances deserving special consideration.—*G. O. G. G.*, No. 559 of 1869; *Gazette*, p. 861, dated 8th June 1869.

Officers obtaining furlough for private affairs should avail themselves of it within three months from the date of the order granting it. This period of three months is inclusive of the thirty days' repatriatory leave allowed to reach the port of embarkation. In the case of an Officer not embarking within the prescribed periods, the order granting it will cease to have effect.—*G. O. G. G.*, No. 996, dated 28th September 1869; *G. O. G. G.*, No. 348, dated 19th October 1869; *Gazette*, p. 518a.

Station Staff Officer when detached on Court Martial or other duty, will be allowed compensation for loss of Staff salary at the following rates, viz.:—1st Class, Rupees 100; 2nd Class, Rupees, 60; 3rd Class, Rupees, 25.—*G. O. G. G.*, No. 1,033, dated 8th November 1870; *G. O. G. G.*, No. 323, dated 22nd November 1870.

An Officer of a Native Regiment joining the Civil Department on probation shall draw no portion of the Staff pay of his Regimental appointment for the term of his probation.—*G. I.*, 19th February 1871, No. 1,002, *Financial*; *Gazette*, p. 300a, dated 7th March 1871.

No portion of the pay of a Military Officer in Civil employ whether present on duty or absent on leave, shall be shown in the Military Estimates but that the whole shall be charged in the Civil Department, the only exception to this rule being that when a Staff Corps Officer is allowed, under special circumstances, to retain a Civil appointment on

(a) A Military Officer in Civil employ who overstays privilege leave shall forfeit all his pay, Military and Civil, for the period of overstay.—*G. I.*, 17th June 1871, No. 237, *D. P. W.*
It rests entirely with the Local Government to decide in each case whether it will grant leave in India to a Military Officer under the old rules.—*G. I.*, 1st February 1869, No. 796, *Financial.*

bare Staff Corps pay in lieu of the smaller Civil consolidated salary of his Office, the excess should be charged in the Military Department, the consent of that Department to the continuance of the Officer in Civil employ being first obtained.—*G. I.*, June 1871, No. 1,520, *Financial*; *G. O.*, Military Department, No. 1,108, dated 10th December 1868.

Medical Officers proceeding to Europe under the Regulations of 1854, have a lien on their appointments.—*M. G.*, 18th November 1870, No. 1,491, *Public.*

A transfer effected at the request of the Officer concerned, ought not to be the cause of an increased charge on the State.—*G. I.*, 18th February 1871, No. 949, *Financial*; *Assistant Surgeon J. B. Thomas' case.*

Medical Officers acting in appointments, the place-man being absent under the Furlough Rules of 1854, can get the full pay of the appointment after acting six months therein.—*Letter from Financial Secretary and Accountant General*, dated 17th April 1871, No. 2,041, *Financial.*

Civil Surgeons charged with the supervision of local vaccination operations, allowed travelling allowance when they travel beyond five miles from their head-quarter station.—*G. I.*, 28th June 1871, No. 1,510, *Financial.*

If an Officer on privilege leave obtains officiating promotion, which were he on duty would, without involving any increase or change of duties or responsibility confer a claim to acting allowance, he shall draw the acting allowance or the increased acting allowance from the date of the promotion.—*G. O. G. G.*, No. 3,508, dated 30th November 1870; *G. O. G. G.*, 17th January 1871, No. 14; *Gazette*, p. 48.

Extends to Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army, who do not belong to the Staff Corps, the provisions of the above *G. O. G. G.*—*G. O. G. G.*, 8th December 1870, No. 1,137; *G. O. G. G.*, 30th December 1870, No. 340; *Gazette*, p. 1602.

In any exceptional case where the consolidated pay of an Officer in Civil or Staff employ of any description is less than his substantive Military pay, the difference will be paid to him and treated as a Military charge.—*G. O. G. G.*, 10th December 1868; *Gazette*, p. 262; and *G. I.*, 10th December 1868, No. 1,198, *Military*; *M. G.*, 8th March 1870, No. 115, *Financial.*

A Captain who is a Squadron or Wing Subaltern, should vacate his appointment on being nominated to act in any non-regimental Staff appointment.—*G. I.*, 28th June 1870, No. 559, *Military.*

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

The conditions on which Military Officers may take employment.

The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 12th January 1871, are published for general information:—

PARA. I.—I have had under my consideration in Council your Lordship's letter in the Financial Department, dated the 23rd November last, No. 250, on the subject of the employment of Officers by Municipalities.

2.—In Sir Charles Wood's Military Despatch of the 30th of June 1865, No. 215, sanction was given to the acceptance of municipal employment by Officers while on authorized leave, provided that the time passed therein did not reckon as service for pension.

4.—You solicit authority to place at the disposal of Municipal and similar Departments the services of Officers of the Staff Corps or local services, provided they are not required for Civil or Military employment under the Government, with the understanding that, if any Officer so employed desire to count the time thus passed as service for pension he may do so, on the condition that he or his employers must transfer to the Government of India six per cent. of the pay he draws, a proportion which is established fully to cover the liability accepted by the Government.

5.—I am willing to give my sanction to the proposition of your Government, provided that in no case does the employment of an officer in this manner render necessary, either directly or indirectly, the admission of another Officer to the Staff Corps.—*G. O. G. G.*, 14th March 1871, No. 249.

CONSOLIDATED, STAFF AND CIVIL SALARIES TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

No. 370 of 1867.—In continuation of Government General Order, No. 1,060* of 23rd December 1864, and in accordance with instructions received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following revised scale of consolidated salaries for Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service.

2. The number of Medical Officers allowed for each Presidency town with its immediate suburbs, and the allotment of duties amongst them, are based on the recommendations of the Commission appointed to take this subject into consideration; but it will be opened to the Local Governments to modify the proposed allotment of duties, in such manner as from time to time may seem most desirable, with reference to the convenience of the service, provided the prescribed number of Officers and the aggregate of salaries is not exceeded.

3. The appointments of Presidency Surgeons in Calcutta will eventually cease to exist, the duties being performed by the several Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency who are not debarred from private practice. These Officers will be required to attend those servants of Government entitled to gratuitous aid, who may seek their service, and also to serve in rotation as Members of Standing and other Medical Committees.

4. Present incumbents of these or other appointments which it is proposed to abolish or absorb, will not necessarily be affected at present, and during the gradual introduction of the new arrangements, the case of any Medical Officers who are unable to take up the whole of the duties assigned to them, will be individually and specially considered.

Principals of Medical Colleges.
Principal Medical Storekeepers.
Resident Medical Officers in Colleges and Hospitals.
Secretaries and Statistical Officers to Inspectors-General.
Secretaries, Sanitary Commissioners.
Examiners, Medical Accounts.

5. Officers holding the appointments marginally noted, are debarred private practice. This rule will not, however, be enforced in the case of any present incumbents who may have received authoritative permission to engage in such practice.

6. Medical Officers holding appointments at the Presidency, and not provided with public quarters, will be granted Presidency house-rent according to relative rank, and on the scale granted to Officers of the Staff Corps holding appointments at the Presidency towns.(a)

The grant of Presidency house-rent is limited, however, to salaries not exceeding Rupees 1,400 per mensem.(b)

7. The allotment of Civil Stations and Residency charges to their respective classes, will be notified hereafter.

8. In order to render this scale of Indian Medical salaries more complete, the salaries of the administrative appointments and Regimental charges already provided for in Government General Orders, No. 1,060 of 1864, and No. 90 of 1866, (G. O. G., 13th November 1866, No. 421,) have been included.

9. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be on the same footing as Military Staff Officers as regards pay and allowances to be drawn whilst absent on leave—the pay of their rank as laid down in para. 29 of Government General Order, No. 1,060 of the 23rd December 1864, being in all cases taken as the basis of the calculation of the moiety due to the absentee and to the Officer officiating—present incumbents being allowed the privilege of receiving, during such absence, either the allowance thus due to them under the

* Madras G. O. G., 6th January 1865, No. 9.

(a) Surgeon Majors of 25 and 29 years.	Rs. 125 a month.
Surgeons of 15 and 19 years.	Rs. 100 "
Assistant Surgeons of 10 and 5 years.	Rs. 75 "
Do of 5 and under.	Rs. 40 "

(b) Presidency house-rent can be passed to Medical Officers holding permanent posts and drawing in addition to the pay of that post an allowance for any temporary charge though the total sum of both exceeds Rupees 1,400 a month.—M. G., 29th July 1867, No. 923, Public.

Medical Officers allowed house-rent during temporary absence from the Presidency unless the period of absence exceed two months exclusive of the months of departure and return. Officers in receipt of this allowance should certify that their previous rate of expenditure for a house at the Presidency continued during their temporary absence on duty.—G. I., 26th September 1867, No. 2,638, Financial; Gazette, p. 1214.

Local allowances cannot be drawn during absence on Privilege Leave.—G. I., 13th August 1870, No. 2,736, Financial; M. G., 26th September 1870, No. 1,220, Public.

Military Regulations under the Revised Scale of Regimental pay and Staff salary, or that to which they would have been entitled under the whole scale both of pay and Staff allowance.(a)

10. The scale of salaries now sanctioned will be brought into operation from the 13th of November 1869, the date of the receipt of the instructions of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, and be made to apply in all cases where there is no reduction in present salary aggregate.(b)

11. Present incumbents whether drawing the old regimental rate of pay with, or the new regimental rate of pay without, Staff salary, will have the option of retaining such rates, if more beneficial than those now ordered, except in cases where the salaries have been specially fixed, pending the revision now brought into effect.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Administrative Staff.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Assistant Surgeon above 5 years.	Assistant Surgeon under 5 years.
Inspector-General.				
Deputy Inspector-General.				
Secy. and Statistical Officer to the Inspector-General.		Rs. 2,500		
Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner.	1,400	Rs. 1,800		
Principal Medical Storekeeper and Professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College.	1,250	1,050	1,000	850
Garrison Surgeons at other stations.	1,250	1,050	850	700
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when in substantive charge.	1,050	850	650	500
Garrison Assistant Surgs. when under a Surgeon.			650	500
Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper.	1,300	1,000	800	650

(a) The pay and allowances of Medical Officers in Civil employ, when absent on leave on Medical Certificate, or Private Affairs or Privilege Leave, as also the emoluments of any Comvanted Medical Officer who may act for them, are to be regulated by para. 9 of these Orders. Medical Officers in Civil employ are entitled to full pay during absence on privilege leave, provided no extra expense is entailed on the State.—G. I., 13th May 1867, No. 108, Financial.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to give retrospective effect, from the 1st July 1868, to the Resolution, No. 1,220, (G. O. G., 6th July 1869, No. 243,) passed in this Department on the 17th June 1869 and quoted in the margin, and to rule that the words "unemployed pay" in that Resolution shall, in the case of officers who were in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864, be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,230, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer officiating in one of the Civil appointments the salaries of which were fixed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 570, dated the 4th April 1867, is entitled, whether he was in the Medical Service prior to the 7th November 1864 or not, to the "unemployed pay" of his rank according to the scale prescribed in the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 1,060, dated the 23rd December 1864, and half the difference between that pay and the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating: provided that if he were appointed below the "full batta" pay of his rank according to the scale published in the 10th paragraph of the General Order of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 507, dated the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,230, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.

(b) Medical Officers who were in the service on the 7th November 1864, are allowed the option of the full batta pay of their rank in lieu of any consolidated Civil salary prescribed in Order, No. 570, dated 4th April 1867.—G. I., 23rd March 1869, No. 1,723, Financial.

Orders will be issued hereafter regarding the allowances of Medical Officers, officiating in any of the Civil appointments, the salaries of which were fixed in the Military Department, No. 570, dated 4th April 1867, but that the allowances of a Medical Officer acting in any other Civil appointment must be regulated by the Rules for the grant of acting allowances to Military Officers in Civil employ.—G. I., 24th April 1869, No. 16, Financial.

The pay of rank of those who entered the Medical Service prior to 23rd December 1864, should be determined by the General Orders of the 20th June 1864.—G. I., 26th July 1869, No. 2,095, Financial.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—(continued.)

Administrative Staff.—Civil Appointments.

Appointments.	Salaries.			
	Surgeon-Major.	Surgeon.	Asst. Surg. above 5 yrs.	Asst. Surg. under 5 yrs.
Medical charge of a Native Regiment. { Whether horse allowance in Cavalry Regiments of Rs. 90 for a Surg-Major or Surgeon, and Rs. 60 for an Assistant Surgeon.	1,000	800	600	450
Charge of a Stud Depot or Remount Agency. { When a substantive charge.	As Regimental charge.			
Examiner of Medical Accounts.....	A Staff salary of Rs. 400 per mensem with unemployed pay of rank.			
Surgeon to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India with Medical charge of Head Quarters Staff and Establishments.....	Rs. 1,000.			
Principal of Medical College, Professor of Medicine and Physician to General Hospital.....	Rs. 1,000	.....	.....	.....
Surgeon of the General Hospital and Professor of Surgery in the Medical College.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College.....	1,200	1,050	850	700
Ophthalmic Surgeon, Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery and Physiology.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Superintendent of Lying-in-Hospital, Professor of Midwifery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minor Professorships, viz., Botany, Hygiene, Dental Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy. (a) { Provided the aggregate salary of the Officers holding the post as an extra charge does not exceed that of a full Professorship with attached duties.	Rs. 200 Staff salary.			
Assistant Surgeon, General Hospital, in charge of outpatients, and Professor of Pathology, Medical College.....	.....	.....	Rs. 800	.....
District Surgeons with attached duties, viz: 1st District.—Inspector of Emigrants, Surgeon to Native Infirmary, Lepet Hospital, Idiot Asylum and Black Town Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2nd District.—Surgeon to Female Orphan and Lunatic Asylums, Gun-Powder and Gun-Carriage Factories and Vepery Dispensary.....	1,050	850	500	500
3rd District.—Surgeon to the Penitentiary and Civil Orphan Asylums.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4th District.—With charge of Triplicane Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medical Superintendent at Port Blair.....	.....	.....	Rs. 1,200	.....
Surgeon to the Governor with Medical charge of the Body Guard.....	.....	.....	Rs. 1,000	.....
Superintendent General of Vaccination.....	1,250	1,050	850	750
Superintendents of Vaccination.....	950	750	550	400
Medical charge of 1st Class Civil Stations. { With an extra allowance for charge of Lunatic Asylums, Colleges or Administrative charge of Jails, which will be fixed in the Civil Department.....	1,050	850	650	500
Ditto 2d ditto (b) {	950	500	760	400
Residency Surgeons.....	As 1st or 2d Class Civil Surgeon.			

(a). The pay attached to the minor Professorships to be considered "Staff salaries" and should be regulated by the rules which govern the payment of Staff salaries.—M. G., 6th Dec. 1867, No. 1,331, Public.

(b). First Class Medical Stations.—Cochin, Calicut, Coimbatore, Salem and Vizagapatam. Second Class.—Coonor and Kotagerry, Ootacamund, Madurai, Cuddalore, Karaikal, Vellore, Chingleput, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mangalore, Masulipatam, Tanjore, Tellicherry, Tinnevely, Chittoor, Coimada, Chintoor, Berhampore, Tranquebar, Trevandrum, (Residency) and Rajahmundry.—M. G., 16th April 1868, No. 471, and 21st July 1869, No. 1,617, Public.

Allowances for additional Charges.

In cases where no portion of the Staff salary of the absentee is available.

Medical charge of an extra Native Regiment.....	Rs. 100
" " of an extra Wing of a Native Regiment or of a detachment consisting numerically of not less than a Wing.....	" 75
" " of a Civil Station by a Regimental Medical Officer, or of a Regiment by a Civil Surgeon, in addition to his own duty.....	" 10

Allowances for Extra Charges.

Payable wholly to the Officer in actual performance of the duty.

Medical charge of a Store Depot.....Rs. 100	Medical charge of a Stud Depot.....	" 50
Medical charge of a Divisional Staff. { At Stations where there is no "Garrison Surgeon or Garrison Assistant Surgeon" or "Staff Surgeon and Medical Storekeeper."		" 100
Do. Brigade or Station Staff. {		
Medical charge of a Lock-Hospital, 1st Class, Rs. 100...2nd Class, Rs. 50.		

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPT., FORT WILLIAM, the 24th December 1867, No. 3,276.

The proposals of the Local Governments and Administrations differ somewhat. The Financial Despatch, No. 261, dated 9th July 1867, questions, however, of the salaries of Inspectors of Jails which most of them raise has been settled by the Secretary of State.*

The Civil Surgeon's allowances for Dispensaries is expressly merged in his new allowances.

The Vaccination allowances are also settled by the General Order above quoted.

The other appointments mentioned by the Local Governments and Administrations are—

Superintendents of Medical Colleges.	Superintendents of Lock-ups.
" of Central Jails.	" of Lunatic Asylums.
" of District Jails.	" of Botanical Gardens.
" of Thuggee Jails.	Medical charge of Colleges.

For these charges, the following allowances are sanctioned—

I.—Superintendent or Principal of Medical College or School.

When a sole charge.

WHEN HELD BY	SALARY.
Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 800
Surgeon	" 1,050
Surgeon Major	" 1,250

When held as an additional charge, as at Agra and Nagpore.

II.—Superintendent of a Central Jail.

If the Jail be built for above 1,000 prisoners—As a Civil Surgeon of the 1st Class. }
If the Jail be built for 1,000 prisoners or } As a Civil Surgeon of the 2nd Class. } House free.

The above to include Medical as well as Administrative charge.

III.—Superintendent of a District Jail, always an additional charge, and including Medical charge.

DESCRIPTION OF JAIL.	SALARY.
1st Class.—Containing 300 prisoners and upwards	Rs. 150
2nd Class.—Containing less than 300 prisoners	" 100

A Magistrate or other Non-Medical Officer in executive charge of a Jail, permanently or temporarily, is not entitled to the allowance.—G. I., 12th April 1871, No. 6, Financial.

Chitacole, Chatterpore and Cocanada should form a separate class, to be usually held by Uncovenanted Medical Officers, when held by Covenanted Medical Officers they will come under the 2nd Class.—G. I., 2nd June 1868, No. 2,370, Financial.

Medical Officers on privilege leave cannot draw other allowances even if they are available.—G. I., 20th June 1869, No. 1,556, Financial.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow effect from the 13th Nov. 1868, to the revised scale of salaries for Uncovenanted Medical Officers which was sanctioned in Financial Notification, No. 2,295, dated 25th April 1867, and which was subsequently extended to Subordinate Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil Stations.—G. I., 17th January 1868, No. 376, Gazette, p. 117.

IV.—*Superintendent of Thuggee Jail and School of Industry.*—1st Class, Jubbulpore. If a sole charge, as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon.

* If an additional charge, Rupees 200.

2nd Class.—Meerut and Lahore, additional Rupees 100.

V.—*Superintendent of a Lock-up.*—Constructed to contain not less than 50 prisoners exclusive of prisoners under trial—

As an additional charge, Rupees 25.

VI.—*Lunatic Asylum.*—Excluding those at Presidency Towns, which have been separately dealt with.

If a sole charge (in such case the number of parties to be not less than 200,) as a 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

If held as an additional charge, Rupees 250 if the Asylum is built for more than 100 patients; and Rupees 150 when for less than 100 patients.

VII.—*Superintendent of a Botanical Garden.*—Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, as a 1st Class Civil Surgeon; at other places, as 2nd Class Civil Surgeon. (House free.)

VIII.—*Charges (Medical) of Colleges.*—This refers only to Colleges, or to endowed Colleges managed by Government—

If above 75 students.....Rs. 100 | If under 75 students.....Rs. 50

In the above classification some cases are not provided for, as that of the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, or the King's Hospital at Lucknow. These Institutions, however, are managed by Government rather as Trustees and should be the subject of private arrangement.

There are still a few cases omitted; but these will be separately considered as brought to notice.

The Calcutta Jails, now under Dr. Lynch, required special orders. He is an Uncovenanted Officer, but a future incumbent may not belong to that class. A Covenanted Officer appointed to the charge will be allowed, like all other Medical Staff officers at the Presidency, house-rent according to his relative Army rank, provided he is not furnished with free quarters.

The salaries of Military Medical Officers in Medical charge of Civil stations being consolidated, they shall during periods of transit from one Civil appointment to another, which are to be limited by the Civil Rules for joining time, draw the salary of the lower paid appointments of the two, and that such salary as well as the allowances admissible to these Officers during absence on leave shall be disbursed in and charged to the Civil district.—*G. I., 9th August 1867, No. 1,900, Financial; Gazette, p. 556, dated 3rd September 1867.*

Whenever an Uncovenanted Medical Officer not holding a substantive appointment under Government, is placed in Medical charge of a Civil station, for which an Uncovenanted Medical Officer or a Covenanted Medical Officer is authorized, he shall be allowed an aggregate acting allowances of Rupees 350 a month.—*M. G. 26th May 1868, No. 647, Public.*

A Medical Officer in charge of a Civil station should, when proceeding on Furlough retain a lien on some similar appointment, i. e., the charge of a Civil station of the same class, or some other Civil charge of equal emoluments. He should not, as general rule, have any claim to re-appointment to the same station.—*G. O. G., 29th June 1869, No. 234; Gazette, p. 1,000, dated June 1869.*

In cases in which the Furlough Allowance of a Medical Officer in Civil employ, calculated according to the rule Y of the Military leave Rule on the average salary drawn by him for three years prior to his proceeding on Furlough does not equal half of his unemployed pay, the difference shall be added to the Furlough Allowance.—*G. I., 17th June 1869, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 21, dated July 1869.*

Retrospective effect from 1st July 1868, may be given to the above Resolution of 17th July 1869, No. 1,226. The words "unemployed pay" in the case of Officers who were in the Medical service prior to 7th November 1864, should be understood to mean the "full batta" pay prescribed in para. 10 of G. O. G., No. 50, dated 20th June 1864.—*G. I., 17th June 1870, No. 1,226, Financial; Gazette, p. 798.*

* This will not affect the existing incumbent Major Ranken.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

[BROUGHT UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1872.]

Arrangement of Chapters.

CHAPTER	I.—DEFINITIONS.
"	II.—EXTENT OF APPLICATION.
"	III.—GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.
"	IV.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.
"	V.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.
"	VI.—QUALIFYING SERVICE. THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.
"	VII.—OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.
"	VIII.—SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.
"	IX.—PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.
"	X.—FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.
"	XI.—CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XII.—AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.
	A.—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.
	B.—FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.
	C.—FOR SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.
"	XIII.—CALCULATION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.
"	XIV.—APPLICATIONS FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.
"	XV.—POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
"	XVI.—MANNER OF PAYMENT.
"	XVII.—PLACE OF PAYMENT.
"	XVIII.—LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.
"	XIX.—COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.
"	XX.—RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.
"	XXI.—SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.
"	XXII.—EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.
APPENDIX	A.—FORMS.
"	B.—PENSION RULES OF 4th JANUARY 1861.
"	C.—EXTRACTS.
SUPPLEMENTA.	—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.
"	B.—JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.
"	C.—CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.
"	D.—MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

NOTIFICATION, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 10th January 1872, No. 239.

1. In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the Civil Service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the 1st number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

Definitions.

Interpretation Clause. SECTION 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context,—

a.—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

b.—"Accountant-General" means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

c.—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

d.—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

e.—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

f.—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work).

g.—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

h.—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

Extent of Application.

Application of the Code. SECTION 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

a.—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).

b.—The Subordinate Medical Department.

SECTION 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the undermentioned officers, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

- a.—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.
- b.—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.
- c.—Chaplains.
- d.—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The Rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

OPTION OF OLD RULES. SECTION 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them:

a.—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

b.—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code, and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

General Principles and General Exceptions.

SECTION 5.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

SERVICE UNDER MILITARY RULES. SECTION 6.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A Non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant.

2. Those Inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as Artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-Conductor, and Non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

Cumulative pensions inadmissible. SECTION 7.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service.

Persons paid for specific services. SECTION 8.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it.

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases:—

- Advocate-General.
- Solicitor to Government.
- Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.
- Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.
- Coroners.
- Roman Catholic Priests.
- Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department, No. 10,300, dated the 26th February 1867. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

SECTION 9.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a "local allowance."

Service under covenant. SECTION 10.—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only. SECTION 11.—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two. SECTION 12.—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

First Condition.—Service under Government.

Service under Government.

SECTION 13.—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, i.e., if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule:

Office under Board of Trade.

A Marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.

Municipalities.

Servants of a Municipality.

Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.

Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (e.g., the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lucknow).

Treasurers' Subordinates.

Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, e.g., talukdars in the North-Western Provinces, and fofadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception.

2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, Case c) to be applicable to their case, were

directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment.

SECTION 14.—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar-General or Inspector-General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Registration Offices.

Allahabad Pay Office.

2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Sump-tuary Allowances.

SECTION 15.—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplied by Government.

SECTION 16.—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded, qualifies.

Berars and Mysore.

a.—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

Service under Native States.

b.—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India.

Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.

c.—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organization of the Educational Department in that Province.

Military Funds.

d.—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government.

Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

e.—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments:

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
Sher Dill Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.
Two Companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any Department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Second Condition.—Permanent and Substantive Employ.

Service, permanent and temporary.

SECTION 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break or continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

SECTION 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment.

Permanent servant deputed. Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax. A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

SECTION 19.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on special duty, his service continues to qualify.

1.—The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

SECTION 20. Section-writers in Bengal, the North-west, and Madras, and press servants in Madras who are paid for piece-work, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment, if—
1, they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and
2, during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule. **SECTION 21.**—In the following cases temporary service qualifies:

a.—A Surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the uncovenanted medical service.

b.—Claims by officers of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1892, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

c.—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

SECTION 22. **a.**—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies:

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.

The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.

The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

2.—In other provinces (and in the abovenamed provinces also, apart from the regular departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

3.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Third Condition.—Source of Remuneration.

SECTION 23.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in Chapters IV and V, qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways:—

A.—From General Revenues.

B.—From Local Funds.

C.—From funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.

D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.

E.—By commission.

F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

1.—Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this condition.

Political Agencies. But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and 6 per cent. (one Anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

A.

SECTION 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it qualifies.

SECTION 25.—The Revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be.

1.—The same rule applies to the following cases:—

a.—Mamlukdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.

b.—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peth which is under Government control.

SECTION 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, or the Local Government in respect of establishments paid from Provincial Services, as the case may be, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues. [*Gazette, July 23, 1872, p. 1269.*]

The following cases fall under this rule:—
a.—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees.

b.—The establishments of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the costs of which are recovered from private endowments.

c.—Masters and Assistant Masters in Schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government.

d.—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India) School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

e.—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies:

Name of Establishment.	Monthly cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamsetjee Bandar Custom House.	159 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press.	130 8 0	Mr. Ardassier Cowasjee Modjee.
3. Victoria Land and Press.	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon.	621 8 0	P. & O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Ferro Land and Pier Company's Bandar.	178 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company.	50 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press.	138 0 0	Messrs. Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company.	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House.	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoy Dootash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company.	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.	238 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay. *f.*—Second Writers in jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order, No. 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book-keeper, High Court, Bombay. *g.*—The Book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from Local Funds.

Discretionary power of Government.

SECTION 27.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

SECTION 28.—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following:

1. that their income is derived from taxation, or other permanent source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions;
2. that the source of their income is under the control of Government; that the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

Explanation. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by Trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against fund. SECTION 29.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund Service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C, Extract 1.)

Exceptions to General Rule. SECTION 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds, qualifies for pensions or gratuity from the State:

a.—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service.

b.—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the Convict Labour Fund.

c.—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer Officers.

Paid from Trust Funds. SECTION 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates. See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

Paid by Fees or Commission. SECTION 32 *a.*—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify.

b.—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission in addition to salary from the General Revenues, qualifies.

Administrator-General, &c. 1. Service as Administrator-General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were paid wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they served is excluded by Section 14.

Theorycees.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burma, qualifies.

F.

Paid by a tenure in land.

SECTION 33.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify.

Kaira hereditary officers.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI. of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service.

CHAPTER VII.

Officers lent to Native States, Municipalities, &c.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenantal Civil Servants, and to Military Officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C, Extract 2.]

SECTION 34.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India. Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of "bodies financially independent of the Government of India."

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

[NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did before 14th October 1871.

Note as to transfers. Bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenantal Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The Rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim, unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.

Special Rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. [Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule:—

a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Rajah of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

b.—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapur school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapur.

c.—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Punjab to service under the Bhawalpur State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpur State according to the rule of proportions.

d.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.

3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.

4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues:

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jāgīr States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Office in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jāgīr States, or under the Taluqdari Settlement Office.]

SECTION 35.—a.—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

b.—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twenty-fourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

Excepted cases.

SECTION 36.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:—

Teachers in Chamba.

a.—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions, and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapur.

Kolapur School.

c.—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

Charitable Dispensaries.

d.—Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government.

Colonial Government.

e.—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.

CHAPTER VIII.

Superior and Inferior Service.

SECTION 37.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms "superior" and "inferior" will henceforth take the place of "eligible" and "ineligible" heretofore used.]

Inferior service.

SECTION 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior:—

a.—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.

b.—Boatmen and seamen.

c.—Artificers (except as specified in Rule I under Section 39), handicraftsmen and labourers.

d.—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.

1. The following have been held to be included in these designations:—

a.—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkey chaudharies of bazaars.

b.—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.

c.—Potadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

SECTION 39.—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees:—

High Class artificers. a.—Cutlers in the Medical Department.

b.—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.

c.—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

d.—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

e.—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment).

Vaccinators.

f.—Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17) including in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.—See Gazette, May 23rd 1872, page 1006.

Book-binders.

g.—Book-binders (i. e., those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries).

Shroffs.

h.—Shroffs in Madras who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and Shroffs in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1853, changed into Karkuns.

Bazar Kotwals.

k.—Kotwals of bazaars. [NOTE.—On the 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazaars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazaars enumerated:—

Pooma (two), Belgaum, Deess, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

Commissariat.

l.—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors, and Victualling Gonnashtas.

Vakils.

m.—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore).

Printing establishments.

n.—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen.

Section-writers.

o.—Section-writers and press servants admitted under section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate

pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Doubtful cases.

b.—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Examples.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule 1.)

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this section.

Fotadars.

CHAPTER IX.

Periods of Leave and Suspension.

SECTION 41.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or preparatory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Leave preparatory to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service.

Exception.

SECTION 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorized leave is reckoned as service.

1. Leave not materially exceeding in amount that admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorized." In the case of inferior servants, all periods of absence on leave, whether on private affairs or on account of sickness, with or without pay, provided the leave does not exceed in amount that admissible to Uncovenanted Servants.—*G. I., 11th April 1872, No. 2,609, Financial; Madras Govt., 30th April 1872, No. 601, Financial.*

SECTION 43.—The time passed under suspension pending inquiry is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending inquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

Forfeiture of past Service.

SECTION 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases:—

Leave.

Absence after leave.

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of, privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant-General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from the 11th January 1869.

Suspension.

Abolition of office.

Transit.

c.—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

NOTE.—Reinstatement need not necessarily be to the same office.—*Gazette, 10th September 1872, p. 1517.*

d.—Abolition of office.

e.—Transit from one appointment to another.

f.—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.

g.—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny, provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

SECTION 45.—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before the resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

Conditions of Award of Pension and Gratuity.

Classification. SECTION 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes: A.—Compensation pensions & gratuities. B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities. C.—Superannuation pensions & gratuities. D.—Retiring pensions.

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

2. Absence on leave in or out of India is no bar to an officer being admitted to pension or gratuity.—(*Gazette, 19th March 1872, p. 569.*)

3. If an officer has held more than one appointment, in respect of each of which, if he had held it separately and alone, pension or gratuity, would have been admissible to him, the pension or gratuity or pension and gratuity admissible to him is the sum of the several pensions or gratuities, or pensions and gratuities, which would have been admissible to him if he had held each office separately and alone.

The consolidated pension thus admissible is subject to the Rules 56 (b) and (c), limiting its amount to a certain maximum fixed with reference to length of service and average emoluments.

An officer is not entitled, for service in an office conjointly with another office, to any pension or gratuity which would not have been admissible to him if he had held the office separately and alone.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No. 3,282, Financial, Gazette, page 1675.*

Compensation pension.

SECTION 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on inquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India.

SECTION 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment.

B.

SECTION 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

But if an officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month cannot conveniently appear before a commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the Local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer.—See *Gazette, May 7th, 1872, page 891.*

3. The medical certificate required by Rule 2 must be annexed to the first bill submitted for the pay of an officer appointed in India.—*Gazette of September 1872, page 1612.*

SECTION 50.—Incapacity for service must be established by a medical certificate attested as follows:—

a.—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

b.—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector-General of the Medical Department.

c.—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

d.—In other cases, the Local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

SECTION 51.—The medical certificate must state in sufficient detail:—

a.—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;

b.—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

SECTION 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Pension awarded accordingly.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

SECTION 53.—As superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An Officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can claim to retire on any ground that he is 55 years old.

If an officer whose age is less than 60 years is required to retire under this Rule, the head of his office must certify under the head of "Any other remarks," on the third page of the officer's application for pension or gratuity that the officer is inefficient owing to age or infirmity.—See *Gazette, October 8, 1872, page 1645; Financial Notification, 26th Sept. 1872, No. 3,132.*

2. An annual return of officers, permitted to remain in the service after the age of 55 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned:—

1. No.	3. Name of officer.	5. Period of extension.
2. Office.	4. Present age.	6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension.

SECTION 54.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A.—For Superior Service.

SECTION 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity:—

a.—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.

[Note.—Broken periods of a year are not to be taken into account in calculating the amount of any gratuity admissible to an officer under any rule in the Code.—*Gazette, page 1610, No. 2,921, 19th September 1872, Financial Department.*]

b.—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in Chapter XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

c.—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Superannuation pension.

SECTION 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity:—

1. For Educational officers entitled to the benefit of Section 61(a) "27" should be substituted for "30" in this Section.—See *Gazette, 28th February 1872, page 418.*

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity.

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Retiring pension.

SECTION 58.—Retiring pension:—

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Extension of the maximum. **SECTION 59.**—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed.

a.—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.

b.—To Officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."

c.—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.
 [Note.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Explanation as to full pension.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the Local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Privileges in counting service.

Educational Officers.

1. Inspector of Schools.
2. Principals and Professors of Colleges.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule the whole of the requisite period of service must have been passed in the grades specified.

b.—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-third or one-half pension according to the old rules: provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old rules.

The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

c.—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

d.—Uncovenanted officers who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

SECTION 62.—To the following officers, being Barristers-at-law, or Advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, viz:—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangoon.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows:—
 a.—After six years and nine months' active service in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.
 b.—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.
 c.—After twelve years' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.
 1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.
 2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified under the ordinary rules.

B.—For Inferior Service.

SECTION 63.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows:—

a. Compensation and Invalid gratuity:

Service less than 5 years.	—nil.
5 years and less than 10 years.	—3 months' pay.
10 " "	15 " —4 " "
15 " "	20 " —5 " "
20 " "	or more " —6 " "

b.—Compensation pension:

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

c.—Invalid pension:

Service not less than 35 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sower establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—For Service partly Inferior and partly Superior.

SECTION 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale.

SECTION 65.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

Calculation of Pension and Gratuity.

Meaning of "pay" and "emoluments." SECTION 66(a).—The words "pay" and "emoluments" used in Chapter XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service.

(b).—"Average emoluments" means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, "average emoluments" means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period, and gratuities are to be calculated on "average emoluments" (as defined in this Rule) instead of on "emoluments."—See *Gazette, March 5th, 1872, p. 468.*

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

Definition of emoluments. SECTION 67(a).—In the term "emoluments" are included the following:—

- 1.—Pay of substantive appointment;
 - 2.—Personal allowance;
 - 3.—Fees or commission, where they are the authorized emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Theoggye;
 - 4.—Field allowances (i. e., horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;
 - 5.—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;
 - 6.—Bullock train allowance in the Post Office Department.
- (b).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—
- 1.—Local allowances;
 - 2.—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment;
 - 3.—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department;

- 4.—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters;
- 5.—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government);
- 6.—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances. c.—Acting allowances are not included unless the "acting" service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances. 1. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18).

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on Special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is temporarily transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, "pay" and "emoluments" mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1 (d).)

"Average emoluments" means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rupees 10.

Net emoluments. SECTION 68.—When part of an officer's pay or emoluments is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded.

Examples.—When a sowar's pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Theogyee in Burma obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer's pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationery duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and

Service books to be kept. officers in the Post Office Department and the Inland Customs Department, (see *Gazette*, 26th March 1872, p. 609), whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a

service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving. For officers of the Inland Customs whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, a roll shall be kept similar to that prescribed in Section 109(a) for the Police. (See *Gazette*, 26th March 1872, p. 609.)

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself the head of an office (e. g., a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Name of officer. | 6. Exact height by measurement. |
| 2. Caste or race. | 7. Personal marks for identification. |
| 3. Residence. | 8. Date of entry. |
| 4. Father's name and residence. | 9. Signature of officer. |
| 5. Age. | 10. Signature and designation of the head of the office. |

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Name of appointment. | 3. If acting, here state the substantive appointment. |
| 2. Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary. | 4. Pay. |

5. Acting Allowance.
6. Date of commencement of appointment.
7. Signature of officer.
8. Character of officer.

9. Signature and designation of immediate head of the office.
10. Date of termination of appointment.
11. Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c.)
12. Signature of immediate head of the office.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted, with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all entries in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

SECTION 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars:—

- a.—The age of the applicant.
- b.—List of appointments, both substantive and acting, held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.
- c.—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.
- d.—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

Verification of service. SECTION 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Department, verify the services claimed.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is easily procurable.

2. The information thus received, should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, viz:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| For service in ordinary Civil Establishments. | ...The Accountant-General of the Province; |
| " " the Post Office Department. | ...The Controller of Public Works Accounts; |
| " " the Telegraph Department. | ...The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts; |
| " " the Military and Marine Department. | ...The Controller of Military Accounts; |
| " " the Forest Department. | ...In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant-General; in other places, the Provincial Conservator; |

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy; for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If, for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—See General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable: for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

SECTION 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent data.

SECTION 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formerly verified before forwarding the application.

SECTION 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant-General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant-General will, after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71, submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim to pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant-General should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director-General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director-General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

Power of Local Governments and of the Government of India.

SECTION 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

SECTION 76.—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter.

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

SECTION 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant-General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant.

SECTION 78.—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The Government of India is ordinarily unwilling to pass orders on questions affecting

Claims by officers not retired.

the pension of an officer until he actually retires. Memorials which relate to such questions, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned.—*Gaz. Aug. 29, 1872, p. 1402.*

CHAPTER XVI.

Manner of Payment.

Sanction of pension.

SECTION 79.—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy of the formal application, to the Accountant-General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent-payable order.

SECTION 80.—The Accountant-General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant-General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant-General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable.

SECTION 81.—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under Chapter XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the Local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment.

SECTION 82. a.—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of making payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

b. Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant-General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non-employment.

SECTION 83.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due."

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under Chapter XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

SECTION 84.—*a.*—An annual return of pensioners in Form B, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant-General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant-General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India.

Annual return.

b.—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50. (See Appendix C, Extract 3)

CHAPTER XVII.

Place of Payment.

Payable at any Treasury. SECTION 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

2. The above rule for the conversion of Rupees into sterling applies to officers under covenant, who are entitled by their covenant to pensions in accordance with the rules applicable to Uncovenanted Servants; the covenanted rate of exchange for their pay and allowances does not, unless it is expressly so stated, apply to their pensions.—*Gazette of March 1872, page 569.*

Transfer between England and India. SECTION 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or vice versa, is permitted only once.

1. Applications for transfer of payment for India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant-General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

SECTION 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shown, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority.

[The Accountant-General is empowered to make these transfers.—*M. G., 20th April 1872, No. 250, p. 21.*]

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant-General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant-General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant-General of that province to do so.

2. A District officer may authorize the payment, at any of the out-lying Treasuries subordinate to the District Treasury, of a pension payable under proper authority at his head quarters, and may transfer the payment of a pension from such subordinate Treasury to the District Treasury, or from one subordinate Treasury to another in the same District. *Gazette, August 27th, 1872, p. 1417.*

CHAPTER XVIII.

Lapse and Forfeiture of Pensions.

SECTION 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant-General, and the pension ceases to be payable.

Through falling in arrears.

If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant-General.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant-General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

SECTION 89.—A pension which has not been drawn for two years lapses, and can be restored only by the Government of India.

On conviction of crime. SECTION 90.—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

Commutation of Pensions.

SECTION 91.—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates:—

Age of Pensioner.	Rate of commutation.	Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years	...	...
10—20 "	...	18
20—25 "	...	12½
25—30 "	...	12
30—35 "	...	11½
35—40 "	...	11
40—45 "	...	10½
45—50 "	...	10
50—55 "	...	9½
55—60 "	...	9
60—65 "	...	8
65—70 "	...	7
More than 70 "	...	6

1. If a Pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs. Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

CHAPTER XX.

Re-employment of Pensioners and Persons who have obtained Gratuities.

SECTION 92.—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

SECTION 93.—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension immediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

SECTION 94.—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation gratuity or pension.

SECTION 95.—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment.

SECTION 96.—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

1. The rules in this Chapter do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their Navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without the loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

SECTION 96A.—An officer holding two or more separate appointments may not, save with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department, receive a pension or gratuity in respect to one or more of such appointments, without retiring from the service altogether. There is no objection to his being relieved from one or more of such appointments at any time, without being compelled to leave the service altogether; but, in such case, any pension or gratuity which may be admissible to him in respect to the office or offices of which he is relieved, will be deferred until he finally retires.—*G. I., 2nd October 1872, No. 3,282, Financial; Gazette, page 1675.*

CHAPTER XXI.

Special Rules for the Police.

SECTION 97.—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:—

XIII of 1856 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

V of 1861 of the Governor-General of India in Council.

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Jadus Police Force, though not organized under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Panjab Police.

Municipal and Railway Police.

SECTION 98.—*a.*—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances.

b. But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organization and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under Clause (*b*).

SECTION 99.—In like manner the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, though the Railway Companies contribute towards their cost, are a branch of the regular police, and their service in it is treated as service under Government.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent, in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

Qualifying Service.

SECTION 100.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16 (*e*)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rupees 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds. Officers whose pay exceeded Rupees 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.]

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor-General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859, was abolished with the latter. The funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities to the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department order No. 3,398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges. **SECTION 101.**—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension.

a.—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (*e*)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st-Class Serjeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd-Class Serjeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

b.—Men who, after completing, on the 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rupees 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

c.—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line.

Previous service when qualifying. **SECTION 102.**—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies:

a.—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rupees 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101 qualifies.

b.—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service.

1.—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.

2.—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.

3.—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.

4. A man voluntarily taking his discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.

Nagpur Irregular Force. c.—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpur Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpur.

d.—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.

Military Police. e.—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police qualifies.

Previous superior service. f.—Service in the superior grades in the old Police (i.e., darogas and officers of higher rank) or in any other department qualifies.

g.—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.

Army service and Military Police service. h.—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1859 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service.

Pensions for Army service how chargeable. i.—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department.

SECTION 103.—Policeman on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, count their service before discharge.

Amount of Pension or Gratuity.

SECTION 104.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rupees 20, will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales:—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the Force.

1.—As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869:—

1.—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.

2.—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officers' subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in Chapters XI, XII and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

SECTION 105.—a.—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by Scale A.

b.—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows:—

1.—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election, (which, by Financial Department Order, No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).

2.—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

SECTION 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rupees 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this Chapter to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

Officers on pay exceeding Rs. 20.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

SECTION 107.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this Chapter, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this Chapter, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Section 63 and 64, for the whole of his service, both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the New Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105 (b) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63 (a) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

SECTION 108.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105 (a)), pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, i.e., the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, i.e., the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100); but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on the 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab.

Verification of Service.

SECTION 109.—a.—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity.

b.—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

c.—In addition to the above roll the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rupees 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant-General.

d.—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71, in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

Power of Sanction.

SECTION 110.—Claims by Police officers on pay not exceeding Rupees 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector-General of Police, and reported to the Accountant-General with the necessary particulars for identification.

Sanction.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector-General as well as by the Local Government.

Manner of Payment.

SECTION 111.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on permanent-payable orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and a special Committee shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

Payment.**CHAPTER XXII.****Extraordinary Pensions.****A.—In cases of injury or death.**

SECTION 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions,
(a) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;

(b) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

SECTION 113.—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognizes no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *prima facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

- A policeman falling from his horse.
- A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.
- A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.
- A labourer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognizes no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

SECTION 114.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had a wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

Section 115.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

- (a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;
- (b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- (c) the nature and extent of the injury received;
- (d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

SECTION 116.—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, Preliminary enquiry, will hold a formal inquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:—

- (a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;
- (b) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

SECTION 117.—The head of the office will then submit the case with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

SECTION 118.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India.

SECTION 119.—a.—The Government of India grants pensions to the widows and children of policeman, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving rather less than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action.

b.—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B.—Military Service.

SECTION 120.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organization, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates:—

a.—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

b.—Other Civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale:—

- If on salaries of Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as Captains.
- If on salaries of Rs. 300 a month, or upwards, as Lieutenants.
- If on salaries of Rs. 200 a month, or upwards, as Ensigns.
- If on salaries of Rs. 100 a month, or upwards, as Subadars.
- If on salaries of Rs. 50 a month, or upwards, as Jamadars.
- If on salaries of Rs. 16 a month, or upwards, as Sepoys.

c.—Persons not in Civil or Military Service wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

SECTION 121.—a.—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after re-marriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

b.—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Punjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

APPENDIX A. FORM A.—FOUR PAGES.

FIRST PAGE.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Father's name.

3. Sex or caste.

4. Residence.

5. Present or last employment.

6. Date of beginning of service. 1st May 1851.

7. Date of end of service. 30th June 1871.

8. Length of service including breaks
of which superior
inferior
non-qualifying and breaks.
Class of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*

9. [Average] emoluments or pay.

10. Proposed pension.

11. Proposed gratuity.

12. Date from which to commence.

13. Date of payment.

14. Age of applicant on this date.

15. Height.

16. Marks.

17. Date.

18. Date.

Y. M. D.

20 2 0
17 2 10
1 5 0
1 6 20

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

SECOND PAGE.
History of the Service (showing breaks) of

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of beginning.	Date of end.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified by Accountant General.	Remarks by Accountant General.
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	Rs. 10	Rs. ...	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	Y. M. D.	Y. M. D. 0 3 15	Inferior grade.	By Accountant General, Bengal.—See enclosure A.	
Do.	Do.	15	...	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sep. 1852	3 7 7	1 1 15	Under 22 years of age		
Do.	Do.	15	...	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1853	...	...	...		
On sick leave...	...	...	...	8th May 1853	7th Nov. 1856	...	0 6 0	...		
Collector of Hooghly.....	Muharrir	15	...	8th Nov. 1856	15th Jan. 1859	2 2 8	...	...		
Out of employ...	...	...	...	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1859	...	0 0 2	Resigned to join new appointment.		
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	25	...	18th Jan. 1859	11th July 1865	6 5 24	...	...	Compiler of Post Office Accounts.—See enclosure B.	
Under suspension...	...	...	...	12th July 1865	1st Sep. 1865	...	0 1 20	Suspension adjudged as a penalty.		
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	25	...	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd Mar. 1868	2 6 2	...	...		
Do.	Master, Burdwan	25	10	4th Mar. 1868	2nd Dec. 1868	1 9 0	...	...		
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.....	...	...	...	4th Dec. 1868	1st Nov. 1870	...	0 10 28	...	Accountant General, Bengal.—See enclosure C.	
Judges of Nudda	Clerk	40	...	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	0 7 29	...	...		
Total period of super for service	...	...	...	...	...	17 2 10	...	...		

Remarks by Head of Office.

1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the office can give it.
5. Any other remarks.

Signature.

Certificate and Report of Accountant-General.

CERTIFY that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service

is [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for _____ years

months days; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding

Rupess _____, is admissible under Section _____ of the Civil Pension

Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant-General.

Application for Pension or Gratuity.

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

FORM B.
(Obverse.)

CIVIL.]

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS.

193

COLLECTOR'S BILL.

Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon—

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.

Personal identification.

Height.

Feet. Inches

Age when pensioned.

Sect or caste.

Residence.

Amount of monthly pension.

No. _____

SIR,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.

To the Collector of _____

Accountant-General.

NOTE.—*Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or other well-known and trustworthy person.*

PENSIONER'S BILL.

NAME OF PENSIONER—

Class of pension and date of order sanctioning it.

Age when pensioned.

Sect or caste.

Residence.

Amount of monthly pension.

No. _____

SIR,

Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ pension, as _____

upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.

To the Collector of _____

Accountant-General.

NOTE.—*Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.*

FORM C.

FORM D.

FORM E.

DURING THE YEAR 187-7
 seedling Rs. _____

[illegible]

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APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

SECTION 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

SECTION 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

SECTION 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

SECTION 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of Government.

SECTION 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:—

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorized allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:—

"We authorize you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognized by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service, and who can produce unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding."

Rules regarding Service.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

a. All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1868.

b. The following leave taken under the rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (Section VII).

c. Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

Rules for Calculation of Pension.

6. "Authorized official allowances" include the following:—

a. House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

b. Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:—

a. Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

b. Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law Officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyouns in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Small Cause Court Judges are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pension shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3,177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department, No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which is then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employés, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the Local Government think proper to grant to the employés a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the Local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a

separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their “immediate” remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their “contingent” and “deferred” remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one-quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of “immediate” remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution

* i.e., the same as to be credited to the Annuity Fund is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.*

4 per cent. retained out of 100. This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1586, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account Office to which it is subordinate:—

1.—For pensions not exceeding Rupees 10.

2.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 10, and not exceeding Rupees 50.

3.—For pensions exceeding Rupees 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinize the information thus received, in order that inquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any signal disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

Covenanted Civil Servants.

SECTION 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules:—

“Active service.” SECTION 2.—“Active service” includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty:

a. The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as “active service.”

b. Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

c. Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding “special leave” under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

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d. Privilege leave of absence.

1. "Privilege leave" includes the corresponding "short leave on private affairs" and "leave on private affairs" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

e. Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

f. Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

Deduction from salary, &c.

SECTION 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer:—

Bengal Civil Service.—From every allowance except (1) travelling allowance at mileage rates, (2) minimum furlough allowance, (3) subsistence allowance while on furlough, and (4) establishment allowance.

Madras Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees or a proportion of fees received, (8) allowance on privilege leave, and (9) allowance on subsidiary leave.

Bombay Civil Service.—From (1) pay, (2) acting allowance, (3) deputation allowance, (4) subsistence allowance when not on leave, (5) personal allowance, (6) local allowance, (7) fees, or a proportion of fees received, (8) summary allowance, (9) allowance on privilege leave, and (10) allowance on subsidiary leave.—See *Gazette*, April 16th, 1872, page 762.

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Retiring annuity.

SECTION 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier),

and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service,

is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Invalid annuity.

SECTION 5.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows:—

a. If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500.

b. If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five: provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Place and rate of payment. SECTION 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to date of decease.

SECTION 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rates:—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, 10½ Government rupees for each pound sterling;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10-65 Government rupees for each pound sterling:—

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

Judges of the High Courts.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Section 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

SECTION 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years a Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, "actual service" includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and the periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on "furlough or extraordinary leave."

"Extraordinary leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

SECTION 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the Office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

SECTION 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

SECTION 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months' actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

SECTION 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

SECTION 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

SECTION 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months' actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

SECTION 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

SECTION 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

SECTION 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 12.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to the Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as a Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

SECTION 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

Chaplains.

[The rules in this Supplement are now in general operation, except that the present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Bombay, when he has served his time for pension, will have the option of continuing to draw allowances on the old scale and abiding by the old scale of pension, or of drawing allowances on the new scale, or retiring, in which case his pension will be regulated by the rules in this Supplement. The present Senior Chaplain of the Scotch Church in Calcutta also is allowed an election (which he has not yet declared) between the old and the new scales of allowances and pension.]

SECTION 1.—Pensions are granted to Chaplains under the following rules:—

SECTION 2.—a.—“Residence” is reckoned from arrival in India in the case of a Chaplain appointed in England, and from date of covenant in the case of a Chaplain appointed in India. It includes (1) time spent on duty, (2) privilege and subsidiary leave, and (3) time passed out of employ in India otherwise than on leave.

b.—“Service” includes “residence,” and also all time spent on leave of any description; but no time before the beginning of “residence.”

SECTION 3.—A Chaplain who has completed 17 years’ residence and 20 years’ service, or, if appointed before the 11th January 1854, 15 years’ residence and 18 years’ service, is entitled to a retiring pension of £365 a year.

1. Pensions are granted either by the Government of India, Bombay or Madras (as the case may be), or by the Secretary of State. A Chaplain proceeding to England after obtaining pension in India, should be careful to take with him the usual last-pay certificate.

SECTION 4.—A Chaplain must retire after 25 years from the beginning of his service, unless specially exempted by the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Governor-General in Council, or of the Governor in Council of his Presidency.

SECTION 5.—A Chaplain who is obliged, by bad health, to retire after completing seven years’ residence, but before completing the periods of residence and service required by Section 3, is entitled to an invalid pension of £127-15-0 a year, or if he has completed ten years’ residence, £173-7-6 a year.

SUPPLEMENT D.

Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

[Note.—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Contribution. SECTION 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:

Branch Pilot, at Rupees 40 a month.	Rs. 200 a month.
Master	100 ..
First Mate	60 ..
Second Mate	30 ..
& Volunteer	4 ..

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot	Rs. 100 a month.
Do. „ Master	50 ..
Do. „ First Mate	30 ..
Do. „ Second Mate & Volunteer	15 ..

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age	Rs. 14 a month.
After 10 years until married	20 ..
Boys until 15 years of age	12 ..

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

SECTION 2.—a.—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

b.—A pilot after thirty years’ actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

SECTION 3.—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

SECTION 4.—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband’s demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband’s decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive, or continue to receive, any pension under these rules.

SECTION 5.—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

SECTION 6.—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant-General’s Office on the first day of every alternative month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant-General may from time to time require.

SECTION 7.—Widows and Female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant-General’s Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they that are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant-General.

SECTION 8.—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d. for each Government Rupee, Government Rupees 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rupees 100.

Occasional Leave.

It is left to Heads of Offices, subject to the orders of the local Government, to grant, at their discretion, casual leave of absence from office in cases of sickness, death of near relatives, &c., on condition that the local Government shall see that the discretionary power to be placed in the Heads of Offices is not abused. Such casual absence from office are not to be reported to the Accountant General but systematically entered in a book to be kept in each office, and when an application for privilege leave is received, the leave should be granted or refused with some reference to the entries in this book.—*Pro. of Supreme Government, 28th Sept. 1855, Finl. Dept., No. 5,670; Fort Saint George Gazette, 18th November 1858, and M. G., 22nd May 1871, No. 200, Financial.*

Casual leave is confined to only those employed in Office Establishments and not to gazetted Officers.—*G. I., 7th January 1860, No. 56, Department Public Works.*

District Moonsiffs are eligible to casual leave.—*M. G.*, 9th December 1869, No. 2016, *Judicial*.

Principal Sadar Ameens, Sadar Ameens, District Moonsiffs and Sheristadars of Civil Courts allowed five days' leave on occasions of holidays or otherwise.—*Notification*, 16th November 1841, para. 2, p. 599; *M. G.*, 15th September 1845, and 4th August 1851, Nos. 682 and 949, *Judicial*.

Leave to Peons

Peons are allowed to draw half-pay for a period not exceeding 6 months, when sick in hospital.—*Government Proceedings*, 18th October 1865, No. 487.

The indulgence of leave on half-pay, on medical certificate, is to be restricted to those receiving medical aid from a hospital or dispensary, or as in-door or out-door patients, i. e., to those sick at the stations where they are serving; the indulgence of half-pay during sick leave to their homes not having been contemplated by the Government of India.—*Revenue Board Standing Order*, No. 5, 1866.

Subsistence Allowances during suspension pending inquiry into conduct.

I. Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the inquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rupees 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rupees 25 monthly. (a)

II. Should the Officer be re-instated, he may, at the discretion of the Local Government, or of the Head of the Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted; or a portion of his salary, if the result of the inquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge. (b)

III. When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge, for the period of suspension to an Officer who is re-instated, involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

IV. An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I. for the period that he was suspended.

V. The time passed under suspension, pending inquiry, is taken into account as service towards pension, in cases of re-instatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.—*Notification*, *Gazette*, 10th October 1865, page 530.

When an Officer is acquitted of an offence by a Court of competent jurisdiction, he is entitled to re-instatement, provided the acquittal is *bona fide* on the merits of the case, and not in consequence of a mere technicality, a legal flaw in the evidence, collusion with the witnesses, or some similar circumstance. Instances however will occasionally occur, in which, notwithstanding a full acquittal, the re-instatement of the officer is inexpedient, or the infliction of some punishment, such as fine or suspension, is necessary, in consequence of some neglect or minor dereliction of duty brought to light during the inquiry. Such cases should be referred for the special orders of the controlling authority of the Department.

The power of re-instatement without blame, after a full acquittal, rests with the Officer who possessed the original power of appointment, but if this power of appointment is restricted, by being dependent on the sanction or veto of any higher authority, then the confirmation of the re-instatement by the latter is requisite.

An Officer under trial is entitled to the same pay as when under suspension.—*Madras Government Order* of 29th October 1866, No. 395, *Financial Department*.

(a) This rule does not apply to persons taking the benefit of the Insolvent Act.—*M. G.*, 7th September 1868, No. 2,332, *Revenue*.

(b) With reference to Financial Resolution, No. 2,528 dated 24th September 1865, promulgating rules for the regulation of the allowances of ministerial and other officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, although the discretionary power of allowing full salary to acquitted officers, delegated to Local Governments and Heads of Departments under Rule 2, does not extend to the sanction of expenditure in excess of grant limits, the orders of a Local Government or Head of a Department granting full salary under Rule 2, coupled with an indication of the Budget head under which any additional expense involved can be met, will be sufficient authority for the Audit Department to pass the charge. If the additional expense, rendered necessary by any order passed under Rule 2, cannot be met without an additional Budget assignment, then under Rule 3, application for such assignment must be made to the Government of India.—*G. L.*, 17th June 1870, No. 1,286, *Financial*.

When a public officer on a progressive salary is suspended from duty, the period of his suspension shall not be counted as service qualifying for increase of salary in the absence of a declaration to the contrary by the authority by whose orders he is re-instated.—*G. L.*, 9th August 1870, No. 2,905, *Financial*.

APPENDIX A.

(Revised Statement circulated by Accountant General, 25th November 1865.)

STATEMENT OF LEAVE other than casual granted to, or enjoyed by ministerial Officers drawing more than Rupees 10 per mensem, on the establishment of— in the month of—

Name.	Office.	Pay.	Nature of leave granted.				Number of days absent in the month.	Deductions.		Name of substitute (if any.)	Allowance of substitute, nett saving.	Remarks.
			Sick—Sec. 3.	Private Affairs—Sec. 6.	Furlough—Sec. 7.	Privilege—Sec. 12.		Rate.	Amount.			
A. B.	C. D.	...	{ 2ms., 4th May 2ms., 4th July 2ms., 4th Sep. }	...	...	...	30	Half...	...	E. F.	...	...
G. H.	...	...	...	...	1m., 16th Sep.	...	15	To be paid on return	...	...	...	...
K. L.	...	...	...	...	1m., 16th Aug.	...	15	None.	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

The certificate from an official Surgeon to an applicant for sick leave shall be given in the following form:—

"I, A. B., Surgeon at (or of) ———, do hereby certify on honor, that E. F., (here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health; and I sincerely declare that, according to the best of my judgment, a change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of ——— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable.)"

The following form shall be observed by the Superintending Surgeon and the Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department in countersigning the certificate:—

"I do hereby certify that, according to the best of my professional judgment, after careful consideration of his case, I believe the state of health of E. F., to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of ——— absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery."

FOUR ST. GEORGE, 25th August 1868.

No. 330 of 1868.—The following Extract from Notification in the *Gazette of India* is re-published:—

Financial Department, Simla, the 6th August 1868.

No. 1,651.—Read the following Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, *Financial* No. 290, India Office, London, 9th July 1868.

I have considered in Council your Military letter, dated the 9th March last, No. 96, submitting a recommendation from the Bombay Government that Major Raitt, Superintendent of the House of Correction at Bombay, should be exempted from the operation of the rule which requires that Military pensions shall merge in Civil salaries, and you state

that that Officer's case affords a striking illustration of the hardship of the rule, which you earnestly trust Her Majesty's Government may see fit to rescind.

2. In compliance with your recommendation and that of the Government of Bombay, I will not object to Major Raitt's drawing his pension of £ 241-12 per annum, in addition to the salary of Rs. 300 per mensem attached to the appointment he is now holding.

3. I am also willing, in accordance with your strong recommendation to authorize the following modification of the rule. When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension, in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of a Military Officer resigning the service, after he has been appointed to a Civil office, he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office, not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service.

Pensions and Gratuities.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, dated 24th October 1868, No. 3,078, Financial Department, is published for general information:—

RESOLUTION.—Apparently the orders, as they stand, refer only to Military Officers in Civil employ, but the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that they might fairly be extended to all pensioned servants of Government, and he is accordingly pleased to declare that they shall be so extended.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, *Simla*, 30th June 1868, No. 1,553.

Read Resolution, No. 3,078, passed in this Department on the 24th October 1868, extending the application to the cases of all pensioned servants of Government, Civil and Military, of the following decision of the Secretary of State:—"When an Officer who has retired on a pension obtained not on medical certificate, but after a prescribed period of service, is subsequently employed in any public capacity, he shall be permitted to draw the pension in addition to the salary of the office to which he may be appointed; but in the event of the Military Officer resigning the service after he has been appointed to a Civil office he must at the same time vacate that office. He may, however, be re-appointed to the office not as a matter of course, but only in the event of your considering it decidedly for the benefit of the public service."

No. 1,582.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that whenever any good service pensioner is re-employed under the above order, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained on a full report of the circumstances of the case.

Compassionate Allowance.

Uncovenanted Servants in inferior grades thrown out of employ on reduction of establishments after 30 years' service, allowed a compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month.—*S. S.*, 16th December 1861, No. 455; *G. I.*, 22nd January 1868, No. 517, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, p. 201.

The allowance authorized in the above Order is payable only to persons who have been thrown out of employ from and after 25th January 1868, and those orders are not to be held to refer to persons thrown out of employ before the 1st June 1867.—*G. I.*, 24th January 1868, No. 492, *Financial*.

Compassionate allowance of Rs. 4 a month may be granted to Government servants in inferior grades, who may be pronounced by competent Medical authority to be unfit for further duty after having done good service for 35 years.—*G. I.*, 25th November 1868, No. 3,272, *Financial*.

The grant of compassionate allowance under the Orders of 22nd January and 25th November 1863, shall not, within the maximum of Rs. 4 a month, exceed one-half of the pay in substantive post last held by the servant. Cases which may seem to merit more than the ordinary indulgence should be referred by the Local Government to the Government of India for consideration and orders.—*G. I.*, 14th March 1870, No. 1,795, *Finl.*; *Gazette*, p. 407.

Peons who were thrown out of employ subsequent to 11th December 1863, but previous to the issue of *G. I.* Orders of 22nd January 1868, are not eligible to compassionate allowance.—*G. I.*, 31st July 1865, No. 1,513, *Financial*.

Applications for compassionate allowance, should be made in the form of Register in use for pensions.—*Gazette*, p. 671.

PECUNIARY TRANSACTIONS.

NOTIFICATION.—1. Several recent cases having forced on the notice of Government the necessity of prescribing some rule, in regard to the pecuniary transactions of superior Officers in the Uncovenanted Service, the Government resolve to notify to all such Officers in positions of trust and responsibility, that they are absolutely prohibited from entering into any money or other dealings whatever with persons resident within their official range, and liable to be brought into any official relations with them, if such transactions are of a nature to place the Government Officer under an obligation to the private individual, incompatible with perfect freedom and independence of official action.

2. The Government do not think it necessary or expedient to attempt to define all the transactions to which this prohibition will apply. It will clearly include all gifts of value, loans, credit, advances, supply of articles, or accommodation at unduly low rates or for insufficient consideration, and sales of property for inordinate prices; and while it is evident that no honest man will find any difficulty in applying the rule to his individual case, the Government will not be induced by any unworthy plea of non-violation of the letter of the rule, to pass unpunished any disregard of its spirit.

3. They will visit such cases with their severest displeasure.

4. This rule will apply in the Revenue Department to all Deputy Collectors, District and Sub-Division Serishtadars, Tahsildars, Salt Superintendents, Taluk Serishtadars, Sub-Magistrates, Forest Range Officers, and all Government servants in corresponding positions of responsibility and trust.—(*Gazette*, p. 289, dated 31st August 1869.)

VOLUNTEERS IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

NOTIFICATION.—August 31, 1859.—The following Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Revenue Department, dated 20th August 1859, No. 1,123, is published for the information and guidance of subordinate Offices:—

In their Order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the Public Offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Dhalut have recently in their Circular, dated 11th June 1859, prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the Rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' Offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid Assistants now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Presses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' Offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own Offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service Examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the Offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding Rule.

No person can be admitted into the service of Government as a Writer or Clerk, at any earlier age than 16 years.—*G. I.*, 29th October 1856, No. 49, *Financial*; *Gazette*, dated 28th November 1856.

Nor after 35 years of age as a general rule.—*Vide Fort St. George Gazette*, page 170, of January 1871; *G. I.*, 20th January 1871, No. 423.

No person can be admitted into the public service in India on a grade eligible to pension without a certificate by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service.—*G. I.*, 10th August 1871, No. 2,620, *Financial*.

Subject to the condition regarding pension or retirement, appointments deemed desirable may still be made notwithstanding the above orders.—*M. G.*, Notification, 25th July 1871, *Gazette*, p. 1231.

The above order of the Government of India, 20th January 1871, No. 423, *Financial*, is not applicable to persons who have already served but have lost their employments by reduction of Establishment.—*M. G.*, 31st March 1871, No. 410, *Judicial*.

The Government do not consider that the order of the Government of India (dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial) applies to temporary appointments.—*M. G., 17th August 1871, No. 1,401, Revenue.*

Certain classes admissible without Examination.

NOTIFICATION.—Fort St. George, August 11, 1868.—In supersession of former orders on the subject, the following Rules are laid down with reference to the re-employment of persons who have lost their posts, consequent on the reduction of establishments:—

I. All persons thrown out of employment, consequent on a reduction of revision of establishments, who come within the following classes, are eligible for re-employment in posts of which the salaries exceed Rupees 20, on proof, in each case, of the qualification claimed:—

1st.—Persons who have passed the General Test Examination.

2nd.—Persons who have been continuously in Government employment from the 1st January 1859 to the time of the reduction which threw them out of employ, the breaks in whose service, if any, have been caused by previous reductions.

3rd.—Persons who have been generally exempted by order of Government from the operation of the General Test Rules.

II. Persons who have been exempted by Government with a view to appointment to a particular post will not be eligible for re-employment in posts above Rupees 20, unless again exempted, or after passing the examination.

2. These rules refer only to persons, candidates for appointments of greater value than Rupees 20. For appointments of lower value, no examination is required.

Fort William, the 25th January 1865, No. 794.—Home Department.

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government:—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State, No. 59, dated Simla, the 15th September 1864.

We have the honor to transmit the accompanying copy of a Letter, No. 446, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch, No. 56, dated the 12th Instant.

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a Rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age, rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence a rule, which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service, would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the Rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council —(No. 90, dated the 9th December 1864.)

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your Letter dated 15th September (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that, after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This Rule will, like the corresponding Rule, applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government.

After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This Rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil Office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

Persons retiring from the Service under the above Orders, 25th January 1865, need not submit a Medical Certificate of incapacity before retirement.—*G. I., 21st August 1867, No. 2,194, Financial.*

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 3,035, 7th December 1869.

Read the following:—

Extract from a Notification of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 25th January 1865, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem:—"The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government. After the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State. This rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation."

Read also—A letter from the Accountant-General, Punjab, No. 117, dated the 17th ultimo, enquiring, with reference to the rule quoted above, "whether, in cases where salaries are personal and irrespective of the particular appointments held, the five years during which an Officer 55 years old is permitted to retain his office, should not reckon from the date of his last promotion to the class to which he belongs."

RESOLUTION.—Concurring in the opinion of the Accountant-General, Punjab, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in the cases of classified Officers of the Financial Department, and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class shall, for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to appointment to a new office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, No. 1,880, 17th March 1870.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, in which it has been ruled that "after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant" (holding a gazetted appointment and receiving such appointment direct from Government) "shall be appointed to a new office in Civil appointment, or

shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases, which are to be referred for the decision for the Right Honorable the Secretary of State."

Resolution of the Financial Department, No. 3,035, dated 7th December 1869, in which it has been ruled that "in the case of classified Officers of the Financial Department and all Officers similarly situated, promotion to a new class, shall for the purposes of the rule quoted above, be considered equivalent to a new office."

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that the term "office" used in the Resolution of the 25th January 1865 shall be held to refer not only to a substantive appointment but to include an acting appointment as well. Necessarily the term "promotion" in the Resolution of the 7th December 1869 shall be held to include acting promotion.

NOTIFICATION.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Fort Saint George, June 16, 1870.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 1st June 1870, No. 2,665, is published for general information:—

Referring to the Notification of the Government of India, Home Department, No. 794, dated 25th January 1865, I am directed to forward, for information, the accompanying copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 38, dated 20th April, approving of the discontinuance, in future, of the reference to him in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of gazetted Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years.

Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 20th April 1870, No. 36, (Public).

The Despatch of your Excellency in Council, dated 23rd February, No. 22 of 1870, proposing the discontinuance of the reference to the Secretary of State in cases in which it is desired to retain the services of Uncovenanted Officers who have attained the age of fifty-five years, has been considered by me in Council.

2. In reply I have to express my approval of the proposed discontinuance of the reference.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Simla, 29th August 1870, No. 3,945, is published for general information:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, No. 891, dated 21st June last, and in reply to state that His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to leave it to the Local Governments and Administrations to authorize, without reference to the Supreme Government, exemptions from the operation of the rule of January 1865, regarding compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers after the age of 55 years.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—Ootacamund, October 3, 1871.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (Public), to the Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Simla, 20th September 1871, No. 4,377, is published for general information:—

Referring to my letter, No. 2,932, dated 15th June last, forwarding copy of a Notification, No. 2,931, of the same date, regarding the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Servants of Government on their reaching the age of fifty-five years, I am directed to state that this rule does not apply to menial servants, but only to Uncovenanted Servants on a salary above Rupees 10 per mensem. In the case of the former, their compulsory retirement at or after the age of fifty-five may be left to the discretion of the Head of the Office or Department under the orders of the Local Government concerned. But the fact of their superannuation should, as now, be certified to by medical testimony.

The orders of the Government of India, dated 20th January 1871, No. 423, Financial, applies to persons or establishments of Local Funds which fulfil the requisites laid down in the Resolution of the G. I., No. 2,197, dated 24th April 1868, and these will include the road fund and probably the funds under Act III of 1871.—M. G., 16th August 1871, No. 337, Financial.

REVISED RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Promulgated originally with Government Notification, dated 26th May 1854, and modified by G. O., 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, Public Department.

E. M. C., No. 1,875 dated 25th November 1857. I. Half-yearly Examination of Assistants.—Half-yearly Examination of Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held each year, at such central stations as may be fixed by the Central Committee.

II. Two qualifying Standards.—At these half-yearly examinations, there shall be two standards of qualification, according to the one or the other of which the Assistants shall be examined. An Assistant must be examined and found qualified according to the first standard before he will be permitted to present himself for the second standard, and before he will be considered qualified to be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has been found, at some previous examination, qualified according to the first* standard, must be found qualified according to the second standard, before he will be considered by Government eligible for the permanent appointment of Head Assistant, and before he will be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem.

G. O., 8th November 1864, No. 1,276, P. D.

* Note.—An Assistant must pass by the first, before coming up for the second standard.

E. M. C., No. 218, dated 23rd February 1857.

III. Effect of passing by each Standard.—An Assistant who has passed according to the first standard will be invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and may be entrusted with a Division of a District. He may also be appointed to act as Head Assistant. An Assistant who has passed according to the second standard will be invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, and may, if the Government see fit, be permitted to draw the increased allowance of 50 Pagodas per mensem, although he may not have served six years.

IV. Promotion of Assistants.—The Government will promote to Head Assistantships no Assistant who shall not have been examined under these rules and found qualified according to the second standard. All Assistants will be promoted, under ordinary circumstances, in the order of their passing the examination now prescribed according to the second standard of qualification.

V. What Assistants are to be examined.—All Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by the present Rules, and who have been more than six months* at their stations as Assistants shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All Assistants who have passed according to that standard, but have not passed according to the second standard, and who have been more than two years at their stations as Assistants, shall be subjected to half-yearly examination. All other Assistants, who have not passed according to the second standard of qualification, may be examined at any half-yearly examination, with the special permission of the Collectors of their Districts, previously obtained. Assistants examined under these Rules will draw the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations, when the station, at which the Divisional Committee meet, is beyond the limits of their own Districts. (a) They shall moreover be entitled, when called upon to attend for Examination within their own Districts, but at a distance from their Head Quarters, to draw the extra* tent allowance, which the Rules in force assign to them when moving about on duty. Members of Divisional Committees, being Revenue Officers, shall, in like manner, be allowed to draw extra tentage whenever their services may be required in such capacity, at a distance from their Head Quarters.

G. O., 17th September 1860, No. 1,379, and G. O., 18th April 1866, No. 390.

* G. O., 22nd March 1864, No. 358, Pub. Dept.

VI. Central Examination Committee.—The Government will constitute a Committee to be called the Central Examination Committee, by whose instructions the Local Committees shall be guided, and with whom they shall correspond on all matters connected with these half-yearly examinations.

† With the consent of the Chief Justice.

‡ He is always the Secretary to the Board of Examiners.—vide Section II, No.

The Central Examination Committee will consist of one Senior Civilian, who shall be President thereof, and of one Member of the Board of Revenue, both nominated by Government; also the Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and such other Members as the Government, from time to time, may appoint. A Secretary to the Committee will be nominated by Government.

(a) Travelling allowance will only be passed on one occasion for each standard of examination.

ification, p. 820 of Gazette for 1854, requiring the Board to perform, in addition to their other duties, those of a Central Committee for the examination of Assistants previous to their promotion.

* On application from the Secretary, a month beforehand, the President and Registrar of the High Court (para. VI.) prepare the Judicial questions; the Member and Secretary of the Board of Revenue take those on Revenue subjects; and the remaining Member, the translation and dictation papers.

VII. *Duty of the Central Examination Committee.*—It shall be the duty of the Central Examination Committee, to fix on every occasion the half-yearly examination days, which shall be the same for every Local Committee station. It shall be the duty of the same Committee to prepare beforehand, for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, a sufficient number of copies of each of which sets shall be forwarded to each Local Committee, in a sealed packet, not to be opened until the moment of examination. The Central Examination Committee, from time to time, shall lay down such Rules as may appear to them best for the guidance of the Divisional Committees, in order to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment upon each point of examination which the several Assistants examined may reach.

VIII. *Divisional Examination Committees.*—At the several stations where the examination is to be held, a Committee consisting of Public Officers to be called the Divisional Examination Committee, shall, on each occasion, be constituted by the Central Committee,* and the Judge of the station, if not absent on leave, shall be a Member.

IX. *Duty of the Divisional Examination Committees, and Reports of the Examinations.*—The examinations shall be conducted by the Divisional Examination Committees, who, after due deliberation in respect of each Assistant examined, will record the result, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not; which result, in case of difference of opinion, will be determined by a majority, and shall deliver the record to the President. The President shall transmit the record to the Central Examination Committee with his own Report, wherein he shall state his agreement or disagreement with the Divisional Committee in each case. The President will be responsible for the fairness, impartiality, and proper strictness of the examination. The written answers

† The Divisional Committees are relieved from the duty of assigning marks to the answer to the Revenue and Judicial Question Papers. *Ex. Pro. Board of Examiners, dated 22nd January 1858, para 2.*

of the Assistants, and the other papers written by them either in the Vernaculars or in English, shall be forwarded with the record. The Central Examination Committee, after taking all the Reports into consideration, and perusing any of the Examination papers that it may seem to them proper to peruse, shall report to Government the names of such Assistants as, in their opinion, have proved their qualifications according to one or other of the standards in force, noticing, especially in the order of their merit, any Assistants who, with reference to the length of their residence in India, may have passed with great distinction.

X. *Principal object of the first Standard.*—The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency, for practical purposes, of the Assistant in the Vernacular language of his District. For this purpose at least three papers which he has never seen before, taken from Official Records, very much at hazard, and written by different persons in a plain running hand, must be read aloud by the Assistant correctly, and without great difficulty; and after being read aloud, their contents must be correctly explained by him in English. An English Judgment or other Official paper, to be furnished by the Central Committee, must be translated by him into the Vernacular, without assistance. The Translation must be substantially correct in meaning, and intelligible to a Native, tolerably correct in grammar and spelling, and free from any very bad errors of idiom. He must dictate off-hand, with some fluency, the translation, into the Vernacular, of an English Report, or other Official paper, also to be furnished by the Central Committee, whereof the translation will be written down exactly as dictated. The dictated paper must in like manner be intelligible and substantially correct. He must then be tested in conversation with two or three Natives, in such manner, and to such extent, as shall suffice to

But Assistants coming up for the second standard, may be allowed to pass at one Examination in Judicial and Revenue Law and in the Vernacular of the District in which they reside; and at a second Examination the remaining language, provided that they be not vested with the higher powers till they have passed in the whole. In cases of this kind, however, Assistants ought to be transferred, after the first Examination, to a District in which the remaining language is ordinarily spoken.

Order from Government of India, No. 365, communicated to E. M. C., No. 542, dated 8th April 1859.

satisfy the Committee as to the degree of his power of understanding Natives of different classes, and of making himself understood by them—such conversation or colloquial examination to be confined to the ordinary duties and business of a Court or Cutcherry, and not to embrace abstruse or peculiar subjects. An Assistant must pass successfully through every step of this branch of the examination, in order to qualify according to the first standard.

XI. *Second object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the systems of Revenue administration and Criminal Justice, and especially with so much of the Laws and Rules of Procedure as it is necessary for an Officer to know, in order to exercise properly the highest function of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate. For this purpose a set of questions on Revenue and Magisterial subjects and on the Law of Evidence shall be furnished by the Central Committee. These questions should be so framed as not to involve points of difficulty or rare occurrence; and to show rather the possession, or the want, of a general and intelligent acquaintance with the subjects of examination and the fundamental laws applicable thereto, than a knowledge of a string of points of detail and dates of orders, which may be soon learned for the occasion, and are generally as soon forgotten again. These questions must be all answered without book. The Assistant should also be examined generally as to his knowledge of Cutcherry Accounts—both the English Accounts kept at the Huzur and the Native Accounts, Taluk and Village—of the Hookumnamah of his District, and of its past revenue history as to be learnt from the records.

XII. *The third object of the first Standard.*—The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistant may have acquired to deal with conflicting arguments and evidence, in actual cases. For this purpose two decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the Assistant has never before seen, one from the Collectors, and one from the Magistrate's Office, of the nature of cases coming before Assistants exercising the highest functions of an Assistant to a Collector and Magistrate, shall be given to the Assistant. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word or phrase may be asked for and given in the Vernacular, the circumstance being in each case noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case he must write in English a brief but precise description of it, and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded.

XIII. *Fourth object of the first Standard.*—The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty at his station. For this purpose the Collector and Magistrate under whom he has been employed, shall furnish the Committee with a report upon these points. It shall be the duty of such Officers to make over to their Assistants, from time to time, cases for report. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper; and after the case is decided the Officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks upon the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Divisional Examination Committee. Such Officers shall also require their Assistants to make English Minutes of the cases given to them for decision, which Minutes also shall be submitted to the same Committee. But these reports and Minutes need not be sent up to the Central Examination Committee. The opinion formed of them by the Divisional Committee, however, shall be entered in the record submitted to the Central Committee.

XIV. *Second Standard.*—The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree. In the Vernacular portion of it, the reading of a common office running hand must be tolerably performed; the papers selected as tests should be of a more difficult description of office papers, the translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible; and the Assistant should be tested in his power of explaining himself clearly, and with sufficient propriety in the Vernacular, in an argument or topic of some difficulty, such as may occur in official business. In this examination it will be necessary for the Assistant to pass in two Vernacular languages, of which one shall be the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of the examination, and the other any one of the languages, including Hindustani, prevailing in the Madras territories, which the Assistant may prefer. Provided that ordinarily, and except on special grounds, no Assistant shall be promoted in any District in the Vernacular of which he has not passed. The test described in this rule shall be strictly enforced in respect of the language of the District in which the Assistant is stationed at the time of examination, but will be relaxed in respect of the second language, and in respect of any other language which an Assistant must pass before he can be promoted in any District in which it prevails. Ability to write the language will not be required, but only a fair colloquial acquaintance with it on the part of the Examinee, and power to translate correctly an official paper read to him, to dictate orders in the language, and read ordinary urzaes. The questions of law and practice should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Magistrate and Collector; but they shall

be arranged in two classes, one class comprehending important and leading points, in answering which no books shall be allowed; and the other class comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which the assistance of books shall be allowed. No guides, digests, or summaries, however, shall be permitted to be used, the Assistant being confined to the original laws, Circular Orders, and constructions. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge of where readily to find the law or practice on the less common points that arise in business. In preparing these questions, nice and difficult points should be avoided; the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate to enable him to perform fitly the important functions of an Indian Magistrate and Collector, or not. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the Assistant's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to, and just appreciation of evidence.

XV. *Object of the second Standard.*—It shall be the object to make this second standard such that a man who has passed a College examination, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the languages of the country, may pass it after two or three years of Mofussil experience.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to prescribe as a rule for future guidance that officers, on passing the lower or higher standard of examination, shall as a rule, be at once invested respectively, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the first class, or with full Magisterial powers; and that they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any Officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a District shows, to the satisfaction of the Local Government, that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place.—G. I., 10th Feb. 1871, No. 711, *Final Enc.*, dated 20th Jan. 1871, No. 386, Home Department.

Rules for the encouragement of the study of Oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

The Rules for examination and control of the newly appointed Members of the Madras Civil Service, passed under date the 15th March and 29th April 1859, are cancelled.

2. The following Rules* are prescribed for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Madras Civil Service.

* These Rules do not in any way affect the Departmental Examinations in law, language, &c., which Junior Civilians have to pass under the Orders of Government according to what are called 1st and 2nd Standards.

3. The standards of examination, and the donations to be given to successful candidates, will be as follows, viz. :—

	LANGUAGES.		DONATIONS ON PASSING.
	Vernacular.	Classical.	
I.—High Proficiency.	Tamil.....	1,000	With Certificate from the Presiding Examiner.
	Telugu.....	1,000	
	Canarese.....	1,000	
	Malayalam.....	1,000	
	Uriyah.....	1,000	
	Hindustani.....	1,000	
		Sanscrit..... 2,000	
II.—Honors.		Persian..... 2,000	With Diplomas signed by the Head of the Government of Madras.
	Tamil.....	2,000	
	Telugu.....	2,000	
	Canarese.....	2,000	
	Malayalam.....	2,000	
	Hindustani.....	2,000	
		Sanscrit..... 4,000	
		Persian..... 4,000	

4. The first language in which a Civil Servant will be permitted to offer himself for examination by the two higher Standards must be the chief language of any district to which he is or has been attached. And it is not till after a Certificate of High Proficiency shall have been obtained in such language that a Civil Servant will be eligible to present himself for distinctions in other languages.

5. A Civil Servant shall be at liberty to present himself for examination in the obligatory and another language simultaneously. But no report of his proficiency in the second language shall be prepared, unless he is declared to have passed in the obligatory language.

6. No Civil Servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination. But if a special recommendation be made by the Examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear at a third examination.

7. No Civil Servant will be permitted to present himself for the High Proficiency or Honors Examinations after the expiration of seven or ten years, respectively, similarly counted. No exception will be made to this Rule on account of leave or any other cause.

8. Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July, and October of each year at Madras. Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to Government at least three months before the date of the examination.

9. The following is the Test for High Proficiency Examination :—

I. Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	1. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
	2. Virāta parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.)
	3. The Tamil Minor Poets, from page 19 to page 93.
Telugu.....	1. Vemana.
	2. Vikramarka.
	3. The fourth and fifth parts of the Panchatantram.
Canarese.....	1. Panchatantram, Bangalore Edition.
	2. Katha Sangraha prose, Part III, pages 131 to 314 inclusive.
	3. Canarese Anthology, Bangalore Edition, Stanzas 1 to 70, 283 to 303, 668 to 683.
Malayalam.....	1. Vēda Charitram.
	2. Keralapuzhama.
	3. Keralolpati, first half.
Uriah.....	1. Hitopodeca.
	2. Bātrish Simhāsana.
	3. Ramayana, Bala kanda.
Hindustani.....	1. Prākya Mahā, or large.
	2. Ikwan-us-Safa.
	3. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
Sanskrit.....	1. Arish-i-Mahāli.
	2. Hitopodeca.
	3. Raghuvamsa.
Persian.....	1. Gullistan.
	2. Bostan.
	3. Anwari Schelee.

II. Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style, not taken from the test books.

III. Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held, an English paper in narrative style.

IV. Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

V. Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

VI. A considerable knowledge of Grammar.

10. The following is the Test for the Honors Examinations :—

I.—Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Tamil.....	1. Subha Parvam, (Section of the Mahābhārata in Prose.)
	2. The first 100 stanzas of Kristna Tīdū.
	3. The first 24 chapters of Kural.
Telugu.....	1. Nitichandrika (Nithrabhedamu.)
	2. Kacyatra.
	3. Subha Parvam of Mahābhārata.
Canarese.....	4. Aranya Kandam of Ramayanam, by Bhaskara.
	1. Katha Sangraha, Bangalore Edition.
	2. The Bhagavadgita, Bangalore Edition.
Malayalam.....	3. Prākya Melika, or large Canarese Anthology, Stanzas 51 to 100, 790 to 851, 1,302 to 1,410.
	4. The Bhagavadgita.
Hindustani.....	1. Nalacharitam.
	2. Chanakya Sūtram.
	3. Keralolpati, the whole.
Persian.....	1. Nasr-i-Be-Nazir.
	2. Fisanah-i-Ajaib.
	3. Dewani-Atash (1st half.)
	4. Kulliyat-I-Sandā (extracts from the Bengal College Edition.)

Sanskrit.....	1. Viracharitra.
	2. Kirātārjunīya.
	3. Sakuntala Nataka.
Persian.....	1. Akhlaqui Julali.
	2. Inshai Abulfuzl.
	3. Sikandur Namah.
	4. Dewani Hafiz.

II.—Translating into English with accuracy two passages, one in prose and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a Text Book.

III.—Translating a difficult passage from English, with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression, and perfect correctness of spelling and Grammar.

IV.—Conversing (in the Vernacular language) with accuracy and fluency.

V.—A Knowledge of Grammar to a much larger extent than is required in the Examination for High Proficiency.

12. The Honors Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

13. Civil Servants, who may have obtained a reward for High Proficiency in any language under the Rules of 1859 (cancelled in para I.) will be eligible for the Honors Examination now laid down, and on passing it will be entitled to receive the difference between the reward already paid to them and the aggregate rewards now offered for the High Proficiency and Honors Examinations.

Junior Civil Servants desirous of attending examinations for prizes for the study of the oriental languages, may be allowed leave on full pay for one month, and that on their passing a successful examination they may be allowed an extension of leave on full pay for another month, and be permitted to count the period of the original leave and of the extension as service and residence, provided that the period of leave on this account which carries pay and counts as service and residence, shall in no case exceed two months on one occasion or twelve months in the aggregate—*G. I., 24th Sept. 1867, No. 2,749, Financial; M. G., 1st Nov. 1867, No. 1,738, Public.*

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CHAPLAINS. (a.)

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort Saint George, 14th October 1862.*—With the view of encouraging the acquisition of the native languages by Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains on the Madras Establishment, either of the Church of England or Established Church of Scotland, the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following Rules for the examination of Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains:—

1. The languages from which candidates shall be at liberty to select are the following:—Sanskrit, Persian, Hindustani, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam.

2. The following Test Books in the several languages have been prescribed:—

IN SANSKRIT.—1, Nalopakhyanam, edited by Monier Williams. 2, Selections from the Mahabharata, edited by Francis Johnson. 3, Hitopadesa. 4, Meghaduta.

IN PERSIAN.—1, Gulistan. 2, Bostan. 3, Anwar-oos-sohailee.

IN HINDUSTANI.—1, Chahar Durvish. 2, Gooli Buckawallie. 3, Ukhwanos Suffa, 4, Gulistan.

IN CANARESE.—1, Aesop's Fables. 2, The Third Book of Lessons. [For the present.] Kathamangiri. 2, Panchatantra—(to be substituted when published.)

IN TAMIL.—1, Pope's Prose Reading Book. 2, Third Book of Lessons.

IN TELUGU.—1, Panchatantra. 2, Second Book of Lessons. 3, Third Book of Lessons. 4, Brown's Reader.

IN MALAYALUM.—1, Arbuthnot's Malayalam Selections. 2, Pilgrim's Progress, Part I, (edition published at Tellicherry.)

3. The candidate will not be permitted to have access to any dictionary, or other book, or to receive any kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, either written or oral.

4. The written exercises will consist of—

I.—A paper not less than ordinary octavo printed page in length in the language in which examination is held, to be translated into English.

(a.) In sanctioning the extension to Chaplains of the rules regarding the examination of Military Officers in the vernacular languages, it was not intended

* *G. I., 27th October 1868, No. 3,158, Final.* to apply to the former the provisions of the Military Department, *G. O., No. 1,009, dated 3rd December 1869,* for the grant of extended leave at the Presidency without loss of service to officers of the Army.—*Letter from Financial Department to A. G. Madras, dated 18th August 1871, No. 2,540.*

II.—A paper in English of the same length to be translated into the selected language in such a manner as to evince a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance of style.

III.—A paper of short sentences in English to be rendered into the language in which the examination is held accurately and idiomatically.

5. The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently and translate correctly portions of any of the test books, and also a fairly written manuscript in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken language of the country, he shall further be required to carry on a conversation with the Examiners or with one or more natives in presence of the Examiners, on such subjects proposed by them, as are calculated to test his colloquial facility, both as regards scholar-like expression and knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the poorer and uneducated classes.

6. At the close of each Examination, under these Rules, the Examiner shall furnish the Board with a report prepared in the subjoined form, together with the written Translations, Exercises, Native letters, and the opinion of the Examiners on the matter in which the candidate has passed the *viva voce* Examination.

7. Munshi allowances for six months, or one hundred and eighty Rupees will be allowed to every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who shall pass an examination as Interpreter in any Native language.

8. When the Board of Examiners are of opinion that the candidate has made creditable progress—evincing diligent attention to the study of the language for not less than six months—they are authorized to recommend him for the Munshi allowance, though they may not pass him as Interpreter.

9. Every Chaplain or Assistant Chaplain who may pass a satisfactory examination in two of the languages abovementioned, provided that one of the two languages shall be either Hindustani, or one of the four principal Hindu languages spoken in this Presidency, shall receive an honorary reward of Rupees 1,000.

Form.

Report upon the examination in the Hindustani language of the Reverend _____
(Here enter station and date.)

Written Exercises.

I. Hindustani into English of the "Hindustani Selection."	An ordinary octavo page.	Exercise attached marked A—Time occupied.
II. English into Hindustani, page in length from Orme's Hindustani, or as the case may be.	Extract of an ordinary Wellington's despatches.	Exercise attached marked B—Time occupied.
III. English into Hindustani.	A paper of short sentences.	Exercise attached marked C—Time occupied.
IV. Hand-writing.		As shown in exercise B.
N. B.—The aggregate time allowed for the written exercises is not to exceed five hours.		

Viva Voce Examination.

V. Reading and translating portion of the "Hindustani Selections."	Read fluently, or as the case may be—Time occupied.
VI. Reading and translating written manuscripts in Hindustani, Urdu, Native Letters, or as the case may be.	This was correctly done, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.
VII. Pronunciation.	Good—requires improvement, or as the case may be.
VIII. Conversation with the Examiners or with two or more Natives.	Understood all that was addressed to him and replied in idiomatic and good language, or as the case may be.—Time occupied.

Opinion of the Committee.

If at the College. (Here enter details.)

If at an Out-Station. (The opinion of the Committee on the Candidate's *viva voce* Examination.)

The foregoing Form is equally applicable to Examinations in other languages, mentioned in the Rules.

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE EXAMINATION RULES.

1.—General Test.

NOTIFICATION.—*Fort St. George, 26th April 1861.*—The following Regulations shall be substituted for those contained in the Notification, dated 4th March 1853 :—

I. No person (not being a graduate or a matriculated student of the University of Madras, or a passed candidate according to one or other of the tests laid down in the above Notification,) who had not been employed in the public service on or before the 1st January 1859, and has not been continuously employed ever since,* shall be appointed to any situation the salary of which may exceed Rupees 20, without having passed a satisfactory examination in the following subjects :—

1. *Hand-writing*, including the ability to copy rapidly and in a good clear hand a manuscript or lithographed paper.
2. *Orthography*, to include writing from dictation.
3. *Composition and Grammar*, including ability to write a simple letter in good grammatical language; to correct a passage written in an ungrammatical style; and to answer questions on grammar.
4. *Arithmetic*, the first four rules, simple and compound, with ability to apply the rules in practical cases. [The Vernacular paper on this subject is to be executed in English figures. No marks will be given for answers executed in the vernacular figures.—*Notification, Gazette, 27th February 1866, page 330.*]
5. *Geography*, including the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.
6. *History*, including a knowledge of the leading facts of the History of India.

II. For the purposes of these examinations, the Uncovenanted Civil Service shall be divided into three branches—English, Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular—the first of which shall include all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the English language; the second, all appointments the duties of which are conducted entirely in the Vernacular language; and the third, all appointments requiring a knowledge both of English and of a Vernacular language.

III. Candidates for employment in the English branch shall be required to execute the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, in the English language; and candidates for employment in the vernacular branch shall be required to execute the same test in the vernacular language of the District in which they seek appointment.

IV. It shall be optional with candidates to perform the test in Arithmetic, Geography and History, either in English or in a Vernacular language, at their discretion.

V. Candidates for appointments in the Anglo-Vernacular branch must pass the test in hand-writing, orthography and composition, both in English and in the Vernacular language of the District in which they seek employment. They may pass these tests either at the same examination, or at two different examinations, as they may think proper.

VI. The foregoing test shall not apply to persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University, except that it shall be necessary for such persons, if candidates for employment either in the Vernacular or in the Anglo-Vernacular branch of the service, and if the second language in which they have passed the University Examination be not the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment, to pass in such language the test laid down in Rule I.

VII. The examination shall be held annually, both in Madras and in the Provinces, at the same time and place as the University Matriculation Examinations,† and in the lists of passed candidates, which shall not be published until after the close of the University Degree Examinations, the candidates shall be ranked in the following classes :—

- 1st.—Graduates of the University of Madras in the Faculty of Arts.
- 2nd.—Matriculated students of the University of Madras.
- 3rd.—Passed candidates examined according to the Service Test.

VIII. The candidates entered in each class shall be ranked in the order of proficiency in a register prepared in the annexed Form (Appendix A.)‡

XI. The examinations provided for in the foregoing rules shall be conducted by means of printed papers. They shall be open to all comers, whose age may exceed 18 years, on presenting an application prepared in the prescribed form, and paying a fee of Rupees six

* Not printed in this Almanac, as not necessary for general information. Printed forms being furnished to candidates on payment of the prescribed fees.

† The employment herein referred to must have been in permanent appointments, the salary of which exceeds Rupees 10 per mensem. For exceptions to this rule, see p. 298.

‡ This is no longer the case, the time for holding the University Examinations has been altered.

XII. The general direction of the system of examination provided for in these rules shall be entrusted to an Officer, who shall be styled "Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations." It will be his duty to appoint Examiners, to nominate Officers to superintend the examinations in the Provinces, and to determine on the reports of the Examiners what candidates shall be registered as eligible for employment in the public service, or for particular Offices and Departments. The functions of the Examiners will be confined to preparing the questions under the instructions of the Commissioners and examining and reporting on the answers.

XIII. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not undertake to provide appointments for all persons who may pass the prescribed examinations under these rules. Appointments will, as before, be regulated by the requirements of the public service, and will be made by the same authorities as heretofore. It is likewise to be understood that it will still, as before, be open to Government, and with their sanction, to the controlling Courts and Boards, whenever they may see necessary to prescribe the period of service, which must be past in one grade of appointment before promotion to a higher grade altogether irrespective of these rules.

Hospital Writers must pass the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.—*Order of Madras Government, 27th January 1869, No. 115, Public.*

RULES FOR THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION.

Fort Saint George, 29th July 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules for examination in the Special Tests prescribed as qualifications for certain Offices in the Public Service.

These Rules supersede all previous Rules on the same subject, and come into operation from this day.

List of Tests.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| I. Judicial Test—Civil. | VII. Translation Test. |
| II. Do. do.—Criminal. | VIII. Precis-writing Test. |
| III. Revenue do.—General. | IX. Test for Pleaders in District Moon- |
| IV. Do do.—Salt Department. | siff Courts. |
| V. Do. do.—Sea Customs. | X. Police Test. |
| VI. Account Test. | |

SCHEDULE SHOWING THE NATURE OF THE TEST AND THE DESIGNATION OF THE OFFICES FOR WHICH THEY ARE PRESCRIBED.

I.—A.—Judicial Test—Civil—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. Norton's Law of Evidence. | f. Strange's Manual of Hindoo Law, and first Volume of Strange's Hindoo Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | g. Sadagopa Charin's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |
| c. Rules of Practice (Civil). | h. Goldsmith's "Doctrine and Practice of Equity," pages 55 to 249 and 267 to 301. |
| d. Sawyer's Manual of the Law of Contracts. | |
| e. Collett's Manual of the Law of Torts and Measure of Damages. | |

Remarks.

1. The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in the Vernacular.*
2. When both the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests are taken up at the same time, there will be only one paper in the Law of Evidence.

* By Orders of 18th May 1867, Judicial Department, and 10th May 1869, Revenue Department, Government have twice decided that *except under very special circumstances*, a departure from this rule cannot be permitted; a knowledge of English being deemed essential for the higher offices for which the Special Tests have been prescribed.

I.—B.—Judicial Test—Civil—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.
2. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.
3. Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Stamp Act. |
| b. Rules of Practice (Civil). | e. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. |
| c. Limitation Act. | |

Remarks.

1. Vide Remarks 1 and 2 under I, A.

II.—A.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Pleader in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes.
4. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
5. Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class.*
6. Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police.
7. Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Norton's Law of Evidence. | c. Code of Criminal Procedure. |
| b. Mayne's Indian Penal Code. | d. Rules of Practice (Criminal). |

Remarks.

The examination will be conducted in English, unless for special reasons any candidate is permitted, by order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (See Note, p. 219.)

II.—B.—Judicial Test—Criminal—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

1. Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar; 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate.
2. Sheristadar in the High Court (Appellate Side), Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.
3. Police Inspector.
4. Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| a. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. | a. Criminal Procedure Code. |
| b. Indian Penal Code. | d. Rules of Practice (Criminal). |

Remarks.

1. The papers set in the examination for this grade will be of an easier description than those set on the same subjects in the examination for the higher grade.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular. This exception does not extend to Sheristadars who must pass in English.

III.—A.—Revenue Test—General—Higher Grade.*Offices.*

1. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
2. Uncovenanted Assistant in the Office of the Board of Revenue.
3. Sheristadar to the Board of Revenue.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of the Revenue. | c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts. |
| b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. | d. Rules of the Stamp Department. |

* This term (Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class) refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

† This term refers to the powers with which Sub-Magistrates are invested under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Remarks.

1. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted by a special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular. (See Note p. 219.)
2. Persons who have passed in either grade of the General Revenue Test (III. A. or III. B.) will not be required to pass in the Sea Customs Test, the Salt Test, or the Account Test, in order that they may be eligible for the appointment of Salt Department, Sea Customs Superintendent, or Accountant in any office.

III.—B.—Revenue Test—General—Lower Grade.*Offices.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Huzur Sheristadar. | 5. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar. |
| 2. 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate. | 6. Head Assistant's Head Clerk. |
| 3. Tahsildar and Deputy Tahsildar. | 7. Abkarry Superintendent, and Deputy Superintendent, Madras. |
| 4. Taluk Sheristadar. | |

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Regulations and Acts applicable to the various branches of Revenue. | b. Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue. |
| | c. Manual of Taluk and Village Accounts. |

Remarks.

1. The papers set for this grade will be easier than those set for the higher grade, and will refer only to those portions of the Regulations, Circular Orders, &c., a knowledge of which is requisite in the offices abovenamed, to which this test is made applicable.
2. The examination will be conducted in English, except in the case of persons continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, who will be permitted to be examined in a Vernacular.

IV.—Revenue Test—Salt Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of a Salt Division on Rs. 50 and upwards.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a. The Salt Laws. | b. Salt Manual. |
|-------------------|-----------------|

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this Examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of any candidate who is allowed, by special order of Government, to pass in a Vernacular; but candidates who may have been continuously in the public service since the 1st January 1859, may pass this Test in English or in a Vernacular at their option.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test V, but not in conjunction with any other Test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

V.—Revenue Test—Sea Customs' Department.*Office.*

1. Superintendent of Sea Customs.
2. Assistant Superintendent of Sea Customs, when the salary of the office amounts to Rupees 50 per mensem, or more.

Nature of Test.

- | |
|---|
| a. The Law relative to the collection of Sea Customs, and the conservancy of Ports. |
| b. The Sea Customs Manual. |

Remarks.

1. There is no lower grade in this examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates allowed to pass in the Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. This Test may be taken up alone, or with Test IV, but not in conjunction with any other Test.
4. Examinations in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Collectors of the Districts in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VI.—Account Test.

Offices.

1. (a) Accountant in the Accountant General's Office.*
2. (b) Accountant in the Board's Office.
3. (a) Accountant in the English Departments of Collectors' Offices, drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.*
4. (a) Superintendent and Clerk in Accountant General's Office.
5. (c) Accountant, Deputy Accountant, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Offices.
6. (c) Accountant, Marine Office.
7. (c) Accountant in the Sea Customs Office.
8. (c) Accountant in the Stamp Office.
9. (c) Accountant in the Office of Conservator of Forests.

Nature of Test.

- a. Book-keeping by Single and Double Entry.
- b. Huzur Manual.
- c. Taluk Manual.
- d. Village Manual.
- e. Budget Manual.

Remarks.

1. The portions of the Manuals which relate to accounts only will form the subject of examination.
2. The examination will be in English, except in the case of candidates permitted to pass in a Vernacular, by special order of Government.
3. Candidates for this Test may pass in Precise-writing at the same examination, but in no third Test.
4. The examination in this Test will be held at the same time as the Annual Examination referred to in General Rule 4, but only when occasion may require, and will be open only to persons, qualified under General Rule 4, who may produce certificates from the Heads of the Departments in which they seek employment, recommending them for examination.

VII.—A.—Translation Test—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Translators and Interpreters in the High Court, Civil and Session Courts, and Office of Board of Revenue.
2. Interpreters in the Court of Small Causes, Madras; Office of the Commissioner of Police; and Police Courts.

Nature of Test.

- Ability to translate an Ordinary Official paper from Vernacular into English.
- Ditto from English into Vernacular.
- Ability to translate a paper of greater difficulty from Vernacular into English.
- Ditto from English into Vernacular.
- Interpretation *visd voce* from Vernacular into English.
- Interpretation *visd voce* from English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Accuracy and rapidity of translation will be required in the higher grade.
2. A separate certificate of proficiency will be given for each of the following Vernaculars in which the candidate may pass:—
1. Telugu. | 2. Tamil. | 3. Hindustani. | 4. Canarese. | 5. Malayalam.
3. Candidates for this Test are required to execute the two sets of papers in two different languages.
4. Candidates must obtain certificates in the particular languages, required in the offices for which they are applying, or intend to apply.
5. In sending in applications for examination, candidates must specify the languages in which they desire to obtain certificates.
6. This Test cannot be taken up with any other Test.
7. Examinations in this Test will be held from time to time under instructions from the Commissioner. Applications for examination must be accompanied by certificates from the Heads of Departments in which employment is sought, recommending the applicants for examination.

* The whole of the Budget Manual is a subject of Examination for Accountants in the Accountant General's Office; and Section 4, Section 5 to the end of Clause 15, Section 6 to the end of Clause 6, and Section 7 for Accountants in the English Department of Collectors' Offices drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards. The same question paper will be given to all candidates, but candidates for the post of Accountants in Collectors' Offices will be required to answer such questions only as relate to the part of the Manual prescribed for their examination.

(a) For these Offices the Huzur, Village and Taluk Manuals are omitted from the Account Test.

(b) For this Office the Budget Manual is omitted from the Test.

(c) For these Offices the Test comprises Book-keeping only.

VII.—B.—Translation Test—Lower Grade.

Offices.

1. Principal Sudder Ameen.
2. District Moonsiff.
3. Deputy Collector and Magistrate.
4. Translators in Offices of Government, Board of Revenue, Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement, and Collectors' Offices.
5. English Record-keeper in Collectors' Offices.
6. Sub-Collector's Sheristadar.
7. Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
8. Head Writers and Nazirs, Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudder Ameen's Court.
9. Head Clerks, Small Cause Courts.
10. Head Clerks in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk, Royapettah Police Court.
11. Uncovenanted Superintendent, and Assistant Superintendent of Police.
12. All the other offices designated under I.A., I.B., I.L.A., I.L.B., I.L.B., IV. and V., and Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, or Clerk in the Correspondence Department of any Court other than the High Court, drawing salaries of Rupees 60 and upwards, in case the candidate has not passed in the vernacular language of the District in which he seeks employment in an Examination of the Madras or other University.

Nature of Test.

- Ability to translate an ordinary official paper from Vernacular into English.
- Do. English into Vernacular.

Remarks.

1. Vide VII. A, Remarks 2, 3 and 4, which are also applicable to this grade.
2. Candidates for this test can only pass in one language at the same examination.
3. Candidates for offices designated under I.L.B., I.L.B. and IV, who execute their papers in the language of their Districts, will not be required to pass this test; as also Bachelors of Arts of the Madras University whose optional language in the B.A. Degree Examination was the Vernacular of the District in which they seek employment.

VIII.—A.—Precis-Writing—Higher Grade.

Offices.

1. Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Clerk in the Correspondence Department of the Offices of Government and the Board of Revenue, and in all the Courts drawing salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards.
2. Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks in receipt of Rupees 50 and upwards in the High Court, Appellate Side.
3. Any office for which passing in Tests I, II, III and VI, is required.
4. Also the following appointments, in the following departments:—

Departments.

Appointments.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Offices of Government and Board of Revenue..... | Indexers, Deputy Indexers, Deputy Record-keepers, Managers, Clerks, Deputy Examiners, and Referencers. |
| High Court, Appellate Side..... | Indexer. |
| Accountant General's Office..... | Superintendents and Clerks. |
| Mint and Assay Offices..... | Accountants, Deputy Accountants and Book-keeper. |
| Marine Office..... | Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, Accountants, and Clerks. |
| Sea Customs Office..... | Manager, Clerks, and Accountants. |
| Stamp Office..... | Accountants. |
| Office of Chepauk Agent and Pay-master of Carnatic Stipends..... | Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks. |
| Court of Small Causes, Madras..... | Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks. |
| Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement..... | Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keeper, and Gomastahs. |
| Office of the Conservator of Forests..... | Clerks and Accountants. |
| Office of the Commissioner of Police..... | Manager. |
| Do. Inspector-General of Police..... | Clerks, Book-keepers, Assistant Book-keepers, and Head Auditor. |
| Do. Registrar General of Assurances..... | Head Clerk. |
| Police Courts..... | Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court. |
| | Head Clerks and Assistant Head Clerk in Royapettah [Police Court. |
| | Record-keepers. |

Departments.	Appointments.
Office of the Director of Public Instruction.....	Managers and Clerks.
Presidency and Medical Colleges.....	Clerks.
Office of the Commissioner for the U. C. S. Examinations.....	Managers and Clerks.
Do. Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants.....	
Revenue Department, Collector's Office.....	Clerks and Record-keepers, Sub-Collector's Sherishtadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk.
Do. Abkarry.....	Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent, Madras.
Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudder-Amin's Courts.....	Head Writers.
Small Cause Courts.....	Head Clerks.
Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam.....	Manager.
Stipend Pay Office, Arcot.....	Manager.
Special Agency Dept., Cuddalore.....	Head Clerk.

Nature of Test.
Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

1. This examination will be conducted in English.
2. Graduates of an English or Indian University are exempt from this Test.
3. Accountants in the Accountant General's Office, and in other Offices in the Presidency and Provinces, whose salaries do not exceed Rupees 75 per mensem, are exempted from passing in this Test.

VIII.-B.-Precis-Writing-Lower Grade.

Officers.

1. For list of Offices for which this Test is prescribed, see under the corresponding heading under VIII. A.

Nature of Test.

Writing a precis of a set of official papers.

Remarks.

This Examination will be in the Vernacular, and will be confined to the cases of those persons who, having been continuously in the public service since 1st January 1859, may apply for examination in the Vernacular, and of those who have been permitted by Special Order of Government to pass I, II, III, or IV in the Vernacular. All persons not coming within these descriptions, must pass the higher test.

IX.-Test for Pleaders in District Moonsiffs' Courts.

Nature of Test.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence. | c. Strange's Manual of Hindu Law. |
| b. Code of Civil Procedure. | d. Sadagopal Chetty's Manual of Mahomedan Law. |

Examination fee, Rupees 6.

Remarks.

1. Candidates for this Test are not required to pass the General Test Examination.
2. The Examination is held in English or in a Vernacular at the option of the candidate.
3. This Test cannot be taken up with any other test.

X.-Police Test.

Nature of Test.

This Test comprises the subjects given under the heading II. B, Judicial Test, Criminal, Lower Grade, and a Paper in Departmental Subjects.

Examination fee, Rupees 4.

Remarks.

1. The Police Test qualifies for employment in the Police service only, and does not give a claim to exemption from the General Test examination, or any portion of the Special Tests. When Police Officers seek for employment in the General Service, they must, like other candidates, conform in all respects to the Rules applicable to the Service Examinations.
2. Candidates who have complied with the Rules in all respects will receive a certificate under Rule I, of having passed II. B.

3. Candidates not in the Police Department will be admitted to this Test, on the production of a recommendation from the Superintendent of the District in which they seek employment.

The following Tests have been prescribed for Uncovenanted Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, in supersession of those sanctioned by G. O., 22nd January 1867.

Test I.—Law, &c.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. The Law of Evidence, (Kindersley's Manual.) | 4. The Police Act XXIV of 1859, and other Local and Special Laws affecting the Police. |
| 2. The Code of Criminal Procedure. | 5. Criminal Rules of Practice. |
| 3. The Indian Penal Code. | 6. Police Departmental Orders and Practice. |

Test II.—Vernacular.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Reading and translating an original Native letter of moderate difficulty. | 3. Rendering a report read out. |
| 2. Dictating an Order. | 4. Conversing with Natives with such a degree of fluency as to show ability to transact ordinary business. |

2. Candidates going up for Examination before appointment will be exempted from Part 6 of Test I, (Police Departmental Orders and Practice), but will be required to pass in it after entering the Service. Uncovenanted Officers who have passed the test prescribed in January 1867 (Test for Sub-Magistrate, 1st Class), or who, being in the service, prefer to select that test, as qualifying for other appointments also, will be required to pass in Part 6 only of Test I, in addition to the other Examination. All Officers will be required to pass at the first annual examination after they have completed a year's service in the Police Department.

3. Candidates will be allowed access to their law books when under examination.
4. The date of the next examination will shortly be notified.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Candidates will be permitted to take up at the same examination any or all of Tests I, II, III, VII B, and VIII. Separate certificates will be granted for each Test successfully passed, and no candidate will be required to pass in the same Test twice.

2. Candidates will not be permitted to apply for examination in both the lower and the higher standard of any Test; but any candidate who has applied for examination in the higher standard of any Test, and has passed a creditable examination, but failed to secure the minimum of marks necessary for success, may, with the Commissioner's permission, be considered as having passed for the lower standard.

3. Candidates will not, under any circumstances whatever, be permitted to come up for examination in a part only of the subjects prescribed for a Test.

4. There will be an annual examination in Tests I, II, III, VIII, and the lower grade of Test VII, open to all servants who have been continuously in the permanent employ of Government since the 1st January 1859, to regular Pleaders of any Court, who have been continuously employed as such since the 1st January 1859, to graduates and matriculated members of an Indian University, and to men who have passed the General Test Examination, on production of a vaccination certificate, and payment of the prescribed fees.

5. Graduates in Law of an Indian University may be appointed to any of the posts specified under I.A, II.A, II.B, without passing those Tests; but if they are candidates for the posts specified under I.B, that test must be passed. The exemption here given extends only to the tests named, and not to any other tests which may be prescribed for the same posts.

6. The examination of candidates for the office of Uncovenanted Superintendent, or Assistant Superintendent of Police is held at the time of the Special Test Examinations, but is confined to persons nominated by the Inspector-General of Police. Applications for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Commissioner through the Inspector-General. Candidates must either have passed the General Test Entrance Examination, or have been in the continuous employ of Government since 1st January 1859. The examination will be held in the English language, and the translation must be executed in any one of the Vernaculars of the Presidency, which may be chosen by the Inspector-General.

7. Persons in public employ on the 1st January 1859, but who may subsequently have resigned their appointments cannot be admitted to any of the Special Tests (except IX and X) unless they have passed the General Test or the University Entrance Examination, or been specially exempted from passing the General Test by Government.

8. Special exemption from passing the General Test includes permission to appear for the Special Tests, unless such permission is specially withheld.

List of Appointments in the several Departments at the Presidency and in the Provinces to which the Special Test Examination Rules are made applicable.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICERS								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
		Judicial Test—Civil	Judicial Test—Criminal	Revenue Test—General	Revenue Test—Salt Department	Revenue Test—Sea Customs	Account Test	Translation Test	Free-writing Test
		A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
	Fees..	10	5	7	6	7	5	4	5
General	Managers, Indexers, Record-keepers, Clerks and Referencers in the Government Office								1
Political	Manager, Political Government Agency Department, Vizagapatam								1
	Head Clerk, Special Agency Department, Cuddalore								1
	Sheristadar in the High Court, Appl. Side	1	1						1
	Manager in the do. do.								1
	Record-keeper, Examiner of Correspondence, and Clerks, on receipt of Rs. 50 and upwards, in the High Court, Appl. Side								1
	Indexer in do. do.								1
	Head Clerks in Small Cause Courts								1
	Interpreters in Small Cause Court, Madras								1
	Manager, Record-keeper, Examiner, and Clerks in the Madras Small Cause Court								1
	Principal Sudr Amin								1
Judicial	District Munsiff	1	1						1
	Pleaser in Civil and Session Courts, Principal Sudr Amin's Courts, and Provincial Courts of Small Causes								1
	Sheristadar, Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts	1	1						1
	Translators or Interpreters in the High Courts, and Civil and Session Courts								1
	Head Writer in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts								1
	Nazir in Civil and Session Courts, and Principal Sudr Amin's Courts	1	1						1
	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Examiner, Record-keeper, Head Clerk in the Correspondence Department, in all the Courts, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards								1
	Head Clerk in the Office of Registrar-General of Assurances								1
	Uncovenanted Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of Police		1						1
	Police Inspector		1						1
	Interpreters in the Office of the Commissioner of Police								1
	Interpreters in Police Courts								1
	Manager in the Office of the Commissioner of Police								1
Police	Clerks, Book-keepers, Asst. Book-keepers, and Head Auditor in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police								1
	Record-keepers in the Police Courts								1
	Chief Clerk or Manager, Royapettah Police Court	1	1						1
	Head Clerk in Police Courts, and Assistant Head Clerk in Royapettah Police Court								1
	Superintendents, Clerks, and Accountants, Accountant General's Office								1
Financial	Accountants, Depy. Accountants, and Book-keeper in the Mint and Assay Office								1
	Board of Revenue								1
Revenue	Uncovenanted Assistant		1						1
	Head Sheristadar		1						1
	Accountants								1
	Translator								1

List of Appointments in the several Departments, &c.—continued.

DEPARTMENT	OFFICERS								
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
		Judicial Test—Civil	Judicial Test—Criminal	Revenue Test—General	Revenue Test—Salt Department	Revenue Test—Sea Customs	Account Test	Translation Test	Free-writing Test
		A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B	A B
	Board of Revenue	10	6	7	6	7	5	4	5
	Registrar, Depy. Registrar, Indexers, Examiners, Record-keepers, Referencers, and Clerks in the Correspondence Department, drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and upwards								1
	Office of the Director of Revenue Settlement								1
	Manager, Indexer, Examiner, Clerks, Record-keepers, and Gomasta								1
	Translator								1
	Districts								1
	Deputy Collector and Magistrate		1						1
	Accountant, English Dept., Collr's Office						1		1
	Huzoor Sheristadar								1
	Translator in Collector's Office								1
	Clerk and Record-keeper in Collr's Office								1
	English Record-keeper in Collr's Office								1
	Sub-Collector's Sheristadar, and Head Assistant's Head Clerk								1
	Taluk	1	1						1
Revenue	Subordinate Magistrate, 1st Class								1
	Tahsildar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate								1
	Taluk Sheristadar and 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate								1
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate and Dy. Tahsildar								1
	2d Class Sub-Magistrate								1
	Abbany								1
	Superintendent and Deputy Supt., Madras								1
	Sea Customs								1
	Managers and Clerks, Madras								1
	Accountants								1
	Districts								1
	Superintendent & Asst. Supt., Sea Customs								1
	Marine Office, Madras								1
	Manager, Examiner, Deputy Examiner, Record-keeper, and Clerks								1
	Accountants								1
	Salt								1
	Superintendent or Asst. Supt. of Salt Division, drawing 50 Rs. a month								1
	Stamp Office in Madras								1
	Accountants								1
	Forest Conservancy Department								1
	Clerks								1
	Accountants								1
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Director of Public Instruction								1
	Clerks in the Presy. and Medical College								1
	Managers and Clerks in the Office of the Commr., Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations, and Central Committee for the Examination of Assistants								1
Educational	Manager, Record-keeper, and Clerks, in the Office of Chepauk Agent and Pay Master of Carnatic Stipend								1
Miscellaneous	Manager, Stipendiary Pay Office, Arcot								1

REVENUE SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.

Candidates for appointment as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement are required to pass the following Vernacular Test:—

- I. Reading, translating and explaining grammatically—
In Telugu, the first 50 stories of Morris' Selections.
In Tamil, the whole of Kathamanjiri.
In Canarese, the first 50 stories of Aesop's Fables.
In Malayalam, the first 50 stories of the Selections.
- II. Translating in writing, from the Vernacular into English a paper of ordinary difficulty, specially prepared by the Board of Examiners at Madras, so as to test the Officer's knowledge of Vernacular accounts and of technical words and phrases in common use in the Revenue Settlement Department.
- III. Translating in writing, from English into Vernacular, a short paper of ordinary difficulty prepared at Madras.
- IV. Reading and translating *visd voce* to the Examiners, a Vernacular letter or urzee (which shall be selected by the Local Committee and sent for the Board's inspection,) written in an ordinary style, and such as a Revenue Settlement Officer is liable to receive in the course of duty.
- V. Conversation with a native upon ordinary topics, such as to satisfy the Examiners that the Officer is able to understand correctly, and to express himself intelligibly, on all the usual matters which form the subject of communication between a Revenue Settlement Officer and his subordinates, and also with the people of the District.—*Proceedings of Government, 9th March 1861, No. 548.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

For admission into the Civil Engineering College.

FIRST DEPARTMENT.—The course of instruction is regulated to fit Officers of the Army and other gentlemen for the position of Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works, and for the Degree of B. C. E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras. Candidates for admission must be Commissioned Officers of the Army below the rank of Field Officer, or must have passed the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by the acquaintance with their Military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a Company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of Arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid and Algebra as far as Simple Equations. Civil candidates must be over 16 years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 Rupees, and to provide themselves with the text books in use, and a case of drawing instruments and color box.

Applications from Officers should be addressed through Commanding Officers of Regiments to the Principal of the College; who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Principal of the College may at any time recommend to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an Officer may be remanded to his Regiment.

Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the Regimental Returns.

It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as Assistant Engineers or in any other capacity to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for Assistant Engineer, or who may take Degrees in the University of Madras.—*Notification, 23rd March 1862.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The following are the admission tests in this Department:—

- (a) *English*.—Ability to write correctly and legibly from dictation, and to compose a letter on a given subject with tolerable clearness and intelligence.
Also to have a competent knowledge of Grammar.
- (b) *Vernacular*.—In the case of Europeans and East Indians, ability to translate into English easy sentences.
- (c) *Arithmetic*.—The Four Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, Vulgar Fractions and Decimal Fractions.
- (d) *History*.—The leading facts of the Histories of India and England.
- (e) *Geography*.—The Outlines of Geography generally, and the Geography of India in particular.

The examination will be conducted by means of printed papers.

Candidates must be above 17, and not more than 25 years of age, and it will be necessary for them, when registering their names, to furnish satisfactory certificates of age, of character, and of physical fitness for the Public Works Department. The medical certificate should state that the candidate has been vaccinated. Europeans and East Indians must also state the Vernacular language in which they elect to be examined.

The examinees will be ranked according to the merits of their papers, and the vacancies existing in the College will be filled by them in the order of their proficiency.

All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 3 Rupees, and to purchase the text-books and drawing instruments, &c., prescribed for their respective class.—*Notification, Gazette, 6th April 1866.*

STIPENDIARY MILITARY STUDENTS are selected from the European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces in the Madras Establishment. They will be allowed the same pay, rations and clothing as when serving with the respective Regiments, and, in addition, 10 Rupees a month. Their position will be strictly that of Probationers. They will continue to be borne on the strength of their respective Regiments; and such of them as prove not to be qualified, either in respect of character or attainments, will be sent back to their Regiments; those who prove every way fit, will be appointed Overseers in the Department of Public Works, or to such other situations as may be considered proper.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships must—

- 1st.—Be less than 25 years of age.
- 2nd.—Have uniformly conducted themselves to the satisfaction of their Commanding Officers in the discharge of their duty as Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers.
- 3rd.—Be thoroughly trustworthy, well-conducted men, who can be relied upon to superintend native workmen efficiently, and to treat them in a becoming manner.
- 4th.—Be able to write English correctly and legibly from dictation, and to express themselves with reasonable correctness and intelligence in a letter of report.
- 5th.—Be familiar with the four first Rules of Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, and be able to keep accounts.
- 6th.—Be either acquainted with one of the Vernacular languages of India, or have shown such aptitude and intelligence as furnishes a reasonable presumption that they would acquire a native language if the necessary facilities were given.

Commanding Officers are requested to furnish full particulars to the Principal of the Engineering College at the Presidency, under each of the above heads, of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates belonging to their respective Corps, as they can confidently recommend for Stipendiary Studentships in the Madras Civil Engineering College.—*Government Order, 6th May 1859, No. 175.*

Admission to the College will usually take place at the opening of the Session on the 1st of August in each year, the preparatory entrance examination being held in the month of May preceding. The places at which the entrance examination will be held, and the dates, are notified annually in the *Gazette*.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

For admission into the Medical College.

SENIOR DEPARTMENT.—This department has been organized for the instruction of young men desiring to qualify for a degree in Medicine in the University of Madras or elsewhere, or for the appointment of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Admission is restricted to Matriculated Students and Graduates in Arts of the Madras or other recognized University.—*Notification, 8th April 1862.*

There are five stipendiary scholarships attached to the department. For particulars, see *Notification, dated 7th April 1862, published in Fort Saint George Gazette of the 8th idem, page 557, and see also Notification, Gazette, 11th May 1869, page 795.*

SECOND DEPARTMENT.—The tests required to be passed by candidates for admission in this Department, are—

- (a) *English*.—including a competent knowledge of English Grammar and ability to explain the structure and meaning of an easy passage selected from a standard prose author, and to write to dictation in a good hand and with correctness of spelling.
- (b) *Arithmetic*.—comprehending the four Simple and Compound Rules.
- (c) *Geography*.—the elements of General Geography and a somewhat more accurate knowledge of the Geography of India.

Candidates must have attained the age of 15, and must not have exceeded the age of 18 years, calculated to the first day of the month after that on which the examination takes place.

Each candidate must produce certificates of parentage and date of birth, and satisfactory testimonials of character.

Candidates whose certificates may be considered satisfactory will be examined by a Board of Medical Officers as to their physical fitness for Military service.

The names of such candidates as may be pronounced eligible for admission to examination will be forwarded immediately to the principal of the Medical College.

The examination will be held on the 1st and 2nd July, and will be conducted by means of printed papers.—*Notification, Gazette, 26th April 1862.*

SUBORDINATE DEPARTMENT.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 18 years of age, and they must produce certificates of parentage and of age, with testimonials as to character and responsibility. Also a certificate of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

The following is the standard of examination:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and by an examination in Grammar generally.
- (c) *In Arithmetic*—acquaintance with simple Arithmetic, and with Vulgar and Decimal Fractions will be required.
- (b) *In Vernaculars*—candidates are expected to possess a fair colloquial acquaintance with Hindustani, Tamil or Telugu.

Candidates will be ranked according to their attainments, as determined by the valuation affixed to their paper, and attached for two years, if the exigencies of the service permit, to such hospitals as they may specify in their applications; but they will be required, before being drafted into the Second Department of the Medical College, to pass a second examination, intended to test their knowledge of hospital duties, of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c. This examination will determine the order of merit according to which lads will be drafted into the Medical College on the following rates of College pay:—

Hospital Apprentices, 1st year.....	Rs. 16 per mensem.
Do. 2nd year.....	" 20 do.
Do. when in College, 1st year.....	" 20 do.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 25 do.
Do. do. 3rd year.....	" 33 do.
Passed Hospital Apprentice.....	" 50 do.

Successful candidates in the Subordinate Department will be attached for a period not exceeding two years to Civil or Military Hospitals at stations where the parents may reside, or to which they may desire the lads to be transferred on the following stipends:—

First year.....	Rs. 8
Second year.....	" 13

Notification, Gazette, 28th August 1866, page 279.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.—Paid Medical Pupils are drafted into this Department after the period of probation, on passing an examination to test their knowledge of English, of hospital duties, and of the preparation and doses of medicines, &c.

The rates of pay while attending Medical College, are:—

Native Medical Pupil, 1st year.....	Rs. 7 per mensem.
Do. do. 2nd year.....	" 8 do.
Do. do. in College, 1st year.....	" 9 do.
Do. do. do. 2nd year.....	" 10 do.
Passed Medical Pupil.....	" 16 do.

PAID MEDICAL PUPILS.—Candidates must not be below 15, nor above 19 years of age, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of physical fitness for Military service, signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment. Preference will be given to the sons of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—

- (a) *In English*—a fair knowledge of which is required, to be tested by writing to dictation, and meaning of words.
- (b) *In Arithmetic*—an acquaintance with the four Simple and Compound Rules and Rule of three.
- (c) *In Vernacular*—reading and writing in one at least of the following, viz., Hindustani, Tamil and Telugu.

Successful candidates will be attached to hospitals, and placed as "Paid Medical Pupils," upon the following rates of pay:—

First year.....	Rupies 5 per mensem.
Second year.....	" 6 do.

Lads on admission, will be attested agreeably to G. O. G., No. 152, dated 19th April 1859.—*Notification, Gazette, 2nd June 1866, page 2128.*

Examination of Hospital Apprentices and Pupils.

No. 112.—With the sanction of Government, the following rules are published for the pre-collegiate examination of "Hospital Apprentices," and "Native Medical Pupils."

For the pre-collegiate course of "Hospital Apprentices," Hospital Apprentices will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First Examination; at the close of six months.
Subjects:—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.
2. Second Examination; at the close of twelve months.
Subjects:—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.
3. Third Examination; at the close of eighteen months.
Subjects:—The pharmacopoeia, and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects:—Practical pharmacy; the pharmacopoeia; minor surgery; and osteology, i. e., the names of all the bones in the body, and their most marked processes.

At this final examination, Hospital Apprentices will further be required to give proof of their competency to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of their pre-collegiate course.

For the pre-collegiate course of "Native Medical Pupils," Native Medical Pupils will be examined periodically, as follows:—

1. First Examination; at the close of six months.
Subjects:—The sensible properties, names, uses, and doses of the more common medicines in the dispensary.
2. Second Examination; at the close of twelve months.
Subjects:—The whole subject of practical pharmacy, and the reading of prescriptions.
3. Third Examination; at the close of eighteen months.
Subjects:—The pharmacopoeia; and the essentials of minor surgery.
4. Fourth Examination; at the close of the pre-collegiate course.
Subjects:—Practical pharmacy; the pharmacopoeia; minor surgery; reading of prescriptions; and the elements of osteology.

At this final examination, Native Medical Pupils will further be required to give proof of their competence to make out correctly the usual Hospital "Returns;" in the preparation of which they should be instructed during the second year of the pre-collegiate course.

Sub-Medical Department—Preliminary Examination.

No. 117.—The following is substituted for para. 4 of G. O. C. C., No. 55, dated 21st June 1866, page 135, which is cancelled:—

4. Candidates will be required to undergo an examination in the following subjects:—
A.—As in the Candidates for the Second Department, add
Candidates will also be required to translate into English a short exercise in their own Vernacular, and to translate into their own Vernacular, a short exercise in English.
B.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the History of India.
C.—Candidates will be examined in the Geography of India.
D.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic and in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions.
E.—Candidates will be required to read and write their own Vernaculars with fluency and accuracy.

The following is substituted for para. 4, G. O. C. C., No. 84, dated 28th August 1866, page 139, which is cancelled:—

4. The following is the standard of Examination:—
A.—A portion not exceeding 3 lines in length, selected from a standard English Author, will be given as an exercise in dictation. Ten errors in spelling (exclusive of technical and

other unusual words, which will not be counted) will exclude the candidate from further competition. Bad marks will be assigned to defective hand-writing.

Candidates will also be examined in the meaning of words and phrases in Grammatical construction of sentences, and in Grammar generally.

B.—Candidates will undergo a colloquial examination in one of the following Vernaculars at their option :—

Hindustani,--Tamil,--Telooquo.

Care will be taken to ascertain the facility possessed by each Candidate of making himself understood in the Vernacular which he has selected.

C.—Candidates will be examined in the leading facts of the Histories of England and of India.

D.—Candidates will be examined in General Geography and in the Geography of India in particular.

E.—Candidates will be examined in the first four rules of Arithmetic in Vulgar and Decimal Fractions and in Proportion.

F.—Candidates will be examined in Algebra, including Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Simple Equations.

G.—Candidates will be examined in the first book of Euclid.

The 7th October 1868, No. 945.—The Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to determine that the qualification in the English language which will entitle Hospital Assistants and passed Medical pupils to the increased rates of pay sanctioned in paragraph 36 of Government General Order, No. 550 of 1868,* shall be as follows :—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose; for instance, a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple Arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

IV.—The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

2. The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the Medical Officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

3. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that the admission to an Hospital Assistant of the increased rate of pay (Rs. 40) after seven years' service, and again to a 1st Class Assistant of that (Rs. 60) after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the Medical Officer, under whom the candidate may be serving, that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge, but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

4. The allowance will be passed to Native Doctors now in the service (after they have been appointed to the grades mentioned in the Order), whenever they shall be duly certified to be qualified as above required.

Dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants.

1. In the Resolution of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, forwarded with Mr. Under-Secretary Couper's Letter of the 24th February last, the Local Government are directed "to issue the necessary orders for the establishment of a rule to prevent the arbitrary dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants, based on the suggestions of the Honorable Court.

2. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council considers a rule of this nature highly desirable; for, so long as the Uncovenanted Servant can be dismissed without a full inquiry and proof of misconduct, at the will of his superior, his tenure of office, is so uncertain that it leads almost necessarily to the habit of looking at office as temporary, and the temptation therefore is to make the most of it whilst it is held.

3. The power of arbitrary dismissal also confirms in the whole body of the native servants the habit of servile dependants on a superior, which strikes at the root of all independence and manliness of character.

4. The Governor in Council resolves, therefore, in compliance with the orders of the Government of India, to lay down for the guidance of the heads of all officers in the Revenue, Judicial, Military and Public branches of the service, the following general principles by which the dismissal of Uncovenanted Servants should in future be regulated.

* Madras G. O. G., 19th June 1868, No. 222.

5. Persons appointed to permanent situations in any department shall not be dismissed but for fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence, offences involving moral disgrace and proved incompetency.

6. As, under the present rules for the Revenue and Judicial Departments, fines exceeding 10 Rupees cannot be inflicted without the sanction of the Board of Revenue and the High Court respectively, it is simply consistent to provide the same control over the dismissals of persons receiving upwards of 10 Rupees; but it will be sufficient to require returns to be made of such dismissals, specifying the cause of dismissals as falling within one or other of the heads in the above category, and to provide that no dismissal shall be final until the expiration of three months from the date on which the return shall be transmitted, giving the party a right of appeal at any time within that period. It should be understood that dismissal not appealed from, nor objected to, by the controlling Board upon their own review of the returns, are to be taken as confirmed.

7. The rule should be more definite than it is in the Judicial Department as to what servants may be dismissed without the previous consent of the controlling authority. In the Revenue Department, Tahsildars cannot be dismissed without previous sanction—and this rule ought to be extended to some other responsible situations—such as Taluq Serishtadars, Peishcar, Huzur Head Gomastah, and the like. A similar rule should be applied to protect Officers of the same grades in the Judicial Department.

8. The Governor in Council considers it but just and proper that greater protection should be given to old servants, and with this view he directs that the previous sanction of the controlling authority should be indispensable to the dismissal of any servant of 15 years' standing receiving a certain salary, say 25 Rupees a month; but the amount will be determined on the report of, or according to, the opinion of the High Court and Board of Revenue, who will confer together and report on this point.

9. In very case, the specific grounds upon which it is proposed to dismiss any servant should be reduced to writing and furnished to him, and the answer or defence or explanation of the party taken in writing, and the final decision of the superior recorded in writing. It will not be absolutely necessary for every head of charge to be formally proved by evidence, but where a specific fraudulent act is charged, of course it should be so proved in the presence of the party accused and subject to his cross-examination, and so with other specific acts susceptible of proof by the evidence of witnesses upon which accusations within the category are built; but the charges will often be matter of inference from circumstances not capable of formal proof, not, but less leading to a moral conviction. The rule, therefore, on this head, ought not to be rigorous.

10. As connected with this subject, the Governor in Council takes the opportunity of declaring the practice of Officers introducing their own dependants or followers from other districts into high and responsible trusts under them in a new office, thus superseding the old servants of the office to be very objectionable; and he accordingly resolves that this source of arbitrary removal be at once checked. With regard to the highest offices in the Revenue Department, they are subject to the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, and it will be the duty of the Board to prevent the appointment of a follower of the Collector without good and sufficient reason being assigned, contrary to the declared sense of Government on the subject. The appointment of Deputy Serishtadar should also be made subject to the confirmation of the Board; but it will be sufficient when an Officer of that grade is appointed, that the appointment shall be reported to the Board with a statement of his previous services, that the Board may interfere if the appointment shall appear objectionable on the ground of the declaration of Government.

11. This course should also be followed in regard to the appointment of the Serishtadars and other principal Ministerial Officers of the Judicial Courts.

12. With regard to offices which are subject to no controlling authority, the Government will directly exercise the same measure of control as is proposed to be exercised by the High Court and the Board of Revenue respectively, in regard to the heads of Offices subordinate to them.

13. The High Court and the Board of Revenue, as well as other controlling authorities, will accordingly prepare and submit subsidiary Rules for giving effect to the foregoing views and orders of Government.

NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE.

The following new Warrant of Precedence for India, which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, is published for general information:—

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting,—

Whereas it hath been represented unto us that it is advisable to regulate the Rank and Precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies. In order to fix the same, and prevent all disputes, We do hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that the following Table be observed with respect to the Rank and Precedence of the persons hereinafter named, viz:—

Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
Governor of Madras.
Governor of Bombay.
President of the Council of the Governor-General.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Lieutenant-Governor of North-West Provinces.
Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when a Member of Council.
Chief Justice of Bengal.
Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.
Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay when also Members of Council.
Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
Commander-in-Chief in India, when not a Member of Council.
Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and North-Western Provinces.
Commander-in-Chief, Madras and Bombay, when not Members of Council.
The Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad.
Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
Additional Members of the Council for the Governor-General when assembled to make laws, &c.
Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India.
Judge Advocate-General of India.
Secretaries to the Government of India.
Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay when assembled to make laws, &c.
Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Agents to the Governor-General in Rajpootana and Central India.
Commissioner in Sind.
Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
Chief Secretaries to the Government of Madras and Bombay.

FIRST CLASS.

Civilians of 28 years' standing to rank with Major-General.

Advocate-General, Calcutta.
Residents at Foreign Courts, and Residents at Aden, and Persian Gulf and Bagdad.
Recorders of Moultmein and Rangoon.
Advocate-General, Madras and Bombay.
Members of the Boards of Revenue, Bengal, Madras, North-Western Provinces.
Secretaries to Local Governments.
Chief Engineer, 1st Class.
Comptroller General of Accounts in India.
Directors-General, Post Office, Telegraphs and Irrigation.
Judicial Commissioners, Oude, Central Provinces, Mysore and Sind.
Financial Commissioners in the Punjab, Oude, and Central Provinces.
Archdeacon of Calcutta.
Secretary to Council of Governor-General for making Laws, &c.
Officers Commanding Brigades.

SECOND CLASS.

Civilians of 20 years' standing ranking with Colonels.

Commissioners of Divisions.
Directors of Public Instruction under Governments.
Private Secretary to Viceroy.
Military Secretary to Viceroy.
Archdeacons of Madras and Bombay.
Surveyor General of India.
Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey.
Sanitary Commissioner with Government of India.
Superintendent of the Geological Survey in India.
Inspector General of Forest in India.
Inspector General of Police } Under Local Governments.
Registrars-General }
Standing Counsel to Government of India.
Remembrancers of Legal Affairs, and Legal Advisers to the Government in the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.
Commissioners of Revenue Survey and Settlement.
Chief Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Classes, and Superintendents of Irrigation.

THIRD CLASS.

Civilians of 12 years' standing ranking with Lieutenant-Colonels.

Political Agents.
Under-Secretaries to Government of India.
Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces, and Directors-General of Education, Oude, British Burmah, Benar and Mysore.
Officers, 1st Grade, Education Department.
Officers, 1st Grade, Financial Department.
Private Secretaries to Governors.
Military Secretaries to Governors.
First Judges of Presidency Court of Small Causes.
Chief Magistrates of Presidency Towns.
Administrators-General, Calcutta.
Administrators-General, Madras and Bombay.
Inspector-Generals of Jails, } Under Local Governments.
Sanitary Commissioners, }
Conservators of Forests, }
Superintending Engineers, 1st Class.
Deputy Directors of Post Offices and Telegraphs, and Directors of Traffic and Construction.
Postmaster-General.
Senior Chaplains.
Officers, 1st Grade, Geological Survey.
Officers, 2nd Grade, Education Department.
Officers, 2nd Grade, Financial Department.
Superintendents, 1st Grade, Telegraph Department.

FOURTH CLASS.

Civilians of 8 years' standing ranking with Majors.

Assistant Political Agents.
Officers, 2nd Grade, Geological Survey.
Officers, 3rd Grade, Education Department.
Officers, 3rd Grade, Financial Department.
Superintendents, 2nd Grade, Telegraph Department.
Government Solicitors.

FIFTH CLASS.

Civilians of 4 years' standing ranking with Captains.

Junior Chaplains.
Officers, 4th Grade, Education Department.

SIXTH CLASS.

Civilians of less than 4 years' standing to rank with Subalterns.

Note I.—Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents and Political Agents within the limits of their respective charges, to take precedence immediately before Civilians of the 1st Class.

Note II.—Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, to take precedence within their respective charges before the 3rd Class and Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.

Sheriffs to rank within their charges immediately after Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army. All Officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to Civil Servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor-General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor-General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks with reference to such precedence in England immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India.

Given at our Court at Windsor, this sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one and in the thirty-fourth year of Our Regim.

INCOME TAX, UNDER ACT XII OF 1871.

OFFICE, DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S CUTCHERRY, MOUNT ROAD, AND SEA CUSTOM HOUSE, BEACH.

THE HON'BLE D. ARBUTHNOTT, *Collector of Income Tax for
Incomes of more than 10,000 Rupees and Commissioner for the District.*

R. RAGOONATH ROW, *Collector of Income Tax, on Incomes below 10,000 Rs.*

Notification of the Collector of Income Tax for the Town of Madras.

It is hereby notified that every person or firm, within the Town of Madras, who is not chargeable under Parts II, III and IV (that is, who is not an office bearer under Government, under a Company, or under a Municipal or other public body or association not being a Company; or who is not a Member of a Company, or holder of Government Securities), and whose income or profits amounts to 1,000 rupees and upwards per annum; is liable under Act VIII of 1872 to pay an Income-tax at the rate of 2 pies a rupee.

2. Pay and allowances of Officers, Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Her Majesty's Forces, or of Her Majesty's Indian Forces who are not in Civil employment when they do not exceed 500 rupees per mensem, and the profits and income derived from any moveable or immoveable property solely employed for religious or charitable public purposes, are under Section 3 of the Act not assessable to the Income-tax.

3. Section 6 exempts from tax all incomes of office bearers amounting to less than Rupees 83-5-4 a month.

4. In calculating the amount of the Tax, all fractions of an anna shall be omitted.

5. Every person chargeable under Part V of this Act shall, if he was assessed under Part V of Act XII of 1871, on an income of 1,000 rupees or upwards, be assessed at the same amount as that at which he was assessed under the said Act; but any such person may apply to have such assessment reduced or cancelled.

6. The Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee of any infant, married women subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, and all agents of persons not resident in British India, are hereby required to deliver before the 15th August 1872, into the office of the Income-tax Collector, Mount Road, a statement of the amount of income in respect whereof they are chargeable on account of such incapacitated persons and non-residents, as prescribed in Section 17. They shall verify such statements with a declaration of the truth thereof. Section 18.

7. Any person whom the Collector has reason to believe to be Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee, or Agent, is bound, under the 2nd paragraph of Section 18, on being served with a notice requiring him to deliver on or before a day therein specified, so to deliver a statement, signed by him, of the names of persons whether they be residents in India or not, for or of whom he is a Trustee, Curator, Committee, or Agent.

8. The attention of Receivers, or Managers, appointed by any Court, the Court of Wards, the Administrator-General of Madras and Official Trustees, is drawn to Section

19, declaring them chargeable in respect of all income and profits officially in their possession or under their control.

9. Section 23 of the Act requires persons on whom notices with a form of Return under Section 22 have been served, to send to, or deliver at the office of the undersigned, the Return duly filled in and signed with the prescribed declaration within the time therein mentioned. In this the actual income of the year last expired should be mentioned.

10. Persons failing to make this return in time shall not be entitled (Section 30) to apply by petition to the Collector, in order to establish their right to have the assessment fixed by the Collector reduced or cancelled.

11. At the time appointed by the Collector of Income-tax for the hearing of petitions under Section 31, petitioners or their duly authorized agents must be in attendance at the Income-tax Office, and be prepared with such evidence as is necessary to support their statements. The petition should be drawn according to the form hereto appended, and bear a Court Fee Stamp of Annas 8. In cases where the petitioners or their duly authorized agents fail to appear at the time of hearing, their petitions will be dismissed and the assessment will then become absolute. The absolute assessment shall be paid into the Collector's Office within fifteen days from the date of the order.

12. Appeals against the order of the Collector under Section 31 fixing the assessment, shall be made within fifteen days from the date thereof to the Commissioner of the Income-tax, on payment of the sum payable under such order. Such appeals must be accompanied with a copy of the decision passed by the Collector and that of the petition on which such decision was passed, with the receipt for the tax paid. Such appeals must be written on a Court Fees' Stamp of one rupee. The order of the Commissioner confirming, reducing, or enhancing the assessment in appeal shall be final.

13. On being required by a notice from the Collector, every person is bound to deliver to the Collector a list containing the name of every lodger or inmate resident in his dwelling house, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to Rs. 83-5-4 per mensem or upwards, employed in his service, whether resident in such dwelling house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling house, and also of any such lodger or inmate, who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere, at which he is liable under this Act to be assessed, and who desires to be so assessed at such place.

14. Salary, annuity, or pension not assessed under Part II, shall be treated as chargeable under Part V.

Section 37 of the Act provides for refunds.

Form of Petition under Section 30.

TO THE COLLECTOR OF

The _____ day of _____ 187 _____

The Petition of A. B. of _____

SHEWETH,

1st.—That under the Indian Income-Tax Act your petitioner has been assessed in the sum of rupees for the year commencing the 1st day of April 1872.

2nd.—That your petitioner's income and profits accruing and arising [here specify petitioner's trade or other source or sources of income or profits, and the place or places at which such income or profits accrue or arise] for the year ending the thirty-first day of March last were _____ Rs. _____, as will appear from the documents of which a list is presented herewith.

3rd.—That such income and profits actually accrued and arose during a period of _____ months and _____ days. [Here state the exact number of months and days in which the income and profits accrued and arose.]

4th.—That during the said year your petitioner had no other income or profits.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that he may be assessed accordingly, and that value of the fee on this petition may be refunded, [or that he may be declared not to be chargeable under the said Act, and that the value of the fee on this petition may be refunded.]

(Signed) A. B.

Form of Verification.

I, A. B., the petitioner named in the above petition, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) A. B.

R. RAGOONATH ROW, *Income Tax Collector.*

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SEA CUSTOM HOUSE RULES.

OFFICE, NORTH BEACH,

Open for the transaction of business every day, (Sundays excepted) from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

RS. A. P.

J. HUNTER-BLAIR, Esq., Collector (on leave).....	2,333	5	4
Hon'ble D. ARNETHNOTT, Acting.....	700	0	0
Mr. G. B. SHAW, Deputy Collector.....	500	0	0
Mr. T. G. BLAKE, Appraiser.....	300	0	0
Mr. W. E. FOX, Deputy Appraiser.....			

RULES AND FORMS FOR ENTRY AND PASSING OF GOODS THROUGH THE SEA CUSTOM HOUSE OF MADRAS.

Imports.

APPLICATIONS.—All applications to the Custom House, except Import and Export Passes, must be on stamped paper. [Import applications to be printed in black, and Export in red ink.]

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.—A License is required for the importation of Arms and Ammunition. No License required for ordinary Fowling Pieces and gunpowder for sporting purpose imported by private persons in reasonable quantities for their own use.

The Collector may, however, detain such articles if he thinks proper, pending a reference to Government.

BAGGAGE.—Passengers' Baggage may be landed at any time under the following Rules:—

All Baggage except such as arrives from any British Port in India is to be brought to the Custom House. Articles liable to duty must be cleared only during office hours.

Baggage must be *actually* examined. At the discretion of the Collector or Deputy, list of contents and declaration of value will be received, but only during office hours.

Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed among apparel, &c., or found after a declaration from the owner that he possesses nothing liable to duty, shall be confiscated together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, and the owner shall also be liable to fine.

Passengers will be permitted to clear duty free, new Wearing Apparel and Millinery brought out for *personal use*.

A Military Officer in addition to his uniform and accoutrements will be allowed to clear free of duty a Gun, or Rifle, a pair of Pistols and a case of Saddlery, if *accompanying the officer*.

Orders for Baggage Superintendent as to Baggage of Passengers by Steamers.

1. For the accommodation of Passengers by Steamers, the Baggage Superintendent and Assistants will be in attendance at the Custom House on the arrival of the Steamer at any hour between sunrise and sunset, to clear at once all Baggage not liable to duty.

2. The Baggage Superintendent shall pass only Baggage not liable to duty, after actual examination of each box or package.

3. On a Passenger's Baggage being brought to the Custom House he shall be furnished with the usual printed notice, and must enter on the back the particulars therein required, signing the same.

Articles liable to duty and closed-up cases shall only be passed during office hours, when the Baggage Superintendent will at once show the dutiable articles to the Appraiser, who shall satisfy himself as to the valuation, after which the "Notice" paper is to be sent to the Collector or Deputy, that the duty may be levied. If the Baggage contains nothing

dutiable, the Baggage Superintendent shall sign it "Examined, nothing dutiable." Any Package containing articles not liable to duty and which a Passenger may wish to take away with him at once, must be opened and submitted to *actual* examination.

4. The Baggage Superintendent must certify at the foot of the list signed by each Passenger what packages he has passed, and what articles or cases have been detained for duty. These lists are to be transmitted without delay to the Collector or Deputy.

5. The Baggage Superintendent is to be assisted on the arrival of each Steamer by a Tide Waiter, Duffadar and two Peons. Any inconvenience arising to Passengers from non-attendance of these Officers, shall be severely noticed.

6. The object of the above Rules is to enable Passengers landing out of office hours to clear and remove at once as much of their baggage as possible; any Passenger, who may prefer doing so, is at liberty to leave his baggage or any part of it at the Custom House, and clear it afterwards during office hours.

COASTING STEAMERS.

Rules for the issue, &c., of General Passes for Coasting Steam Vessels, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, and for entering and clearing such Vessels.

Application for a General Pass under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs' Act, shall be made by the Owner or Agent of any coasting steam vessel to any Officer in charge of a Custom House who shall forward the same to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency for sanction.

2. The General Pass, when granted, shall be the Form (marked A) appended to these Rules. It shall not be transferable and shall hold good for the coasting steam vessel *only* in respect of which it is granted, and shall be renewable, on application by the Owner or Agent, at the end of every twelve months.

3. The General Pass shall remain in the custody of the Commander or other responsible Officer on board the said coasting steam vessel, and shall be produced by him when required by any Officer of Sea Customs.

4. When any coasting steam vessel, in respect of which a Pass as aforesaid has been granted, shall sail for a foreign port *only*, the Commander shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House, before leaving the port, an Account duly signed, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, and prescribed by Section 144 of the Consolidated Customs' Act; such officer shall retain the duplicate and return the original Account, dated and signed by him; and such Account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage, and Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

5. When any coasting steam vessel shall sail for *British India ports only*, the Account (marked G) need not be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House *before sailing*; but the local Agent of the vessel shall deliver such Account, duly signed in duplicate, within forty-eight hours next after the coasting steamer's departure from the port.

6. When any coasting vessel shall sail for *both* foreign and British Indian ports, the Commander shall deliver an Account, duly signed in duplicate, as prescribed in Rule 4 of all goods (to be expressed in detail) destined for any *foreign* port; and he shall receive back the original Account, duly dated and signed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, *before leaving the port*. A separate Account of all goods destined for British Indian ports shall be delivered by the local Agent of the vessel, as prescribed by Rule 5.

7. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel at any British Indian port from any other British Indian port, the Commander or Agent of the coasting steam vessel shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked G) appended to these Rules, showing in detail the cargo to be landed at the port; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House shall, without comparing the goods with such Account, receive the same and retain the duplicate and return the original dated and signed by him, which shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the Pass for the goods expressed therein, so far as the Custom House is concerned.

8. The Customs Officer shall, as soon as may be convenient, compare the goods with the duplicate retained as aforesaid, and make delivery in the usual manner.

9. On arrival of a coasting steam vessel from any foreign port, the Commander or Agent shall deliver to the Officer in charge of the Custom House an Account, duly signed in duplicate, in the Form (marked B) appended to these Rules, of all goods laden at any foreign ports (which must be expressed in detail in the Account) and destined for such port of arrival.

10. When bonded goods are exported from one British Indian port to another, the Commander or local Agent shall give intimation of the same to the Officer in charge of the Custom House immediately on arrival at the port of destination.

11. The duplicate of each Account for free goods retained by any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall be endorsed by that Officer and forwarded by Post, without avoidable delay, to the Custom Officer of the Port for which the goods therein expressed are destined. The latter Officer will compare this duplicate Account with the Account delivered, as provided by these Rules, by the Commander or Agent on the arrival of the said vessel at the port of destination, and, if there be no material difference between the two Accounts, will file the same. Should any material difference appear, he will transmit both Accounts, with any information which the local Agent or Commander of the vessel, if in port, may be able to afford to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of departure, for adjustment with the Agent of the vessel. This Officer will, if necessary, transmit all papers to the Chief Customs Authority at the Presidency for disposal. In either case both Accounts, together with all papers, will be returned with explanation or orders, to the Officer in charge of the Custom House at the port of destination.

12. The discharge of cargo from any coasting steam vessel may be commenced immediately after the anchor is dropped at any British Indian port; and boats may be sent off to receive cargo before delivering the Accounts prescribed by the above Rule. Goods and passengers arriving by any coasting steam vessel may be landed under the above Rules, at any hour of the day or night, not excepting Sundays and Holidays. Subject, however, in the latter case, to the regulated fee to subordinates of the Customs Department in consideration of extra labor entailed, under the orders of the Officer in charge of the Custom House.

13. Boat Notes must be obtained for exports by coasting steam vessels, but are dispensed with for imports.

14. All dutiable goods shall be brought into the steamer-godown or other duly determined part of the Custom House at the port of arrival, where they will be compared with the Accounts and passed on payment of duty.

15. Free goods need not, unless so directed by the Officer in charge of the Custom House, be taken to the Custom House, but may be passed from the Beach.

16. Port Dues shall be paid by the Agents for coasting steam vessels at the various ports, who shall also be responsible that the vessel be duly entered inwards and outwards in the manner required by these Rules.

17. The articles expressed in the list annexed to this Rule, whether dutiable or free, shall not be landed at the port of Madras, unless a Special Permit to land has been previously obtained from the Officer in charge of the Custom House; and they shall be carried to such place as may be appointed by him. At the out-ports, a Special Permit previously obtained may be dispensed with; but a *Special Notice* that such articles (to be expressed in detail) are on board, destined for the port, shall be delivered by the Commander or Agent to the Officer in charge of the Custom House as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel; and such goods shall be landed and kept until duly passed, only at such place or places as may be appointed for that purpose by the Officer in charge of the Custom House. Breach of this Rule will entail detention, fine or confiscation of the Articles.

List of Articles.

Ammunition, Chemicals, Earth-oil, or Mineral Naphtha, Fireworks, Fulminating Powder, Gun Cotton, Gun Powder, Kerosine Oil, Lucifer Matches (Congreve,) Nitro-Glycerine, Phosphorus, Pitch, Sulphuric Acid, Tar, Turpentine, and other dangerous substances.

18. Prior to the issue of a General Pass, under Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act, the Agents or Owners of the vessel or vessels shall deposit with the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras such sum as may appear reasonable with reference to the number of the coasting steam vessels of the Owners, and the estimated transactions within the Presidency; and the Officer in charge of the Custom House at Madras, or the Chief Customs Authority in the Presidency shall be authorized at their discretion to carry to the credit of Government such part thereof as may be requisite to meet any claims or duties and dues which may be payable, and such fines and penalties which may be inflicted at any port in the Presidency for contravention of any of the above Rules, or for irregularities in respect to the Accounts or other vouchers which are required to be delivered under these Rules.

20. Appeals from parties who may consider themselves aggrieved by any of the proceedings of any Officer in charge of a Custom House under these Rules, shall lie to the Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency.

21. The Chief Customs Authority of the Presidency shall have authority to revoke any General Pass, for negligence or other causes on the part of Commanders or Agents of coasting steam vessels.

22. Nothing contained in these Rules shall be held to exempt coasting steam vessels from the operation of the General Customs Laws obtaining for the time being.

(Signed) A. MACGREGOR, *Ag. Secy.*

A.

General Pass.

No. _____ of 187 ____

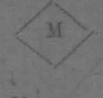
This General Pass is granted to the Steam Ship _____ Tonnage _____ belonging to _____ under the provisions of Section 156 of the Consolidated Customs Act VI of 1863, and on the conditions prescribed by the Chief Customs Authority of the Madras Presidency in the Rules for Coasting Steamers, dated the _____

This Pass holds good for the period of one year from _____ throughout the ports and coasts of the Madras Presidency.
Dated at Madras, this _____ (By Order.)

Secy. to the Board of Revenue.

B.

LIST of Cargo per Steamer _____ discharged at the Port of _____ on the _____ 187 ____

Marks, number and kind of Packages.	Description of Goods when known.	To whom addressed or consigned.	Remarks.
B. B. and F.	10 Bales.	From the Port of Bombay, sailed 5th Sept. 1864.	Messrs. Burjerjee Byramjee.
			
	15 Cases.	Wine, Sherry.	A. Campbell, Esq.
Total...	25		
None.	100 Bags.	From Ratanagerry, sailed the 16th Sept. 1864.	Keshon Laljee.
A. F. & Co.	50 Pieces.	Linseed.	W. Nicol & Co.
		Timber.	
Total...	150		
			
L. M.	50 Boxes.	Wine.	Manockjee Linjee.
	10 Bags.	Rice.	Unknown.
Total...	60		
Grand total....	235		

And so on as the case may be.

Dated _____

(Signed) A. B.,
Commander, Steam Ship.

6.

Form of Coasting Pass—(See Section CLIV.)

Port of _____

Ship's name.	Tonnage.	Port of Registry.	Master's name.	Whether bound.	Foreign goods, duty paid.	Warehouse goods removed in bond.	Country goods.	Restricted goods and goods liable to duties of Excise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings.

Cleared the _____ day of _____ 18____

(Signed) (_____) (Signed) (_____)

Officer in charge of Custom House.

Name of Master.

CONFISCATION.—With reference to the expression "liable to confiscation" used in the Customs Act, the adjudicating Officer shall have no discretionary power, and must adjudicate confiscation, if the facts are made out to his satisfaction.

DETENTION OF GOODS.—Bill of Lading must be delivered up to the Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy Collector by the person applying to clear goods, except in special cases upon cause shown to the satisfaction of the Collector.

When there is no Bill of Lading, a "Delivery Order" from the Agents, or Commander of the Ship must be produced.

If two persons claim the same goods, the Customs Officers shall not deliver to one without the consent of the other, or without an order of Court.

Bill of Lading for Goods to be exported must bear a four-Anna Stamp.

Parcel Tickets must also bear a four-Anna Stamp.

ENTRY OF MERCHANDISE.—Parties applying to pass goods entered in the General Manifest, must do so agreeably to the following Form:—

Form of Bill of Entry.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to pass the undermentioned Goods imported per Ship _____
Commander _____, from _____ under _____ colors, viz:—

Marks and Numbers.	Number and nature of Packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of production or manufacture.	Rates.	Market value.	Tariff value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of Duty.
--------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------	-----------	---------------	---------	-------------------------------------	--------	---------------	---------------	---------------	-----------------

_____, do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

Madras, _____ 18____

(Signature.)

Note.—The total value whether "Market" or "Tariff" weight and quantity, must be written in words as well as figures.

A Bill will be furnished for the amount of Duty paid.

After 3½ o'clock afternoon, no Cash can be received or Bills of Duties settled. Parties therefore who are desirous of clearing goods on private packages, are recommended to apply early in the day for the same. This rule is necessary to enable the accounts of the day to be closed in the evening, which could not be done were duty received until a late hour.

CLEARANCE OF GOODS.—After Duties have been paid or a deposit made for the payment of Duty, persons are required to make application to pass the goods in the following form:—

Form of Import Pass Application.

To the Collector of Customs.

Sir,—Please permit to be passed inwards the following Goods:—

Marks and Numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel Imported.	From what place Imported.	Remarks.
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

(Signature.)

Madras, _____ 18____

All Pass Notes must bear the signature of the person to whom the Goods belong or are consigned. No other signature on documents for entering or clearing Goods through the Custom House is recognized, except when duly authorized.

All Pass Notes for every description of Goods imported or exported must be signed either by the Collector or Deputy Collector; no other signature shall authorize the Gate-keepers or other Custom House Officers to pass Goods.

FEES LEVIED AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—For duplicate of any certificate, Port-Sec. 50, Act VI of 1863. clearance or other necessary documents (original having been lost.) Rupees 5 each.

For supplemental Manifest to supply inadvertent omissions in the original and second Port-clearance, Rupees five each.

A fee of one Rupee is charged for granting Certificates.

N. B.—The Collector is not bound to furnish duplicates of any document, but if satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended, he may grant them.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XIII of 1871 are free.

GODOWN RENT AT THE MADRAS CUSTOM HOUSE.

Rule 1.—Goods shall be allowed to remain for a week in the Custom House free of charge.

Rule 2.—After that period, single rates shall be charged for seven days.

Rule 3.—Treble rates shall be charged after a fortnight.

Rule 4.—The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day; Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

The object in charging Godown rent is to induce parties to clear their goods with despatch, and to prevent the yard from being needlessly encumbered.

Rates for Godown Rent.

Per month.			Per month.				
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.				
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon...	0	12	0	Spirits, per pipe ...	2	0	0
Do. half pipe or hogshhead ...	0	6	0	Do. hogshhead ...	1	0	0
Do. quarter pipe ...	0	3	0	Do. in bottle case of 1 doz. ...	0	1	0
Large casks containing glass or earthenware ...	1	0	0	Do. above 1 & under 3 dozen ...	0	1	6
Three do. do. or provisions ...	0	12	0	Do. 3 dozen ...	0	2	0
Large Cates, 12 dozen bottles...	0	6	0	Do. above 3 & under 6 dozen...	0	3	0
Small do., 6 or 8 dozen more or less ...	0	4	0	Do. 6 dozen ...	0	4	0
Wines, butt or pipe ...	2	0	0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size ...	0	0	9
Do. half pipe or hogshhead ...	1	0	0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozen ...	0	8	0
Do. quarter pipe ...	0	8	0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen...	0	6	0
Do. chests above 12 dozen size ...	0	8	0	Do. do. 6 or 3 dozen do. ...	0	3	0
Do. do. of 12 dozen or above 6 dozen ...	0	6	0	Do. do. 3 do. or less ...	0	2	0
Do. do. of 6 dozen or 3 do ...	0	3	0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs. ...	0	6	0
Do. quarter chest or 3 dozen ...	0	2	0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size. ...	0	4	0
Do. all boxes under 3 dozen and above 1 dozen ...	0	1	0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs. ...	0	6	0
Do. one dozen boxes ...	0	0	9	Do. do. do. of smaller size...	0	4	0

Rates for Godown Rent—(continued.)

Per month.			Per month.		
RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.		
Metals, per bazar maund...	0	0	Sugar, spices, or any other simi-	0	8
Canvass, per bale ...	0	3	lar articles, per hogshead...	0	8
Silk, per bale...	0	6	Do. do. do. per tierce...	0	4
Silk piece goods, per case...	0	6	Sugar-candy, per tub...	0	0
Indigo, per chest...	0	6	Tea, per whole chest...	0	2
Opium...	0	6	Do. per smaller box...	0	1
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower,	0	4	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs...	0	0
per hds of 300 lbs.	0	4	Salmons, herrings, or other fishes,	0	0
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100	2	8	per keg...	0	0
bazar maunds...	2	8	Turpentine, Linseed or other	0	2
Cutch, per 100 bazar maunds...	0	4	vegetable oil, per jar...	0	2
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest...	0	4	All cordage, per cwt...	0	1
Vermilion, per box...	0	2	Resin or Dammar, per bazar	0	1
Arsenic, do...	0	3	maund...	0	2
Brass leaf, per box...	0	2	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1	0	2
China paper, per case...	0	2	maund bale...	0	8
China, cases of nankin, cassia, cam-	0	3	Gunnies, per large bale...	0	6
phor, silk, aniseed, &c., per case...	0	3	Do. per smaller bale...	0	12
Ginger or Turmeric, per 100	3	0	Cow Hides, per large bale...	0	8
bazar maunds...	3	0	Do. per smaller bale...	0	8
Betelnut, per bazar maund...	0	0	Goat Skins, per bale...	0	2
Cloves do. do...	0	1	Quicksilver, per bazar maund...	0	0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cum-	0	1	Tin plates, per box...	1	0
minseed, aniseed, in bags or	0	1	Bricks, per 1,000...	1	0
bales, per bazar maund...	0	1			

ICE SHIPS.—When dutiable goods are on board Ice Ships, a Preventive Officer must be sent on board.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.—Goods not cleared within two months from the date of landing will be sold by public auction, after due notice in the Official Gazette. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of duty and other charges, and the surplus (if any) paid to the owner on application within one year from the date of sale.

RE-LANDED GOODS.—Goods re-landed must be reported upon and identified as being the same that have previously passed the Custom House for exportation. No re-landed Goods shall be passed into Town or entered for re-exportation on board another vessel, until the original entry in the Export Register has been duly checked and cancelled to the extent of the quantity re-landed.

A regular application in the form of Pass Note shall be made in all cases of Goods re-landed either for passing them into Town or for re-exporting them from the Custom House.

UNMANIFESTED GOODS.—Goods landed in excess of those entered in the Manifest or not corresponding with the particulars therein shown, will be charged double or treble duty. Any special case in which the Collector may consider the Goods liable to confiscation, shall be reported to the Board of Revenue for orders.

Export.

EXPORT CARGO.—No outward bound vessel is allowed to receive cargo on board until application be made at the Custom House, and an order signed by the Collector or Deputy, be granted for the purpose. Such application shall specify the name, tonnage and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and of every Port for which Cargo is to be shipped. If Goods are shipped prior to grant, the Master is liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Form of Permit for Shipping Cargo.

To _____
You are permitted to export on the _____ under your command, the undermentioned articles:—

Collector of Sea Customs.

Date.

Description of Articles.

Sundry Goods and Passengers' Baggage.

N. B.—This Permit will serve as an authority to grant you boats.

All Goods for exportation must be entered for that purpose at the Custom House. The date on which the Goods were entered outwards at the Customs is the date of exportation in the event of any charge being made in the rates of duty or in any fixed valuation. Shippers of export Goods are required to deliver a full and true specification thereof, according to the following Form:—

Parties will be allowed to produce Invoices in support of the quantities and weight of Goods as entered in the Export Permit, and also of the value where such is not contained in the Tariff subject to the liabilities contained in Sections 26 to 28, Act VI of 1863.

Form of Export Permit.

Section 123, Act VI of 1863. The class to which the Goods to be exported belong, to be entered in the Form.

- 1.—Warehouse or drawback Goods.
- 2.—Foreign Goods not for drawback.
- 3.—Goods exported under special rule of restriction.
- 4.—Country Goods subject to duty.
- 5.—Country Goods not subject to duty.

Ship's name.	Whether British or Foreign, the Country.	Master's name.	Port or place of destination.	Marks and numbers.	No. and nature of packages.	Sorts of Goods.	Quantity.	No. of yards.	Weight.	Place of manufacture or produce.	Rates.	Market value.	Tariff value.	Rate of duty.	Amount of duty.

Madras, 18

do hereby declare that the contents and value are truly stated.

(Signature.)

NOTE.—The total value, weight and quantity must be written in words as well as figures.

The tare of packages should be written on each by the Exporter or entered in the Permit where the duty on Goods is chargeable by weight. Goods to be exported free must be entered in a separate application, as also Goods for drawback; and no Goods liable to duty should be mixed with either of the former kind.

A Pass will be required to be taken for Export Goods as for Goods imported.

Form of Shipping Pass.

Marks and numbers.	Description of Packages.	Description of Goods.	Quantity or Weight.	On what Vessel exported.	To what place exported.	Remarks.

Madras, 18

(Signature.)

LAND CERTIFICATES.—Goods having paid Import duty may be exported free by land under the following certificate:—

CERTIFICATE.

Sea Custom House,
Madras, 18

This is to certify that _____ is about to export by land the undermentioned Goods imported by sea at Madras, and that all demands on account of Import duty have been complied with.

Collector, Sea Customs.

To whom con-	Number and	Stores of	Quantity or	Amount.	Date of	Amount of
signed and to	description of	Goods.	weight.		Duty.	Duty.
what place.	Packages.					
				RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.

FREE GOODS.—All articles other than those specified in Schedules A and B of Act XVII of 1871, are free.

Miscellaneous Provisions.

AGENTS.—The clerk, servant or known Agent of a mercantile office may transact business and receive moneys for his employer, if a member of the Firm identifies him before the Officer in charge of the Custom House, and empowers him to do so agreeably to the following Form:—

To

The Collector of Sea Customs, Madras.

Sir,

(We or I) hereby authorize you to pay to _____ all drawbacks, refunds, and other moneys which may be due to (us or me) from the Madras Custom House, for which he shall produce receipts purporting to be (our or my) receipts.

MADRAS.

The _____ of _____ 1871.

Your obedient Servant,

This document must bear a one Anna Stamp, and is required only from mercantile Firms and persons engaged in Trade, who have frequent transactions with the Custom House, and not from private individuals who are expected to transact their business personally or to give a special order for each occasion.

Section 217, Act VI of 1863. Any person making an unauthorized declaration of value is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rupees 1,000.

APPEAL.—All disputes regarding matters not specially provided for by law between an Officer of Customs and another person, has to be decided by the Revenue Board, subject to an appeal to Government: See Section 6, Act VI of 1863. This Section does not apply to cases regularly adjudicated, such as smuggling, &c, but to differences of opinion as to the construction of the Act, rates of duty, classification of Goods, &c, appeals are provided for in the former cases by Section CCXVIII.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for the use of a Regiment are exempt from Customs Duty.—*Fort St. George's Gazette, 3rd November 1863, page 797.*

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—Consignments for the use of the French Government Officers, from one French Settlement in India to another, are allowed to pass free through the British Custom Houses at the Ports under certificate and Seals.—*Board's Circular Order, No. 4,392, 8th July 1862.*

HOLIDAYS AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—In addition to Her Majesty's Birthday, Christmas and New Year's days, those days on which the Madras Bank and the Merchants close their Offices, as notified by their Advertisements in the Government Gazette, are considered complete Holidays at the Custom House.—*Government Order, 14th February 1853.*

OPIUM may be imported on payment of a duty of 24 Rupees per seer of 80 tolas and an export duty of 600 Rupees per chest of 2 Indian maunds. In the latter case a Pass should be obtained from an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

PROHIBITIONS OR RESTRICTIONS.—Section 23 of Act VI of 1863 shall be deemed to authorize and to have always authorized the Governor-General in Council to prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of Goods—Act XIV of 1871.

STORES IMPORTED BY GOVERNMENT are landed duty free, but when articles are purchased by Government in this country after duty has been paid on them, the price should be paid including the duty.—*Government Order, 26th August 1854, No. 1,557.*

RULES FOR GODOWN RENT FOR GOODS LEFT IN CUSTOM HOUSES AT THE SEVERAL OUT-PORTS.

1. Goods will be allowed to remain in the Custom House free of charge for three days only.
2. After that period, single rates on each package for four days.
3. After that, treble rates.
4. The day of landing and that of removal to be reckoned as one day—Sundays and holidays are not reckoned in the rent-free terms. When the delay is caused by the inability of the Custom House Officers to examine and pass the Goods, such delay is not to be reckoned.

N. B.—The foregoing Rules do not apply to personal effects until the fifteenth day after their deposit in the Custom House.

Rates of Wharfrage.

Per month.		Per month.	
RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.	
Beer, whole pipes, butt, or puncheon	0 12 0	Spirits, hogshead	1 0 0
Do. half pipe, or hogshead	0 8 0	Do. in bottle case of 1 dozen	0 1 6
Do. quarter pipe	0 3 0	Do. above 1 and 3 dozens	0 1 6
Large casks, containing glass or earthenware	1 0 0	Do. 3 dozens	0 2 0
Tierce do. do. or provisions	0 12 0	Do. above 3 and under 6 doz	0 3 0
Large crates, 12 dozen bottles	0 6 0	Do. 6 dozens	0 4 0
Small do. 6 or 8 dozens more or less	0 4 0	Do. for every dozen in excess of 6 dozen size	0 0 9
Wines, butt, or pipe	2 0 0	British piece goods, per case above 12 dozens	0 8 0
Do. half pipe or hogshead	1 0 0	Do. do. per case of 12 dozens, or above 6 dozens	0 6 0
Do. quarter pipe	0 8 0	Do. do. 6 do. or do. 3 do	0 3 0
Do. chests above 12 doz. size	0 8 0	Do. do. 3 do. or less	0 2 0
Do. do. of 12 dozens or above 6 dozens	0 6 0	Do. do. per bale of size of bale of twist of 4 to 500 lbs.	0 6 0
Do. do. of 6 do. or 3 do.	0 3 0	Do. do. per bale of smaller size	0 4 0
Do. quarter chest, or 3 dozens	0 2 0	Twist of all sorts, per bale of 4 or 500 lbs.	0 6 0
Do. all boxes, under 3 dozens	0 3 0	Do. do. of smaller size	0 4 0
Do. and above one dozen	0 1 0	Metals, per bazaar maund	0 0 6
Do. one dozen boxes	0 0 9	Sugar, spices, or any other similar articles, per hogshead	0 8 0
Spirits, per pipe	2 0 0	Do. do. per tierce	0 4 0
Canvas, per bale	0 3 0	Sugar-candy, per tub	0 0 6
Silk, do.	0 6 0	Ten, per whole chest	0 2 0
Do. piece goods, per case	0 6 0	Do. do. smaller box	0 1 0
Indigo, per chest	0 6 0	Paint, per keg of 56 lbs.	0 0 6
Opium	0 6 0	Salmon, herrings, or other fish, per keg	0 0 6
Cotton, hemp, jute and safflower, per bale of 300 lbs.	0 4 0	Turpentine, Enseed, or other vegetable oil, per jar	0 2 0
Sugar, rice and seeds, per 100 bazaar maunds	2 8 0	All cordage, per cwt.	0 1 0
Cutch, per 100 bazaar maunds	2 0 0	Rosin or dammer, per bazaar maund	0 1 0
Shell-lac and lac-dye, per chest	0 4 0	Tobacco, unmanufactured, per 1 maund bale	0 2 0
Vermillion, per box	0 2 0	Gunnies, per large bale	0 8 0
Arsenic, do.	0 3 0	Do. smaller bale	0 6 0
Brass leaf, do.	0 2 0	Cow hides, per large bale	0 12 0
China paper, per case	0 2 0	Do. do. smaller bale	0 8 0
Do. cases of nankin, cassia, camphor, silk, aniseed, &c, per case	0 3 0	Goat skins, per bale	0 8 0
Ginger or turmeric, per 100 bazaar maunds	3 0 0	Quicksilver, per bazaar maund	0 2 0
Betel nut, per bazaar maund	0 0 6	Tin plates, per box	0 0 6
Cloves, do. do.	0 1 0	Bricks, per 1,000	1 0 0
Coffee, pepper, cardamom, cummin-seed, aniseed, in bags or bales, per bazaar maund	0 1 0		

SCHEDULE A

IMPORT TARIFF.

Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1 APPAREL, INCLUDING HABERDASHERY, MILLINERY, &c.	RS. A.	Seven and a half per cent.
2 ARMS, AMMUNITION & MILITARY STORES.	Ad valorem.	
Gunpowder, common	0 5 per lb.	
" sporting	1 0 "	
Fire-arms and parts thereof	Ad valorem.	
All other sorts, including Military Accoutrements, Uniforms, &c, but excluding Military and other Regulation Accoutrements and Uniforms imported for private use by persons in the public service	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
3	ASPHALTE	Rs. A. 20 0 per ton.	
4	BEADS AND FALSE PEARLS—		
	Beads, China	30 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Common	28 0 "	
	Do. Ruby, of all sizes	0 12 per lb.	
	Do. Seed	0 10 "	
	Do. Small, Scarlet and Red	0 10 "	
	Do. Coral (false) Moorzun	0 8 per corga of 2,000 beads.	
	All other sorts of false Corals and Beads	Ad valorem.	
	Pearls, false, Rajaria	5 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Boria	1 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. Jouria	8 0 per lakh.	
	Do. Nathia	0 6 per 1,000.	
	Do. Tachea	0 12 " "	
	Wattanah	10 0 per lakh.	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
5	CABINET-WARE	Ad valorem.	
6	CANDLES, WAX, COMPOSITION AND OTHER KINDS—		Seven and a half per cent.
	Candles, Wax	1 0 per lb.	
	Do. Paraffine	0 8 "	
	Do. Spermaceti	0 8 "	
	Do. Composition & other sorts	0 5 "	
7	CARRIAGES	Ad valorem.	
8	CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME- KEEPERS	Ad valorem.	
9	COFFEE—		
	Persian Gulf and Red Sea	30 0 per cwt.	
	Other places	20 0 "	
	CORALS, REAL	Ad valorem.	
11	CORERS	1 8 per gross.	
12	COTTON—		
	Thread—		
	Sewing Thread, white and colored	0 11 per lb.	
	Do. In reels, or on cards of one hundred yards (and <i>pro rata</i> above and below)*	2 4 per gross [reel.]	
	Do. Goa and Country	30 0 per cwt.	
	Twist—		
	Mule, under No. 15	0 6 per lb.	
	Nos. 16 to 24	0 9 "	
	25 to 32	0 10 "	
	33 to 42	0 11 "	
	43 to 52	0 12 "	
	53 to 60	0 14 "	
	No. 70	0 15 "	
	80	1 0 "	
	90	1 1 "	
	100	1 2 "	
	110	1 3 "	
	120	1 4 "	
	and one anna addi- tional for every count of ten above No. 120.		Three and a half per cent.
	Water, No. 20	0 10 "	
	30	0 11 "	
	40	0 13 "	
	50	0 15 "	
	Above 50	1 0 "	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	COTTON—Continued.	Rs. A.	
	Turkey Red Twist, all kinds*	1 6 per lb. }	Three and a half per cent. *Duty to be charged on the Grey weight of the colored Yarn; when not ascertainable, the actual Wharf weight or Invoice weight to be taken.
	Twist, Orange, Red and other colors*	0 15 " }	
	Piece Goods—		
	Grey—		
	Mulls	1 1 per lb.	
	Jaconets exceeding 10 × 10 to the quarter inch	0 13 "	
	Other Jaconets	0 11 "	Five per cent.
	Shirtings, Madapollams and Prints	0 11 "	
	Long Cloths, Jeans, Domestic,		
	Sheetings, Drills and T. Cloth	0 9 "	
	Other Sorts	Ad valorem.	
	Cotton Rope	25 0 per cwt.	
	Cotton Goods, other kinds	Ad valorem.	
13	DRUGS AND MEDICINES—		
	Acid, Sulphuric	0 8 per lb.	
	Alkali, country (Sajee Khar)	2 0 per cwt.	
	Aloes, black	10 0 "	
	Do. Socotra	25 0 "	
	Alum	3 8 "	
	Arsenic	25 0 "	
	Do. China, Munseel	8 0 "	
	Assafetida (Hing)	55 0 "	
	Do. coarse, (Hingra)	10 0 "	
	Brimstone, Flour	7 0 "	
	Do. Roll	6 0 "	
	Do. Rough	4 8 "	
	Camphor, Bhimsing (Barras)	50 0 per lb.	
	Camphor, Refined cake	65 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Crude in powder	50 0 "	
	Cassia Lignea	38 0 "	
	Coova, red	Ad valorem.	
	Copperas, green	2 8 per cwt.	
	Quinine	Ad valorem.	
	Sal Ammoniac	22 0 per cwt.	
	Salep	60 0 "	
	Senna Leaves	6 0 "	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
14	DYING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—		
	Cochineal	1 12 per lb.	
	Gallnuts, country, Myrabolan	3 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian	35 0 "	
	Gamboge Wood	20 0 "	
	Madder or Munjeet	10 0 "	
	Orchilla Weed	8 0 "	
	Saffron, Europe	16 0 per lb.	
	Do. Meadow, Soerunjun	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Persian	12 0 per lb.*	
	Do. in Cakes or lumps	5 0 "	
	Sapan Wood and Root	3 8 per cwt.	
	Aniline Dyes	0 8 per oz.	
	All other sorts	Ad valorem.	
15	FIREWORKS—		
	China	30 0 per box of 133½ lbs.	
	Other sorts	Ad valorem.	

* Exceeding this length to be charged in proportion.

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
16	FLAX, MANUFACTURES OF—	RS. A.	
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Other sorts including linen thread.....	Ad valorem.	
17	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—		
	Almonds, without shell.....	25 0 per cwt.	
	Do. with shell.....	10 0 "	
	Cajoo kernels.....	10 0 "	
	Cocoanuts.....	30 0 per 1,000.	
	Do. kernel (Copra).....	9 8 per cwt.	
	Currents, Europe.....	35 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	12 0 "	
	Dates, dry, in bags.....	4 0 "	
	Do. wet, do.....	3 0 "	
	Do. do. in pots.....	6 0 "	
	Figs, Europe.....	42 0 "	
	Do. Persian dried.....	6 0 "	
	Garlic.....	4 0 "	
	Pistachio Nuts.....	14 0 "	
	Prunes, Bussorah.....	12 0 "	
	Raisins, black, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, and Khismis.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Monocka, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Malaga and Bloom.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Walnuts, Akroot.....	5 0 per cwt.	
	Mangoes, dried.....	Ad valorem.	
	Prunes Europe.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts except Bidmiskh and Buzarbutoo Nuts which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
18	GLASS AND GLASS-WARE—		
	Bangles, Glass, China, Gilt.....	10 0 per 100 pairs.	
	Do. not Gilt.....	5 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Glass—broken.....	5 0 per cwt.	
	Do. China, of all colors.....	32 0 per 133½ lbs.	
	Do. Crown, colored.....	32 0 per 100 supl. feet.	
	Do. do. of sizes.....	5 0 per 100 supl. feet.	
	Glass and Glass-ware of all other sorts, except Bottles which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
19	GUMS—		
	Gum, Ammoniac.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Arabic.....	16 0 "	
	Do. Bdellium, common Gum.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Benjamin.....	33 0 "	
	Do. Bysabole, coarse Myrrh.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Copal.....	65 0 "	
	Do. Frankincense or Olebanum.....	9 0 "	
	Do. Gambier (or Kino).....	8 0 "	
	Do. Myrrh.....	24 0 "	
	Do. Persian (false).....	3 0 "	
	Do. Rosin.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
20	GROCERIES NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.....	Ad valorem.	
21	HIDES AND SKINS—		
	Border Hides, prepared.....	30 0 each.	
	Buffalo Hides, Country, Tanned.....	80 0 per score.	
	Calf Skins.....	40 0 per dozen.	
	Chamois Skins.....	6 0 "	
	Cow Hides, Country, Tanned.....	60 0 per score.	
	Rhinoceros Leather.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
		RS. A.	
22	INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL.....	Ad valorem.	
23	IVORY AND IVORY-WARE—		
	Elephant's Grinders.....	16 0 per cwt.	
	Tusks above twenty lbs.....	300 0 "	
	Tusks, ten lbs. and not exceeding twenty lbs.....	225 0 "	
	Tusks under ten lbs.....	125 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Moyo Teeth three lbs. and upwards.....	225 0 "	
	Sea Cow or Moyo Teeth, under three lbs.....	75 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Ivory, Manufactures of.....	Ad valorem.	
24	JEWELLERY, INCLUDING PLATE—		
	Silver-ware, plain.....	1 6 per total.	
	Do. embossed.....	2 0 "	
	Jewellery and Plate of all other kinds, excepting Precious Stones and Pearls, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
25	LEATHER AND MANUFACTURES OF—		
	Leather.....	Ad valorem.	
	Boots and Shoes.....	Ad valorem.	
	Harness and Saddlery.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
26	LIQUORS—		
	Ale, Beer, and Porter.....		{ One anna per Imperial Gallon.
	Cider and other fermented Liquors.....		
	Spirits.....		{ Three Rupees the Imperial Gallon, and the duty to be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London Proof.
			{ Provided that ten per cent. ad valorem shall be charged on all spirits used exclusively in Arts and Manufactures, or in Chemistry, subject to such Rules as the Local Governments shall from time to time prescribe, for ascertaining that such spirits are unfit for use as a beverage and incapable of being converted to that purpose. And the officer in charge of the Custom House, subject to the general instructions of the Local Government, shall decide what spirits fall within the proviso, and his decision thereon shall be final in law.
	WINES—		
	Champagnes, Sparkling Wines, and Liqueurs.....	RS. A.	{ 1 8 per Imperial Gallon or six Quart Bottles.
	All other sorts.....	1 0 per do. do.	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate and Duty.
27	MATCHES—	RS. A.	
	Lucifer and all other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
28	MATS, FLOOR MATTING, CHINA, OF ALL SORTS.....	50 0 per 100	
29	METALS, UNWROUGHT, WROUGHT, AND MANUFACTURES OF—		
	Brass Beads, Googree, China.....	0 12 per 1,000.	
	Do. Old.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Sheets, rolls very thin.....	80 0 "	
	Copper, Australian Cake.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Bolt.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Brazier's.....	43 0 "	
	Do. China Cash.....	28 0 "	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Japan.....	41 0 "	
	Do. Nails and Composition Nails.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Old.....	40 0 "	
	Do. Pigs and Slabs, Foreign.....	38 0 "	
	Do. Sheet, Sheathing and Plate.....	43 0 "	
	Do. Tiles, Ingots, Cakes and Bricks.....	40 0 "	
	Do. China, White Copper-ware.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. Foil Bauk-pana, China.....	3 0 per box of 100 leaves.	
	Do. do. do. Europe.....	4 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	
	Iron, Angle and T iron.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Beams, Pillars, Girders and Bridge-work.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. Flat, Square and Bolt, including Scotch.....	80 0 per ton.	
	Do. Hoop, Plate and Sheet.....	100 0 "	
	Do. Nails, Rivets and Washers.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Nail Rod.....	90 0 per ton.	
	Do. Old.....	2 8 per cwt.	One per cent.
	Do. Pig.....	40 0 per ton.	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, under half inch diameter.....	105 0 "	
	Do. Rod, Round, British, exceeding half inch diameter.....	80 0 "	
	Do. Swedish, Flat and Square.....	120 0 "	
	Do. Rice Bowls.....	3 0 per set of 10	
	Do. do.....	1 8 per set of 6	
	Do. Galvanised.....	Ad valorem.	
	Do. other sorts, except Anchors, Cables and Kentledge, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
	Lametta, Double reeds.....	4 8 per score.	
	Do. Single do.....	2 4 "	
	Lead, Pig.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Pipes.....	13 8 "	
	Do. do. tinned.....	16 0 "	
	Do. Sheets (other than tin Sheets for Tea Canisters, which are free).....	12 0 "	
	Ora Galena.....	13 0 "	
	Gold leaf, Europe.....	4 0 per 100 lvs.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Mock Gold leaf.....	5 0 per 20 bks.	
	Orsidue or Brass Leaves, foreign.....	1 4 per lb.	
	Do. China.....	0 12 "	
	Patent or Yellow Metals, Sheathing and Sheets and Bolts.....	35 0 per cwt.	
	Do. do. old.....	30 0 "	
	Quicksilver.....	1 0 per lb.	
	Shot, Bird.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Spelter Nails.....	17 8 "	
	Do. Plate and other shapes.....	11 0 "	

IMPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
	METALS—continued.	RS. A.	
	Spelter Sheet or Zinc Sheathing.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Steel, Blistered.....	9 0 "	
	Do. British.....	9 0 "	
	Do. Cast.....	25 0 "	
	Do. Spring.....	10 0 "	
	Do. Swedish.....	10 0 "	
	Tin, Block.....	45 0 "	
	Do. Plates.....	12 8 "	
	Wire, Brass.....	0 8 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Common Iron, Nos. 1 to 40.....	9 8 per cwt.	
	Do. Copper.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Other sorts, including Hard-ware, Ironmongery and Cutlery, but excluding Machinery, the component parts thereof, and Agricultural Implements, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
30	NAVAL STORES—		
	Cables, Coir, tarred.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Canvas, Country, Cotton.....	50 0 "	
	Do. Europe, Sail, not exceeding forty yards.....	15 0 per bolt.	Five per cent.
	Coir, Rope, Maldiva and Laccadive.....	10 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Yarn of all kinds.....	9 0 "	
	Cordage, Hemp, Europe.....	18 0 "	
	Do. Manila.....	20 0 "	
	Hammer do.....	5 0 "	
	Pitch, American and Europe.....	13 0 "	
	Do. Coal.....	4 8 "	
	Tar, American.....	13 0 "	
	Do. Coal.....	6 8 "	
	Do. Swedish and Archangel.....	14 0 "	
	Twine, Europe, Sail.....	0 8 per lb.	
	All other sorts, except Oakum, which is free.....	Ad valorem.	
31	OILS.		
	Cardamom.....	10 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Cassia.....	4 0 "	
	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....	10 0 "	
	Cocoonut.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Earth.....	10 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingellee or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Kerosine, Paraffine, Petroleum, Rock and Shale Oils of all descriptions.....	0 12 per Im. gal.	
	Linseed, Country.....	13 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Europe.....	2 4 per Im. gal.	
	Naphtha.....	31 0 per cwt.	
	Oil, of sorts.....	20 0 per ounce.	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Sorrel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 per Im. gal.	
	Whale and Fish.....	15 0 per cwt.	
	Wood.....	15 0 "	
	All other sorts, except Cocum and Shush Fat, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
32	OIL AND FLOOR CLOTH.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
33	OPIMUM.....	Ad valorem.	Twenty-four rupees per seer of eighty tolas.

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of duty.
34	PAINTS, COLOURS, AND PAINTER'S MATERIALS—		
	Ochre, all colours.....	Rs. A. 3 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Paints of sorts.....	12 0 "	
	Composition Paint & Patent Driers.....	30 0 per cwt.	
	Prussian Blue, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Do. Europe.....	1 8 "	
	Red Lead.....	14 0 per cwt.	
	Turpentine.....	2 0 pr. Im. gal.	
	Verdigris.....	75 0 per cwt.	
	Vermillion, Canton.....	80 0 pr. box of 30 0 90 bunds.	
	Do. Macao.....	30 0 "	
	White Lead.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts, including Brushes.....	Ad valorem.	
35	PERFUMERY—		
	Atary, Persian.....	15 0 per cwt.	Five per cent.
	Rose Flowers, Dried.....	10 0 "	
	Rose Water.....	1 12 pr. Im. gal.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
36	PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND MATERIALS—	Ad valorem.	
37	PIECE GOODS, NOT OTHERWISE DESCRIBED.....	Ad valorem.	
38	PORCELAIN AND EARTHEN-WARE.....	Ad valorem.	
39	PROVISIONS AND OILMAN'S STORES—		
	Bacon in canisters, Jowls and Cheeks.....	0 9 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Beef.....	60 0 per tierce of 3 cwt.	
		40 0 pr. barl. of 2 cwt.	
	Cheese.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Fish Maws.....	50 0 per cwt.	
	Fish Sozills and Singally, small.....	6 0 "	
	Flour.....	15 0 per barl. or sack of 200 lbs.	
	Ghee.....	36 0 per cwt.	
	Hams.....	0 8 per lb.	
		50 0 pr. tierce of 3 cwt. and 34 0 per barl. of 2 cwt.	
	Pork.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Shark Fins.....	10 0 pr. keg of 8	
	Tongues, Salted.....	1 8 pr. Im. gal.	
	Vinegar in Wood, Europe.....	0 12 "	
	Do. do. Persian.....	0 6 "	
	Do. do. Country.....	0 6 "	
	All other sorts, except Biche de mer, Butter and Salted Fish, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
40	RAILWAY MATERIALS—		
	Of Iron.....	Ad valorem.	One per cent.
	Steel Rails and other articles intended for the permanent way of railways.....	Ad valorem.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
41	RATTANS AND CANES—		
	Canes, Malacca.....	1 0 per dozen.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Rattans.....	7 0 per cwt.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
42	SALT—		
	imported from any place whether within or without British India, (a) into British Burmah.....	Rs. A. 0 8 per maund.	
	(b) into the territories under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.....	3 4 "	
	(c) into any other part of British India.....	1 13 "	

IMPORT TARIFF.—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
43	SEEDS—		
	Anchuchuck.....	Rs. A. 10 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Anise, Europe.....	28 0 "	
	Assalia.....	7 0 "	
	Cajoo.....	3 0 per cwt.	
	Castor.....	4 8 "	
	Cummin.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black.....	5 0 "	
	Esubgoel.....	5 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard.....	4 8 "	
	Quince Seed or Badana.....	50 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	4 8 "	
	Sawjeerah.....	25 0 "	
	Tookmeria.....	7 0 "	
	All other sorts, excepting Seeds imported by any Public Society for gratuitous distribution, which are free.....	Ad valorem.	
44	SHELLS—		
	Chanks, "large shells," for Cameos.....	10 0 per 100.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. White, Live.....	6 0 "	
	Do. do. Dead.....	3 0 "	
	Cowdas, Mozambique and Zanzibar.....	3 0 "	
	Do. from other places.....	0 8 "	
	Cowries—		
	Bazaar, Common.....	4 0 per cwt.	5 per cent.
	Maldiva.....	16 0 "	
	Sunkley.....	40 0 "	
	Yellow, superior quality.....	8 0 "	
	Mother o' Pearl.....	8 0 "	
	Tortoise Shell.....	6 0 per lb.	
	Do. Nuck.....	1 0 "	
	Nuckla and other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
45	SILK—		
	Floss.....	8 0 per lb.	5 per cent.
	Raw, Charon and Cochin-China.....	4 0 "	
	Do. Mathow.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Other kinds of China.....	7 0 "	
	Do. Persian.....	5 0 "	
	Do. Punjam and Cutchra.....	1 12 "	
	Do. Siam.....	4 0 "	
	Sewing Thread, China.....	8 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Silk Piece Goods of sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
46	SOAP.....	Ad valorem.	
47	SPICES—		
	Aloe Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Aniseed Star.....	40 0 per cwt.	
	Betelnut, White, Sheverdun.....	18 0 "	
	Do. all other kinds.....	4 0 "	
	Do. in husk.....	2 0 per 1,000.	
	Cassia Buds, Nagkessur, China.....	0 8 per lb.	
	Chillies, Dried.....	8 0 per cwt.	
	Cloves.....	12 0 "	
	Do. in Seeds, Nurlavung.....	8 0 "	
	Mace.....	0 9 per lb.	
	Do. False.....	10 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Nutmegs.....	0 10 per lb.	
	Do. in Shell.....	0 6 "	
	Do. Wild.....	12 0 per cwt.	
	Pepper, Black and Long.....	14 0 "	
	Do. White.....	25 0 "	
	All other kinds.....	Ad valorem.	

IMPORT TARIFF—Continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
48	STATIONERY OTHER THAN PAPER.	Rs. A.	
49	SUGAR AND SUGAR-CANDY—	Ad valorem.	
	Sugar-Candy, China.....	20 0 per cwt.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Loaf.....	23 0 "	
	Do. Soft.....	12 0 "	
	All other sorts of Saccharine Produce.....	Ad valorem.	
50	TEA.....	1 0 per lb.	
51	TORACCO—		
	Manufactured.....	Ad valorem.	Ten per cent.
	Unmanufactured.....	Ad valorem.	
	Articles, such as Pipes, &c., used in consumption of.....	Ad valorem.	
52	TOYS AND REQUISITES FOR ALL GAMES.....	Ad valorem.	
53	UMBRELLAS—		
	Cotton, Steel Ribs.....	0 13 each.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Do. Cane Ribs.....	0 11 "	
	Do. China Paper Kettisals.....	45 0 per box of 110.	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
54	WOOLLEN GOODS—		
	Piece Goods.....	Ad valorem.	Five per cent.
	Braid.....	Ad valorem.	Seven and a half per cent.
	Other sorts.....		

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT TARIFF.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
1	COTTON GOODS—	Rs. A.	
	Piece Goods—		
	Batiks.....	30 0 per score.	Three per cent.
	Gurrah.....	20 0 "	
	Khurwah.....	25 0 "	
	Mamoodie.....	32 0 "	
	Mirzapore Chintz.....	15 0 "	
	Patna.....	30 0 "	
	Shans.....	40 0 "	
	Tunjeeb, Oudh.....	26 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
	Twist, Country, No. 10.....	0 7 per lb.	
	Do. do. No. 20.....	0 9 "	
	Do. do. No. 30.....	0 10 "	
	Do. Hand Spun.....	0 5 "	
	All other kinds of Cotton Goods.....	Ad valorem.	
2	GRAIN OF ALL SORTS.....		Three annas per maund.
3	HIDES AND SKINS, TANNED—		
	Hides—		
	Buffalo, Country, Tanned.....	70 0 per score.	Three per cent.
	Cow " ".....	50 0 "	
	Skine—		
	Goat and Sheep.....	10 0 "	
	Lamb.....	5 0 "	
	Any other sorts of Hides and Skins.....	Ad valorem.	
4	INDIGO.....		Three rupees per maund.

EXPORT TARIFF—continued.

No.	Description of Article.	Value on which Duty is assessed.	Rate of Duty.
5	LAC—	Rs. A.	
	Button.....	28 0 per cwt.	Four per cent.
	Dye.....	45 0 "	
	Seed.....	20 0 "	
	Shell.....	23 0 "	
	Stick.....	16 0 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
6	OILS—		
	Castor.....	16 0 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Cocanut.....	20 0 "	
	Fish.....	15 0 "	
	Grass.....	2 0 per lb.	
	Jingelly or Teel.....	20 0 per cwt.	
	Linseed.....	18 0 "	
	Mhowa.....	12 0 "	
	Mustard.....	16 0 "	
	Poppy.....	20 0 "	
	Rape or Sursee.....	16 0 "	
	Sandalwood.....	8 0 per lb.	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
7	SEEDS—		
	Castor Seed (Erunde).....	4 8 per cwt.	Three per cent.
	Coriander Seed.....	4 0 "	
	Cumin Seed.....	12 0 "	
	Do. Black (Caleejeera).....	5 0 "	
	Ground Nuts, with shell.....	5 0 "	
	Do. do. without shell.....	6 0 "	
	Jingelly or Teel Seed.....	6 0 "	
	Linseed.....	5 0 "	
	Methee Seed.....	5 0 "	
	Mustard Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Poppy Seed.....	5 8 "	
	Rape or Sursee Seed.....	4 8 "	
	Other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	
8	SPICES—		
	Alce Wood.....	3 0 per lb.	
	Betelnut in Husk.....	2 0 per 1,000.	
	Cardamoms.....	200 0 per cwt.	
	Do. Large, Bastard.....	40 0 "	
	Chillies, Dried.....	8 0 "	
	Ginger, Dry (Rough), Malabar.....	10 0 "	
	Do. do. Bengal.....	7 0 "	
	Do. (Scraped).....	15 0 "	
	Pepper.....	15 0 "	
	Tunmeric.....	5 0 "	
	All other sorts.....	Ad valorem.	

NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 1st January 1866, all persons transacting business at the Custom House at Madras, or at any of the out-ports, will be required to provide for their own use, the several forms noted below, which have hitherto been supplied to them at Government expense. The forms should be printed either on English or French Foolscap paper.

Form A.—Applications for a License for Private Warehouse.

" B.—Do. to Warehouse Goods.

" C.—Bond for Import duty.

" D.—Application to remove Goods from Warehouse.

" G.—Coasting Pass, Import Manifest, Export Manifest, Import Boat Notes, Export Boat Notes.

(Signed) R. A. DALYELL, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue.

NOTE.—For further particulars regarding Customs Regulations, vide "Sea Custom House Manual," compiled by Mr. W. E. Fox, which may be had at the Custom House and Government Gazette Office, price Rupees 3-8-0 per copy. Government have sanctioned this Work to be adopted as a Text Book for the examination of Sea Custom Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, and all Clerks on salaries of Rupees 50 and upwards, employed in the Sea Custom Department.

REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

Under Act VIII of 1871, for the Registration of Documents.

Lieut.-Colonel R. M. MACDONALD, Inspector-General of Registration.

OFFICE—PANTHER ROAD, EGMORE.

J. G. FERRAND, Esq., District Registrar, Madras.

OFFICE—ERRABULOOG CHERRY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

S. GOPALA CHARRY, Sub-Registrar, Mount Road, Sub-District.

OFFICE IN DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, MOUNT ROAD.

List of District Registrars.

Names of Districts.	Limits of Districts.	Stations of District Registrars.	Registrars.
1 Ganjam.....	Conterminous with the Collectorate and Agency of Ganjam.	Chatterpore.....	T. Sivaramayyer, Deputy Collector.
2 Vizagapatam...	Do. do. of Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam.....	D. Parushottamaiya, Depy. Collector.
3 Godavery.....	do. do. of Godavery....	Cocanada.....	Mr. H. Richardson, Deputy Collector.
4 Kistna.....	Do. do. of Kistna.....	Masulipatam.....	K. Rama Row, Dy. Collr.
5 Nellore.....	Do. do. of Nellore.....	Nellore.....	A. Narain Row, Deputy Collector.
6 Cuddapah.....	Do. do. of Cuddapah....	Cuddapah.....	N. Murgessa Mudali, Depy. Collector.
7 Kurnool.....	Do. do. of Kurnool....	Kurnool.....	N. Gopala Kristnamah Chetti, Deputy Collector.
8 Bellary.....	Do. do. of Bellary.....	Bellary.....	Mr. B. A. Blake, Deputy Collector.
9 Madras.....	Do. do. of Madras.....	Madras.....	Mr. J. G. Ferrand.
10 Chingleput....	Do. do. of Chingleput....	Saidapett.....	Mr. A. Smith, Dy. Collr.
11 North Arcot....	Do. do. of North Arcot....	Chittoor.....	Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, Deputy Collector.
12 South Arcot....	Do. do. of South Arcot....	Cuddalore.....	P. Vardacharry, Deputy Collector.
13 Tanjore.....	Do. Zillah of Tanjore.	Tanjore.....	V. Baidyan Iyengar, B. A. and A.L., (on leave.) P. Sashagiri Row, Deputy Collector, (acting).
14 Tinnevely.....	Do. do. of Tinnevely....	Tinnevely.....	Mr. S. R. Locke, Deputy Collector.
15 Madura.....	Do. do. of Madura.....	Madura.....	T. Ram Row, Dy. Collr.
16 Trichinopoly...	Do. do. of Trichinopoly...	Trichinopoly.....	Mr. W. E. Wright, Deputy Collector.
17 Salem.....	Do. do. of Salem.....	Salem.....	Mr. J. W. Johnston, Deputy Collector.
18 Coimbatore....	Do. do. of Coimbatore....	Coimbatore.....	Mr. J. C. Winscom, Deputy Collector.
19 South Canara..	Do. do. of South Canara..	Mangalore.....	Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Collector.
20 Tellicherry....	Do. Zillah of Tellicherry	Tellicherry.....	R. Krishna Menon, Principal Sudder Ameen.
21 Calicut.....	Do. do. of Calicut.....	Calicut.....	Mr. P. A. Cole, Dy. Collr.
22 Neigherries....	Conterminous with the jurisdiction of the Commissioner appointed under Act I of 1868.	Ootacamund.....	Mr. T. G. Davis, Manager of the Commissioner's Office.

What documents must be registered.

1. The Registration of the following documents is compulsory:—

- i.—Instruments of gift of immoveable property;
- ii.—Other instruments (not being wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of 100 Rupees or upwards to or in immoveable property;
- iii.—Instruments (not being wills) which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title or interest.

Nothing in clauses ii and iii of this paragraph applies to any Composition Deed, nor to any instrument relating to shares in a Joint Stock Company, notwithstanding that the assets of such company consist in whole or in part of immoveable property, nor to any endorsement upon or transfer of any Debenture issued by any such company.

iv.—Leases* of immoveable property from year to year, or for any term exceeding one year, or reserving a yearly rent. Provided, however, that any leases executed in any district of the Madras Presidency, the terms granted by which do not exceed 5 years, and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed 50 Rupees, are exempted. The "Puttahs" granted by Zemindars to their ryots, as well as the "Muchilkas" (or counterparts) executed by the ryots under Section 3 of Act VIII of 1865, are defined to be leases for the purposes of the Registration Act, and all those not coming within the terms of the preceding proviso, if executed after the 1st July 1871, must be registered.

v.—Authorities to adopt a son, executed after the 1st January 1872, and not conferred by a Will.

2. No person having a nephew or niece, or any nearer relative, has power to bequeath any property to religious or charitable uses, except by a Will executed not less than twelve months before his death, and deposited within six months from its execution in a Registry Office. This is not applicable to Hindoos, Mahomedans, or Buddhists.

What other documents may be registered.

3. The registration of the following documents is voluntary:—

- i.—Instruments (other than instruments of gifts and Wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of less than 100 Rupees to or in immoveable property;
- ii.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation or extinction of any such right, title or interest;
- iii.—Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year, and leases exempted by the proviso in clause iii of paragraph 1;
- iv.—Awards relating to immoveable property;
- v.—Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest to or in moveable property;
- vi.—Wills.

vii.—Acknowledgments, Agreements, Appointments, Articles of Partnership, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Composition Deeds, Conditions of Sale, Contracts, certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts, Covenants, Grants, Instruments of Dissolution of Partnership, Instruments of Partition, Powers of Attorney, Promissory Notes, Releases, Settlements, Writings of Divorcement, and all other documents not hereinbefore mentioned.

4. But although the registration of these documents is not compulsory, the advantages of registering them are—

i.—That all documents, not testamentary, duly registered under the Indian Registration Act, 1871, and relating to any property whether moveable or immoveable, take effect against any oral agreement or declaration relating to such property, unless where the agreement or declaration has been accompanied or followed by delivery of possession;

* Lease includes a counterpart, Kabulyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy, and an agreement to lease.

ii.—That every document of the kinds mentioned in clauses i and ii of paragraph 3, if duly registered, takes effect as regards the property comprised therein against every unregistered instrument relating to the same property, and not being an order, whether such unregistered document be of the same nature as the registered document or not.

Description required in document relating to immoveable property.

5. "No document, not testamentary, relating to immoveable property, shall be accepted for registration unless it contains a description of such property sufficient to identify the same.

i.—"Houses in towns shall be described as situate on the north or other side of the street or road (mentioning it) which they front, and by their existing and former occupancies, and by their numbers, if the houses in such street or road are numbered. Other houses and lands shall be described by their name, if any, and as being in the territorial division in which they are situate, and by their superficial contents, the roads and other properties on which they abut, and their existing occupancies, and also, whenever it is practicable, by reference to a Government map or survey.

ii.—"No document, not testamentary, containing a map or plan of any property comprised therein, shall be accepted for registration unless it be accompanied by a true copy of the map or plan, or, in case such property is situate in several districts, by such number of true copies of the map or plan as are equal to the number of such districts."

Failure to comply with the provisions contained in clause i of this paragraph will not disentitle a document to be registered if the description of the property is sufficient to identify such property.

6. "The term 'territorial division,' as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, shall, as far as practicable, include—

- (1). The Registration District.
- (2). The Registration Sub-District.
- (3). The Taluk, Jaghira, Zemindary or Proprietary Estate.
- (4). Any well known division thereof, such as a Moolah, Hoondah, Khindum, Firka, Magany, Amsham, &c., and
- (5). The village, hamlet, or suburb in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time prescribed for registration.

7. No document, other than a will, shall be accepted for registration unless presented for that purpose to the proper officer within four months from the date of its execution;

Or in the case of a copy of a decree or order, within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, or, where it is appealable, within four months from the day on which it becomes final;

Provided that, where there are several persons executing a document at different times, such document may be presented for registration and re-registration within four months from the date of each execution."

If owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, the presentation is not made within the prescribed time, the Registrar, where the delay does not exceed four months, may direct registration on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the proper registration fee.

When a document purporting to have been executed by all or any of the parties out of British India, is not presented till after the expiration of four months, "the registering officer, if satisfied

- (1) That the instrument was so executed and
 - (2) That it has been presented for registration within four months after its arrival in British India, may, on payment of the proper registration fee, accept such document for registration."
- "A Will may at any time be presented for registration, or deposited."

8. No document, other than a Will, shall be registered unless the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or authorized agents, appear before the registering officer within the time allowed for presentation;

Provided that if, owing to urgent necessity or unavoidable accident, all such persons do not so appear, the Registrar, in cases where the delay in appearing does not exceed four months, may direct that, on payment of a fine not exceeding ten times the amount of the proper registration fee, the document may be registered.

Such appearance may be simultaneous or at different times.

Provided, further, that it is not necessary for any officer of Government, or for the Administrator General of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or for any Official Trustee, or for the Sheriff, Receiver or Registrar of a High Court, to appear in person or by agent at any registration office in any proceeding connected with the registration of any instrument executed by him in his official capacity.

Place of Registration.

9. The ordinary place for registering every document mentioned in paragraph 1, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, and paragraph 3, clauses i, ii, iii and iv, is the office of a Sub-Registrar within whose Sub-District the whole or some portion of the property to which such document relates is situate; but the Registrar of a District, including a Presidency Town (e. g., the Registrar of Madras), may receive and register any document of this description without regard to the situation in any part of British India of the property to which the instrument relates, and any Registrar may, at his discretion, receive and register any instrument, which might be registered by any Sub-Registrar subordinate to him.

10. Every other document may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the document was executed, or in the office of any Sub-Registrar under the local Government, at which all the persons executing and claiming under the document desire the same to be registered. A copy of a decree or order may be presented for registration in the office of the Sub-Registrar in whose Sub-District the original decree or order was made, or where it does not affect immoveable property, in the office of any other Sub-Registrar under the local Government.

11. Wills must be deposited with the Registrars of Districts.

12. In ordinary cases, the registration or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the Officer whose duty it is to register the same; but such Officer may, on special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person intending to register any document, or of any person desiring to deposit a Will and register or accept for registration or deposit such document or Will.

Presentation of documents for Registration.

13. Except in the case mentioned in last preceding paragraph, every document shall be presented at the proper Registration Office by some person executing or claiming under the same, or, in the case of a copy of a decree or order, claiming under the decree or order, or by his representative or assign of such person, or by the duly authorized agent of such person, representative or assign.

RULES UNDER SECTION 69 OF THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, No. VIII OF 1871.

PART I.—GENERAL RULES.

Documents.

Languages. Section 19. 1. The following languages shall be deemed to be commonly used in the Districts and Sub-Districts herein-after named.

TELUGU.—Districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery, Kistna, Nellore, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Madras and North Arcot.

In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.

TAMIL.—Districts of Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Madura, Trichinopoly, Salem, Coimbatore and Neilgherry.

CANARESE.—Districts of South Canara and Bellary.
In Coimbatore, Sub-District of Collegal.
In Salem, Sub-Districts of Oosoor and Denkincothah.
MALAYALUM.—Districts of Calicut and Tellicherry.
HINDUSTANI.—Districts of Madras.
Sub-Districts of Karnool, Arcot, Vellore and Trichinopoly.
URDU.—In Ganjam, Sub-Districts of Ghumsur, Aska, Mooroshotnampur, Ganjam, Berhampoor, Teckaly and Parlah Kemidy.
In Vizagapatam, Sub-Districts of Gunupur, Royagudda and Mahadeviputtee.
Documents written in English, Telugu or Tamil, may be presented in any Office in which the Registering Officer understands these languages.

Territorial Divisions. 2. The term "territorial Division," as used in "the Indian Registration Act, 1871," shall, as far as practicable, include,

1. The Registration District.
2. The Registration Sub-District.
3. The Taluk, Jaghire, Zemindary, or Proprietary Estate.
4. Any well known division thereof, such as a Mootah, Hoondah, Khundum, Firka, Magany, Amshom, &c., and
5. The village, hamlet, or suburb, in which the property referred to in a registrable document is situated.

But if the property is described in the document relating thereto by a specific reference to a registered instrument, in which the above particulars are already given, they need not be repeated.

Time.

Fines for delays in presentation and attendance. 3. The fines for delays in presentation and attendance under Sections 24 and 34 shall be regulated as follows:—

When the delay does not exceed one week after the expiration of the time allowed for presentation or attendance.	A fine equal to the proper registration fee.
When the delay exceeds one week but does not exceed one calendar month.	Do. twice do.
When the delay exceeds one month but does not exceed two months.	Do. five times do.
When the delay exceeds two months but does not exceed four months.	Do. ten do. do.

Presentation.

4. All parties bringing documents for registration shall take them direct to the Registering Officer, and not to one of his Clerks or Peons. If there is any informality attendant on this presentation of a nature which can be remedied, the Registering Officer shall give the parties such information as may be necessary, and return the documents with a view to its being presented again in due form. If for instance the document is presented in the wrong office, he will inform them where they should go. If the parties have come without the prescribed fee, if an agent has come without a power of attorney or without such a power as the Act requires, if the description of the property is insufficient to identify the same, if the document is one which ought to be accompanied by a translation and copy, or if it contains a map, of which copies are required for transmission to other offices, or if there are interlineations, alterations, erasures, or blanks which are not attested, the Registering Officer will explain what is wanted. If however there are none of these obstacles to the reception of the document, or if the document is presented again after these objections have been removed, he shall at once endorse on it the date, hour and place of presentation, and the signature of every presenting party. The stamp will then be examined. If it is found insufficient, the document must be impounded under Section 23 of Act XVIII of 1869, and registration suspended. The

date must also be examined. If the prescribed period is passed, but the document is still admissible on payment of a penalty, registration must, in the case of a Sub-Registrar, be suspended pending a reference to the Registrar.

Executing parties. Sec. 5. Any person who becomes surety for the re-payment of a loan or the fulfilment of a contract and in that capacity affixes his signature to a document;

Any person who endorses a negotiable document, And any person who signs a receipt or discharge endorsed on a document shall be held to be an executing party.

The parties to an award of arbitration shall not be held to be executing parties, although their signatures may appear on the award.

In the case of documents executed by a duly constituted Attorney, such Attorney shall be held to be the executing party for the purposes of Sections 32, 34, 35 and 38, but for the purposes of Section 55, the principal shall be held to be executing party.

6. The identity of the parties appearing before the Registering Officer should, if possible, be proved by the testimony of persons who are personally known to himself, or when this is not procurable, by the most trustworthy evidence which may be available. The attesting witnesses to a document need not necessarily be examined at all, as what is ordinarily required is not proof of execution, but proof of identity. It may often be inconvenient to such persons to come in from their villages, and they may, after all, be strangers or obscure persons with whose testimony the Registering Officer ought not to be satisfied.

7. The term "representative," as used in the Indian Registration Act, 1871, includes not only the guardian of a minor, and the Committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot, but also the Executors, Administrators and heirs of a deceased person. Satisfactory proof of the right of any person to appear in any of these capacities must be adduced before he is permitted to admit or deny execution of any document presented for registration.

8. It shall form no part of the Registering Officer's duty to enquire into the validity of the documents brought to him for registration, or to attend to any written or verbal protest against the registration of a document, based on the ground that the executing party had no right to execute the document tendered for registration. But registration may be objected to on any of the following grounds:

- (a.) That the parties appearing or about to appear before the Registering Officer are not the persons they profess to be.
- (b.) That the document is forged.
- (c.) That the person appearing as a representative, assign or agent, has no right to appear in that capacity.
- (d.) That the executing party is not really dead, as alleged by the party applying for registration.
- (e.) That the executing party is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.

Enquiry to be generally public. Section 34. 9. As a general rule, registration shall take place in public, but the Registering Officer may, on the application of the parties, and if he shall think proper, exclude the public during the course of any enquiry.

Enquiry relating to documents executed by persons unable to read or understand the language used. Section 34. 10. Documents executed by persons who are unable to read shall be read out, and, if necessary, explained to the parties, and the Registering Officer shall ascertain that they clearly understand the purport of the document executed by them. Documents written in a language not understood by the executing party shall, in like manner, be interpreted to him.

Enforcement of Attendance. 11. Any person requiring a summons to be issued under Section 36 shall deposit the process or peon's fee payable in such cases, as well as the amount of expenses to be paid to the person summoned. The sum so deposited shall be remitted by the Registering Officer to the Officer whose duty it may

be to issue the summons. At Madras this duty shall devolve on the Police Magistrate, and elsewhere on the Sub-Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides. If the person, without lawful excuse, fails to comply with the summons, the Registering Officer shall report the fact to the Officer who issued the summons, in view to steps being taken to enforce the attendance of such person under Section 168 of Act VIII of 1859.

Miscellaneous.

12. Every registering Officer shall be supplied with a book containing printed forms of receipts (Section 52), with spaces, on the reverse, for nominations and discharges (Section 61). The entries shall be made and signed in duplicate, one part remaining as a counterfoil and the other part being cut off and given to the presenting party. This shall afterwards be returned by the party authorized to receive the document, and then shall be pasted on again to the counterfoil. In the event of the receipt being lost, the person who should have produced it may, on making a declaration to that effect and signing the counterfoil, receive the document. If a receipt is not presented at the prescribed time, the nomination may be revoked in the counterfoil by the person by whom it was made, and he shall in that case receive the document himself. The address of a person nominated to receive a document shall, if necessary, be recorded in the counterfoil, with a view to his being communicated with, in the event of his failing to appear. A document shall, if possible, be returned registered on the day of its admission to registration, or at the latest, in a day or two afterwards, and in every case the presenting party shall be informed on what day and at what hour the document will be ready for delivery.

13. The fee for a search shall entitle the applicant to read the entry for the finding of which the fee has been paid, or to have it read to him, but it shall not entitle him to take a copy of the entry. If a search should prove fruitless the fee shall not be refunded, but the applicant shall, if he wishes, receive a certificate stating that the entry sought for has not been found in the books.

14. In reckoning the number of words in a certified copy every figure, initial or abbreviation shall count as a word.

15. Government Officers, who may require to search the Registers or to take copies of entries for *bona fide* public purposes, shall be permitted to do so without payment of any fee.

16. In complying with any requisition made by a Court which involves a search or the preparation of a copy of any document, the Registering Officer shall forward to such Court a Memorandum of the fees payable on that account, in view to the amount of such fees being remitted by the Court to the Registering Officer. In like manner, when a Registering Officer receives a summons to produce any Register Books in Court, he shall apply to the Court issuing the summons for the payment of the travelling and other expenses to be defrayed by him, or by any of the Clerks, in passing to and from the Court; and, in the case of any such Clerk, the Registering Officer shall also apply for the payment of the expense of employing a substitute, which shall be calculated at one rupee per diem.

17. The Offices of all Registrars and Sub-Registrars shall be open for six hours daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted. The usual hours shall be from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M., and if these hours are changed, a notice to that effect shall be affixed in the Office for the information of the public, and a report thereof made to the Inspector-General or Registrar.

Any Registration Office may be open, if necessary, for more than six hours.

18. The same holidays shall be allowed in Registration Offices as in all other Government Offices.

For Holidays.—See Part I, Calendar, p. 8, of this Manual.

Every Saturday may be a half holiday, or every alternate Saturday a whole holiday, if the state of business in the Office admits of it.

19. In the event of a registered document being left unclaimed for more than one month from the date of its admission to registration, shall not be returned, unless a fine of one rupee be paid for every month or part of a month during which it may have remained unclaimed beyond the above period. In such case the document may be delivered, on payment of the fine, to any person recorded as executing or claiming under it. The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, remit the fine when it appears to him that its execution would be productive of injustice or hardship.

20. All unclaimed documents may be destroyed when the period allowed, viz., two years, has been exceeded unless the officer in whose custody they are should see some special reason for keeping them. In the event of a registered instrument being destroyed, a note showing the date on which it was destroyed shall be entered in the volume in which it has been copied. In the event of the instrument being one of which registration has been refused, a similar entry shall be made in the page of Book 2 containing the order of refusal. Lists of documents lying unclaimed shall be hung up in every Registration Office, and shall from time to time be published in the District Gazette. Notice shall also be given by letters, service bearing, addressed to the persons entitled to receive the documents lying unclaimed.

21. Applications for the remission of fines levied under Sections 24 and 34 and Rule 19 may be lodged with the Registering Officer, who shall in that case forward the same with such report as he may deem necessary.

22. When registration is refused because the document has been presented in the wrong office or in an office in which the acceptance of the document is left to the discretion of the Registrar, no order of refusal shall be entered in Book 2. In all other cases the reason, or if there is more than one reason, all the reasons for refusal shall be at once recorded. They will usually come under one or more of the following heads:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Section 19. | I.—That the document is written in a language, which the Registering Officer does not understand and which is not commonly used in the District, and that it is unaccompanied by a true translation and a true copy. |
| Section 20. | II.—That it contains unattested interlineations, blanks, erasures, or alterations. |
| Section 21 (a), (b), and Section 22. | III.—That the description of the property is insufficient to identify it. |
| Section 21 (c). | IV.—That the document is unaccompanied by a copy or copies of any map or plan which it contains. |
| Sections 23, 24, 25 and 76. | V.—That it is presented after the prescribed time. |
| Sections 32, 33, 40 and 43. | VI.—That it is presented by a person who has no right to present it. |
| Section 24. | VII.—That the executing parties, or their representatives, assigns or agents have failed to appear within the prescribed time. |
| Sections 34 and 43. | VIII.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the identity of any person appearing before him, and alleging that he has executed the document. |
| Sections 34 and 49. | IX.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the right of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, so to appear. |
| Section 35. | X.—That execution is denied by any person purporting to be an executing party, or by his agent. |

- Section 35. XI.—That the person purporting to have executed the document is a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic.
- Section 35. XII.—That execution is denied by the representative or assign of any deceased person, by whom the document purports to have been executed.
- Sections 35 and 41. XIII.—That the alleged death of any person by whom the document purports to have been executed has not been proved.
- Section 41. XIV.—That the Registering Officer is not satisfied as to the fact of execution, in the case of any will or authority to adopt, presented after the death of the testator or donor.
- Section 42. XV.—That a cover containing a Will is not sealed, or is not superscribed with the name of the depositor and the nature of the document.
- Sections 78, 24 and 34. XVI.—That the prescribed fees or fines have not been paid.

23. A receipt shall be given for all fees and fines levied. When the fees consist of several items, each item shall be separately entered, so as to admit of any overcharge being traced. In the case of copying fees, the number of words shall be entered, and in the case of mileage, the number of miles. In every case the Registering Officer, who is responsible for levying the fee, must determine in the first instance what the fee is. After it has been paid, the presenting party may, if he is dissatisfied, refer the question to the Registrar, who shall, if he thinks there has been an overcharge, order the Sub-Registrar to refund the difference between the proper fee and that levied. If the decision is an adverse one, and the party is still dissatisfied, he may make a further reference to the Inspector-General.

Fees for attesting Powers of Attorney. Sections 77 and 78. 24. If a Power of Attorney is executed by several persons, a separate attestation fee shall be levied on every signature which requires attestation.

Fees for attending at private residences. Sections 77 and 78. 25. If the Registering Officer is required to attend at the same time and place for the purpose of attesting several signatures to a joint Power of Attorney, or of attesting several Powers of Attorney executed by one person, only one attendance fee shall be levied.

26. No fees or fines shall be brought permanently into account, until an instrument has been admitted to registration, and in the event of registration being refused, any fee or penalty which may have been levied shall be refunded, except fees for commissions, summonses and attendances, and travelling allowances.

27. Documents executed by a Government Officer or by any one of the public functionaries named in Section 86, as well as documents executed on the one part by such Government Officer or public functionary, and on the other part by any other person, shall not be admitted to registration, unless they are presented at the proper Registration Office by such other person, or by a person claiming under the same, or by the agent, representative or assign of any of these persons, respectively.

Departmental Rules.

28. Persons exempt by law from personal attendance in Court are under Sections 21 and 22 of Act VIII of 1859.

Persons exempt from (a.) Gosha women, or women who according to the personal attendance. Sections 33 and 38. customs and manners of the country ought not to be compelled to appear in public.

(b.) Persons of rank specially exempted by Government.

A list of persons so exempted shall be obtained from the Civil Court by the Registrar, and communicated to every Sub-Registrar in his District.

Table of Fees under Section 77 of "The Indian Registration Act of 1871."

1.—Registration of documents in Books I and IV.

	RS.	A.	P.
(a.) When the length does not exceed 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8	0
(b.) When the length exceeds 300 words, and the value does not exceed Rs. 50.....	1	0	0
(c.) When the value exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100.	1	0	0
(d.) When the value exceeds Rs. 100, but does not exceed Rs. 500	1	8	0
(e.) Do. Rs. 500 do. 1,000.....	2	0	0
(f.) And for each additional Rs. 1,000 or part thereof.....	0	8	0

Provided that the maximum shall not exceed Rs. 50.

2.—Registration of wills and authorities to adopt in Book III.

(a.) Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the Register. Copying fee at the prescribed rate, plus.....	2	0	0
(b.) Will or authority to adopt presented open.....	4	0	0

3.—Registration of sealed covers in Book V.

(a.) Deposit of a sealed cover purporting to contain a will	2	0	0
(b.) Withdrawal of any such sealed cover.....	2	0	0

4.—Search or Inspection.

For the first year, in the books of which search is made.....	1	0	0
For every other year.....	0	4	0

Provided that no fee under this Article shall exceed the sum of Rs. 5.

Note.—Every application for the grant of a certified copy, except at the time of the registration of a document, shall be considered as an application for search.

5.—Making or granting copies of reasons, entries or documents for the benefit of any person or for transmission to any office.

(a.) English. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words	0	2	0
(b.) Vernacular. Every 100 words or portion of 100 words.....	0	1	0

6.—Attesting Powers of Attorney.

(a.) Special Power.....	0	8	0
(b.) General Power.....	1	0	0

7.—Filing a translation.

An extra fee of.....	1	0	0
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8.—Registration by a Registrar of Madras under Section 30 (b).

Extra fee of.....	10	0	0
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9.—Registration by a Registrar under Section 30 (a) unless the document is registered in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such document relates.

Extra fee of 5 0 0

10.—Issue of Commission, or attendance at a private residence or jail.

(a.) For attendance under Section 31 at a private residence for registration, or acceptance of any one document, will, or authority to adopt, travelling allowance shall be paid; with an extra fee of 10 0 0

(b.) Before the issue of a Commission, or before the Registering Officer or Judge personally proceeds to any dwelling-house or jail, to obtain evidence as to the voluntary character of the execution of a Power of Attorney under Section 33, or for the examination of any person under Section 33, a fee shall be paid, as follows, on account of every person exempted from appearance:—

(1.) If the person be exempted on account of bodily infirmity such as to make it impossible, without risk of life, to attend the Registration Office, or because confined in jail 5 0 0

(2.) If the person be exempted on account of sickness of any other kind, or as a person exempt by law from personal appearance in Court 10 0 0

And, in addition, travelling allowance shall be paid to the Registering Officer, or Judge, or any person to whom the Commission is issued.

Provided that, where two or more persons who execute the same document reside together, only one Commission fee shall be charged so far as those persons are concerned.

(c.) If the services of a female are required, a further fee of 5 0 0

11.—Memorandum under Sections 64, 65, 66 and 67.

Each copy required 0 8 0

12.—When a duplicate or counterpart of a document may be presented for registration at the same time as the original document, the registration of such duplicate or counterpart shall be charged for at the rate prescribed for certified copies, unless the copying fee is higher than the ordinary fee.

13.—In leases for periods not exceeding one year, the total rent payable for the whole term shall be the value. In other leases one year's rental shall be the value. In all cases the fine or premium, if any, shall be added to the value.

14.—If the rent is payable in kind, the value shall be determined from the stamp, but if the lease bears no stamp, the value of the grain shall be calculated at the current rates.

15.—The value in the case of all other documents in which no value is expressed, or in which it is not fully expressed, shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover, but if the value cannot be determined from the stamp the fee shall be 5 Rupees.

16.—The fees for serving summonses and for the remuneration of witnesses shall be regulated according to the scale in force in the principal Court of original Civil jurisdiction in the district.

17.—Registrars shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 4 Annas a mile, and Sub-Registrars at the rate of 2 Annas a mile for proceeding to, and returning from, any private residence or jail.

18.—In the event, however, of the Registering Officer being a Covenanted or Commissioned Officer, the travelling allowance shall be calculated at the rate of 8 Annas a mile.

19.—Any person deputed by a Registrar or Sub-Registrar to take an examination at a private residence shall be allowed travelling allowance at the rate of 2 Annas a mile.

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

D. KISSUN SING, Esq., ASSISTANT TO THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, IN CHARGE.

N. KRISTNASAWMY MOODELLY, AGENT AT CHIEF OFFICE.

OFFICE—ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FORT.

List of Money Order Offices in the Madras Presidency.

Districts.	Stations.	Districts.	Stations.
Bellary	Adone. Anantapore. Bellary. Goity.	Malabar	Buddagana. Calicut. Cannanore. Mannanoddi. Cochin. Palghat. Ponany. Tellicherry.
Coimbatore	Bhowany. Caroor. Coimbatore. Collegal. Darapooram. Oodamalpettah.	Nellore	Nellore. Ongole. Chittoor. Vellore.
Cuddapah	Cuddapah. Madanapully. Jamalnadogoo. Chettipore. Berhampore. Chiesole. Cooonada. Ellore.	North Arcot	Palmanair. Ahtoor. Salem.
Ganjam	Nursepora. Jaggahpettah. Masulipatam. Guntoor. Berwada. Kurnool. Cumbum. Sirwell.	Salem	Tripatore. Vandembady. Chellumbrum. Cuddalore. Porto Novo. Virdachellum. Mangalore. Kundapoor. Udipy. Tanjore. Combaconum. Negapatam. Mayavaram. Mannargudi. Tranquebar. Tinnevely. Taticorin.
Godavery	Sydepet. Madura. Devipatam. Dindigul. Palani. Periakulam. Ramanad. Pamibem. Tirooppatoor.	South Arcot	Tanjore.
Kistna		South Canara	Tanjore.
Kurnool		Tanjore	Tanjore.
Madras		Tinnevely	Tinnevely.
Madura		Travancore	Trevandrum.
		Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly.
		Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam. Vizianagram. Parvatipore. Bimlipatam. Korapet.

Money Order Offices.

Money Order for an amount not exceeding Rupees 150 for each order may be obtained from any one to any other of the stations noted below. Applications for Orders should be made at the Presidency, to the Money Order Agent, (Accountant-General's Office) and in the Districts of the Collector's or Talook Treasuries to the Money Order Agents. The Officers will supply any information regarding the nature of Money Orders and the Rules connected with their issue, &c., that may be required.

Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Alipore (24 Pergun- nahs.)	Brahmanbariah. Burdwan. Burpettiah. Barrackpore. Bagoosarie. Berhampore (Mor- shedabad.)	Contai. Cooch Behar. Chyabassa (Sing- bhoom.) Cox's Bazaar. Dacca. Darjeeling. Debrooghar. Dumkinepore. Deoghar. Dooab. Dowlat Khan. Dinapore. Dum Dum. Durbangah.	Fallacottah. Furzedpore. Gola Ghat. Goolundo. Gowhalparah. Gowhaty (Kam- roop.) Gya (Behar.) Hajepora. Hazareebagh. Hooghly. Howrah. Jaffore. Jessore. Jhaidah. Julpigorie.	Jumalporah (My- mensing Dist.) Khalneah. Kishengunge. Kishnaghar (Nad- dea.) Kishorengunge (My- mensing Dist.) Koochra. Magoorah. Maidah. Manickgunge. Meherpore. Midnapore. Monghyr. Moonshegunge.
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* These Offices are at present closed.

Mooteeharee (Champanur.)	Mymensing. Noakhally	Pakour. Patna.	Raneegunge. Rangpore.	Soory. Sylhet.
Moruffpore (Tir- hoot.)	Norail.	Poorce. Pubna.	Sahebgunge. Seohaugor.	Tajpore.
Madhoobunee.	North Lakhimpore.	Purneah. Rajmehal.	Seetam urhee. Serajunge.	Tempore.
Mudehporeah.	Nowgong (Assam.)	Ranaghat.	Serampore.	Tumlook.
Mungledye.	Nya Doonka.			Tura.

North West Provinces.

Agra.	Benares.	Etawah.	Lullutpore.	Nowgong (in Ban- delkund a sub- division of Hu- meerpore.
Ajmeer.	Bijnour.	Farruckabad.	Meerut.	Nyn ee Tal.*
Alhabad.	Boondshuhur.	Fatehpore.	Mirzapore.	Roorkee.
Allypore.	Budaon.	Ghazee-pore.	Moozuffernuggur.	Shahjehanpore.
Almorah (Ka- maon.)	Butee.	Goruckpore.	Moradabad.	Shaharunpore.
Azingurh.	Cawnpore.	Humeerpore.	Mussoorie.*	
Banda.	Chunar.	Jaloun.	Muttra.	
Bareilly.	Dehra Doon.	Jhansie.	Mynpoorie.	
	Etah.	Jaunpore.		

Oudh.

Barabanksee.	Gonda.	Mohumdee (Khe- ree.)	Pertabghur.	Sultanpore.
Baraitch.	Hurdin.	Roy Bareilly.	Roy Bareilly.	
Fyzabad.	Lucknow.	Oonao.	Seetapore.	

Punjab.

Bunnoo.	Goordaspore.	Jhung.	Loodianah.	Sealkote.
Dalhousie.*	Gograoh.	Jullandhur.	Montgomery.	Shahpore.
Delhi.	Gwalior.	Kangra (Dhurin- salla.)	Mooltan.	Simla.
Dera Ghazee Khan.	Hissar.	Kohat.	Mooltiffurgurh.	Sirsa.
Dera Ismail Khan.	Hoshiarpore.	Kurnaul.	Murree.	Umballa.
Ferozepore.	Huzara (Abbotta- bad.)	Kussowlie.	Peshawur.	Umaritaur.
Goofanwalla.	Jhelum.	Lahore.	Rawal Pindie.	
Goojrat.			Rohatuck.	

Central Provinces.

Balfool.	Chindwarah.	Mandla.	Nursingpore.	Seonee.
Belaspore.	Dumoh.	Nagpore.	Raepore.	Sironcha.
Berhampore.	Hoshingabad.	Nimar (Khund- wah.)	Sangor.	Sumbulpore.
Bhundam.	Jubbulpore.		Sehora.	Wurdah.
Chandah.				

British Burmah.

Akyah.	Moulmein.	Port Blair.	Ramree.	Tavoy.
Bassein.	Myanong (Henza- bad.)	Prome.	Sandoway.	Tongphoo.
Mergui.		Rangoon.	Shawgyeen.	Thayetmye.

Bombay Presidency.

Aden.	Candeleh.	Kaira.	Nassick.	Sholapore.
Ahmedabad.	Chompta.	Katlywar.	Poona.	Sukkar.
Ahmednuggur.	Dharwar.	Kolhapore.	Pundhurpore.	Surat.
Baroda.	Egutpore.	Kotree.	Raglab.	Tanna.
Belgaum.	Gudug.	Kulladghee.	Ratnagerry.	Warrungaum.
Bhurgaum.	Hooelee.	Kurrachee.	Sattara.	
Bombay.	Hydrabad (Sind.)	Mahablenwur.	Sawantwaree.	
Canars.	Joonsair.	Malligaum.	Shikarpore.	

Madras Presidency.

Anantapoor.	Cochin.	Kurnool.	Ongole (Nellore.)	Tanjore.
Bellary.	Coimbatore.	Maddanapully.	Oodanalpettah.	Tellicherry.
Berhanpore.	Combaconum.	Madras.	Palani.	Tinnevely.
Begwada.	Cuddalore.	Madura.	Palghat.	Tiruputti.
Bhowany.	Cuddapah.	Manantoddi.	Palmanair.	Tranquebar.
Bimlipatam.	Cumbum.	Mangalore.	Paamben.	Trevandrum.
Calicut.	Darapooram.	Mannargudi.	Pervatipore.	Trichinopoly.
Cannanore.	Dindigul.	Masulipetam.	Periakolum.	Trivatore.
Caroor.	Goaty (Bellary.)	Mayaveram.	Ponany.	Udipi.
Chellumbrum.	Guntoor.	Negapatam.	Rayanad.	Vellore.
Chettipore.	Kollakuntla.	Nellore.	Salem.	Vizagapatam.
Chioceole.	Koraput.	Nundial.	Sirwell.	Viziansgram.
Chittoor.	Kundapoor.	Nursapore.	Sydsapet.	
Cocanada.				

Mysore.

Bangalore.	Chittledroog.	Hassan.	Shemogah.	Toomkoor.
Chikmagloor.	Colar.	Mysore.	Sacklasapore.	

Berar.

Akolah.	Ellichpore.	Sudder Station.	Omrootee.
Bassim.	Hyderabad (Deccan.)	(Booldanah.)	Woon.

Instructions regarding Money Orders.

I. Payment of any Money Order must be obtained before the end of the Fourth Calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January it must be paid before the end of May,) otherwise a new Order will be necessary, for which a second

* These Offices are closed during the winter months.

commission will be charged. And if the Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar month after that in which it was issued (for instance, if issued in January, and not paid before the end of the next January,) all claim to the money will be lost. After once paying a Money Order, by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim.

II. If the Money Order form be clipped or mutilated, there may be difficulty as to paying it.

III. For the issue of a Duplicate Money Order, for the alteration of name of the Payee or Remitter, or for the transfer or re-payment of an Order, an additional commission is charged, which must be paid in cash to the local Money Order Agent who will forward the Application to the Assistant to the Accountant General (Money Order Department) with his acknowledgment enclosed thereon.

IV. For stopping payment of an Order, the same fee must be paid in cash to the local Money Order Agent who will do the needful for communication to the Assistant to the Accountant General (Money Order Department) when, however, the same letter encloses application both for the stoppage of payment and for re-payment to the remitter, or otherwise only one fee is necessary.

V. To save time and prevent errors, the Public are advised to furnish in writing to the Issuing Officer, at the time of application, the full particulars of every Money Order required, and to ascertain, before quitting the Issuing Office, that the Order corresponds with those particulars.

VI. The receipt on the Money Order must be signed in the manner there described.

VII. Whoever presents a Money Order for payment, whether the rightful owner, or otherwise, must give full information as to the Name, Surname, and Address of the Party who originally obtained it, unless such party be a Firm, when the name of the Firm, together with its Address and Occupation will suffice. The only exception to this Rule is—

When a Money Order is presented through a Bank of the town upon which it is drawn, in which case it will suffice that the Order being properly signed, be also crossed with the Banker's name.

VIII. These Regulations have been laid down to secure, as far as practicable, that payment be made to the rightful party, and all Officers have been instructed to enforce them as far as a due regard to public convenience will permit.

IX. As, however, after once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the Office will not be liable to any further claim: the public are strictly cautioned,

1st.—To take all means to prevent the loss of a Money Order.

2nd.—Never to send a Money Order in the same letter with the information required on payment thereof.

3rd.—To be careful, on taking out a Money Order, to state correctly the name of the Person in whose favor it is to be drawn.

4th.—To see that the Name, Address, and Occupation of the Person taking out a Money Order are correctly known to the person in whose favor it is drawn.

X. Neglect of these instructions will risk the loss of the Money, besides leading to delay and trouble in obtaining payment.

XI. Money Orders are issued and paid at most Offices during the hour the Treasury transacts business, i. e., from 10 in the morning till three in the evening (except on Saturday when the Treasury closes at 1.) The Commission (to be paid on issue) is as follows:—

	RS. A.		RS. A.
For any sum not exceeding 10 Rs...	0 2	Above 75 and not exceeding 100 Rs...	1 0
Above 10 and not exceeding 25 " ...	0 4	" 100 " ...	1 4
" 25 " ...	0 8	" 125 " ...	1 8
" 50 " ...	0 12	" 150 " ...	1 8

No single Order can be granted for more than Rupees 150.

XII. Applications for Money Orders should be made in the following form, printed copies of which can be obtained free of charge from the Money Order Agent.

Money Order required.

For Rupees _____ As. _____
Payable at _____
To whom* _____
Name of Remitter _____
Address _____
The _____ 187 _____

* If a Native, insert also his father's name.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

The public are hereby informed that, under arrangements concluded with the Post Office of the United Kingdom, an exchange of Money Orders between that country and India will commence on the 1st October 1872.

2. The offices established in India for the transaction of Inland Money Order business will transact also the business of Overland Money Orders. A list of Indian Money Order Offices is given in the Indian Postal Guide.

3. Any person desirous of remitting money to the United Kingdom by means of an Overland Money Order should apply to a Money Order Office, furnishing the particulars described below:—

Overland Money Order Application.

For £ — s — d —

Payable to

Residing at

Name of Remitter

Address

Date

Blank forms of application can be obtained by intending remitters from a Money Order Office, all necessary instructions respecting the filling up of such forms being printed on the back. The residence of the person to whom the order is to be made payable should be carefully given by the remitter, as it is on this information that the London Office determines the particular Money Order Office in the United Kingdom at which the order can be most conveniently made payable.

4. No Overland Money Order can exceed £10, or contain the fraction of a penny.

5. The amount chargeable in India for an order payable in the United Kingdom can be ascertained from any Money Order Office. The scale of Indian charges is liable to vary with the rate of exchange; for the present the scale of charge will be as follows:—

Amount of Order.			Cost of Order.		
£.	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.
10	0	0	107	0	0
7	10	11	80	11	4
7	10	0	80	4	0
5	0	11	53	15	4
5	0	0	53	8	0
2	10	0	25	12	0

The sum chargeable for an intermediate amount can be obtained from the next higher amount in the above schedule by deducting from the "cost" at the rate of eight annas for every shilling and eight pie for every penny, by which the "amount" is reduced.

6. For each remittance the remitter will be furnished with a receipt with all needful information printed on the back. This receipt will be retained by the remitter; all that he has to do being to write to the payee in England, informing him of his (the remitter's) name as entered in the receipt. The payee in England will receive the Money Order direct from the London Office.

7. Orders for remittances from the United Kingdom, payable in India, will be forwarded without charge for Postage by the Post Master, Bombay, to the payee in India; and, if there be no Money Order Office at his address, the Post Master of Bombay, before issuing the order, will require of him as to the office at which payment can most conveniently be taken. These orders will be in the same form, and subject to the same rules in respect of payment, as ordinary Inland Money Orders, except that the payee will not be required to give information respecting the address of the remitter in Britain, but only in respect of his surname and Christian name.

STAMP DUTIES.

OFFICE—BRACH.

The Hon'ble V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., Supt. of Stamps.
Mr. M. J. LUXA, Assistant.

Duties payable on Deeds and other Instruments.

Acts XVIII of 1869 and VII of 1870 provide the Stamp Duties and Court Fees that have to be paid on Deeds, Instruments and Writings, and Law Papers. Below is given a list of the former ordinarily and generally executed with the amount of the Stamp to be impressed on each as contained in the Schedules of the Acts.

SCHEDULE I.

Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.			
	If drawn singly.	If drawn in set of 2, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of 3, for each part of the set.	If drawn in set of 4, for each part of the set.
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed Rs. 100 And when the amount exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 200 " " " 200 " " 300 " " " 300 " " 600 " " " 600 " " 900 " " " 900 " " 1,200 " " " 1,200 " " 1,500 " " " 1,500 " " 2,500	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0 15 0 1 8 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 6 0 0 8 0 0 12 0	Rs. A. P. 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 8 0
2. PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE OTHERWISE THAN ON DEMAND.	For every Rs. 2,500 up to Rs. 10,000 For every Rs. 10,000 up to Rs. 30,000 And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 30,000	1 8 0 3 0 0 6 0 0	0 12 0 1 8 0 3 0 0	0 8 0 1 0 0 2 0 0
3. POLICY OF INSURANCE.	When the amount insured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 And for every further sum of Rs. 1,000 insured or for every part thereof	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 4 0	Rs. A. P. 0 2 0 0 2 0	
4. "TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION."	When the amount paid for such share does not exceed Rs. 100 For every Rs. 100 of such amount or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 And for every Rs. 500 of the same or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	Rs. A. P. 0 4 0 0 4 0 0 4 0		
5. BOND FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT OTHER THAN AN ADMINISTRATION BOND.	When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 25 When such amount exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50 For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 " " 500 " 1,000 " 10,000 " " 1,000 " 10,000 " 30,000 And for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of " 30,000	1 4 0 0 2 0 0 4 0 0 8 0 0 8 0 2 8 0 2 8 0 12 8 0		
6. BOTTOMRY-BOND.				
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND.				

Note.—The stamp-duty chargeable on the instrument marked * may be denoted by an adhesive stamp when the transfer is made by endorsement.

SCHEDULE I—continued.
Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8. CUSTOMS-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 1,000 The Stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 1,000 Five Rupees.
9. INDEMNITY-BOND	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or is not expressed Sixteen Rupees.
10. MORTGAGE-DEED WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS NOT GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
11. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount secured is chargeable (No. 5.)
12. BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED FOR THE DUE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF	(a). When the amount secured does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). When such amount exceeds Rs. 3,000 or the amount is not expressed Sixteen Rupees.
13. ASSIGNMENT OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND OR MORTGAGE DEED.	(a). When the amount of such interest does not exceed Rs. 3,000 The stamp-duty with which a Bond for such amount is chargeable (No. 5.) (b). In any other case Sixteen Rupees.
14. SETTLEMENT.....	The stamp-duty with which a Bond for the amount or value of the property thereby settled is chargeable (No. 5.)
15. CONVEYANCE	
16. MORTGAGE-DEED. WHEN POSSESSION OF THE PROPERTY COMPRISED THEREIN IS GIVEN BY THE MORTGAGOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTION.	RS. A. P. When the amount paid or secured does not exceed Rs. 50 0 8 0 When such amount exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 100 1 0 0 For every Rs. 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 100 up to Rs. 1,000 1 0 0 " " 500 " " Rs. 1,000 " 10,000 5 0 0 " " 1,000 " " 10,000 " 30,000 5 0 0 " " 10,000 " " 30,000 " 1,00,000 50 0 0 " " 20,000 " " 1,00,000 " 75 0 0
17. INSTRUMENT OF FURTHER CHARGE ON SUCH PROPERTY, WHETHER BY INDORSEMENT OR OTHERWISE.	
18. INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY WHEN MONEY IS PAID FOR EQUALITY OF EXCHANGE OR PARTITION.	The stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable (No. 15), in addition to the Stamp-duty with which an instrument of exchange of immovable property or a partition-deed is chargeable under Schedule II.

SCHEDULE I—continued.
Instruments chargeable with ad valorem Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
19. LEASE.	(a). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of less than one year The Stamp-duty with which a Bond (No. 5) for the total amount payable under such lease is chargeable. (b). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term of not less than one year but not more than three years The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable. (c). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the total amount payable under such lease during the first year of the term is chargeable. (d). Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium and where no rent is reserved The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount so paid is chargeable. (e). Where the lease is granted in consideration of a fine or premium, and also of a rent The Stamp-duty with which a conveyance for the amount of the fine or premium is chargeable in addition to the Stamp-duty with which the lease would be chargeable in case no such fine or premium had been paid.
20. SURRENDER OF LEASE	(a). Where the amount of Stamp-duty chargeable on the lease does not exceed Rs. 16 The Stamp-duty with which the lease is chargeable (No. 19). (b). In any other case Sixteen Rupees.
21. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION—OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE THEREOF, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	(a). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed Rs. 500 Eight Annas. (b). Where it exceeds Rs. 500 One Rupee.
22. AWARD	(a). Where the amount or value of the property in dispute expressed in such award does not exceed Rs. 500 Eight Annas. (b). Where such amount or value exceeds Rs. 500, or where no amount or value is expressed in the award One Rupee.
23. COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT	(a). If the duty chargeable on the original does not exceed Rs. 5, or if no duty is chargeable on the original Eight Annas. (b). If the duty chargeable on the original exceeds Rs. 5, but does not exceed Rs. 20 One Rupee. (c). If such duty exceeds Rs. 20, but does not exceed Rs. 50 Two Rupees. (d). If such duty exceeds Rs. 50 Four Rupees.

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note, the amount of which does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000.

		PROPER STAMP-DUTY.						PROPER STAMP-DUTY.							
		If drawn singly.		If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.		If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.				If drawn singly.		If drawn in sets of 2, for each part of the set.		If drawn in sets of 3, for each part of the set.	
When the amount exceeds	but does not exceed	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	When the amount exceeds	but does not exceed	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Ra.	Ra.					Ra.	Ra.								
.....	100	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	40,000	50,000	30 0	15 0	10 0					
100	200	0 2	0 1	0 1	0 1	50,000	60,000	36 0	18 0	12 0					
200	300	0 3	0 2	0 1	0 1	60,000	70,000	42 0	21 0	14 0					
300	400	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 2	70,000	80,000	48 0	24 0	16 0					
400	500	0 9	0 5	0 3	0 3	80,000	90,000	54 0	27 0	18 0					
500	600	0 12	0 6	0 4	0 4	90,000	1,00,000	60 0	30 0	20 0					
1,200	1,500	0 15	0 8	0 5	0 5	1,00,000	1,10,000	66 0	33 0	22 0					
1,500	2,500	1 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	1,10,000	1,20,000	72 0	36 0	24 0					
2,500	5,000	3 6	1 8	1 0	1 0	1,20,000	1,30,000	78 0	39 0	26 0					
5,000	7,500	4 8	2 4	1 8	1 8	1,30,000	1,40,000	84 0	42 0	28 0					
7,500	10,000	5 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	1,40,000	1,50,000	90 0	45 0	30 0					
10,000	15,000	6 0	4 8	3 0	3 0	1,50,000	1,60,000	96 0	48 0	32 0					
15,000	20,000	12 0	6 0	4 0	4 0	1,60,000	1,70,000	102 0	51 0	34 0					
20,000	25,000	15 0	7 8	5 0	5 0	1,70,000	1,80,000	108 0	54 0	36 0					
25,000	30,000	18 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	1,80,000	1,90,000	114 0	57 0	38 0					
30,000	40,000	24 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	1,90,000	2,00,000	120 0	60 0	40 0					

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on Bonds for any sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,000.

When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When such sum exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.
25	25	0 2	9,500	10,000	50 0	1,10,000	1,20,000	212 8
50	50	0 4	10,000	12,000	52 8	1,20,000	1,30,000	225 0
100	100	0 8	11,000	12,000	55 0	1,30,000	1,40,000	237 8
200	200	1 0	12,000	13,000	57 8	1,40,000	1,50,000	250 0
300	300	1 3	13,000	14,000	60 0	1,50,000	1,60,000	262 8
400	400	2 0	14,000	15,000	62 8	1,60,000	1,70,000	275 0
500	500	2 8	15,000	16,000	65 0	1,70,000	1,80,000	287 8
600	600	3 0	16,000	17,000	67 8	1,80,000	1,90,000	300 0
700	700	3 8	17,000	18,000	70 0	1,90,000	2,00,000	312 8
800	800	4 0	18,000	19,000	72 8	2,00,000	2,10,000	325 0
900	900	4 8	19,000	20,000	75 0	2,10,000	2,20,000	337 8
1,000	1,000	5 0	20,000	21,000	77 8	2,20,000	2,30,000	350 0
1,500	1,500	7 8	21,000	22,000	80 0	2,30,000	2,40,000	362 8
2,000	2,000	10 0	22,000	23,000	82 8	2,40,000	2,50,000	375 0
2,500	2,500	12 8	23,000	24,000	85 0	2,50,000	2,60,000	387 8
3,000	3,000	15 0	24,000	25,000	87 8	2,60,000	2,70,000	400 0
3,500	3,500	17 8	25,000	26,000	90 0	2,70,000	2,80,000	412 8
4,000	4,000	20 0	26,000	27,000	92 8	2,80,000	2,90,000	425 0
4,500	4,500	22 8	27,000	28,000	95 0	2,90,000	3,00,000	437 8
5,000	5,000	25 0	28,000	29,000	97 8	3,00,000	3,10,000	450 0
5,500	5,500	27 8	29,000	30,000	100 0	3,10,000	3,20,000	462 8
6,000	6,000	30 0	30,000	31,000	102 8	3,20,000	3,30,000	475 0
6,500	6,500	32 8	31,000	32,000	105 0	3,30,000	3,40,000	487 8
7,000	7,000	35 0	32,000	33,000	107 8	3,40,000	3,50,000	500 0
7,500	7,500	37 8	33,000	34,000	110 0	3,50,000	3,60,000	512 8
8,000	8,000	40 0	34,000	35,000	112 8	3,60,000	3,70,000	525 0
8,500	8,500	42 8	35,000	36,000	115 0	3,70,000	3,80,000	537 8
9,000	9,000	45 0	36,000	37,000	117 8	3,80,000	3,90,000	550 0
9,500	9,500	47 8	37,000	38,000	120 0	3,90,000	4,00,000	562 8

SCHEDULE I—continued.

TABLE showing the Stamp-duty chargeable under this Schedule on any Conveyance, the consideration-money set forth in which does not exceed Rs. 4,00,000.

When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.	When the amount of such consideration-money exceeds	but does not exceed	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
RS.	RS.	RS. A.	RS.	RS.	RS. A.
50	50	0 0	17,000	18,000	140 0
100	100	1 0	18,000	19,000	145 0
200	200	2 0	19,000	20,000	150 0
300	300	3 0	20,000	21,000	155 0
400	400	4 0	21,000	22,000	160 0
500	500	5 0	22,000	23,000	165 0
600	600	6 0	23,000	24,000	170 0
700	700	7 0	24,000	25,000	175 0
800	800	8 0	25,000	26,000	180 0
900	900	9 0	26,000	27,000	185 0
1,000	1,000	10 0	27,000	28,000	190 0
1,500	1,500	15 0	28,000	29,000	195 0
2,000	2,000	20 0	29,000	30,000	200 0
2,500	2,500	25 0	30,000	40,000	250 0
3,000	3,000	30 0	40,000	50,000	300 0
3,500	3,500	35 0	50,000	60,000	350 0
4,000	4,000	40 0	60,000	70,000	400 0
4,500	4,500	45 0	70,000	80,000	450 0
5,000	5,000	50 0	80,000	90,000	500 0
5,500	5,500	55 0	90,000	1,00,000	550 0
6,000	6,000	60 0	1,00,000	1,20,000	625 0
6,500	6,500	65 0	1,20,000	1,40,000	700 0
7,000	7,000	70 0	1,40,000	1,60,000	775 0
7,500	7,500	75 0	1,60,000	1,80,000	850 0
8,000	8,000	80 0	1,80,000	2,00,000	925 0
8,500	8,500	85 0	2,00,000	2,20,000	1,000 0
9,000	9,000	90 0	2,20,000	2,40,000	1,075 0
9,500	9,500	95 0	2,40,000	2,60,000	1,150 0
10,000	10,000	100 0	2,60,000	2,80,000	1,225 0
11,000	11,000	105 0	2,80,000	3,00,000	1,300 0
12,000	12,000	110 0	3,00,000	3,20,000	1,375 0
13,000	13,000	115 0	3,20,000	3,40,000	1,450 0
14,000	14,000	120 0	3,40,000	3,60,000	1,525 0
15,000	15,000	125 0	3,60,000	3,80,000	1,600 0
16,000	16,000	130 0	3,80,000	4,00,000	1,675 0
17,000	17,000	135 0			

SCHEDULE II.

Instruments chargeable with fixed Stamp-duties.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.

- 1.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding twenty rupees.
- 2.—LETTER OF CREDIT.
- 3.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, share in a Company or Association or Bill of Exchange.
- 4.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association.
- 5.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand, or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified, and amounting to twenty rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced, or is acknowledged to be due.
- 6.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel.
- 7.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE given for or upon the payment of money, or delivery of goods, in satisfaction of a debt, the amount or value of which money or goods exceeds twenty rupees.

PROPER STAMP-DUTY.

1 Anna.*

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

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SCHEDULE II—continued.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP-DUTY.
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of— (a.)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable. (b.)—Municipal Commissioners. (c.)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate. (d.)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution.	1 Anna.*
9.—BILL OF LADING	4 Annas.
10.—DOCK-WARRANT	4 Annas.
11.—ANY AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act: Provided that where two or more letters are offered in evidence to prove any agreement between the parties who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient if any one of such letters shall be stamped as an Agreement.	8 Annas.
12.—NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master of a ship.	
13.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY to present for registration. (a.)—A single instrument. (b.)—Any number of instruments required for the completion of a single transaction.	
14.—AFFIDAVIT not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.	
15.—COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
16.—COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT chargeable with Stamp-duty under this Act: Provided that the counterpart shall not be available unless the Collector or such other officer as he may authorize in that behalf shall certify that the proper Stamp-duty on the original instrument has been paid. Such certificate shall be endorsed on the counterpart on the same being produced together with the original instrument, and on the whole being duly executed and duly stamped in other respects.	1 Rupee.
17.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.	
18.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed five hundred rupees.	
19.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds five hundred rupees.	
20.—BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED executed as a collateral security for the performance of any act where such performance is secured by some instrument previously executed on stamped paper in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	
21.—INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT to secure the re-payment on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such instrument of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.	2 Rupees.
22.—CHARTER-PARTY.	
23.—NOTARIAL ACT.	
24.—PROTEST OF A BILL OF EXCHANGE OR PROMISSORY NOTE.	
25.—PROTEST OF THE MASTER OR OWNER OF A SHIP.	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
27.—RECONVYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY, when the original Mortgage-deed has been stamped in accordance with the law in force in British India at the time of its execution.	4 Rupees.
28.—COMPOSITION-DEED.	
29.—LETTER OF LICENSE.	
30.—RELEASE.	
31.—INSTRUMENT PURPORTING TO CONFEE AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT.	
32.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.	
33.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
34.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a Company.	
35.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	
36.—DECLARATION of ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property, moveable or immoveable, where made by any writing not being a Will.	16 Rupees.
37.—INSTRUMENT OF GIFT OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.	
38.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	
39.—PARTITION-DEED relating to immoveable property where no money is paid or agreed to be paid for equality of exchange.	

* This duty may be denoted by an adhesive stamp.

- 40.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using or selling such invention in India. } 100 Rs.
- 41.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as any Attorney in any High Court. } 500 Rs.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMP.)

13th January 1870, No. 319.

Under the provisions of Section 5, Chapter 2 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that the stamp on all the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned Section may, at the option of the parties to those instruments, be denoted by a special adhesive stamp to be affixed by the Collector or the Superintendent of Stamps in lieu of the impressed stamp therein prescribed. The documents requiring to be stamped must be produced at the Collectorate or the Stamp Office before they are executed.

23rd March 1870, No. 2060.

Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify that where the special adhesive stamps referred to in Financial Notification, No. 319 of 13th January 1870, are not available for the purpose of denoting the stamp to be affixed to the instruments mentioned in Clause (b) of the above-mentioned section, the stamp on such instruments may be denoted by embossed stamp impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification and Notification No. 319 of 13th January 1870 shall be held to apply only to those Offices where Stamping presses at present exist.

28th January 1870, No. 751.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, para. b, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following Rule:—

Wherever the use of blue and black bi-color stamps, prescribed in Financial Notification No. 2,778, dated 29th day of April 1868, for documents mentioned in the Schedule A annexed to Act No. X of 1862 has been introduced under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, such stamps shall be exclusively used for all documents mentioned in the first and second Schedules annexed to the General Stamp Act, 1869, other than—

- (a). Documents which, under Section 5 of the same Act, para. (a), may be stamped with adhesive stamps; and
- (b). Documents on which the stamps may be denoted by the Collector or Superintendent of Stamps under the same Section, para. (b).

The 14th March 1871, No. 1,050.

In exercise of the power conferred by the General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 5, Clause (b), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the denoting of stamps:—

- The power of "denoting" the stamp on Instruments chargeable under the said Act shall be exercised by the following officers:—
The Collector of Calcutta.
" Supt. of Stamps, Calcutta.
" " " (or Commissioner of Stamps), North-Western Provinces.
" " " (or Financial Commissioner), Punjab.
" " " Madras.
" " " Bombay.
- The Instruments on which the stamp may be "denoted" are the following:—

Under Schedule I of Act XVII of 1869.

- Bill of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, when the Bill is drawn within British India.
- Policy of Insurance.
- Transfer of a Share in a Company or Association, when the transfer is effected by separate deed.

Under Schedule II of Act XVIII of 1869

- No. 6. Bottomry Bond.
- " 7. Respondentia Bond.
- " 8. Customs Bond.
- " 9. Bill of Lading.
- " 10. Dock-warrant.
- " 12. Notice of Protest by the Master of a Ship.
- " 13. Power of Attorney to present for registration.
- " 18. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with does not exceed Rs. 500.
- " 19. Power of Attorney for the performance of a single act when the value of the matter to be dealt with exceeds Rs. 500.
- " 32. Power of Attorney not otherwise provided for by this Schedule.
- " 14. Affidavit not made for the immediate purpose of being produced in any Court.
- " 21. Instrument evidencing an agreement to secure the re-payment, on or before the expiration of three months from the date of such Instrument, of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deeds or other valuable security.
- " 22. Charter-party.
- " 23. Notarial Act.
- " 24. Protest of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note.
- " 25. Protest of the Master or Owner of a Ship.
- " 33. Articles of Association of a Company.
- " 34. Memorandum of Association of a Company.
- " 35. Appointment in execution of a power, whether of Trustees, or of property moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a Will.
- " 36. Declaration of any use or Trust of or concerning any property, moveable or immovable, where made by any writing not being a will.
- " 40. Petition for leave to file a specification of an invention, or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making, using, or selling such invention in India.
- " 41. Articles of Clerkship or contract whereby any person shall first become bound to serve as a Clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court.

When the Power of Attorney has been executed out of British India, or when it is written on a printed form such as those kept by Banks and Commercial Houses for the transaction of the business of their constituents.

3. Officers empowered to "denote" may at their discretion "denote" the stamp on any Instrument which is drawn up by Solicitors or in the English form, and in regard to which the use of the impressed bi-color Stamp would obviously be inconvenient.

4. The method of "denoting" shall be as follows:—
Special adhesive stamps of different colors and patterns for each value are to be applied by the denoting officer to documents brought to be stamped by the public, and the stamps, after being applied, are to be defaced by a stamping machine before documents are returned. As a further precaution against fraud, the denoting officer should, in all cases in which the value of the stamp is Rs. 20 and upwards, append his usual full signature on the document, immediately under the stamp.

5. Officers empowered to denote stamps are reminded that it is no part of their duty in exercising that power, to determine, for the parties bringing instruments to be stamped, the amount of stamp-duty properly chargeable on such Instruments. For such determination a regular application under Section 39 of the Act should be made to a competent officer.

28th February 1871, No. 1,264.

As Post-dated bills are not bills payable on demand they require a stamp prescribed for bills payable otherwise than on demand, and that any person making, signing, issuing any such bill without the same being duly stamped will be liable to the penalties provided in Section 29 of the General Stamp Act.

15th December 1871.

The following Rules, for the sale of stamps prescribed under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869 by the Governor in Council with the sanction of the Government of India, are published for general information.

1. Such officers of Government as the Board of Revenue or Government may appoint shall be ex-officio vendors. Such persons as may be licensed by the Collector or other

officer empowered by the Board of Revenue or Government to grant licenses shall be licensed vendors.

Ex-officio vendors shall sell such stamps as they may be directed by the Board of Revenue or Government to sell.

Licensed vendors shall sell such stamps as are indicated in their licenses.

2. Every license shall be revocable at any time by the authority who granted it.

3. Every license shall specify the name of the licensee, the description of stamps that are to be sold under the license, the place of vend, and such other matters as may be necessary, and shall be signed by the authority granting it.

4. Subject to Rule VI, every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of Rupees 5 and under, and to the aggregate amount of Rupees 5 and upwards shall receive the same at a rate of discount not exceeding 6½ per cent.

5. Subject to Rule VI every licensed vendor who purchases from Government by payment of ready-money stamps of the individual value of above Rupees 5, and not exceeding Rupees 50, shall receive the same at such discount not exceeding the following rates as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government.

Vendors licensed at places where stamps are sold by Government, 3 per cent.

Vendors licensed at other places, 5 per cent.

6. No discount shall be given on account of the purchase of any stamp exceeding Rupees 50 in value, nor on any stamp applied on material furnished by the purchaser himself, nor if there be purchased at one time less than the quantity prescribed by these rules in respect of any class or value of stamp.

7. The Board of Revenue or Government may authorize licensed vendors to be supplied with stamps without requiring payment in ready money. Such licensed vendors may receive commission on these stamps sold by them at a rate to be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, not exceeding 2 per cent. In this case sufficient security shall be taken from the licensed vendors for the payment of any sum due by them to Government.

8. Every licensed vendor shall at all times have fixed up in a conspicuous station outside the place of vend a sign-board bearing the name of the vendor, with the words "Licensed Vendor of Stamps" in English and in the Vernacular language of the District. He shall also have in the place of vend the Acts of the Legislature and their Schedules referring to the stamp sold by him, together with these Rules in English and the said Vernacular placed so that so they can readily be seen and read by purchasers.

9. Every ex-officio vendor selling stamps to any person not a licensed vendor and every licensed vendor shall write on the back of every stamp paper which he sells a serial number as determined by order of the Government, the date of sale, the name and residence of the purchaser, and the value of the stamps in full in words, and his own ordinary signature; at the same time he shall make corresponding entries in a Register to be kept by him in such form as the Government may prescribe. Any such vendor who shall knowingly make a false endorsement on the stamp sold, or a false entry in his register, renders himself liable to prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

10. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, without delay, deliver any stamp which he has in his possession for sale, on demand by any person tendering the value in any currency, which would be accepted on behalf of Government by the Collector of the District.

11. No ex-officio or licensed vendor shall sell any stamps, the use of which has been ordered by competent authority to be discontinued.

12. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall keep and render such accounts as may be prescribed by the Board of Revenue or Government, and shall allow the Collector of the District, or any officer duly authorized by such Collector by the Board of Revenue or by the Government, at any time to inspect such accounts, and the register which he is required to keep under Rule IX, and to examine the store of stamp in his possession.

13. Every ex-officio or licensed vendor shall, at any time on the demand of the Collector or other officer duly authorized by the Board of Revenue or Government, deliver up all stamps remaining in his possession, and if such stamps have been paid for, shall receive back the value thereof, less any discount which may have been allowed.

11th June 1872, No. 281.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act 1869, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties chargeable under the said Act on bonds executed by Money Order Agents or their sureties, for the due performance of their duties as such Money Order Agents.

28th February 1870, No. 1,420.

It being desirable that there should be a distinction between the two classes of bi-color Stamps, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prescribe that all stamps intended for use under the Court Fees' Act should bear the inscription "Court Fees," the stamps used for other purposes being left without any special designation.

15th March 1870, No. 1,865.

In exercise of the power conferred by Section 24 of the Court Fees' Act (VII of 1870) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following directions:—

1. When the exact amount of any fee chargeable under the said Act can be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, such fee shall be denoted accordingly. When the exact amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed Bi-color Stamp, the next lower available Bi-color Stamp shall be used and the deficiency made up by one or more additional Stamps, which may be either Bi-color or Adhesive.

2. The Bi-color Stamps referred to in this Notification are the red and black printed Stamps, and the Adhesive Stamps are those across which the words "Court Fees" have been printed.

3. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

SCHEDULE I—*Ad valorem fees.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any Civil or Revenue Court, except those mentioned in Section three.*	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees. ... Six annas. When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees ... Six annas. When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees ... Twelve annas. When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees. ... Five rupees. When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees. ... Ten rupees. When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees. ... Fifteen rupees. When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees. ... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees. ... Twenty rupees. When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees. ... Twenty-five rupees.

* To ascertain the proper fee leviable on the institution of a suit, see the Table annexed to this Schedule.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.**Ad valorem Fees.*

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
2. Plaintiff or memorandum of appeal in a suit for possession under Act No. XIV of 1859 (to provide for the limitation of suits), Section fifteen.	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale.
3. Petition under the Indian Registration Act, Section fifty-three.	
4. Application for review of judgment, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	The fee leviable on the plaintiff or memorandum of appeal.
5. Application for review of judgment if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	One-half of the fee leviable on the plaintiff or memorandum of appeal.
6. Copy or translation of a judgment or order not being or having the force of a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any Revenue Court or Office, or by any other Judicial or Executive Authority,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees ... Four annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ... Eight annas. When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court ... One rupee. When such decree or order is made by any Civil Court other than a High Court, or by any Revenue Court,— (a).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made, is fifty or less than fifty rupees ... Eight annas. (b).—If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees ... One rupee. When such decree or order is made by a High Court ... Four rupees.
7. Copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree.	
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the General Stamp Act, 1859, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a).—When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas ... The amount of the duty chargeable on the original. (b).—In any other case. ... Eight annas.
9. Copy of any revenue or judicial proceeding or order not otherwise provided for by this Act, or copy of any account, statement, report or the like, taken out of any.	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words ... Eight annas.

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SCHEDULE I—continued.

Ad valorem Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
Civil or Criminal or Revenue Court or office, or from the office of any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division.	
10. Certificate of administration granted under Act No. XL of 1858 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal), or under Act No. XX of 1864 (for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay).	For every three hundred and sixty words or fraction of three hundred and sixty words Eight annas.
11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without Will annexed.	
12. Certificate granted under Act No. XXVII of 1860 (for facilitating the collection of debts on successions and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons), or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts).	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees Five rupees. If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees Ten Rupees. And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof in excess of one thousand rupees Five rupees. If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees Two per centum on such amount or value.

NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall, after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all moneys recovered or realised by him under such certificate.

If the moneys so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same, and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess.

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate.

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees leviable on the institution of suits.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
5	10	0 6 0	590	600	45 0 0	3,800	3,900	220 0 0
10	15	1 2 0	600	610	45 12 0	3,900	4,000	225 0 0
15	20	1 8 0	610	620	46 0 0	4,000	4,100	230 0 0
20	25	1 14 0	620	630	46 12 0	4,100	4,200	235 0 0
25	30	2 4 0	630	640	47 0 0	4,200	4,300	240 0 0
30	35	2 10 0	640	650	47 12 0	4,300	4,400	245 0 0
35	40	3 0 0	650	660	48 0 0	4,400	4,500	250 0 0
40	45	3 6 0	660	670	48 12 0	4,500	4,600	255 0 0
45	50	3 12 0	670	680	49 0 0	4,600	4,700	260 0 0
50	55	4 0 0	680	690	49 12 0	4,700	4,800	265 0 0
55	60	4 6 0	690	700	50 0 0	4,800	4,900	270 0 0
60	65	4 12 0	700	710	50 12 0	4,900	5,000	275 0 0
65	70	5 0 0	710	720	51 0 0	5,000	5,100	280 0 0
70	75	5 6 0	720	730	51 12 0	5,100	5,200	285 0 0
75	80	5 12 0	730	740	52 0 0	5,200	5,300	290 0 0
80	85	6 0 0	740	750	52 12 0	5,300	5,400	295 0 0
85	90	6 6 0	750	760	53 0 0	5,400	5,500	300 0 0
90	95	6 12 0	760	770	53 12 0	5,500	5,600	305 0 0
95	100	7 0 0	770	780	54 0 0	5,600	5,700	310 0 0
100	110	7 6 0	780	790	54 12 0	5,700	5,800	315 0 0
110	120	8 0 0	790	800	55 0 0	5,800	5,900	320 0 0
120	130	8 6 0	800	810	55 12 0	5,900	6,000	325 0 0
130	140	9 0 0	810	820	56 0 0	6,000	6,100	330 0 0
140	150	9 6 0	820	830	56 12 0	6,100	6,200	335 0 0
150	160	10 0 0	830	840	57 0 0	6,200	6,300	340 0 0
160	170	10 6 0	840	850	57 12 0	6,300	6,400	345 0 0
170	180	11 0 0	850	860	58 0 0	6,400	6,500	350 0 0
180	190	11 6 0	860	870	58 12 0	6,500	6,600	355 0 0
190	200	12 0 0	870	880	59 0 0	6,600	6,700	360 0 0
200	210	12 6 0	880	890	59 12 0	6,700	6,800	365 0 0
210	220	13 0 0	890	900	60 0 0	6,800	6,900	370 0 0
220	230	13 6 0	900	910	60 12 0	6,900	7,000	375 0 0
230	240	14 0 0	910	920	61 0 0	7,000	7,100	380 0 0
240	250	14 6 0	920	930	61 12 0	7,100	7,200	385 0 0
250	260	15 0 0	930	940	62 0 0	7,200	7,300	390 0 0
260	270	15 6 0	940	950	62 12 0	7,300	7,400	395 0 0
270	280	16 0 0	950	960	63 0 0	7,400	7,500	400 0 0
280	290	16 6 0	960	970	63 12 0	7,500	7,600	405 0 0
290	300	17 0 0	970	980	64 0 0	7,600	7,700	410 0 0
300	310	17 6 0	980	990	64 12 0	7,700	7,800	415 0 0
310	320	18 0 0	990	1,000	65 0 0	7,800	7,900	420 0 0
320	330	18 6 0	1,000	1,100	65 12 0	7,900	8,000	425 0 0
330	340	19 0 0	1,100	1,200	66 0 0	8,000	8,100	430 0 0
340	350	19 6 0	1,200	1,300	66 12 0	8,100	8,200	435 0 0
350	360	20 0 0	1,300	1,400	67 0 0	8,200	8,300	440 0 0
360	370	20 6 0	1,400	1,500	67 12 0	8,300	8,400	445 0 0
370	380	21 0 0	1,500	1,600	68 0 0	8,400	8,500	450 0 0
380	390	21 6 0	1,600	1,700	68 12 0	8,500	8,600	455 0 0
390	400	22 0 0	1,700	1,800	69 0 0	8,600	8,700	460 0 0
400	410	22 6 0	1,800	1,900	69 12 0	8,700	8,800	465 0 0
410	420	23 0 0	1,900	2,000	70 0 0	8,800	8,900	470 0 0
420	430	23 6 0	2,000	2,100	70 12 0	8,900	9,000	475 0 0
430	440	24 0 0	2,100	2,200	71 0 0	9,000	9,100	480 0 0
440	450	24 6 0	2,200	2,300	71 12 0	9,100	9,200	485 0 0
450	460	25 0 0	2,300	2,400	72 0 0	9,200	9,300	490 0 0
460	470	25 6 0	2,400	2,500	72 12 0	9,300	9,400	495 0 0
470	480	26 0 0	2,500	2,600	73 0 0	9,400	9,500	500 0 0
480	490	26 6 0	2,600	2,700	73 12 0	9,500	9,600	505 0 0
490	500	27 0 0	2,700	2,800	74 0 0	9,600	9,700	510 0 0
500	510	27 6 0	2,800	2,900	74 12 0	9,700	9,800	515 0 0
510	520	28 0 0	2,900	3,000	75 0 0	9,800	9,900	520 0 0
520	530	28 6 0	3,000	3,100	75 12 0	9,900	10,000	525 0 0
530	540	29 0 0	3,100	3,200	76 0 0	10,000	10,100	530 0 0
540	550	29 6 0	3,200	3,300	76 12 0	10,100	10,200	535 0 0
550	560	30 0 0	3,300	3,400	77 0 0	10,200	10,300	540 0 0
560	570	30 6 0	3,400	3,500	77 12 0	10,300	10,400	545 0 0
570	580	31 0 0	3,500	3,600	78 0 0	10,400	10,500	550 0 0
580	590	31 6 0	3,600	3,700	78 12 0	10,500	10,600	555 0 0
590	600	32 0 0	3,700	3,800	79 0 0	10,600	10,700	560 0 0
						10,700	10,800	565 0 0
						10,800	10,900	570 0 0
						10,900	11,000	575 0 0
						11,000	11,100	580 0 0
						11,100	11,200	585 0 0
						11,200	11,300	590 0 0
						11,300	11,400	595 0 0
						11,400	11,500	600 0 0
						11,500	11,600	605 0 0
						11,600	11,700	610 0 0
						11,700	11,800	615 0 0
						11,800	11,900	620 0 0
						11,900	12,000	625 0 0
						12,000	12,100	630 0 0
						12,100	12,200	635 0 0
						12,200	12,300	640 0 0
						12,300	12,400	645 0 0
						12,400	12,500	650 0 0
						12,500	12,600	655 0 0
						12,600	12,700	660 0 0
						12,700	12,800	665 0 0
						12,800	12,900	670 0 0
						12,900	13,000	675 0 0
						13,000	13,100	680 0 0
						13,100	13,200	685 0 0
						13,200	13,300	690 0 0
						13,300	13,400	695 0 0
						13,400	13,500	700 0 0
						13,500	13,600	705 0 0
						13,600	13,700	710 0 0
						13,700	13,800	715 0 0
						13,800	13,900	720 0 0
						13,900	14,000	725 0 0
						14,000	14,100	730 0 0
						14,100	14,200	735 0 0
						14,200	14,300	740 0 0
						14,300	14,400	745 0 0
						14,400	14,500	750 0 0
						14,500	14,600	755 0 0
						14,600	14,700	760 0 0
						14,700	14,800	765 0 0
						14,800	14,900	770 0 0
						14,900	15,000	775 0 0
						15,000	15,100	780 0 0
						15,100	15,200	785 0 0
						15,200	15,300	790 0 0
						15,300	15,400	795 0 0
						15,400	15,500	800 0 0
						15,500	15,600	805 0 0
						15,600	15,700	810 0 0
						15,700	15,800	815 0 0
						15,800	15,900	820 0 0
						15,900	16,000	825 0 0
						16,000	16,100	830 0 0
						16,100	16,200	835 0 0
						16,200	16,300	840 0 0
						16,300	16,400	845 0 0
						16,400	16,500	850 0 0
						16,500	16,600	855 0 0
						16,600	16,700	860 0 0
						16,700	16,800	865 0 0
						16,800	16,900	870 0 0
						16,900	17,000	875 0 0
						17,000	17,100	880 0 0
						17,100	17,200	885 0 0
						17,200	17,300	890 0 0
						17,300	17,400	895 0 0
						17,400	17,500	900 0 0
						17,500	17,600	905 0 0
						17,600	17,700	910 0 0
						17,700	17,800	915 0 0
						17,800	17,900	920 0 0
						17,900	18,000	925 0 0
						18,000	18,100	930 0 0
						18,100	18,200	935 0 0
						18,200	18,300	940 0 0
						18,300	18,400	945 0 0
						18,400	18,500	950 0 0
						18,500	18,600	955 0 0
						18,600	18,700	960 0 0
						18,700	18,800	965 0 0
						18,800	18,900	970 0 0
						18,900	19,000	975 0 0
						19,000	19,100	980 0 0
						19,100	19,200	985 0 0
						19,200	19,300	990 0 0
						19,300	19,400	995 0 0
						19,400	19,500	1,000 0 0
						19,500	19,600	1,005 0 0
						19,600	19,700	1,010 0 0
						19,700	19,800	1,015 0 0
		</						

SCHEDULE.

Table of rates of ad valorem fees, &c.—continued.

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper Fee.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A P.
44,000	46,000	1,135 0 0	1,65,000	1,70,000	1,775 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,325 0 0
46,000	48,000	1,155 0 0	1,70,000	1,75,000	1,800 0 0	2,95,000	3,00,000	2,350 0 0
48,000	50,000	1,175 0 0	1,75,000	1,80,000	1,825 0 0	3,00,000	3,05,000	2,375 0 0
50,000	55,000	1,200 0 0	1,80,000	1,85,000	1,850 0 0	3,05,000	3,10,000	2,400 0 0
55,000	60,000	1,225 0 0	1,85,000	1,90,000	1,875 0 0	3,10,000	3,15,000	2,425 0 0
60,000	65,000	1,250 0 0	1,90,000	1,95,000	1,900 0 0	3,15,000	3,20,000	2,450 0 0
65,000	70,000	1,275 0 0	1,95,000	2,00,000	1,925 0 0	3,20,000	3,25,000	2,475 0 0
70,000	75,000	1,300 0 0	2,00,000	2,05,000	1,950 0 0	3,25,000	3,30,000	2,500 0 0
75,000	80,000	1,325 0 0	2,05,000	2,10,000	1,975 0 0	3,30,000	3,35,000	2,525 0 0
80,000	85,000	1,350 0 0	2,10,000	2,15,000	2,000 0 0	3,35,000	3,40,000	2,550 0 0
85,000	90,000	1,375 0 0	2,15,000	2,20,000	2,025 0 0	3,40,000	3,45,000	2,575 0 0
90,000	95,000	1,400 0 0	2,20,000	2,25,000	2,050 0 0	3,45,000	3,50,000	2,600 0 0
95,000	1,00,000	1,425 0 0	2,25,000	2,30,000	2,075 0 0	3,50,000	3,55,000	2,625 0 0
1,00,000	1,05,000	1,450 0 0	2,30,000	2,35,000	2,100 0 0	3,55,000	3,60,000	2,650 0 0
1,05,000	1,10,000	1,475 0 0	2,35,000	2,40,000	2,125 0 0	3,60,000	3,65,000	2,675 0 0
1,10,000	1,15,000	1,500 0 0	2,40,000	2,45,000	2,150 0 0	3,65,000	3,70,000	2,700 0 0
1,15,000	1,20,000	1,525 0 0	2,45,000	2,50,000	2,175 0 0	3,70,000	3,75,000	2,725 0 0
1,20,000	1,25,000	1,550 0 0	2,50,000	2,55,000	2,200 0 0	3,75,000	3,80,000	2,750 0 0
1,25,000	1,30,000	1,575 0 0	2,55,000	2,60,000	2,225 0 0	3,80,000	3,85,000	2,775 0 0
1,30,000	1,35,000	1,600 0 0	2,60,000	2,65,000	2,250 0 0	3,85,000	3,90,000	2,800 0 0
1,35,000	1,40,000	1,625 0 0	2,65,000	2,70,000	2,275 0 0	3,90,000	3,95,000	2,825 0 0
1,40,000	1,45,000	1,650 0 0	2,70,000	2,75,000	2,300 0 0	3,95,000	4,00,000	2,850 0 0
1,45,000	1,50,000	1,675 0 0	2,75,000	2,80,000	2,325 0 0	4,00,000	4,05,000	2,875 0 0
1,50,000	1,55,000	1,700 0 0	2,80,000	2,85,000	2,350 0 0	4,05,000	4,10,000	2,900 0 0
1,55,000	1,60,000	1,725 0 0	2,85,000	2,90,000	2,375 0 0	4,10,000	....	....
1,60,000	1,65,000	1,750 0 0	2,90,000	2,95,000	2,400 0 0	....	....	....

SCHEDULE II.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
1. Application or petition.	One Anna.
(a)—When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings;	
or when presented to any officer of Land Revenue by any person holding temporarily-settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagement;	
or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement;	
or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Cantonment Magistrate sitting as a Court of Civil Judicature under Act No. III of 1859, or to any Court	

SCHEDULE II—continued.

Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
of Small Causes constituted under Act No. XI of 1865, or under Act No. XVI of 1868, Section 20, or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than 50 Rupees;	One Anna.
or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or Office.	
(b)—When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which Police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court;	
or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to a Collector, or any revenue officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity, and not otherwise provided for by this Act;	Eight Annas.
or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
(c)—When presented to a Chief Commissioner or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any chief officer charged with the executive administration of a Division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	One Rupee.
(d)—When presented to a High Court.	Two Rupees.
2. Application for leave to sue as a pauper.....	Eight Annas.
3. Application for leave to appeal as a pauper.	One Rupee.
(e)—When presented to a District Court	
(f)—When presented to a Commissioner or a High Court	Two Rupees.
4. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No. 18 of 1838, or Bombay Act No. V of 1864 (to give Mamlukdars Courts jurisdiction in certain cases to maintain existing possession, or to restore possession to any party dispossessed otherwise than by course of law.)	Eight Annas.

SCHEDULE II—continued.
Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
5. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to establish or disprove a right of occupancy.	...
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation not otherwise provided for by this Act, when given by the direction of any Court or executive authority.	... Eight Annas.
7. Undertaking under Section forty-nine of the Indian Divorce Act.	...
8. Petition of objection to assessment under the Indian Income Tax Act.	...
9. Petition of appeal under the Indian Income Tax Act, Section twenty-one.	...
10. Mukhtarnama or Wakalatnama.	When presented for the conduct of any one case— ... One Rupee. (a) to any Civil or Criminal Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court, or to any Collector or Magistrate, or other executive officer, except such as are mentioned in Clauses (b) and (c) of this Number. ... Eight Annas. (b) to a Commissioner of Revenue, Circuit or Customs, or to any officer charged with the executive administration of a Division, not being the chief revenue or executive authority. ... One Rupee. (c) to a High Court, Chief Commissioner, Board of Revenue, or other chief controlling revenue or executive authority. ... Two Rupees.
11. Memorandum of appeal when the appeal is not from an order rejecting a petition or from a decree or an order having the force of a decree, and is presented	(a) to any Civil Court other than a High Court, or to any Revenue Court or executive officer other than the High Court or chief controlling revenue or executive authority. ... Eight Annas. (b) to a High Court or Chief Commissioner, or other chief controlling executive or revenue authority. ... Two Rupees.
12. Caveat	...
13. Application under Act No. X of 1850, Section twenty-six, or Bengal Act No. VI of 1862, Section nine, or Bengal Act No. VIII of 1869, Section seven.	... Five Rupees.

SCHEDULE II—continued.
Fixed Fees.

NUMBER.	PROPER FEE.
14. Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1863.	... Five Rupees.
15. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession of a wife.	...
16. Administration-bond.	... Eight Rupees.
17. Complaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits:— i. To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court; ii. To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates; iii. To obtain a declaratory decree where no consequential relief is prayed; iv. To set aside an award; v. To set aside an adoption; vi. Every other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	... Ten Rupees.
18. Application under Section three hundred and twenty-six of the Code of Civil Procedure.	...
19. Agreement under Section three hundred and twenty-eight of the same Code.	...
20. Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under Section forty-four of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under Section fifty-five of the same Act.	... Twenty Rupees.
21. Complaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865.	...



6th January 1871, No. 47.

In exercise of the power conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General of India in Council hereby revisits throughout British India the fees with which Bonds and other instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties are chargeable under that Act, Schedule II, No. 6.

14th July 1871, No. 2,004.

In exercise of the power vested in him by Section 35 of the "The Court Fees Act, 1870," the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the fees chargeable under Schedule I, Article 11 of the said Act, in respect of Probate of Wills or Letters of Administration in so far as such Wills or Letters of Administration relate to property which a deceased person was possessed of or entitled to, not beneficially, but as a trustee for any other person or persons.

Provided that this remission shall not extend to cases in which a trustee has the power of appointing or otherwise conferring a beneficial interest in the trust property.

31st January 1872, No. 839.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act VII of 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit (with the exceptions noted at foot) all fees leviable under the first and second schedules of the said Act on plaints, petitions for execution, and memoranda of appeal filed in claims referred under Madras Regulation VI of 1831.

Exceptions.

Plaint or petition for execution.....A fee of 8 Annas each.
Memoranda of appeal.....2 Rupees each.

28th February 1872, No. 404.

Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the undermentioned Rules, to take effect from and after the 1st April 1872 in supersession of the Rules laid down in para. 2 of the Notification of the Judicial Department under date the 26th April 1870 (published at pages 496 and 497 of the *Fort Saint George's Gazette* for 1870), for regulating the use of stamps in payment of the commission and fees chargeable for the time being in the Madras Court of Small Causes:—

I.—The necessary stamps shall be provided by the parties liable to pay the commission and fees and shall, in respect of the institution of suits, be affixed to the plaint in respect whereof such commission and fees are payable. The costs and fees payable in respect of warrants, subpoenas, second summonses, and all other processes whatsoever not being original summonses, in reference to which it has not been customary to file, as part of the record, any written or printed document or paper whereon the stamp could be affixed, shall be paid as follows:—viz., the party requiring such process to be issued shall produce an application in writing, and a stamp equal to the amount of costs and fees payable shall be affixed to such application. Such application shall be entitled in the cause or matter to which it relates, and shall specify shortly the object thereof, and shall be filed in the particular office of the Court to which it relates.

II.—In order that the terms of a document may not be defaced or obscured the stamp affixed to it shall be of an amount corresponding, as nearly as practicable, with the amount of the stamp which such document requires. It shall be in the discretion of the Clerk of the Court to refuse to accept any document which shall bear an unnecessary number of stamps.

III.—Stamps of the values noted below will be required for the purposes of the Court:—

RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
0	*	2	0	8	0
0	1	3	0	9	0
0	2	4	0	10	0
0	4	5	0	20	0
0	8	6	0	30	0
1	0	7	0	50	0

IV.—Stamps will be sold by a licensed Stamp vendor or by the Assistants employed by him for that purpose in a stall or office situate within the premises of the Court, and by all other vendors authorized to sell Court Fees stamps. The Stamp Vendor's Office on the premises of the Court shall be open daily for the sale of stamps (except on such days as the Court shall not be sitting) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

V.—A Register shall be kept in the Office of the Clerk of the Court by one of the Clerks attached to that office, who shall be styled the Compromise Register-writer; and in this Register shall be entered the particulars of cases compromised, and of cases in which costs have been remitted, either in whole or in part, by order of the Judges. It shall also be the duty of the Compromise Register-writer to make out the certificates for the payment of half and remitted costs. It shall be the duty of the Deputy

Clerk of the Court to examine the certificates, and compare them with the original records and, if correct, to pass and initial the same for payment. The certificates, after being signed by the Clerk of the Court, will be paid by the Stamp vendor of the Court, who will be provided by Government with a Permanent Advance Fund for the purpose of making these refunds. The stamp vendor will from time to time replenish this fund by drawing from the Deputy Collector of Madras the amount expended, delivering to him the certificates he has discharged. The Deputy Collector will hold these certificates as his vouchers for the amount disbursed by him to the Stamp vendor. The Clerk of the Court will also furnish to the Deputy Collector of Madras, at the close of each month, a memorandum showing the number of, and the amount for which, certificates have been issued during the month.

VI. It shall be the duty of the Manager or Head Officer of the department in which applications are filed, with such aid as may be required under the immediate superintendence of the Clerk of the Court, to receive all documents and see that the blank space in them is not unnecessarily covered with stamps, and that stamps of the proper description and value are affixed. The Manager shall grant a receipt or memorandum for every application filed.

Rules inapplicable to Counsel and Attorneys, and to costs of references to High Court.

VII.—These rules do not apply to fees payable to Counsel and Attorneys of the High Court in cases certified, or to the costs of references to the High Court.

8th March 1872, No. 1,756.

Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department.

In the exercise of the power conferred by Section 26 of the Court Fees Act of 1870 (Act No. VII) and of all other powers enabling him on this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel Notification by the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1,865, dated 15th March 1870, and to issue the following directions:—

1. The stamps used to denote any fee chargeable under the said Act, may be either impressed or adhesive, or partly impressed and partly adhesive.

2. When the exact amount of the fee chargeable under the Act can be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, such fee shall be denoted by a single stamp of either sort.

When the amount of the fee cannot be denoted by a single impressed or a single adhesive stamp, the next lower impressed or adhesive stamp shall be used, and the deficiency made up by one or more additional stamps, which may be either impressed or adhesive.

3. The impressed stamps referred to in this notification are the red and black printed stamps, and the adhesive stamps are those across which the words Court Fees have been printed.

4. Should the amount of the fee in any case involve a fraction of an anna, such fraction shall be remitted.

5. The provisions of this notification shall for the present extend only to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and to the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, respectively.

22nd March 1872, No. 2,135.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that the provisions of Financial Notification No. 2,004, dated 14th July 1871, shall have retrospective effect from the 1st day of April 1870, the date on which the Court Fees Act VII of 1870 came into force.

5th April 1872, No. 2,520.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, (No. VII), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from stamp duty copies of final sentences or orders passed by Criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by Section 416 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal, provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same.

This exemption will also extend, under the same circumstances, to copies of the judgment or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above.

9th April 1872, No. 2,345.

The Governor-General in Council hereby declares that the provisions of Financial Notification, No. 1,756, dated 8th March 1872, shall extend to the territories under the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, respectively.

Fort St. George, 24th April 1872.

Under the authority vested in him by Section 27, Act VII of 1870 (Court Fees), the Honorable the Governor in Council prescribes the following Rules for the supply, use and renewal of Court Fees stamps for general observance:—

Central depôts for the supply of Court Fee stamps shall be constituted—

- I. At the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps.
- II. At all district and taluk treasuries, and shall be supplied with stamps by the Superintendent of Stamps.

2. Sub-depôts, subordinate to the central depôts, shall be constituted at such places and in such offices as the Government, through the Board of Revenue, may from time to time determine, and shall be supplied with stamps from the central depôt to which they are subordinate.

3. Court Fee stamps shall be sold for cash at every central and sub-depôt as well as by all ex-officio and licensed vendors under the General Stamp Act.

4. The stamp used to denote any fee under the Court Fees Act shall be a stamp of value equal to the fee required; or, in cases when there is no stamp of the exact value, then the first stamp shall be of the next lower available value, and the balance shall be made up by stamps of smaller value similarly selected.

5. If any person possesses any Court Fee stamp, which has become spoiled or unfit for use as hereinafter mentioned, the Collector of the district in which the stamp has been purchased may, upon application made to him within six months after such purchase, and upon delivery to him of such stamp refund the amount paid to Government for the same, whether by the applicant or by any other person; or, in case the possessor of the stamp so spoiled or unfit for use, desire to be supplied with Court Fee stamps of similar or equal value, the Collector may cause such stamps to be delivered to him or his agent.

Court Fee stamps shall be held to be spoiled or unfit for use within the meaning of this rule:—

- (1st.) When by accident happening to the same before they have been submitted to any Court or public officer they are rendered unfit for use;
- (2nd.) Or when because of some error in the drawing up or copying of any writing to which the said stamps are affixed, the said writing is rendered of no avail;
- (3rd.) Or when any stamp has been filed in any court or before any public officer, and cancelled accordingly, and it is afterwards discovered that such stamp has been required by mistake, and that a stamp of less value ought to have been required and certificate to that effect is issued by the said court or public officer. In this last case the Collector may grant a refund of the excess value if application is made within six months after date of delivery of the certificate to the holder.

6. Under Section 31 of the Court Fees Act, the rules and subsidiary rules published under Section 48 of the General Stamp Act apply equally to transactions relating to Court Fees stamps. Provided that separate account shall be kept and separate returns made for Court Fees labels.

9th August 1872, No. 1,908.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Court Fees Act, 1870, Section 35, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable under the said Act on copies of settlement records furnished to landholders and cultivators, but not certified by the signature of any public officer to be true copies.

Nothing in this notification applies to copies of Judicial proceedings.

3rd October 1872, No. 3,307.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit all fees leviable under the said Act on copies of judgments or decisions passed on claims preferred under the provisions of Madras Regulation VI of 1832.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION.

Colonel D. G. ROBINSON, R. E., Director General of Telegraphs in India.—On leave.
Lieut. Col. R. MURRAY, R. A., Offg. Director Genl. of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
A. J. L. CAPPEL, Offg. Deputy Director General of Telegraphs in India, (Calcutta.)
T. H. LANE, Offg. Director of Traffic.
J. ECKFORD, Capt., R. E., Offg. Director of Construction.

HEAD QUARTERS, MADRAS.

MADRAS DIVISION.

J. BURKE, Superintendent.

LINES.

BEZWARRAH SUB-DIVISION.

From Umbareepett to Right Bank of Kistna River including branch lines from Bezwarrah to Masulipatam.

H. J. A. HERVEY, Asst. Supt., in charge. | J. SHORTT, 1st Inspector.

NELLORE SUB-DIVISION.

From Right Bank of Kistna River to Madras.

J. BRIGGS, Asst. Supt., in charge. | T. PRIDDLE, 1st Inspector.

PONDICHERRY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Negapatam.

H. A. W. FANSHAW, Asst. Supt., in charge. | S. O. ROBERTSON, 2nd Inspector.

PAUMEN SUB-DIVISION.

From Negapatam to Tallamannaar.

W. POOLE, Telegraph Master, in charge.

GOOTY SUB-DIVISION.

From Madras to Raichore.

J. S. LINCOLN, Asst. Supt., in charge. | J. W. SIMPSON, Inspector.

OFFICES.

HEAD OFFICE, ESPLANADE, BLACK TOWN.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

1. Madras.....	(Mr. W. S. Roberts..... Mr. P. Thorpe..... Mr. R. Parrott.....)	Telegraph Masters.
2. Nellore.....	Mr. J. M. Williams.....	Telegraph Master.
3. Bezwarrah.....	(M. Vanagopaul Pillai..... Mr. D. Conn.....)	Telegraph Masters.
4. Masulipatam.....	Mr. J. W. Ashworth.....	Telegraph Master.
5. Guntur.....	C. Coorasooloo Naidu.....	Telegraph Master.
6. Pondicherry.....	(A. S. Penagapany Moodelly..... Mr. T. Halge.....)	Telegraph Masters.
7. Negapatam.....	(Mr. W. J. Borgonha..... M. Balascondrum Moodelly.....)	Telegraph Masters.
8. Paumben.....	(Mr. C. T. Shunker..... Mr. J. R. Qualley.....)	Telegraph Masters.

STORE DEPÔT, MOOTIALPETTAH, MADRAS.

W. P. JOHNSTON, Assistant Superintendent, in charge.

A. Ramakishnah Moodelly, Storekeeper.

TELEGRAPH RULES AND RATES.

The following Revised Rules and Tariff relating to the despatch of Telegraph messages in India, British Burmah and Ceylon, sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council with effect from the 1st January 1872, are published for general information.

General.

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

Classification of Offices. Rule II.—Telegraph Stations are divided into three Classes—1st, those performing permanent day and night duty; 2nd, those performing full day duty, 3rd, those of limited day duty.

Office hours. Except on the days stated in Rule III, stations of the 1st class are open day and night for the reception and transmission of messages.

Stations of the 2nd class are open from 7 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Stations of the 3rd class are open from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M., and on Sundays and the holidays enumerated in Rule III, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 6 P. M.

Hours of business on Sundays and Holidays. Rule III.—All Offices will be closed to the public between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. (local time) on Sunday, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

Exceptions in favor of emergent telegrams signed by competent authority. Rule IV.—In cases of life and death, or of extraordinary emergency, a message countersigned by the chief Civil or Military authority at a station, or by any of the authorities empowered to "clear the line" (see Rule XLVI), can be sent from any office at any time.

Limit to length of messages. Rule V.—No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and not required by any one else.

Messages should be legibly written and clearly expressed. Rule VI.—Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Messages must be legibly written in the Roman character. Rule VII.—Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character; the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

Messages translated for natives. At stations other than the Presidency Towns, every assistance possible is afforded to natives in the translation of messages into English or *vice versa*.

Form to be followed. Rule VIII.—The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

Verification of private messages may be insisted upon. The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

Rule IX.—The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh message.

Rule X.—Messages may be written in ordinary English language, in cipher, in Code, or in any foreign language written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed exclusively of letters of the alphabet or exclusively of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289) (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(AVK) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN)."

"Exchange falling ((BKS) (FBJK) No demand (BKJ)."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"(45, ABC) (234 XYZ)."

"(1234) (PQR) (CBG) (789)."

"Code" messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered "code" messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every station en-route to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Rule XI.—Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Ch," as one word.

Authentication of corrections necessary. Rule XII.—Every interlineation, reference, erasure, or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Rule XIII.—Messages from places where there is no Telegraph Station should be addressed to the nearest Government Telegraph Office by Post registered, together with Telegraph Stamps sufficient for their payment; or if Telegraph Stamps be not procurable, Postage Stamps at the rate of seventeen annas per Rupee. Such messages are charged at the day rate at whatever time they may reach the Telegraph Station.

Treatment of messages received by post for transmission insufficiently stamped. In the case of a private message sent by Post to a Telegraph Station with an insufficient number of stamps, the message and stamps will be returned "Bearing" to the sender, who should in all cases give his full address.

Messages addressed to non-Telegraph Stations.

Rule XIV.—Messages can be addressed to places where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases, the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Kalka, "Post Umballa," or Kalka, "Post Kussowlie." To Gudduck, "Post Dharwar," or Gudduck, "Post Bellary." No charge will be made for inland postage, which is defrayed by the Telegraph Administration.

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by inland post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be prepaid.

Service messages take their turn for despatch with private messages.

Rule XV.—Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn for despatch with private messages, except in cases of pressing public emergency, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

Rule XVI.—With the following exception, all charges for messages must be prepaid in cash or in stamps:—

"Bearing" messages.

Messages are sent "bearing" from sea-ports when received by mail steamers or other vessels for despatch, but no such message "prepaid" or "bearing" will be received for transmission until the name of the vessel has been made known. *Bearing messages will not be delivered to the addressees until after payment has been obtained.*

Use of Stamps.

Rule XVII.—All charges on telegrams are prepaid in Telegraph Stamps, which are procurable at every Treasury and every Government Telegraph Station.

Form of Stamp provides a guarantee to the sender and to Government.

Telegraph Stamps are double-headed, the object being that the upper half shall be returned on the receipt (whereby the sender receives a guarantee that his message has not been suppressed for the sake of the stamps), and the lower half shall be affixed to the message as voucher to Government that it has been prepaid.

Stamps to be properly affixed to the form.

The senders of messages should be careful to affix their stamps on the spaces left blank for the purpose on the message forms, the upper half on the receipt, the lower half on the message, and to see that the Stamps are defaced with the Office Stamp which bears the name of the station and date.

Cut or defaced Stamps cannot be received.

Telegraph Stamps cut in two, before being sent into a Telegraph Office, or which are in any way defaced, cannot be accepted.

Forms obtainable gratis at all stations.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available gratis at all Telegraph Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

Rule XVIII.—No unpaid

No unpaid messages to be despatched under penalty.

messages, except those specified in the Departmental Regulations, shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Telegraph Master in charge of the station from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal from the public service.

Rule XIX.—Telegraph Masters are required to refuse to transmit a message which

Objectionable messages to be refused acceptance.

may be of a decidedly objectionable or alarming character. Should the character of a message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government, if the dispute occur at the seat of Government, or to the chief or Military Officer if at a provincial station.

CHARGES

Rule XX.—No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message, and the Officers of the Telegraph Department are authorized to omit from the address any words which are not essential to the correct delivery of the message.

Charge for a message in ordinary English language. Rule XXI.—The following are the rates of charges for a message in ordinary English language:—

a. Between any two stations in India, or between any two stations in the Provinces under the Administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, one Rupee for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.

b. Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah, or between any station in India and any station in Ceylon, one Rupee eight annas for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.

c. Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah, two Rupees for every six words or less, exclusive of the address.

Charge for a message in cipher, in words of concealed meaning, or in a foreign language. Rule XXII.—The charge for a message in cipher, in code or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

Messages despatched to and from Railway Stations without extra charge.

Rule XXIII.—A message can be sent from any station of the Government Telegraph Department to any Railway Telegraph Station, or vice versa, without additional charge.

Rule XXIV.—The local rates in Ceylon are one Rupee for 20 words inclusive of address, for any description of message between any two stations not exceeding 200 miles apart, with eight annas for every additional ten or fraction of ten words. For distances greater than 200 miles, these charges are doubled. Double charges are levied on messages sent after hours or on holidays, the same as in India.

Rule XXV.—A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. (local time), also on Sundays and the following holidays:—Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and the Queen's Birthday.

TARIFF.

No charge is made for the transmission of the address. See Rule XX.

For every six words or less, exclusive of the address.	In ordinary English language.	In cipher, code, or in a foreign language.	
Between any two stations in India	RS. A. 1 0	RS. A. 2 0	See Rules XXI(a) and XXII.
Between any two stations in the provinces under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah	1 0	2 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in India and any station in British Burmah	1 8	3 0	See Rules XXI(b) and XXII.
Between any station in India and any station in Ceylon	1 8	3 0	Ditto ditto.
Between any station in Ceylon and any station in British Burmah	2 0	4 0	See Rules XXI(c) and XXII.

CEYLON LOCAL TARIFF.

For a message of 20 words, including address.

		For every additional ten or fraction of ten words.
Between any two stations in Ceylon not exceeding 200 miles apart.	One rupee.	Eight annas.
Between any two stations in Ceylon exceeding 200 miles apart.	Two rupees.	One rupee.
Words joined by a hyphen.	Rule XXVI.—Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.	
Words separated by an apostrophe.	Rule XXVII.—Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words. (<i>This rule does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "General's," "Charles," "Brother's."</i>)	
Rule XXVIII.—Proper names of towns and persons, names of places, streets, ships, titles, Christian names, prefixes, and qualifications, are counted for the number of words employed to express them.		
Every separate character, including an underline, charged as a word.	Rule XXIX.—Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.	
Rule XXX.—Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuation, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parentheses, fresh paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.		
Rule XXXI.—When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.		
Charges for figures.		
Rule XXXII.—In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent.		
Method of counting cipher messages.		
All words to be transmitted charged for.	Rule XXXIII.—All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, as defined in Rule XX, will be transmitted without charge.	
The day, hour, and minute of receipt added by the department and transmitted free.	Rule XXXIV.—A message addressed to several persons, or to the same person in localities where delivery is to be effected by different offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.	
Multiple messages charged as separate messages.		
Rule XXXV.—A message addressed to several persons in one locality, or to the same person at several places of residence in one locality, with or without transmission by post, is charged for as a single message, but a copying fee of four annas, independently of postage, if any, is charged for each destination after the first.		
Multiple messages charged as one message.		

Rule XXXVI.—Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash or in stamps prior to despatch: the rates are the same for service messages as those charged to private individuals. (*This rule will be relaxed in the case of Secretaries to Government and the Chief Civil and Military officers of a station, but to them only in cases of emergency, the sender of the message being bound to take the necessary steps to ascertain the amount of the charges on it and to pay them into the Telegraph Office without fail within 24 hours.*)

Registered Messages.

- Registration of messages. Rule XXXVII.—The sender of any message has the power of registering it.
- Rule XXXVIII.—The charge for registering is equal to the charge for the message. A registered message is indicated by the word "*recommandée*," which, to ensure the greatest accuracy, is telegraphed (free) both in the official instructions and as the first word of the text of the message.
- Charge for registration.
- Rule XXXIX.—When a message is registered, the different stations employed in its transmission collate it as it passes by, repeating it to each other integrally, and the terminal station, immediately after the delivery of the message, despatches a telegram to the sender announcing the exact time at which it reached its destination. If the message cannot be delivered, the return telegram indicates the circumstances which prevented delivery, and, if possible, gives the information necessary to enable the sender to cause the message to reach its destination.
- Priority of return message. Rule XL.—The return message has priority in transmission over other messages of the same class.
- Rule XLI.—The sender of a registered can have the return message addressed to him at any station by giving the necessary instructions. The words necessary to convey these instructions will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Prepaid Replies.

Rule XLII.—The sender of a message can prepay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid" the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the word "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been prepaid. The terminal station pays to the receiver, in Telegraph Stamps, the amount prepaid, leaving it to him to send his answer how, and when, and to what address, he pleases; or not to send one at all. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply-paid message, the terminal station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been prepaid. The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitle the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply. The duty of the Telegraph Department consists simply in paying to him in Telegraph Stamps the amount deposited, leaving him at liberty to do what he pleases with it.

Delivery.

Rule XLIII.—Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Telegraph Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Words necessary to explain delivery are charged for.

Rule XLV.—Should the addressee of a message leave the station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, before the telegram is delivered to him.

Charge for re-addressing a message.

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

- (1).—The Governor-General of India.
 - (2).—The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Ceylon.
 - (3).—Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras and Bombay.
 - (4).—Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.
 - (5).—Secretaries to the Government of India.
 - (6).—Secretaries to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab.
 - (7).—Chief Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, British Burmah, and Mysore and Coorg.
 - (8).—Agents to the Governor-General, Rajpootana and Central India.
 - (9).—Commissioners of Sind and Peshawar.
 - (10).—Director General of Telegraphs in India.
 - (11).—The Resident at Hyderabad (Deccan).
- The messages so sent are, however, to be paid for in cash or in stamps, as other service messages.

Clear Line Messages.

Refunds.

Rule XLVII.—No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery) unless it be registered (*recommandée*). Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Under no circumstance is a refund given for a non-registered message.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. When an overcharge has been made on an inland message through the neglect of the Telegraph employees, and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount overcharged will be repaid at once by the Telegraph Master.

Conditions of refund in the case of a registered message.

Rule XLVIII.—If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Telegraph Department or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

Rule XLIX.—If the sender of an inland message wishes to cancel it before transmission has commenced, he can do so; but the charges upon it will not be returned when once the stamps are obliterated. If the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Telegraph Master of the terminal station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

Obligations of Secrecy.

Rule L.—To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons, including Officers of the Department not actually on duty, are strictly prohibited from entering the signal-room. Breach of this regulation renders an offender liable to a fine of Rs. 100 under Act VIII of 1860.

Rule LI.—Violation of secrecy on the part of any person in the Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official gazette of the contents of a message. Incapacity of the delinquent to serve the Government in any capacity. Breach of this rule renders the offender liable to the further punishment of fine, or to imprisonment with or without labor not exceeding two years, or to both. It is a violation of secrecy to mention the fact that a message has been received or despatched by any particular person or firm.

Rule LII.—The sender and receiver have a right to be furnished with certified true copies of any message sent or received by them; a fixed charge of four annas is made for every copy furnished. As no Telegraph Office keeps copies of messages longer than three days, applications for copies required after that time has elapsed should be made to the Telegraph Check Office, Calcutta.

Certified copies of messages obtainable by sender and receiver.

Applications for copies must be made within six months of the date of the message. At the expiration of that period all message drafts are destroyed. One anna must be enclosed for postage of the reply, failing which it will be sent "bearing."

Press Messages.

Rule LIII.—Under certain conditions, to be ascertained on application to the Director General of Telegraphs, (Traffic Branch), *bond fide* Press messages, i.e., messages in the ordinary English language addressed to, and intended for publication in a newspaper, can be despatched at reduced rates.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES FROM 1st JULY 1872.

All previous notices cancelled.

The minimum charge (or single rate) is for a message of 20 words, including names and address. A half rate is chargeable for every 10 words or less in excess of 20 words. The Station FROM, as well as the date and time tendered for transmission, are telegraphed free. All charges are payable by the sender, except in the few instances where the Rules specially state that the receiver has to pay.

Foreign Messages are received for transmission subject to the Rules of the International Convention.

The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed, and the Telegraph Department accepts no responsibility in respect of Foreign telegrams.

The sender of a message can PREPAY A REPLY, by adding the words "reply prepaid" (which are counted and charged for) and depositing the cost of the reply, which is limited to three times the cost of the original message. The delivering station pays the amount to the addressee in money or stamps, leaving it to him to send the reply at any time, by any route and to any address he pleases. The reply, if sent, is treated in every respect as a fresh message. If the original message cannot be delivered, or the addressee refuse the amount deposited, the sender is informed of the fact by a telegram, which takes the place of the reply.

Messages can be *collated*. The sender writes the word "Collationnée" (which is charged for) as the first word of the message and also in "Official Instructions." The message is then repeated back from station to station to ensure correctness. The charge for "collating" is equal to half the charge for the message.

The sender can prepay the charge for an *advice of delivery*. If the message is delivered, the exact time at which it reached the addressee is given. If the message cannot be delivered, the cause of non-delivery is stated. The cost of this message is that for a message of a single rate.

The sender can prescribe the Route he wishes his telegram to follow; no charge is made for this. (Instructions as to route printed on the message form are not admissible.)

UNDERCHARGES MADE IN ERROR ARE RECOVERABLE FROM THE SENDER OF THE MESSAGE.

Refund of the whole cost is given if the telegram is subjected to serious delay or fails to reach its destination through the fault of the Telegraph Service, but the sender must accept the consequences of insufficiency of address. Refund is also given in the case of a collated message only if, in consequence of mutilation, the telegram is unable to fulfil its object. Claims to refund must be made by the sender to the CHECK OFFICE, GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, within six months of the date of the message, and must be supported, in case of non-delivery, by a certificate to that effect from the Terminal Station or

addressee, and in case of mutilation by the copy actually delivered, and by a certificate from the addressee that in consequence of mutilation the telegram was unable to fulfil its object.

All enquiries respecting a message should be made to the Check Office, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta, within six months of its date. No such enquiry can be attended to without the production of the receipt.

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS.

	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.
ADEN	25	27
ALDERNEY	46	48
ALEXANDRIA	44	46
ALGERIA		
AMERICA—		
<i>via</i> Suez	80	82
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	82	84
<i>via</i> Suez and Valentia	80	82
<i>via</i> Teheran and Brest	82	84
<i>via</i> Teheran and Valentia	78	80
<i>via</i> Turkey and Brest	79	81
<i>via</i> Turkey and Valentia		
(Deduct Rupees 2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rupees 2 for each word in the message.)		
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	83	85
<i>via</i> Suez and Valentia	84	86
<i>via</i> Teheran and Brest	83	85
<i>via</i> Teheran and Valentia	81	83
<i>via</i> Turkey and Brest	80	82
<i>via</i> Turkey and Valentia	82	84
(Deduct Rupees 2-2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rupees 2-2 for each word in the message.)		
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	93	95
<i>via</i> Suez and Valentia	94	96
<i>via</i> Teheran and Brest	93	95
<i>via</i> Teheran and Valentia	91	93
<i>via</i> Turkey and Brest	90	92
<i>via</i> Turkey and Valentia	92	94
(Deduct Rupees 2-10 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rupees 2-10 for each word in the message.)		
For all other places in America.—See TARIFF BOOK.		
AUSTRALIA—		
<i>via</i> Singapore	63	65
<i>ditto</i>	73	75
<i>ditto</i>	75	77
<i>ditto</i>	76	78
<i>ditto</i>	79	81
AUSTRIA—HUNGARY—		
<i>via</i> Suez	40	42
<i>via</i> Teheran	36	38
<i>via</i> Turkey		
BADEN		
BARBARY—		
<i>via</i> Suez	39	41
<i>via</i> Teheran	43	45
<i>via</i> Turkey	39	41

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS—continued.

	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.
Benghazi	47	49
<i>via</i> Suez	53	55
<i>via</i> Teheran	48	50
<i>via</i> Turkey	43	45
Tripoli	49	51
<i>via</i> Suez	44	46
<i>via</i> Teheran	39	41
<i>via</i> Turkey	43	45
Tunis	39	41
BAVARIA	39	41
(See Germany.)		
BRISTOL	40	42
<i>via</i> Suez	37	39
<i>via</i> Teheran		
<i>via</i> Turkey		
BENGHAZI		
BOSTON		
CAIRO		
(See Egypt.)		
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	80	82
<i>via</i> Suez and Valentia	82	84
<i>via</i> Teheran and Brest	80	82
<i>via</i> Teheran and Valentia	82	84
<i>via</i> Turkey and Brest	78	80
<i>via</i> Turkey and Valentia	79	81
(Deduct Rupees 2 for each word less than 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rupees 2 for each word in the message.)		
CANDIA		
CANRA		
CEPHALONIA		
CHINA—		
Hong-kong	64	66
<i>via</i> Amoor	48	50
<i>via</i> Singapore	64	66
Shanghai	61	63
<i>via</i> Amoor		
<i>via</i> Singapore		
CHIO		
COCHIN CHINA—		
(See Turkey.)		
Saigon	75	77
<i>via</i> Amoor	35	37
<i>via</i> Singapore	100	102
<i>via</i> Suez and Brest	102	104
<i>via</i> Suez and Valentia	100	102
<i>via</i> Teheran and Brest	102	104
<i>via</i> Teheran and Valentia	98	100
<i>via</i> Turkey and Brest	99	101
<i>via</i> Turkey and Valentia		
(Deduct Rupees 3 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the usual rate to London or Brest (France), and add Rupees 3 for each word in the message.)		
CORFU		
CORSICA		
CYPRUS		
DEMARARA		
(See West Indies.)		
DENMARK	40	42
<i>via</i> Suez	37	39
<i>via</i> Teheran		
<i>via</i> Turkey		
EGYPT—		
<i>via</i> Suez	35	37
<i>via</i> Teheran	37	39
<i>via</i> Turkey	35	37
Alexandria and Suez	35	37
<i>via</i> Suez	35	37
<i>via</i> Teheran	35	37
<i>via</i> Turkey	33	35

TARIFF FOR A MESSAGE OF 20 WORDS—continued.

		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
Suez Canal Stations.....	{ via Suez.....	37	4	39	4
	" Teheran.....	38	0	40	0
	" Turkey.....	35	12	37	12
FRANCE.....	{ via Suez.....	40	12	42	12
	" Teheran.....	38	4	40	4
	" Turkey.....	40	4	42	4
GERMANY.....	{ via Suez.....	37	8	39	8
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....				
GIBRALTAR.....	(See Spain.)				
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND—					
London, and Stations in London Radius*.....	{ via Suez.....	42	0	44	0
	" Teheran.....	39	8	41	8
	" Turkey.....	42	8	44	8
All other places.....	{ via Suez.....	40	0	42	0
	" Teheran.....	42	8	44	8
	" Turkey.....	40	0	42	0
Channel Isles (Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney).....	{ via Suez.....	40	0	42	0
	" Teheran.....	42	8	44	8
	" Turkey.....	40	0	42	0
Orkney Isles†.....	{ via Suez.....	43	0	45	0
	" Teheran.....	40	8	42	8
	" Turkey.....	43	12	45	12
Scilly Isles St. Mary's.....	{ via Suez.....	41	4	43	4
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....				
Shetland Isles—†.....					
Moss Bank (M. land).....	{ via Suez.....	43	8	45	8
Culla Voe (Gril).....	" Teheran.....	41	0	43	0
Uya Sound (Unst) Balta Sound (Unst).....	" Turkey.....	43	0	45	0
All other places.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	" Teheran.....	41	4	43	4
	" Turkey.....	35	4	37	4
GREECE—.....	{ via Suez.....	41	4	43	4
	" Teheran.....	35	4	37	4
	" Turkey.....	41	4	43	12
Spezzia.....	{ via Suez.....	36	12	38	0
	" Teheran.....	42	8	44	8
	" Turkey.....	36	8	38	8
Syria.....	{ via Suez.....				
	" Teheran.....				
	" Turkey.....				
GUERNSEY.....	(See Great Britain.)				
HAVANNA.....	(See West Indies.)				

* The stations within the London Radius are:—Balham, Battersea, Bayswater, Bermondsey, Blackfriars, Blackheath, Blackwall, Bow, Brompton, Brixton, Camberwell, Camden Town, Chalk Farm, Chelsea, Clapham, Dalston, Deptford, Dulwich, Easton, Forest Hill, Gipsy Hill, Greenwich, Hackney, Hampstead, Herne Hill, Highbury, Highgate, Holloway, Hornsey, Islington, Kensington, Kentish Town, Kilburn, King's Cross, Kingsland, Knightsbridge, Lower Norwood, New Wandsworth, Notting Hill, Paddington, Peckham, Pimlico, Poplar, Ratcliffe, Shoreditch, Shepherd's Bush, Southwark, Stockwell, Stratford (Essex), Streatham, St. John's Wood, Sydenham, Vauxhall, Victoria Docks, Walworth, Wandsworth, Waterloo, Westminster, and Woolwich.

† The Stations in the Orkney and Shetland Isles are:—Balta Sound, Culla Voe, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Longhope, Moss Bank, Scalloway, Stromness and Uya Sound.

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

		From Stations West of Chittagong.		From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.	
HOLLAND.....	{ via Suez.....	40	12	42	12
	" Teheran.....	37	12	39	12
HONG-KONG.....	(See China.)				
HUNGARY.....	(See Austria-Hungary.)				
IONIAN ISLES—					
Cephalonia, Ithaca and Zante.....	{ via Suez.....	41	12	43	12
	" Teheran.....	33	0	38	0
	" Turkey.....	40	12	42	12
Corfu.....	{ via Suez.....	33	8	42	8
	" Teheran.....	41	4	43	4
	" Turkey.....	35	8	37	8
St. Maure.....	(See Great Britain.)				
IRELAND.....	{ via Suez.....	39	8	41	8
	" Teheran.....	36	0	38	0
	" Turkey.....				
ITALY.....	(To ships at Sea from Semaphore Stations, 12 annas per 20 words additional.)				
ITHACA.....	(See Ionian Isles.)				
JAMAICA.....	(See West Indies.)				
JAPAN—					
Nagasaki.....	{ via Amoor.....	61	4	66	4
	" Singapore.....	71	12	72	12
(Nagasaki to Yokohama 4 days' post, no extra charge.)					
JAVA—					
Batavia and Weltevreden.....	{ via Amoor.....	86	12	88	12
	" Singapore.....	83	8	40	8
West of Samarang.....	{ via Amoor.....	87	4	89	4
	" Singapore.....	29	4	41	4
East of Samarang—.....	{ via Amoor.....	88	4	90	4
	" Singapore.....	40	4	42	4
JERSEY.....	(See Great Britain.)				
LONDON.....	(See Great Britain.)				
LUXEMBURG.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	" Teheran.....	37	8	39	8
	" Turkey.....	37	0	39	0
MALTA.....	{ via Suez.....	43	4	45	4
	" Teheran.....	37	8	39	8
	" Turkey.....				
MITTLENE.....	(See Turkey.)				
MONTENEGRO.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	" Teheran.....	36	4	38	4
	" Turkey.....				
NEW SOUTH WALES.....	(See Australia.)				
NEW YORK.....	(See America.)				
NORWAY.....	{ via Suez.....	40	8	42	8
	" Teheran.....	38	12	40	12
	" Turkey.....				
ORKNEY ISLES.....	(See Great Britain.)				
PENANG.....	{ via Amoor.....	112	4	114	4
	" Madras and B. I., Ex- tension Co's. cable.....	29	0	22	0
	" Suez.....	49	0	51	0
	" Teheran.....	20	4	22	4
	" Turkey.....	28	12	30	12

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chit- tagong and Ceylon.
PERSIAN GULF—		
Gwadar.....	9	4
Jask.....	14	4
Benjam.....	16	12
Bushire.....	16	12
Bro.....	27	12
(Boat hire Benjam to Bunder Abbas, Lingah, or Bassadore Rupees 5 per message or copy of a message.)		
PORT DARWIN..... (See Australia.)		
PHILADELPHIA..... (See America.)		
PORTUGAL.....	43	0
QUEENSLAND..... (See Australia.)		
RHETIMO..... (See Turkey.)	30	12
RHODIS..... (See Turkey.)		
ROUMANIA.....	39	8
RUSSIA—In Europe.....	35	4
ON CAUCASUS.....	37	0
IN ASIA—West of Tomsk.....	44	0
BETWEEN TOMSK & WERKHNE	32	4
OLDINSK.....	38	4
BETWEEN WERKHNE OLDINSK	46	4
AND THE PACIFIC OCEAN.....	36	8
SAIGON..... (See Cochinchina.)	40	4
SAMOS..... (See Turkey.)	49	8
SAN FRANCISCO..... (See America.)	40	0
SCILLY ISLES..... (See Great Britain.)	43	12
SCOTLAND..... (See Great Britain.)	57	8
SERBIA.....	45	12
SHANGHAI.....	51	12
SEETLAND ISLES..... (See China.)		
SINGAPORE.....	39	8
SOUTH AUSTRALIA..... (See Australia.)	35	4
SPAIN—Gibraltar.....	104	4
OTHER PLACES.....	28	8
SPEZIA..... (See Greece.)	42	4
ST. MAUR..... (See Ionian Isles.)	42	8
SUEZ..... (See Egypt.)	42	12
SUEZ CANAL STATIONS..... (See Egypt.)	39	4
SWEDEN.....	49	0
SWITZERLAND.....	38	8
	40	0
	36	8

TARIFF FOR FOREIGN MESSAGES—continued.

	From Stations West of Chittagong.	From Stations East of Chittagong and in Ceylon.
SYRA..... (See Greece.)	RS.	A.
TASMANIA..... (via Singapore.)	75	8
TRIPOLI..... (See Barbary.)		
TUNIS..... (See Barbary.)		
TURKEY—In Europe.....	40	12
" Teheran.....	32	0
" Turkey.....	44	0
IN ASIA—1st Division Eastward	29	8
of Diarbekir.....	27	12
" Teheran.....	42	8
2ND DIVISION Diarbekir and	31	4
Westward.....	29	12
" Teheran.....		
CANDIA.....		
CANEA, RHETIMO.....	41	8
" Teheran.....	32	8
" Turkey.....	39	12
CHIO, MITYLENE, Rhodes and	31	0
SAMOS.....	41	8
CYPRUS.....	32	8
VAN DIEMEN'S LAND..... (See Tasmania.)		
VICTORIA..... (See Australia.)		
WASHINGTON..... (See America.)		
WEST INDIES, &c.—		
" via Suez and Brest.....	150	12
" Suez and Valentia.....	152	0
" Teheran and Brest.....	150	12
" Teheran and Valentia.....	152	0
" Turkey and Brest.....	148	4
" Turkey and Valentia.....	149	8
(Deduct Rs. 5-6 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 56-4 for the 1st 10 words and Rs. 5-6 for each word above 10.)		
" via Suez and Brest.....	102	0
" Suez and Valentia.....	103	4
" Teheran and Brest.....	102	0
" Teheran and Valentia.....	103	4
" Turkey and Brest.....	99	8
" Turkey and Valentia.....	100	12
(Deduct Rs. 3 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 31-4 for the 1st 10 words and Rs. 3 for each word above 10.)		
" via Suez and Brest.....	110	12
" Suez and Valentia.....	112	0
" Teheran and Brest.....	110	12
" Teheran and Valentia.....	112	0
" Turkey and Brest.....	108	4
" Turkey and Valentia.....	109	8
(Deduct Rs. 3-6 for each word under 20 down to 11 words inclusive. For more than 20 words, calculate the rate to London or Brest (France), adding Rs. 36-4 for the 1st 10 words and Rs. 3-6 for each word above 10.)		
For all other places—See TARIFF BOOK.		
WURTEMBERG..... (See Germany.)		
ZANTE..... (See Ionian Isles.)		

BRITISH INDIAN EXTENSION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED;
 BRITISH AUSTRALIAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED;
 CHINA SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED;
 IN CONNECTION WITH THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
 COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ABOVE COMPANIES' CABLES COMMUNICATE WITH PENANG,
 SINGAPORE, JAVA, AUSTRALIA, SAIGON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, JAPAN AND
 WLADIVOSTOCK.

Tariff for Messages of Twenty Words from Madras.

	RS.	A.	P.
Penang.....	20	0	0
Singapore.....	28	8	0
* Java (Batavia—Wetervreden).....	38	8	0
* Java (Stations West of Samarang).....	39	4	0
* Java (Stations East of Samarang).....	40	4	0
AUSTRALIA.....			
Port Darwin.....	63	4	0
South Australia.....	73	12	0
Victoria.....	75	0	0
New South Wales.....	76	8	0
Queensland and Tasmania.....	79	0	0
Saigon.....	35	12	0
Hongkong.....	48	0	0
Shanghai.....	61	4	0
Nagasaki.....	71	12	0
Wladivostock.....			

N.B.—From East of Chittagong and Ceylon, Rs. 2 extra.

Half the above charges for every additional 10 words.

Messages sent on by Post from above Stations, 12 Annas extra.

* List of Stations in Java and Sumatra.

WEST OF SAMARANG.

BATAVIA—WETTERVEDEN.

Palembang.	Anjer.	Tagal.
Lahat.	Sarang.	Pekalongan.
Batoo Radjab.	Buitenzorg.	Banjoemans.
Mengulu.	Tjandjoer.	Tjilatjap.
Felok Betong.	Bandong.	Poerworedjo.
Bunkoelen.	Tjames.	Magelang.
Sibet.	Poerwakarta.	Djoekarta.
Tibing.	Indranayoe.	Ambarawa.
Tinggie.	Cheribon.	Samarang.
Padaang.		

EAST OF SAMARANG.

Pattio.	Kedirie.	Probolingo.	Grissee.
Rembang.	Modjokerto.	Bozoeki.	Sitobondo.
Soerakarta.	Soerabaya.	Banjoewangie.	Ngawie.
Madjoen.	Passarocang.	Salatiga.	Toebean.

By order,

CHARLES W. LUNDY,

Superintendent.

MADRAS, December 1873.

MADRAS RAILWAY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

W. F. Potter, Esq. Telegraph Engineer, in charge.

The Madras Railway Company forward Telegraph Messages for the public to any Station on the Railway, and Towns adjacent thereto, on the following conditions, viz:—

General Instructions.

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

No message or messages of more than 200 words can be sent at any one time by any private individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the lines be free and are not required for the Company's use.

Senders of messages are advised to write their messages in an unmistakable and distinct hand, and to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message, the greater is the probability of its being correctly transmitted.

In cases of extreme pressure of business Signallers in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any message beyond the number which experience shows may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

In cases of interruption on any line, Signallers in charges of Offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission to Stations, communication with which is interrupted.

In every case all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted Station, should be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

No stranger can be admitted behind the counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special Order from an Officer of the Company.

Acceptance of Messages for Transmission.

Messages must be in the Roman character, and legibly written. Messages can be sent in vernacular, if written in the Roman character; the charge will be the same as for a message in a foreign language.

The body of the message must be preceded by the address, and followed by the signature. The true signature and address of the sender must always be written at the foot of the message.

The sender of a private message can always be called upon to prove that the signature attached to it is genuine.

The address must contain all the information necessary to ensure the delivery of the message at its destination, and the sender must in all cases support the consequences of insufficiency of address. After the message is once despatched, it can neither be completed nor rectified except by the despatch of a fresh message.

Messages may be written in *ordinary English language*, in *cipher*, in *Code*, or in any *foreign language* written in the Roman character.

Ordinary messages can contain only standard English dictionary words.

Cipher messages are those which consist wholly or in part of groups of figures or letters not forming words. The whole of the cipher portion must be composed *exclusively* of letters of the alphabet or *exclusively* of figures. The body of the message may consist either wholly of cipher or partly of cipher, and partly of ordinary language. The parts in cipher must be placed between parentheses, separating them from the rest of the message.

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE ADMISSIBLE.

"(4597) (63289) (459) (181764)."

"Send sharp (839) (2146). Further shipments (154)."

"(AVK) (B) (CPG) (GKRSN)."

"Exchange falling ((BKS) (FBJK) No demand (BKJ))."

EXAMPLES OF CIPHER MESSAGES WHICH ARE NOT ADMISSIBLE.

"(45 ABC) (234 XYZ)."

"(1234) (PQR) (CBG) (789)."

"*Code*" messages are those in which a number of recognised words follow each other without forming sense.

Messages consisting of nouns, adjectives, &c., unconnected by verbs and other parts of speech necessary for the formation of sentences are considered "*code*" messages. Cipher and code messages are always repeated back by every station *en-route* to ensure the greatest possible accuracy.

Messages in ordinary language can contain no unusual combinations, abbreviations, or constructions, nor words of more than six syllables. Any word in common use, which, although requiring two words to express, is generally recognised as one word, is charged as one word when so written; when the two parts are not joined by a hyphen or apostrophe, and when less than seven syllables. "Halfpenny," "Twopence," "Threepence," up to "Elevenpence," when written as a single word, count as one word only. "F. O. B." and "C. F. I." when written as separate letters, are each counted as three words, but when written "Fob," "Ch," as one word.

Every interlineation, reference, erasure or alteration of words should be authenticated by the sender of the message, or by his representative.

Messages can be addressed bearing to places inland where there are no Telegraph Stations. In such cases the sender must state from what Telegraph Station the message should be posted.

Example.—To Seringapatam "Post-Bangalore." To Ramandroog "Post Bellary."

If the sender of a message that has to be delivered by *inland* post wishes it to be sent to destination by registered Post, he must prepay the postal registration fee of four annas, and intimate that this has been done by placing the words "Post registered," instead of "Post," before the name of the Telegraph Station at which the message is to be posted.

Postal registration is compulsory in the case of messages addressed to places beyond Indian limits, and in such cases the postage and registration fees must be prepaid.

Proper Forms on which to write messages are available *gratis* at all Stations, and senders are requested to use these forms only.

No unpaid private messages shall on any account be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller in charge of the Office from which a message is improperly despatched to dismissal.

RULES.

(CHARGES.)

No charge is made for the transmission of the address.

The address includes names of Stations from and to which the message is to be despatched, the *bona fide* names of the sender and addressee, and the latter's address. No other words can be transmitted unless paid for as part of the body of the message.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words of ordinary English language exclusive of the address ... One Rupee.

For every six words or less or fraction of six words in foreign language or words of concealed meaning in cipher exclusive of the address ... Two Rupees.

For repeating a message by order of sender... Twice the value of a single charge.

The charge for a message in cipher, in code or in a foreign language, is double the charge for a message in ordinary English language.

A message can be sent from any Station on the Madras Railway to any Government Telegraph Station, or *vice versa*, without additional charge.

A double charge will be levied on all messages tendered for transmission between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; double charges are also collected on Sundays and on the following holidays:—viz., Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, and on the Queen's Birthday.

Words joined by a hyphen are counted as so many separate words.

Words separated by an apostrophe are counted as so many separate words, but this order does not apply to nouns in the possessive case, as "Generals," "Charles's," "Brothers's," &c.

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

Proper names of persons such as Rama Row, Runga Charry, Hurry Dass, Kistna Sing, Sow Chund, Moonesawmy Pillay, Chinnaasawmy Bhattar, Shaik Mahomed, &c., &c., must be charged as two words.

Every separate character, whether letter or figure, is counted as a word. The same applies to an underline.

Signs which the instruments express by a single signal (signs of punctuations, hyphens, apostrophes, inverted commas, parenthesis, flush paragraphs) are not counted. But decimal points, commas, and bars of division, used with figures, are each counted as a figure. Signs used to separate groups in cipher messages are counted each as a figure or letter, unless the sender expressly desires that they be not transmitted.

When numbers are expressed in figures in ordinary messages, each group of five or fewer figures is counted as a word; letters added to figures to form ordinal numbers are each counted as a figure.

In cipher messages, the parts in cipher must consist exclusively of Arabic figures or exclusively of letters of the alphabet, and be placed between parenthesis, separating them from the rest of the message. All the characters, figures, letters, or signs employed in the cipher text are added together, the total divided by five, and the quotient, plus one for the remainder, if there be any, gives the number of words the ciphers represent.

All that the sender writes in his message to be transmitted is included in the cost, but the address of a message, will be transmitted without charge.

The day, hour, and minute of receipt of a message into a Telegraph Office for despatch are in every instance added by the Signaller and signalled, *free of charge*. Senders may, however, date their messages if they think fit, but the sender's date if given, will be charged for, and, to avoid confusion with that given by the Signaller, will, if written at the beginning, be transferred to the end of the message.

A message addressed to several persons in localities where delivery is to be effected by different Offices, is charged for as so many separate messages.

The charge for a message sent partly by Government, and partly by any Railway Company's Line of Telegraph will be the same as that charged for a message between any two Stations on this Railway.

The charge will be divided between the Companies concerned in the following manner, viz:—

In the case of a message passing over *two systems only*—say from Salem to Bombay, the Madras Railway Company's share will be one-half, and the Government Telegraph share will be the other half.

In the case of a message passing over *the three different systems*—say from Trichinopoly to Bombay, the Great Southern Railway Company's share will be one-third, the Madras Railway Company's share one-third, and the Government Telegraph share one-third.

Pre-paid Replies.

The Sender of a message can pre-pay a reply. He must add the words "reply paid" or "answer paid." These must form the concluding words of the message, but will not be charged for. On depositing the corresponding sum the sender can add (free) to the words "reply paid" or "answer paid," the amount to which he wishes the reply to be limited. When the words "reply paid" alone are given, without any specified amount, it will be understood that the minimum charge only has been pre-paid. The reply is considered in every respect as a fresh message. Should it be impossible to effect delivery of a reply paid telegram, the terminal Station sends a telegram to that effect to the sender, and this telegram takes the place of the return message for which a reply has been pre-paid. The words "reply paid" or "answer paid" entitled the addressee to receive the equivalent of the minimum charge only, and if he wishes to answer at a time when the double charge is levied, he must pay the additional cost himself. It should be distinctly understood that it is not compulsory on the addressee to send a reply.

Delivery.

Messages will be delivered free of charge at any place within five miles of a Station. Beyond this distance, messages will be sent by Post or by such other means as the sender may arrange and pay for.

Any additional words that may be necessary to explain the delivery of a message, when its destination is more than five miles beyond the nearest Telegraph Station, will be considered as part of the message, and charged for accordingly.

Should the addressee of a message leave the Station to which it is addressed, and it be sent on by Telegraph to some other Station, an additional charge of one Rupee for every six words of message in ordinary English language, and of two Rupees for every six words of message not in ordinary English language, must be paid by the addressee for every extra address, before the telegram is delivered to him.

Refunds.

No refund will be made for a message delivered wholly or partially in an unintelligible state (or for late delivery, mis-delivery or non-delivery) unless it be repeated. Applications for refunds, as also all complaints respecting messages, should be addressed to the Traffic Manager, Madras.

Every claim should be made, under penalty of rejection, within three months from the date of the message. When an over-charge has been made on a message through the neglect of the Railway employees and when there exists no doubt whatever as to the justice of the claim, the amount over-charged will be re-paid at once by the Traffic Manager.

If a registered message be not delivered through the fault of the Railway employees or be delayed or mutilated to such an extent as to be manifestly unable to fulfil its object, the whole charge made for it will be returned to the sender.

If the sender of a message wishes to cancel it when the message is in course of transmission, or has already been despatched, it can only be cancelled by a paid message from the sender to the Signaller of the terminal Station. If in addition the sender wishes to be informed by Telegraph in what manner his request has been acted upon, he must deposit the cost of the return telegram.

No stranger can be admitted behind the Counter of the Telegraph Office except by a special order from an Officer of the Company.

It is requested that all irregularities and delays may be notified to H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, Madras.

ROBERT B. ELWIN,
Agent and Manager.

MADRAS, 1st March 1872.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSION.

OFFICE—No. 23, ERAHBALLOO CHETTY STREET, BLACK TOWN.

Col. C. A. DEMSON...President—(Absent.) | Col. A. RITHERDON.....Offg. President.

Commissioners.

No. 1 Division.—Mr. J. G. Coleman, Dr. W. J. vanSomeren, P. Poonosawmy Chetty and N. Ramalingum Pillay.

No. 2 Division.—C. Parthasarady Naidoo Garu, V. Kristnama Chariar, C. V. Iyysawmy Moodelliar and M. S. Shadagopa Moodelliar.

No. 3 Division.—Mr. J. J. D'Rezario, P. Somasoodrum Chettyar, P. Chukka Chettyar and Y. Vencataramiah Garu.

No. 4 Division.—Dr. J. M. Joseph, Mr. J. W. Gantz, Mr. Cyrus Grant, and V. Vanooopalu Charry.

No. 5 Division.—Major G. B. Bowen, Mr. G. H. Cammiade and Mr. J. C. Lyster.

No. 6 Division.—Mr. J. Higginbotham, Junior; Mr. F. G. R. Branson, Captain C. J. Smith, R. E. and Mr. G. Hamnett.

No. 7 Division.—Janay Jehan Khan Bahadoor, and P. T. Ramanjulu Naidoo Garu.

No. 8 Division.—Meer Humayoon Jali Bahadoor, M. Vencatsawmy Naidu Garu, Hyder Jung Bahadoor and Mr. F. Doderett.

Officers.

Mr. S. Lee.....Exec. Engineer.	P. Ramasawmy Chetty...Assessor.
Mr. W. Stephenson, Asst. Engineer.	S. Jesudasan Pillay.....Coltr. of Taxes.
.....Sanitary Insp.	Mr. N. Bazely, Junior.....Manager.
Mr. G. H. Ross.....Asst. Sany. Insp.	Mr. W. H. Axelby.....Book-keeper.

Municipal Divisions.

1st Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by Cochrane's Canal—North by the Municipal limits—South by the Black Town Wall.

2nd Division.—Bounded on the East by Portuguese Church and Vurda Mootheappen Streets—West by Cochrane's Canal—North by the Town Wall—South by the Esplanade.

3rd Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by Portuguese Church and Vurda Mootheappen Streets—North by the Town Wall—South by the Esplanade.

4th Division.—Bounded on the East by Cochrane's Canal—West by the Municipal boundary—North by the Municipal boundary—South by the road from Elephant Gate Bridge to Strahan's road, and westward to the Municipal boundary.

5th Division.—Bounded on the East and South by Cochrane's Canal and the river Cooum—On the West by the Brick-kiln road, Lunatic Hospital road, Flower's road, and a line continued across the Spur Tank from Flower's road to the Cooum—On the North by Strahan's road and its continuation to the Elephant Gate bridge.

6th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Brick-kiln road, Flower's road, continuation of latter across Spur Tank, the river Cooum, road from Harris' bridge to General Patter's road, Woods' road, Westcott's road—On the West by the Municipal boundary—North by Strahan's road and Municipal boundary—South by Peter's road and the Codumbukum road.

7th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by Westcott's road, General Patter's road, road to Harris' bridge and the Cooum—North by the Cooum—South by the Ice House and Peter's road.

8th Division.—Bounded on the East by the Sea—West by the Mylap North by the Ice House, Peter's, Mount, Nungumbakum and Codumba—On the South by the Adyar river.

Tolls payable on entering the Municipal Limits

Class 1

Class II.

Yearly Rupees.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Class I.
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and less than 7 gallons for each shop. 50
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector of Madras as 1st Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.

Class III.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I and II. 25
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 3 gallons and for less than 5 gallons for each shop.
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy, who are rated by the Collector as 2nd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.

Class IV.

Retail Dealers in Wines, Beer, or Spirits, whom the Municipal Commissioners shall have determined not to register under Classes I, II and III. 12
Keepers of Pattai and Colombo Arrack Shops whose Dowle, as granted by the Collector of Madras, is for 5 gallons and under for each shop.
Keepers of Shops for the sale of Toddy who are rated by the Collector as 3rd Class Toddy Shop-keepers for each shop.

Table of Fees payable on distrains under this Act.

SUM DISTRAINED FOR.		FEE.	
		RS.	A.
Under 5 Rupees.		0	8
5 and under 10 Rupees.		1	0
10 "	15 "	1	8
15 "	20 "	2	0
20 "	25 "	2	8
25 "	30 "	3	0
30 "	35 "	3	8
35 "	40 "	4	0
40 "	45 "	4	8
45 "	50 "	5	0
50 "	60 "	6	0
60 "	80 "	7	8
80 "	100 "	9	0
Above "	100 "	10	0

The above charge includes all expenses, except when peons are kept in charge of property distrained, in which case four Annas must be paid daily for each man.

House Assessment.

A rate of 7½ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands, shall be levied; but it shall be at the option of the Commissioners, in lieu of such rate, to levy upon any lands unappropriated to any building or premises or upon any native huts with their appurtenances, a fixed annual rate, not exceeding 4 Rupees for every ground occupied by them, respectively. Any rate levied shall be due and payable by the owners of the said houses, buildings, lands and huts, respectively, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. The Commissioners may exempt from assessment any house, building or land, the annual value whereof is less than 14 Rupees, if the same be the sole rateable property of the owner. Houses, buildings and lands situate in Fort Saint George, and buildings ordinarily used as places of

public worship, shall not be liable to any rate. When any house shall have been vacant for sixty consecutive days during any year, the Commissioners shall remit so much, not exceeding one-half of the rate of that year's as may be proportionate to the number of days the said house may have remained unoccupied; provided that the owner of such house, or his agent, shall have given to the Commissioners notice in writing of the vacancy thereof; and that the amount of rate to be remitted shall be calculated from the date of the delivery of such notice.

The estimated gross annual rent at which houses, buildings and lands liable to the rate or rates imposed under this Act upon houses, buildings and lands, according to the annual value thereof, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, shall for the purpose of the rates leviable under this Act, be held and deemed to be the annual value of such houses, buildings and lands. The value of a house or building so estimated shall not include the value of any machinery contained therein.

The annual value at which lands, houses, buildings, or huts, with their appurtenances, are to be assessed, or the area on which they are to be rated under this Act, shall be fixed by the Commissioners; and such lands, houses, buildings and huts, with their appurtenances, shall be assessed or rated upon the value or the area so fixed, and, for such purpose the Commissioners may divide the town into such and so many districts as they may think fit, and may proceed to make a separate valuation or measurement, district by district.

The annual value assessed, or the area fixed by the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided, shall be entered in a book, to be kept at the Office of the Commissioners wherein shall also be written in distinct columns the name of the owner of the property; or if the occupier and not the owner is the person liable to pay the rate, the name of the occupier, designation of the property, either by name or number sufficient to identify the same together with the name of the street or district in which such property is situate and the amount of the rate assessed or fixed thereon.

Fees for Licenses, Registrations, &c.

(Payable to the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under the provisions of Section 188 of the Madras Municipal Act No. IX of 1865, approved of by Government under date the 6th December 1865.)

	Sections.	Fees.			
		From	To		
		RS.	A.	RS. A.	
For temporary erections on streets on occasions of private festivals & ceremonies	95	5	0	50	According to size and period of duration.
" putting up verandahs, &c., in front of houses and over streets	110	10	0	100	For a term of five years.
" Livery or Hack Stable	10	0	50		Per annum.
" Cart stand	2	0			Per ground per annum.
" Cattle shed or yard for public resort	118	2	0	...	Do. do.
" keeping more than 20 sheep or goats.		5	0	20	According to extent of ground occupied.
" do. do. 10 horned cattle		1	0	...	Per head for all above 10.
" do. do. 10 pigs	119	0	8	...	Do. do.
" hoards, scaffolding, or fences set up on public streets	158	0	4	...	Per diem per square.
" deposit of materials or earth on any public streets	160	0	4	...	Do. do.
" making a hole in public street		0	4	...	Do. do.
" every slaughter house or market	162	50	0	100	Per annum.
" registering offensive and dangerous trades	168	5	0	50	Do. } According to
" newly opening offensive and dangerous trades	169	10	6	100	Do. } nature of trade.

Appeals.

Appeals against any rate or tax assessed or demanded by the Commissioners shall be heard and determined by two Magistrates; but no such appeal shall be heard unless the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners; and no appeal against a rate assessed by the Commissioner shall be heard, unless complaint has been previously made to the Commissioners; provided that such Magistrates may, if they shall think fit, state a case for the opinion of the High Court. Every such appeal shall be commenced within thirty days after the accrual of the cause of complaint; which shall, in respect of any rate, be deemed to accrue on the date of the certificate of the Commissioners in the assessment book, or, in case of any subsequent amendment of the said book, upon the receipt, by the person aggrieved, of notice of such amendments; and in respect of any tax, the cause of complaint shall be deemed to have accrued from the date upon which such tax has been fixed.

The assessment by the Commissioner of any rate or tax, when no appeal therefrom is made, and the adjudication of any appeal, shall be final and conclusive.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Markets and Slaughter-houses.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, Fort Saint George, July 22, 1868.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Bye-Laws of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras under Act IX of 1867:—

1. The stalls in every market for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables, shall have the flooring raised at least one foot from the ground, shall be paved with tiles, asphalt, or granite, and shall be covered with a water-tight, tiled or terraced roof, the eaves being 7 feet high from the ground, and projecting 3 feet beyond the base, and the breadth of each double range of stalls shall be not less than 12 feet, and of each single range not less than 6 feet.
2. The entrances from the public streets into the markets and slaughter-houses shall not be of less width than 12 feet each, and the gangways between the stalls shall not be of less width than 8 feet each, and shall be metalled with gravel or laterite, and drained to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.
3. No articles shall be exposed for sale or deposited in the gangways.
4. Markets for the sale of meat, fish and vegetables shall be lime-washed, within and without, once at least in every four months.
5. Stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be washed, and all stalls and gangways swept, and the refuse removed therefrom morning and afternoon, and deposited at such places as may be appointed by the Commissioners.
6. The flooring of stalls for the sale of meat and fish shall be kept in good order to the satisfaction of the Commissioners.
7. Every market and slaughter-house shall be provided with a well and latrine, if deemed necessary, by the Commissioners.
8. Every owner or farmer of a market shall provide and keep in his market, standard sets of such weights and measures as are generally used in markets, for reference in case of dispute.
9. Every slaughter-house shall be thoroughly washed and swept morning and afternoon.
10. Every slaughter-house shall be lime-washed, both within and without, once in every four months.
11. Every slaughter-house shall be paved with granite stones, or flat paving bricks or tiles, or asphalt, and the joints shall be fresh pointed with mortar at least once annually.
12. Persons afflicted with loathsome or infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food in a market or bazaar.
13. When meat of any description is conveyed from the slaughter-houses, or fish from the beach to a market, it shall not be exposed to view.
14. Fish or meat shall be sold or exposed for sale within the Municipal limits only in licensed markets, or in registered stalls. The registration to be gratis.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of Burial and Burning Grounds.

1. No person shall bury, or cause to be buried, any corpse in any Burial Ground within the Municipal limits in a grave of less depth than $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet if constructed of masonry, and 6 feet if not so constructed.
2. No person shall build or dig or cause to be built or dug a grave in any such Burial Ground, at a less distance than two feet from any existing grave.
3. No grave or vault containing a corpse shall be opened without the sanction, in writing, of the President.
4. No person, when burning or causing to be burnt any corpse or part of a corpse in any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits, shall permit the same, or any part thereof, to remain without being completely reduced to ashes, or to be removed until so reduced.
5. Every person who shall bring or convey, or cause to be brought or conveyed, any corpse, or part thereof, to any Burning Ground within the Municipal limits shall burn, or cause the same to be burnt, within six hours after its arrival at the said Burning Ground.
6. Every Burial or Burning Ground shall be surrounded by a sufficient wall or fence to the satisfaction of the President.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of offensive and dangerous trades, and places for Cart-stands and Livery and Hack Stables.

1. Every owner or occupier of any place within the Municipal limits used for any of the purposes specified in Section 191 of the Madras Municipal Act IX of 1867, and every owner or occupier of a livery or hack stable or cart-stand, cattle-yard, bakery, coach building-yard, or other manufactory, shall remove, or cause to be removed, twice in every twenty-four hours, morning and afternoon, all filth, dirt, and refuse which at the time of such removal shall be in or about such place, and shall cause such filth, dirt, or dust to be deposited in such places as the Commissioners may approve, and provisions for boiling or preparing the food of the cattle and attendants shall be so made as not to be a nuisance to the neighbourhood.
2. No owner or occupier of any Tannery within the prescribed limits shall remove, or allow to be removed, any hide or skin from any pit in such Tannery for the purpose of exposing the same to the air, or for any other purpose, at any other time than between the hours of 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning.
3. Every cart-stand, stable, cattle-stall, and sheep-pen, shall be drained and metalled to the satisfaction of the President, and every cart-stand and Parcherry, or block of huts, shall be provided by the owner or farmer thereof, with latrines for males or females, or both, as the case may require, of such extent and construction as the President shall approve of.

Bye-Laws for the regulation and decent and proper use and maintenance of Latrines and Urinals.

1. Every common urinal, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as, and for the purposes of a urinal only, and every common latrine, which shall be provided or licensed by the Municipal Commissioners, shall and may be used as and for the purposes of latrine only.
2. No person shall be at liberty to use such common urinals or common latrines for any purposes other than the purposes for which they are respectively restrictedly intended, nor be permitted to use them respectively in an improper manner, so as to cause them to be or become in a more filthy or noxious state, than but for such improper use thereof, they respectively would have been or become.

Bye-Laws for the regulation of order in the public thoroughfares.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within six hours after its death, either remove the carcass at his own expense, without cutting it up or opening it, to such place as may be set apart by the Commissioners for the reception for such carcasses, or report its death to the Conservancy Overseer of the Division within which such premises may be situate, and in such latter case shall pay to the said Overseer the expense of removing the carcass at such rate as the President may from time to time determine.

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2. No person shall dry bratties on the external walls of houses or yards adjoining the public streets.

3. The external walls of houses and yards adjoining the public streets shall be kept in proper repair with lime plastering, and shall be lime-washed once a year, unless specially exempted by the Commissioners.

4. Every well shall be fenced by a wall 3 feet high from the surface of the ground.

5. No person shall make use of the pavement or verandah of his house or of any place not properly adapted for such purpose, in front of his house, or by the side of any street, as a stable or stall, for keeping horses, ponies, bulls, cows, buffaloes, or any other animal.

A table of such Bye-Laws as are applicable to such places respectively, legibly printed or painted in English and the Vernacular languages, shall be placed on boards and put up in a conspicuous place in every market, slaughter-house, and burial or burning ground, for the information and guidance of the public.

Whoever shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing Bye-Laws, by doing any act prohibited by any such Bye-Laws, or by neglecting to do any act directed to be done by any such Bye-Laws, or in any wise howsoever, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 20 Rupees, and in the case of a continuing breach to a further penalty not exceeding 10 Rupees for every day during which the breach is continued after the conviction for such offence.

That no person shall cut grass on the roads and in the side channels adjoining the roads situated within the Municipality.

No person shall expose to view, or cause to be exposed to view, any raw skin or skins, or raw hide or hides, in the course of its or their carriage from place to place.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever without springs, pushed or drawn by a man or men, or a bullock or bullocks, or other animal or animals, whether empty or laden with passengers or things of any description whatsoever, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven on any road or street, except on the *metalled side or sides thereof*, nor shall any such cart, carriage, or vehicle or any jutka with or without springs, whether empty or laden as aforesaid, be pushed, drawn, or driven between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. on that part of Popham's Broadway, in the Black Town of Madras, which is situate between the China bazaar or Mundia-vally street and the Church Missionary Society's premises in Popham's Broadway.

No cart, carriage, or vehicle of any description whatsoever, whether on or without springs, shall be pushed, drawn, or driven, nor shall any animal be led, ridden, or driven on any footpath expressly intended or made for foot-passengers, on any side or sides of any road or street, or through any esplanade, nor shall any person use, or cause to be used, any such footpath or any part or parts thereof, for the location, either permanently or temporarily, of any stall or stalls for the sale of any article or articles or thing or things of any description whatsoever, or for any purpose or purposes other than for the use of foot-passengers.

No person shall sell, or cause to be sold, or expose or cause to be exposed for sale any mutton, beef, pork or other (butchers') meat or poultry, fish or salt-fish, in any place other than markets licensed by the President of the Municipal Commission for the Town of Madras, to be used for such sale.

The Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Bye-Law of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Madras, under Act IX of 1867:—

"That no new building shall be erected in certain streets hereinafter named, unless they are of an altitude and facade which shall be approved of by the President, viz:—

The North Beach, 2nd Line Beach, the Esplanade front of the Town, Popham's Broadway, the Mount Road, Salay Street from Andeappen Naick Street to the General Hospital, Armenian Street, Thunboo Chetty Street, Mint Street, Andeappen Naick Street and Barber's Bridge road—provided that there shall be an appeal to the Governor in Council from any decision of the President of the Municipal Commission passed under this Bye-Law."

Assessed Taxes.

Carriages, &c., kept within the town, although owned by persons not residing therein, are liable to the tax. Officers doing Regimental duty with regular troops at the Presidency, are each allowed to keep 2 horses and a carriage free of tax. No

person is liable to the payment of the tax who may be in possession of a carriage or animal for a period of 60 days only, or less in any half year. In the Mofussil the full amount of tax where it obtains is payable for the current half-year within 15 days of becoming possessed of a carriage, &c.

Licenses for Horses, &c., must be obtained and the tax paid half-yearly, within 60 days from 1st May and 1st November, each year, under a penalty in default. Licenses are producible at all reasonable times, under a penalty in default, to the President of the Municipal Commission, or any person duly authorized in writing by him to demand its production.

Every cart and other wheeled vehicle *without springs*, must be registered half-yearly, upon such days as the President of the Municipal Commission may notify, and such fee as he shall fix, not exceeding two Rupees, must be paid for each registration. Persons becoming possessed of carts, &c., which have not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within fifteen days register the same, if already registered they must be registered anew on payment of a fee not exceeding four Annas.

These tolls are not payable for licensed carriages and animals, nor for registered carts, nor more than once in one period of 24 hours, counting from midnight to midnight.

LICENSE TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES AND CALLINGS.

This tax is payable on or before the 1st of June and the 1st of December in each year, and every person exercising any of the above referred to Professions, &c., must cause his name to be registered in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners and take out a certificate of such registration. The certificate will not be granted until the payment of the first half-yearly instalment of tax.

LIQUOR LICENSE.

Every retail dealer in spirituous or intoxicating liquors is bound to cause each separate place of business used by him for the sale of such liquors to be registered annually in the Office of the Municipal Commissioners, and to take out a separate certificate of registration for each such place of business. The tax is payable half-yearly.

RATES ON HOUSES, BUILDINGS AND LANDS.

Are due and payable by the owners, from and after the end of the first quarter of the year. Any house of less annual value than fourteen Rupees is exempt from assessment if it be the sole rateable property of the owner, and on those vacant for 60 consecutive days during any year, a remission of assessment is obtainable, provided notice of such vacancy be given to the President of the Municipal Commission.

Appeals against valuation or measurement and assessment are to be made in the first instance to the President of the Commissioners, and ultimately with those against any rate, toll or tax, assessed or demanded by the Commissioners to the Magistrates. But no appeal will be heard by the latter, unless preferred within thirty days after the accrual of the cause of complaint, and the amount of the rate or tax has been deposited with the Commissioners.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

Madras Act IX of 1867 renders the registration of Births and Deaths compulsory, and invests the Municipal Commissioners, with power to establish offices in different parts of the town for this purpose.

The father or mother of every child born in the town, or, in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, some person who was present at, or in attendance during the child-birth, shall, within one week next after the day of every such birth, give information thereof to the Registrar. So also shall one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying in the town, or in case of the death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building or tenement, or in case the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the building or tenement in which such death shall have happened, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar touching the death of such person. Any such person who shall neglect or refuse to give such information shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 100 Rupees.

REPORT OF BIRTH.

No.
Date of Birth.
Nationality or Caste.
Father's... { Name and Surname.
 { Occupation.
Child..... { Born alive.
 { Still-born.
 { Sex.

Remarks.

Signature.

REPORT OF DEATH.

No.
Date of Birth.
Nationality or Caste.
Place of Residence.
Duration of Residence in Madras { Years.
 { Months.
 { Days.
Name.
Sex.
Age... { Years.
 { Months.
 { Days.
 { Still-Born.
Cause of Death.

Remarks.

Signature.

NOTE.—In reporting the birth or death of a *Hindoo*, mention the particular *Sub-division of Caste*. Let *Christians* be separated into those of *pure European* parentage, those of *mixed blood*, viz., *Indo-European*; and those of *pure Asiatic* parentage, viz., *Native Christians*. Let *Negro Africans* or *Sedees* be reported as such, and not as *Mosulmans*.

This report, when filled in, to be delivered to the District Registrar of Births and Deaths.

The following are the Registrars, with their places of residence in their several Divisions:—

Mr. P. Wight, Acting.....	1st Division—	Central Police Station, Trivettor High Road.
" G. D'Vaz	2nd Do.	Police Station, opposite to Patchesappah's
" J. H. Stanford	3rd Do.	Municipal Commissioner's Office. (School.
" M. Kistnasawmy	4th Do.	Central Police Station, Parsevaulkum
" J. Bornshin	5th Do.	Commissioner of Police Office. (High Road.
" C. Rajagopal Pillay	6th Do.	Flower's Road Tannah, Kilpauk.
" P. Annamalai Moodelly	7th Do.	Round Tannah, Mount Road.
" James Duncan	8th Do.	Police Station, Royapettah High Road.

N. B.—No fee is charged for registration.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Chief Officers of the Department.

Director-General of the Post Offices.....	A. M. Monteath, Esq.
Deputy Director-General	F. R. Hogg, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, Bengal	J. Tweedie, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, Madras	Major The Hon'ble E. R. Bourke.
Postmaster General, Bombay	Major G. M. Battye.
	J. McFarlan, Esq., (Offg.)
Postmaster General, N. W. Provinces	C. W. Hutchinson, Esq.
Postmaster General, Punjab	Major W. M. Lane.
Compiler of Post Office Accts & Personal Assistant to Director-General	H. A. Brown, Esq.
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Central Provinces	E. R. Douglas, Esq.
	W. A. Houghton, Esq., (Offg.)
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), British Burmah	Major R. W. H. Fanshawe.
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Sind	G. Kimpton, Esq.
	J. W. Barwise, (Offg.)
Chief Inspector of Post Offices (exercising the powers of Postmaster General), Oude	J. Dillon, Esq.
Postmaster, Calcutta	W. H. McGowan, Esq.
	E. R. Douglas, (Offg.)
Postmaster, Madras	M. Percy, Esq.
Postmaster, Bombay	C. A. Stuart, Esq., (on leave).
Superintendent, Frontier Travelling Post Office, Allahabad	E. C. George, Esq., (Acting Postmaster, Bombay).

Inspecting Postmasters.

Division.	Division.
1st or Vizagapatam.....	R. Scobiah Garoo.
2nd or Masulipatam.....	J. Bower, Esq.
3rd or Hyderabad.....	W. H. Ricks, Esq.
4th or Bellary.....	C. S. Bonifacio, Esq.
5th or Nellore.....	G. Teagarai Chetty.
6th or Mount.....	T. Rhenius, Esq.
7th or S. W. Railway.....	J. Honner, Esq.
8th or Calicut.....	W. J. Rose, Esq.
9th or Ootacamund.....	G. W. Crosswell, Esq.
10th or Chudalore.....	M. Kinsley, Esq.
11th or Trichinopoly.....	J. G. Combes, Esq.
12th or Palamcottah.....	E. H. Gregory, Esq.
Supernumerary attached to Postmaster General's Office.....	C. V. Kistnana Charloo, B.A.

Postmasters.

Bangalore.....	Mr. D. Oliver.	Mount.....	Caroonambram Pillay.
Bellary.....	C. Smith.	Nellore.....	Mr. W. Wright.
Berhampore.....	J. Ramdoss Naidoo.	Ootacamund.....	H. Beeby.
Calicut.....	Mr. J. C. Shakespear.	Pondicherry.....	J. McKillop.
Cannanore.....	B. G. A. Boesch.	Palamcottah.....	B. Goorcoorajah.
Cochin.....	J. D'Costa.	Cocanada.....	Mr. J. C. Paterson.
Cuddalore.....	N. Vardarajulu Naido.	Salem.....	H. Blake.
Cuddapah.....	V. Verasawmy Moodelliar.	Secunderabad.....	W. A. Johnson.
Hyderabad.....	Mr. J. W. Bradley, (abs.)	Trevandrum.....	S. Bungiah Chetty.
	T. C. D'Rozario, Acting.	Trichinopoly.....	Mr. S. Christian.
Kurnool.....	W. Kelly.	Tanjore.....	K. Chinnasawmy Pillay.
Madura.....	P. Mootosawmy Pillay.	Vellore.....	Mr. H. Teixeira.
Mangalore.....	Mr. J. Sequeira.	Vizagapatam.....	M. Venkataswamy Naidu.
Masulipatam.....	J. Fernandez.		

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List of Postal Districts and Suburbs included in each, showing the probable hour the Letter Carriers attached to each Office leave with Covers for delivery.

Postal District.	Suburbs included in each District.	HOURS THE DELIVERIES ARE EFFECTED AT EACH OFFICE.			
		Week Days.			Sundays one delivery only.
		1st Delivery.	2d Delivery.	3d Delivery.	
Madras G. P. O.	Black Town, Mootialpett, Beach, Esplanade, Mint, Parcherry, Sowcarpett, John Pereira, Gogely Bazaar, Fort St. George, General Hospital, &c.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
		6-0	11-0	3-30	11-0
Royapooram S. P. Office.	Royapooram, Cassimode, Cocconkapet, Washermanpett and Tondiarpet.	6-30	11-20	3-30	11-20
Perambore S. P. Office.	Perambore, Vasurapaudy, Cashapet, Choolay, Narrainpolium and Veerama-thotum.	6-20	11-20	3-45	11-20
Pursewaukum S. P. Office.	Vepery, Pursewaukum, Locock's Gardens, New Town, Periamettoo, the Poonamallee Road, East of the Scotch Kirk.	6-30	11-30	4-0	11-30
Egmore S. P. O.	Egmore, Poodoopet, Pantheon Road, Chetput, the Poonamallee Road West of the Scotch Kirk.	6-45	11-45	4-15	11-45
Nungumbaukum S. P. Office.	Nungumbaukum and Mackay's Gardens.	7-0	Noon	4-30	Noon
		12-0		12-0	
Thanampett S. P. Office.	Thanampett, Holme's Garden and Mount Road, from Bakery up to Thousand Lights.	7-0	12-0	4-30	12-0
Mylapore S. P. O.	Saint Thomé, Mylapore, Luz, Mowbray Road, Elliot's Gardens and its neighbourhood.	4-45	A. M.	4-15	A. M.
		11-45		11-45	
Adyar S. P. O.	Adyar and its neighbourhood.	7-0	Noon	4-30	Noon
		12-0		12-0	
Royapettah S. P. Office.	Royapettah, Kistnampett, Meerasaipettah, Club and Hotels in the neighbourhood, and the Mount Road, from Thousand Lights to Neill's Statue.	6-40	A. M.	4-10	A. M.
		11-40		11-40	
Mount Road S. P. Office.	Camp Equipage Depot, Mount Road, from Government House to Neill's Statue, Triplicane, Chempauk Palace, Chintadrepettah, Nursingapooram & Mundy Bazaar.	6-30	11-30	4-0	11-30
Sydapett B. P. O.	Sydapett and its neighbourhood.	7-15	11-30	5-0	11-30

The public are invited to give particular attention to the following remarks and instructions, viz:—

ADDRESSES ON INLAND COVERS.—No address is complete which does not contain the Post Town, from which delivery is intended, and care should always be taken to write the name of the Post Town as clearly as possible. It should generally form the last part of the address. If, however, the cover be directed to a Post Town of small note (especially if situated in another Province), or if it be directed to a Post Town having a name the same as, or very similar to the name of another Post Town, it is proper to add in brackets the name of the District or Province in which the Post Town of address is situated. This can always be ascertained by reference to the List of Post Offices.

Care should be taken to spell the names of Post Towns in the same way as they are spelt in the List of Post Offices and to write them *legibly in large well-formed characters*. It must be remembered that to natives of this country the English language is an acquired one, and that they are not so well able to decipher imperfect current hand-writing as if the language and character were their own.

Covers not exceeding 10 tolas in weight which are intended to be sent otherwise than by Letter Post should have the words "Book-Post" or "Pattern Post" or "Baughy Post" (as the case may be) superscribed on the address side of the cover. In the absence of such superscription, they are forwarded by Letter Post and charged at Letter rates.

ADDRESSES ON FOREIGN COVERS.—In the case of letters for places abroad, the name of the country (written clearly in large well-formed characters) as well as the town or city should be given in full. Attention to this rule will often assist in deciphering the name of the town or city, and will prevent the letter from being mis-sent when there are towns of the same name in different countries. The address of every letter to a place abroad should end with the name of the country. Names of foreign towns, cities, or countries should be spelt in the address in the same way as in the Foreign Postage Schedule; and the attention of foreigners is particularly directed to this point, as many of them are in the habit of spelling foreign names according to the foreign method. If the route by which the cover is intended to be sent be given by the sender, it should be written on the upper left hand corner, and if the name of the sender be given, it should be written on the lower left hand corner.

For rules respecting the marking of the *particular route* by which a cover is intended to be sent, and respecting the practice of the Post Office in selecting routes when no particular route is given by the sender.

POSTAGE LABELS HOW TO BE PLACED, &c.—Labels should be placed on the front, that is the address side of the letter and upon the right hand upper corner. On re-directed letters, however, care should be taken not to place fresh stamps over the stamps which have been previously used.

The public are recommended to mark the stamps affixed by them to covers either by lines drawn across them or by writing across them. Covers may be destroyed for the sake of the stamps borne by them, and as stamps bearing any mark denoting previous use cannot be so readily disposed of, much risk is avoided by the practice here recommended.

TRANSMISSION OF CURRENCY NOTES BY POST.—Letters containing coin or a Currency Note or any portion thereof addressed to any place in India must be registered, and it is strongly recommended that Currency Notes sent through the post be sent in halves, the second halves being forwarded on acknowledgement of the receipt of the first halves. This method avoids much risk, for the value of the half-note (if the other half be lost) can be recovered from the Paper Currency Department at a small charge under a Bond of Indemnity. If, on the other hand, whole notes sent by post are lost, the Currency Department does not recognize any claim on the part of the loser, although it records the loss, and, when the note is presented and paid at any Currency Office, informs the Police and the person who lost the note. As, however, stolen notes are seldom presented by the thief, and as notice received in good faith are good possession, the recovery of a lost whole note is comparatively rare.

When Currency Notes are sent by post, covers or envelopes of a substantial and non-transparent kind should be used. The large black figures indicating the value of a Currency Note can be deciphered even if covered by eight-fold of paper of the thin transparent kind so commonly used in this country. The public are earnestly requested not to place unnecessary temptation in this respect before their own servants who take such letters to the post and before the Post Office employees.

REGISTRATION OF PACKETS, &c.—Attention is invited to the fact that not only letters but also newspapers and *Packet of books or patterns*, can be registered by inland post to any part of India, or by foreign post (British Packet) to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and any British Colony. The fee for registering newspaper or packet is the same as for registering a letter, and in all cases mentioned is irrespective of weight.

LIST of POSTAL STATIONS to which MAIls are made up and despatched daily from Madras, the letters marked opposite each Station having reference to the foregoing Table which will show the last hour up to which Covers can be posted for despatch.

Alleppey	A	Cocanada	C	Ichhapore	C
Amboor	A	Cochin	A & D	Jummulmudgu (Ex.)	C
Anakapoor	C	Coimbatore	A & D	Janampett	C
Anakapully	C	Colar Road	A & D	Jollarpett	C
Arconum	A & C	Combaconum	D & E	Juggampett	A & D
Arrot	A & D	Conjeveram	A	Jugiahpett	C
Arnee	D	Coonoor	A & D	Kamedy	C
Ahtoor	D	Cocum	A & D	Kalastry	C
Ambasamoodrum	D	Coringa	A & D	Karical	C
Anamalaknoor	D	Crosser	C	Koyalpatam	D & E
Anantapoor	C	Cuddalore	C	Kinaedy	C
Aroopocottah	D	Cuddapah	A & C	Kistnagherry	C
Aska	C	Cumbum	C	Kurnool	C
Atcherpaukum	D	Calagapatam	C	Kannacody	D
Agra	C	Cassargode	A	Kavarypauk	A
Ahmedabad	C	Chinnamanoor	D	Kodicanal	D
Ahmednuggur	C	Cheyoor	E	Kuthiri (Ex.)	C
Akola	C	Colasagrapatam	D	Kavali	C
Akyab	C	Collegat	A & D	Kolitalai	D
Allahabad	C	Condapore	A	Keelakani	D
Aurangabad	C	Cottiam	A	Kotergherry	A & D
Adonie	C	Calcutta	C	Kuttaparamba	A & D
Aryalure	D	Cawnpore	C	Kulladghee	C
Aryandanghi	D	Chandernagore	C	Kandakur	C
Bangalore	A & D	Coompta	A	Kamptee	C
Bauputla	C	Ceylon and places in		Kolapoor	C
Barkur	D	Colombo	D	Kirkee	C
Barwah	C	Cuttack	C	Kotree	C
Bellary	C	Darampoori	A	Kothapatam	C
Perhampore (Ganjam)	C	Datchapully	C	Kurachee	C
Beypore	A & D	Dindigul	D	Kumpli	C
Bezwa	C	Darapooram	A	Kursowlie	C
Bimlipatam	C	Devayyapully	C	Laulgoody	D
Bolarum	C	Devicottah	D	Lingasogoor	C
Buddigaira	A	Denkencottah	A	Lahore	C
Buntwal	A	Devipatam	D	Lucknow	C
Rowengherry	E	Dowlaisweram	C	Madraaticum	E
Bowani	D	Dracharam	C	Madura	D
Baitool	C	Dannoor	C	Mana Madura	D
Banda	C	Dharwar	A	Mallapuram	A
Baroda	C	Diamond Harbour	C	Manantoddy	A & D
Birhee	C	Dinapore	C	Manargoody	D
Barrackpoor	C	Ellimanchilli	C	Mangalore	D
Bassein	C	Ellore	C	Masulipatam	C
Bassein (Burmah)	C	Ereand (Yercaud)	D	Mayavacum	E
Beejapoor	C	Erode	D	Mercara	A & D
Belgaum	C	Ellengoody	D	Mettoopoliam	A & D
Benares	C	Ennacolum	A & D	Mominabad	C
Bagulpore	C	Ellichpoor	C	Minnissal	C
Bombay	C	French Rocks	A	Muctul	C
Calicut	A & D	Gooty	C	Muttighiri	D
Calimere Point	D	Gulburgah	C	Muddenpully	D
Cannanore	D	Guyad	A & D	Mungalaherry	C
Caror	D	Guntur	C	Mysore	A & D
Casseboogah	C	Ganjam	C	Mahe	A & D
Cassinicottah	C	Gazpathnuggur	C	Mehur	D
Catpady	A & D	Goodaloor	A & D	Malapollam	D
Chellumbram	E	Gopulpore	C	Modoccalatoor	D
Chendragiri	A	Gooriatum	A	Mogullur	C
Chicacole	C	Hominabad	C	Moosery	D
Chingleput	E	Hurryhur	A	Mahabellishwar	C
Chitterpoor	C	Hyderabad (Deccan)	C	Meerut	C
Chittoor	A	Hoosoor	A	Mhow	C
Cheerapully	C	Hingolee	C	Midnapore	C
Choodavaram	C	Honore	A	Nirzapore	C
Chunampet	E	Hydrabad (Scinde)	C	Moofan	C
Chowghaut	A	Iyempet	D	Moofatpetta	D

Moulmein	C	Parvatipore	C	Tippacolum	D
Narainavanam	A	Peddapore	C	Torapur	A & D
Nagercoil	D	Pithapore	C	Tenivadamarthoor	C
Nagore	D	Prodatore	C	Tones	C
Needanungalam	D	Pulicat	E	Tada	C
Nagrikatakum	C	Pulney	D	Tranquebar	D
Naidooptett	C	Peishwar	C	Trevandrum	A
Namcul	A	Patna	C	Trichinopoly	D
Nangoonary	D	Peona	C	Tripatore (Salem Dis.)	A & D
Nawpada	C	Port Blair	C	Trivellore (Mad. Dis.)	A & D
Nedathavole	C	Punjab	C	Tuticorin	D
Neelapully	C	Pullampett	A	Talaparamba	A & D
Negapatam	D	Quilandy	A & D	Tencasy	D
Nellore	C	Quilon	A	Terachooly	D
Nundial	C	Raichore	D	Teroocolecondrum	E
Nursarowpett	C	Rajahmundry	C	Teroomungalam	D
Nursapore	C	Ramaiswarum	D	Thoyare	D
Nursapatam	C	Royachote	C	Terupavenum	D
Nanilum	D	Rammad	D	Terutany	A
Narrainpett	C	Renigunta	A & C	Tempoor	E
Nursanapett	C	Reypully	C	Tinnevely	D
Nagode	D	Ramandroog	C	Tritrapoondy	D
Nagpore	C	Razipore	D	Tondi	D
Nassick	C	Russelcondah	C	Trichoor	A
Neamuch	C	Reddypully	A	Trigatore (Madura District)	D
Neermal	C	Rangoon	C	Triputy	A
Nowgaum	C	Revah	C	Trivady	D
Nowgong	C	St. Thomas' Mount	B & E	Teroovaroor (Tanjore District)	D
Nusserabad	C	Salem	A & D	Trivatore	A
Nynatal	C	Sannulcottah	C	Tiroor	A & D
Naggery	A	Sattoor	D	Udipy	D
Onge	C	Sompett	C	Uloondorpett	E
Oosoor	D	Secunderabad	C	Udumulpettah	A
Ootapiduram	D	Sedashpett	C	Uthengherry	D
Ootacamund	A & D	Sheally	E	Umrisur	C
Oograwutty	C	Shermadavey	D	Vencataghiri	C
Ootramulloor	E	Shoranore	A & D	Vaniembady	A & D
Palamcottah	D	Sooramungalam	A & D	Vellore	A & D
Palaveram	B & E	Sunkaranareoli	A	Ventapollum	C
Palcole	C	Sunkerrydroog	A & D	Virduputty	D
Palghaut	A & E	Sriviguntam	D	Virdachellum	E
Palmanair	D	Sholinghur	A	Vizagapatam	C
Podily	C	Sidhout	C	Veerasarasaram	C
Polachy	A	Sacras	E	Vincondoh	C
Poloor	A	Shivagunga	D	Vizianagram	C
Ponany	A	Srirungum	D	Veerajenderpett	A
Pondicherry	E	Striperumbudoor	A	Villoopooram	E
Poodoovoil	E	Strivillipootoor	D	Vullum	D
Poonamallee	A & D	Suttiamungalam	A	Vythery	A & D
Pooty	C	Saugor	C	Wandewash	A & D
Pootoor	C	Sehore	C	Wallajabad	A
Porto Novo	E	Shertaly	A	Wallajanugger	A & D
Pothanore	A & D	Sholapore	C	Wootapollicum	A & D
Puttoocottah	D	Sircee	A	Waltair	C
Ponnari	E	Simla	C	Wellington	A & D
Paleondah	C	Sumbulpore	C	Woodaghiri	C
Pavumbum	D	Tadpatry	C	Wontimetta	A
Pareacolum	D	Tanaku	C	Wollockode	A & D
Pernagoody	D	Tanjore	D	Yercaud (Krcand)	D
Perambalare	D	Tekally	C		
Punganoor	D	Tellicherry	A & D		
Puttanby	A & D	Tindevanum	E		

DELIVERY OF MAILS.—Three deliveries are made at the undermentioned hours, when the letter-carriers attached to the General Post Office quit the place, and two mail carts are despatched—one northward, and the other southward, containing letters and papers for delivery through the Suburban Post Offices.

First Delivery, 6 A. M.—Comprises the Mails from stations west and south-west. Railway lines from Trichinopoly, &c.

Second Delivery, 10-30 A. M.—Consists of Inland Mails received by west and south-west Railway lines, and southern Mail cart, &c.

Third Delivery, 3-30 P. M.—Consists of Inland Mails from the north-west Railway line, northern coasts, and other Mails received after the second deliveries.

The Mails that arrive after the third or 3-30 P. M. delivery, are not issued until the first or 6 A. M. delivery of the following day.

Parcels and books for the suburbs are delivered through the Suburban Post Offices by the second or 10-30 A. M., and third or 3-30 P. M. deliveries.

On Sundays, only one delivery is made, viz., at 10-30 A. M.

Overland covers for delivery in the suburbs are despatched from the General Post Office by a special Mail cart so soon as they are sorted, whether during the day or night, and are distributed by each suburban Post Office by the next delivery immediately following their receipt. Any person, however, wishing to avoid the delay that will thus occur, may send to the Post Office of the District in which he resides for his letters, where they will be delivered to the messenger on payment of any postage that may be due.

WINDOW DELIVERY.—To payers of a fee of 12 Rupees per annum, tickets are furnished which entitle the holders thereof to receive all letters, &c., at the General Post Office, as soon as the Mails (Indian or English) have been examined and sorted.

AT PROVINCIAL OR MOFUSSIL POST OFFICES.—The delivery of letters, &c., depends on the time of the arrival of Mails.

INDIAN INLAND LETTER POST.—Letters and other articles are conveyed by this means between any two Post Offices in India, at the following rates, if prepaid:—

Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 6 Pice; $\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 1 Anna; $1\frac{1}{2}$ tolah, 2 Annas; 2 tolahs, 3 Annas; and so on, adding an additional Anna for every tolah in weight or fraction thereof.

Every person who may not be paid by Post Office Department, through whom any district post letter may be delivered, is authorized to receive a fee of one Pice, (a fourth of an Anna) for his own use, in addition to any unpaid postage which may be due on it.

Inland postage is not chargeable on Soldiers' overland letters.

Newspapers for Soldiers are not subject to forward postage when re-directed.

REGISTRATION.—Letters, Newspapers, and Book packets can be registered by payment of 4 Annas in addition to postage, both of which must be prepaid by stamps.

The party posting such letters will be furnished with receipt bearing the address of the letter and the office stamps.

Letters sent to be registered should be well secured with sealing wax, as those fastened with gum or wafer can be opened with impunity and without the slightest difficulty.

Registration makes the transmission of a letter more secure, as its disposal can thereby be traced.

As registration does not involve a receipt for the contents of a letter, and as abstraction thereof may take place before as well as after the cover is posted, it is always advisable for the addressee who expects valuable enclosures to open the letter in the presence of the Postman at the time of granting the receipt.

The registration of letters containing valuables, such as Bank notes or coin is compulsory—covers containing such articles when posted without being Registered are charged with a double fee.

On the delivery for a registered letter, a receipt for the same must be signed immediately and given to the delivery peon.

CEYLON POST.—Letters sent from India by post, whether by land or by B. I. S. N. Co's, Contract Steamers to any part of Ceylon, are liable to the undermentioned rates of postage, which must be prepaid; otherwise they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office if the letters are superscribed for either of those routes.

For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 Annas.
Do. exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz.	4 "
Do. do. 1 oz., and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 "
Do. do. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and not exceeding 2 oz.	8 "
Do. do. 2 oz., and not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10 "

and so on, adding 2 Annas or 3d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

The above rates will only prepay a letter from the station of despatch to that of

Newspapers are forwarded both by dawk as well as by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for 4 ozs. which will carry them to destination. Book-packets and Patterns are only sent by Steamers at the rate of 2 Annas for every 4 ozs.

MYSORE ANCHAY POST.—The postage on letters, &c., posted for delivery through the Mysore Anchay, i. e., the separate post of the Mysore Government, must be fully prepaid, or otherwise they are detained and forwarded to the Dead Letter Office for disposal, except in the case of unpaid imported letters, &c., and those taxed with forward postage for re-direction.

DESTINATION.	Limit to which letters may be paid.	Not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	Above 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.
1 Via BRINDISI, FRANCE or ALGERIA.	Destination.	R.S.A.P. 0 0 8	R.S.A.P. 0 13 4	R.S.A.P. 1 4 0	R.S.A.P. 1 10 8
2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES via FRANCE.	Through France.....	0 7 4	0 14 8	1 6 0	1 13 4
* Spain.....	Destination.....	0 8 8	1 14 1	1 10 0	2 2 8
* Portugal.....					
* Luxemburg.....					
* Baden.....					
* The Netherlands.....					
* Belgium.....					
* Rhenish Prussia.....					
* Bavaria.....					
* Wurtemberg.....					
German States, viz.:—Hohenzollern, Birkenfeld, Hesse, Homburg, Lippe-Detmold, Schwartzburg, Rudolstadt, Reuss Nassau, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Hesse Electoral-Hesse Darmstadt, Saxe-Weimer, Eisenach, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hamburg, Bremen, Lubbeck.....	Destination.....	0 8 8	1 14 1	1 10 0	2 2 8
Switzerland.....					
Prussia, (the Rhenish Provinces excepted).....					
Hanover.....					
Saxony.....					
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....					
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....					
Brunswick.....					
Oldenburg (the principality of Birkenfeld excepted).....					
Anhalt.....	Destination.....	0 19 0	1 40 1	1 14 0	2 80
Austrian Dominions.....		0 10 8	1 54 1	2 00 1	2 10 8
Denmark.....	Frontier of Austria.....	0 10 0	1 40 1	1 14 0	2 80
Servia.....					
Montenegro.....					
Maldivia.....					
Wallachia.....					
Turkey in Europe, (the places at which France maintains Post Offices excepted) via Austria.....	Destination.....	0 14 0	1 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 8
Sweden.....					
Norway.....					
Poland.....					
Russia.....					

NOTE.—The Schedule of Postage rates is too voluminous for insertion in this Almanac. For Schedule of postage Rates, see Indian Postal Guide for October 1869. Copies may be had at the General Post Office on payment.

The following Table shows the postage chargeable on Letters, &c., sent to Italy and Foreign Europe *via* Italy.

Via BOMBAY AND ITALY.	Letters			Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns.					
	½ ounce.			Not exceeding 2 ounces.			Not exceeding 4 ounces a like rate extra for every additional 4 ounces.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Italy	0	6	8	0	1	4	0	2	8
Switzerland	0	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	8
German States	0	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	8
Austria	0	9	8	0	2	0	0	3	8
Belgium	0	9	8	0	2	8	0	4	8
Netherlands	0	18	4	0	2	8	0	4	8
Denmark	0	18	4	0	2	8	0	4	8
Holigoland	0	18	4	0	2	8	0	4	8
Norway	1	3	40	0	2	8	0	4	8
Russia	1	3	40	0	2	8	0	4	8

The above rates carry the covers to destination. The pre-payment of letters is optional. Insufficiently paid and totally unpaid letters will be charged at the rate of 12 Annas for every ½ ounce.

Registered Letters must be prepaid at double the ordinary rates of postage.

MEMORANDUM showing the rates of combined Steamer and Inland Postage on Papers and books sent to the undermentioned places.

DESTINATION.	PAPERS.			BOOKS.		
	4 ozs.	8 ozs.	1 lb.	4 ozs.	8 ozs.	1 lb.
Australian Colonies	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Hong-Kong	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Galle	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Mauritius, per French Steamer	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Do. <i>via</i> Bombay	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 8	0 4 0	0 6 0
Penang	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Singapore	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Aden	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Malacca	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Calcutta	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Rangoon*	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Suez	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Alexandria	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Foreign Europe, <i>via</i> Trieste	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 6 8	0 2 8	0 4 8	0 6 8
Malta	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Gibraltar	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
France	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Madeira	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Portugal	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Foreign countries, <i>via</i> France	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
French Post Offices in Alexandria	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 6 0

Postal Notice.

Under the notification of the Government of India F. D. No. 35,840 17th May 1872, the British packet rates of postage on letters passing between India and Egypt have been increased with immediate effect.

* ½ anna for a Registered Newspaper of 4 ozs.
1 Do. Non do.

2. From that date the rates chargeable on correspondence between India and Egypt will be those shown in the following Table, which includes Indian inland postage.

To	Letters.			Newspapers.		
	Not exceeding ½ oz.	Not exceeding 1 oz.	Every additional ½ oz.	Not exceeding 4 ozs.	Not exceeding 8 ozs.	Not exceeding 1 lb.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Alexandria	0 6 4	0 12 8	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Cairo	0 6 4	0 12 8	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
Suez	0 6 4	0 12 8	1 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

3. Pre-payment of the full amount of the postage shown in the above Table is compulsory.

4. Paid letters and newspapers received from the above-mentioned places will be delivered in India without any charge on account of Indian postage.

5. Unpaid letters and newspapers which may be received will be charged at the rates shown on the Table.

(1) Letters (a.) The payment of postage on letters to the United Kingdom, Malta, Gibraltar, Calcutta, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Malacca, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Reunion, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and (St. Helena), is optional; but on those to the Australian Colonies, China except Hong-kong, Manilla, Batavia, Java, Mauritius, or any place not a British colony, compulsory. In the former case, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded, charged with a fine of 6 Annas in addition to the ordinary postage; in the latter, they will be returned to the sender through the Dead Letter Office.

(b.) Letters forwarded by the French route to France or Algeria and other foreign countries, are charged as follows. The payment of postage is optional, except when sent to the places marked,* when it must be paid in advance. Letters intended for despatch by this route should have the words *via Bombay and France* written on them. Letters posted in France, if sent unpaid, are charged at the rate of 14 Annas for every ½ ounce.

NEWSPAPERS AND PRICES CURRENT.—The rates of postage chargeable on Newspapers and Prices Current sent by Her Majesty's Mail, are given in the annexed table. No more than one paper can be put under the cover. Newspapers to all places except to and *via* France, must be prepaid with steam postage. Those insufficiently paid to the United Kingdom *via* Southampton, but upon which a single rate of 8 Pies has been paid, will be forwarded charged with the deficient postage and a fine of 8 Pies.

STATIONS AND ROUTES.	NOT EXCEEDING IN WEIGHT.			
	2 oz.	4 ozs.	8 ozs.	1 lb.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
United Kingdom	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 2 8	0 4 0
<i>Via</i> Southampton	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Brindisi	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 6 0
United States	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
<i>Via</i> Southampton	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Brindisi	0 2 4	0 2 4	0 4 8	0 6 0
West Indies,	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
<i>Via</i> Southampton	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 0	0 6 0
Brindisi	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0
Indian Ports and the Colonies	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 4 0	0 4 0

Letters for any station in India insufficiently stamped are taxed with double the deficient postage.

* See page 331.

Letters once posted cannot be recalled, unless by an express order of Government, or the Postmaster General.

Letters of any weight may be transmitted by post.

Late Letters will be received at any Post Office until fifteen minutes before the despatch of the Mails. But no late letter will be forwarded by the Mail preparing for despatch unless fully prepared, by means of Stamps, so as to include the ordinary postage and a late letter fee of half a Rupee. Late letters are such as are posted after the hour fixed for the closing of any Mail, and which, therefore, cannot be sent forward by the Mail then in preparation, unless extra payment be made. No office shall be kept open merely for the reception of the late letters after the usual hour of closing at night. Late letters can be posted only at a Post Office.

The Post Master at any station, or person in charge of the Post Office, shall have power to refuse letters or other articles bearing the appearance of having been opened and re-closed, or otherwise improperly dealt with, unless the writer or sender thereof shall attest with his full signature, that they were sent in that state.

REGISTERED INLAND NEWSPAPER POST.—Newspapers and proof sheets are transmitted by letter post at the following rates which must be prepaid by stamps:—

Not exceeding 10 tola in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna; 20 tola in weight, 1 Anna.

They should be packed in covers open at the ends, or sent without covers. No more than one newspaper can be sent under one cover. An extra Supplement of the same date may be enclosed.

Newspapers must not contain any writings except the name and address of the person to whom they are sent, and the name and address of the sender. The pre-payment of postage on newspapers is compulsory.

The paper must have on the wrapper the word Registered followed by the Registered No. printed, otherwise it cannot be sent by Letter Mail.

Newspapers posted unpaid or insufficiently paid or transferred to the Dead Letter Office, for return to sender. Proof sheets are treated as newspapers when the contents are correctly certified on the cover, with the full signature of the sender.

The term "newspaper" implies any periodical published at regular intervals not exceeding 28 days, provided it is the medium of current intelligence and has not been registered.

INDIAN BOOK POST.—The following are the rates of postage without reference to distance for books not packets.

Not exceeding 10 tola in weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ Anna; 20 tola in weight, 2 Annas; 30 tola in weight, 3 Annas; 40 tola in weight, 4 Annas; 50 tola in weight, 5 Annas; and so on adding 1 Anna for every additional 10 tola in weight, or fraction thereof.

The packet may consist of books, or newspapers and such like.

Packets sent by this means are subject to the following conditions:—

1. The packet shall not exceed 14 feet in length, nor 1 foot in width or depth, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. For the greater security of its contents, it may be secured with string, but in such case the Post Master is authorized to cut the string, although if he do so he must again tie up the packet. During the monsoon, or rainy months, the packet should be covered with wax cloth, sufficiently long to allow of the ends (which must be left open as usual) getting injured. Samples of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes, or in bags of linen or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

If this rule is infringed the packet will be treated as a letter or banghy parcel, as the case may be.

3. The packet must contain nothing sealed or otherwise closed against inspection; nor any letter or communication of the nature of a letter whether separate or otherwise, unless the whole of such letter or communication be printed. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the Book, &c., or to whom it is given are not regarded as a letter. As respects the name and address of the sender, not only is the writing permitted, but it is recommended, in order that if the cover come off, or for any other reason the packet cannot be forwarded, it may be returned to the sender.

Any packet having any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter in it or upon the cover, will be charged with the letter postage. If it contain any

letter not wholly printed, whether closed or opened, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet charged with the full postage as an unpaid letter, and the remainder of the packet if duly prepaid with stamps will then be forwarded to its address. A packet containing knives, razors, nails, &c., found not sufficiently guarded, will be stopped, and notice of detention sent to the person to whom it is addressed, or to the sender, who may then obtain it on personal application, but the packet will be charged with a fine equal in amount to the postage to which the packet was liable.

A packet, if posted bearing, will be charge with banghy rates of postage.

Book packets posted insufficiently paid by at least one rate, will be forwarded charged with double the difference. Books and pamphlets weighing under 10 tola in weight, and not superscribed "Per Book Post," will be forwarded by Letter Mail, taxed with letter rates of postage.

Parcels exceeding the prescribed weight will be forwarded as a banghy parcel if addressed to any place in India.

The hours for receipt of Book Post articles are the same as those for banghy parcels.

Book packets cannot be received for despatch by private sailing vessels or non-contract Steamers.

Inland book rates of postage are charged on all book packets transmitted by means of Her Majesty's Indian post by sea.

Book packets will be transmitted by Letter Mail to stations where there is no separate banghy post establishment, provided it be certified in writing, under the full signature and address of the sender, that the book packet does not contain any letter or other written communication. If the certificate be false, the sender will be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

PACKET POST.—Packets of patterns may be sent by Banghy Post at the following rates, (irrespective of distance) viz:—

For a packet not exceeding 10 tola in weight, 2 Annas.

exceeding 10 tola in weight, but not exceeding 20 tola in weight, 4 "

and so on, two additional Annas for every additional 10 tola in weight, or fraction of 10 tola in weight.

Any article may be sent by Packet post. The rules for packing, &c., are the same as those laid down for Book post articles.

INLAND BANGHY POST.—Inland postage is charged by weight on parcels sent by Banghy post, according to the following rate provided that not more than one letter is to be enclosed, under a penalty not exceeding 50 Rupees:—

For every 10 tola in weight or fraction thereof 3 Annas.

No parcels exceeding 640 tola in weight can be received for transmission on a line where the Banghy is carried by foot-runners, nor can a parcel exceeding 2,000 tola in weight be received under any circumstances whatever for despatch by Banghy or letter-runners.

Parcels received by post from sea-ward exceeding the weight which may be sent by Banghy are made over to the Collector of Customs for publication in his list of unclaimed passengers.

Parcels must be securely packed in cloth, wax cloth, or tin, and bear distinct impressions of some device, not that of current coin, fixed at intervals not exceeding three inches along the line of sewing. If these conditions are not observed, the parcel will be returned for that purpose.

Where there is no Banghy Post establishment, parcels will be transmitted by letter post, charged with postage according to the above scale if it be certified in writing on such parcels, under the full signature and address of the sender, that it does not contain any letter or any other written communication. If the certificate be false, the sender of the parcel will be subject to a penalty not exceeding 500 Rupees.

Parcels not exceeding 10 tola in weight, and not superscribed for despatch by "Banghy Post," will be forwarded by Letter Mail taxed with letter rates of postage.

Parcels are not received for transmission by private sailing vessels or non-contract Steamers.

The postage on parcels for stations to which pre-payment is not compulsory, is the same whether posted, prepaid, or bearing.

Parcels once posted cannot be returned to the senders without the permission of Government or the Postmaster General.

Parcels cannot be forwarded to the Colonies or the United Kingdom at Banghy

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rates of postage. If sent, they must be prepaid at the rates prescribed for letters transmitted by the Contract P. and O. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Parcels can only be posted between the hours of 7 and 8 A.M., and 12 noon and 5 P.M. The Baggage Department is opened on Sundays and principal holidays for two hours.
 Madras..... General Post Office, 7 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.
 Suburban Post Office, 7 to 8 A. M. and 1 to 2 P. M.

SHIP POSTAGE.—Letters, &c., transmitted to any place by a Contract Coasting Steamer, are taxed with inland rates of postage.

Letters sent by a sailing vessel or non-contract Steamers are subject, in addition to inland postage, to a charge of ship or bounty money of one Anna on each cover, which may, at the option of the sender, be prepaid in stamps or to be paid on delivery.

Letters intended for despatch by private Steamers or sailing vessels, should be so superscribed; or otherwise they may, in the absence of such directions to guide the Post Office, be sent by the land where such communications exist.

Ship and Indian Postage will be levied on all letters received from beyond H. M.'s Indian possessions when delivered at Madras or forwarded to the Mofussil. The Indian postage must be fully paid when letters are posted for despatch, or otherwise they will be retained and disposed of by the Dead Letter Office.

Ship postage is not levied on newspapers.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—Soldiers' letters posted in India, for delivery in India, are subject to the ordinary rates of Indian postage.

Soldiers' letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight are entitled to be conveyed from any part of India to any part of Great Britain or the Colonies for one penny or eight pies, provided the postage is prepaid.

Letters from Soldiers and Sailors in India, addressed to Europe, if not prepaid, are charged two-pence on delivery.

Pre-payment of postage on letters for Soldiers and Seamen, addressed to the undermentioned places, is compulsory:—

Panama, or any other place on the Pacific side of New Granada,	RS. A. P.
Valparaiso, or any other place in Chili.....	Panama 0 4 8
Callao or any other place in Peru, New York and Panama.....	0 4 8
Vancouver's Island, Saint Thomas, and Panama.....	0 11 4
British Columbia do. do.....	0 11 4
Canada—United States.....	0 2 0

Book and Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Under the following conditions as to mode of packing, exclusion of all communications, of the nature of a letter, and prepayment of postage by means of stamps, packets of books, patterns, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, Colonial or Foreign; and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament or any Colonial Legislature, may be transmitted between any part of the East Indies, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, the Australian Colonies, Hong-Kong, Ceylon, Mauritius, Aden, Singapore and Penang.

1st.—The postage must be prepaid by means of stamps affixed outside the packet or its cover.

2nd.—Every packet must be sent either without a cover, or in a cover open at the side or sides, so as to admit of the enclosures being removed for examination. Samples, however, of seeds, &c., may be enclosed in boxes or in bags of linen, or other material fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened, or in bags entirely closed, provided that they are transparent, so that the officers of the department may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents. If this rule be infringed, the packet will be treated as a letter.

3rd.—A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters,) photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass) prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, parchment or vellum, and the books or other publication, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed written, engraved, lithographed or plain, or any mixture of these; but no printed matter or prints will be allowed, except such as may be printed on paper, parchment or vellum. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or

otherwise in the case of books); and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the bindings, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

4th.—The packet must not contain any letter closed or open, or any enclosure sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, nor must there be any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in any such packet or on its cover. Entries, however, merely stating who sends the book, &c., or to whom it is given, are not regarded as a letter. In the case of packets of patterns, the address of the sender, a trade mark and numbers, and the prices of articles, may be written, not on loose pieces of papers, but on the cover, or on small labels attached to the samples, or bags containing them.

5th.—No book or pattern packet can be received, if it exceeds two feet in length, width or depth.

6th.—The prohibition which has heretofore existed to the transmission as patterns of articles of intrinsic value by the post between the United Kingdom and India, has been withdrawn.

7th.—The rule which forbids the transmission through the post of an article which might injure the contents of the mail bags, or the officers of the Post Office, is so far relaxed as to permit the transmission of scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel-pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubings, pieces of metal or ore, and such like as samples; provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and the officers of the Post Office, while, at the same time, the samples may be easily examined. If any packet containing such articles as these be posted, which is found not to be sufficiently guarded, it will be stopped.

8th.—Samples of seed and similar articles may be sent in bags entirely closed if transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may satisfy themselves of the nature of the contents.

9th.—In exception of the rule permitting articles of intrinsic value to be forwarded, it must be understood that such articles cannot be forwarded in the Mails *via* Marseilles.

10th.—Any packet which shall not be open to examination as required by Rule 2, or shall have any letter or any communication of the nature of a letter written or printed in it or upon its cover, will be charged with letter postage.

11th.—If a packet be found to contain any letter not wholly printed, whether closed or open, or any enclosure, sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or any other unauthorized enclosure, the letter or enclosure will be taken out and forwarded to the address on the packet, charged with full postage as an unpaid letter, together with an additional book rate, that is, with the postage chargeable on a book weighing not more than half a pound—the remainder of the packet, if duly prepaid with stamps, will then be forwarded to its address.

12th.—Book or pattern packets which are wholly unpaid, will be forwarded to their destination charged with double the amount of book postage, and those which are insufficiently prepaid with the amount of the deficiency, and an additional book rate as a fine.

MISCELLANEOUS RULES.—In order to protect, as far as possible, the public Mails from the chances of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch, either by Letter or Baggage Post.

Receipts will not be granted for any letters, or papers, or book packets, received at any Post Office for despatch, except in the case of registered articles; and will be granted for parcels, only when presented readily written, either in books or on separate slips of paper along with the parcels. Receipts so presented will be duly stamped.

Letter-carriers are forbidden to deliver any letter, newspaper, or other article, without requiring immediate payment of the exact amount of postage. They are not bound to give charge. If the amount of postage due is not at once tendered, and a letter carrier is subject to detention, the letters, &c., upon which postage is due, shall be taken back to the Post Office for the next delivery. Letter-carriers are forbidden to deviate from the prescribed route.

Any person can rent a private box and receive his letters, &c., at the Post Office window, who is willing to pay the appointed fee of twelve Rupees per annum, to be paid in advance, and for a period of not less than a year. The same also are the terms for a private bag, except that in addition, a charge will be made for the cost of the bag itself and for conveyance, the maximum of the latter being five Rupees per annum, if the bag be conveyed by a rural Messenger, and ten Rupees if by a Contractor for a Mail Cart or other Horse Post. The weight of a private bag, when empty, is limited to one pound. No private bag shall be allowed without the permission of the Inspecting Post Master.

The poster of a letter or parcel containing any explosive or dangerous material or substance is liable to a penalty of Rupees 200. (See Section 42 of the Indian Post Office Act XVI of 1866.)

Any person who, for the purpose of defrauding the Post Office revenue, certifies on any official or other letter or packet, what is not true in respect to the contents thereof, incurs a penalty of Rupees 500. A party sending private letters under an official cover duly franked, comes under this Rule. (See Section 49.)

Any person refusing to deliver up a letter or other article erroneously delivered to him by the Post Office, can be punished with imprisonment of either description, and shall also be liable to a fine. (See Section 45.)

Letters or parcels suspected to contain contraband articles can be opened by the Postal Authorities, and parcels for foreign countries can be refused by them, unless accompanied by a Custom House Certificate. (See Section 60.)

The Postal Department is not responsible for any loss or damage that may occur in respect of anything entrusted to it for conveyance. (See Section 65.)

All communications respecting change of address should be made to the Post Master at the station.

A separate instruction is required for every change of address, and no instruction is attended to for more than three months after receipt.

The practice of giving instructions to the officers of the Post Office to intercept and re-direct letters, not only imposes much labor upon them, but in large offices seriously retards the delivery and despatch of Mails. A register of instructions regarding changes of address is kept in every Post Office, but it is to be understood that it is impossible to guarantee that they shall be attended to except in the case of letters received on delivery.

Verbal instructions, or such as may be of a complicated or conditional nature, will not be attended to.

Unless by an express order of Government, or Director General of the Post Offices, or a Post Master General, no letter, parcel, or packet, which has been delivered into any Post Office, shall be restored to the sender thereof, except in the manner described in Section XXIX of the Post Office Act of 1866; and except in the case of a letter or other articles addressed to a place beyond the limits of British India, which, for any reason, cannot be forwarded to its destination.

Letters, papers, or packets, which follow a party are or re-addressed from one station to another, or stopped in transit, taxed with forward postage.

English postage stamps are not recognized in India, nor are Indian postage stamps acknowledged in Great Britain.

Official references and personal application to Post Office Authorities shall be made between the hours of 7 A. M. and 3 A. M., and between noon and 5 P. M., except on Sundays, when Post Offices will be open from 7 A. M. to 3 A. M., and one other hour.

Whatever postage is marked on a letter, paper, or parcel, must be paid at once on delivery, after which any complaint of over-charge will be duly attended to. In all complaints of over-charge or unnecessary delay in delivering letters, or other articles, the covers of envelopes bearing the Post Office stamp must be presented for inspection; and when any complaints are preferred against any letter-carrier, the number on his badge should be specified.

The Post Office do not grant receipts for parcels, but if written receipts are presented, the Post Office stamps will be affixed.

Revised Code of Rules for Regulating the Treatment of Official Correspondence.

A.—PRIVILEGED OFFICES.

(1.) The official and public offices enumerated in the annexed list will be privileged to send and receive by inland post (without payment of postage) covers *bona fide* and exclusively on Her Majesty's Service.

On Her Majesty's Service.
To
THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
CALCUTTA.
A. B.,
Secretary to Government, Bengal.

On Her Majesty's Service only.
To
THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,
CALCUTTA.
A. B.,
Director of Public Instruction.

(2.) Each cover posted by privileged official or office must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature (autograph or stamp) of the privileged official or of the Superintendent or other principal officer of the privileged office.

(3.) Each cover posted under privilege to the address of a privileged official or office, must be endorsed and addressed according to the specimen form given in the margin.

B.—OFFICES NOT PRIVILEGED.

(4.) Offices not privileged consist of those Government offices which are not included in the list and do not therefore enjoy the privilege referred to in Rule (1).

* At the following rates viz:

Letter Post.		
Not exceeding 1 tola ..	1 anna.	
Not exceeding 1 tola ..	1 anna.	
Not exceeding 2 tolas ..	2 annas.	
and so on.		
Book Post.		
Not exceeding 10 tolas ..	1 anna.	
Not exceeding 20 tolas ..	2 annas.	
and so on.		
Baggy Post.		
Not exceeding 10 tolas ..	3 annas.	
Not exceeding 20 tolas and so on 6 annas.		
and so on.		
Gazettes.		
Not exceeding 10 tolas ..	1 anna each.	
Not exceeding 20 tolas ..	2 annas each.	

† Service Labels. On Her Majesty's Service.
To (Here enter address.)
(Signature of sender.)
(Official designation.)

C.—CORRESPONDENCE SUPERSCRIBED "SERVICE BEARING."

(6.) Communications sent by Government officers in their official capacity, which relate nevertheless to the private interests and concerns of the individuals addressed, may be endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin* under the full signature and official designation of the person by whom they are sent. Covers so addressed will be regarded by the Post Office as private.

* This may be either the Head of the Office himself, or the Superintendent, Head Clerk, or other responsible Officer to whom the duty of dispatching is entrusted. The particular officer who signs the cover must enter in full his own official designation in order that his individual responsibility may be enforced in case of doubt or fraud.

letters, but will be charged on delivery with bearing postage at "forward" (i.e., prepaid) rates, and not at double rates.

* Petitions, applications for appointment requests for transfer, enquiries about title to leave, &c.

Under this head come replies sent to communications of the kind noted in the margin, as well as any other communications of a like kind which Government officers may make the individuals (whether private persons or Government officers) relating to the private interests of the addressees.

(7.) Communications sent by private persons to Government officials, relating to the affairs of Government and endorsed according to the specimen form given in the margin, under the full signature of the sender (the address including the full official designation of the public office to which the cover is sent,) will be charged on delivery at the rate to which they would have been liable if prepaid by stamps. This rule is intended to provide for cases of zemindars reporting the occurrence of crime to a police officer, of employers of labourers sending returns required by the Protector, and of any similar reports or returns authorized to be so sent.

(8.) In cases where it is not thought advisable to entrust postage stamps to a subordinate official who has to correspond with, or send returns to, a superior (not being a privileged officer), he may be allowed by his superior to address official covers to him under the above rule, and the same course may be adopted in other cases where it is found convenient or proper to make the postage charge fall on the receiving office.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(9.) Covers sent by an unprivileged office properly superscribed, but without stamps, will be charged with postage on delivery at prepaid rates; and if the stamps affixed be insufficient, the deficiency will be charged. Any irregularity or incompleteness of the address or superscription of a cover (whether posted by a privileged or unprivileged office), will render it liable to be treated as an ordinary unpaid cover, any service stamps which it may bear not being recognized.

(10.) Official covers marked for transmission by letter post, book post, or banghy post, will be forwarded and charged accordingly, provided that the maximum weight as per margin is in no case exceeded. The limit of size prescribed for ordinary book packets (a) does not apply to service packets, nor do the rules (a) relative to the mode of packing book packets in covers open at the end, or of packing banghy parcels in wax cloth or in with seals, &c., apply. But all service covers must be securely packed.

(11.) Official covers (b) not marked for transmission by any particular means, will (except as respects gazettes specially provided for below) be forwarded by letter post if they do not exceed 10 tolas, and by book post if they exceed that limit. Gazettes superscribed as such will be forwarded by letter post.

(12.) Official communications addressed to Government Offices "On Her Majesty's Service" or "Service Bearing" under the prescribed superscription and signature, are not liable to additional postage on account of re-direction.

(13.) Government officers are bound to receive and pay any postage (c) which may be due on covers addressed to them under the superscription "On Her Majesty's Service". If the charge of postage results from any irregularity or omission on the part of the sender, his fault should be represented to the proper authority.

(e.) The concession of these privileges in respect to service book post packets will render the use of the banghy post for service packets but rarely necessary. No service packet will ever be sent by banghy post unless specially superscribed for transmission by that method (vide Rule 11). As the rate of charge by book post is one Anna per 10 tolas, and the rate of charge by banghy post is three Annas per 10 tolas, it is obviously far more economical to employ the former than the latter.

(f.) Officials are warned against unnecessarily superscribing for transmission by letter post covers exceeding 10 tolas in weight. A comparison of the rates given in the margin of paragraph 4 will show how much the expenses of the letter post exceeds that of the book post in respect to heavy packets.

(g.) The postage due on covers delivered either "Service Bearing," or "On Her Majesty's Service," is to be marked on the cover under the initials of the Postmaster or Deputy Postmaster.

To THE DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
LUCKNOW.
Signature of sender.

(14.) Officers in charge of telegraph offices, when posting telegraph messages for onward transmission by post, are entitled to get receipts for them. Such receipts must be presented ready written in the form ordinarily used by the telegraph offices when delivering telegraph messages to the addressees. The Postmaster will compare the receipt so presented with the address of the cover accompanying it, and, if correct, will affix the post office stamp in acknowledgement of receipt. All covers for which receipts are claimed under this rule must be superscribed with the word "telegram," and must be fully prepaid.

(15.) Government officers when on leave, and those who have retired from the service of Government, can correspond only as private individuals.

E.—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE WITH PLACES ABROAD, OR BETWEEN INDIAN POST OFFICES WHEN CONVEYED BY BRITISH OR FRENCH MAIL PACKETS.

(16.) The rules contained in the preceding sections relate exclusively to official inland correspondence, i.e., correspondence conveyed between one Indian Post Office and another by Her Majesty's Indian Post.

(17.) Official correspondence with places abroad or between Indian Post Offices when conveyed by British or French mail packets (e.g., between Calcutta and Madras, or between Bombay and Aden), is governed by the same rules as ordinary private correspondence, and must either be prepaid by service stamps (under the superscription and signature prescribed by Rule 5), or, where pre-payment is optional, be forwarded as unpaid, subject to the levy of postage on delivery.

(18.) The only exception to the preceding rule has reference to official letters (not newspapers or book or pattern packets) sent by British packet to or from the public functionaries or departments in London, which have special accounts for overland letter postage with the London Post Office. Official letters intended for such offices need not be prepaid if superscribed as "On Her Majesty's Service" under the full signature and official designation of the sender. The public functionaries or departments in London, which have accounts with the London Post Office, are Adjutant-General's Office, Admiralty, Audit Office, Board of Trade, Chancellor (Lord), Charity Commissioners, Chelsea Hospital, Civil Service Commissioners, Coast Guard Office, Colonial Office, Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, Commander-in-Chief's Office, Council Office, Court of Probate, Custom House, East India House, Foreign Office, Home Office, Inland Revenue Office, Irish Office, Merchant Seamen's Office, Military Secretary, Horse Guards, Ordnance Office, Paymaster-General's Office, Poor Law Commissioners, Post Office, Quartermaster-General's Office, Science and Art Office, Stationary Office, Tithe Commissioners, The Queen, Treasury, Registrar-General's Office, War Office, Woods and Forests Office, Works, Buildings, &c., Office.

List of Official and Public Officers Privileged under Rule (1.)

Governor-General, including the Private Secretary, the Military Secretary, and their Offices.

Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.

Secretaries to the Government of India and their Offices.

Commander-in-Chief, including his Military Secretary.

Governors of Madras and Bombay, Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North Western Provinces and the Punjab, Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oude, and British Burmah, including their Private Secretaries and Military Secretaries.

Secretaries to the abovementioned Governments and administrations and their Officers.

POSTING OF BEARERS FOR TRAVELLERS.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 23, 1863.

The following Revised Notification is published for general information.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT SAINT GEORGE, October 9, 1863.

The undermentioned Officers will be entrusted with the duty of posting bearers for Travellers in the Madras Presidency from and after the 1st of November 1863:—

At the Presidency and in the Madras District.

In the District of Bellary.....

Do. Coimbatore.....

Do. Cuddapah.....

Do. Ganjam.....

Do. Godavari.....

Do. Kistna.....

Do. Kurnool.....

Do. Madura.....

Do. Malabar.....

Do. Nellore.....

Do. Salem.....

Do. South Arcot.....

Do. South Canara.....

Do. Tanjore.....

Do. Tinnevely.....

Do. Trichinopoly.....

Do. Vizagapatam.....

Deputy Collectors.

Bangalore Cantonment..... Superintendent of Police.

Mysore Province.

In the District of Bangalore.....

Do. Colar.....

Do. Toomkoor.....

Do. Mysore.....

Do. Hassan.....

Do. Shimoga.....

Do. Cudoor.....

Do. Chittaldroog.....

Deputy Superintendents.

Coorg..... Superintendent.

His Highness the Nizam's Territories..... Superintendent of Police,
Residency Bazaars.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

List showing the Establishment of the Forest Department in the Madras Presidency, corrected up to the 31st December 1872.

NAMES.	Salary.	Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
<i>Inspector of Forests.</i>	RS. A. P.	RS.	
Major R. H. Beddome.....	1,200 0 0	200	Head Quarters.—Ootacamund.
<i>Deputy Conservators 1st Class.</i>			
Lieut. Colonel H. R. Morgan.....	1,041 0 0	90	In charge of Mudumalai, Segur and Sattiamangalum, Collegal, Bhawany and Mettapolium Forests.
Captain C. J. Walker.....	700 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 3d Class.</i>			
Mr. J. W. Cherry, Esq.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of South Canara Forests.
" C. G. Douglas.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Anamallai & Bolumpetty Forests.
Mr. R. Williams.....	350 0 0	150	In charge of Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnevely Forests.
<i>Deputy Conservators, 4th Class.</i>			
Mr. H. F. Winter.....	250 0 0	150	On leave to Europe.
" W. C. Hayne.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Tinnevely Forests.
" H. L. Woodridge.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of South Arcot Forests.
" B. W. Morgan.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Bolumpetty & Chennai Nair Forests.
Mr. A. W. Peet.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Wynad Forests.
" J. Ferguson.....	300 0 0	100	In charge of Nallumboor Teak Plantation.
Mr. H. H. Yarde.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of Cuddapah and Bellary Plantations.
Mr. T. Sheffield.....	250 0 0	150	In charge of North Arcot Forests.
<i>Probationary Assistants.</i>			
Mr. E. H. Boileau.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Kurnool Forests.
" G. Hadfield.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Trichinopoly Plantation.
" A. W. C. Stanbrough.....	150 0 0*		In charge of Nelumbur Teak Plantation.
<i>Foresters, 1st Class.</i>			
A. Janakiram Moodallur.....	100 0 0	30	Tanjore.
Mr. T. G. MacCally.....	100 0 0	30	Gunsur and Surada.
T. Mahomed Ally Sahib.....	100 0 0	30	Salem.
Mr. W. Taylor.....	100 0 0	30	Anamallai.
Mr. G. Grant.....	100 0 0	60	Bhawani.
M. Appavoo Moodally.....	100 0 0	30	Collegal.
Mr. J. H. B. Brougham.....	100 0 0	30	Ghooty, Actg. Depy. Conservator of Forests, Salem.
Madura Nayagam Pillai.....	.....	...	Acting.
<i>Foresters, 2nd Class.</i>			
Mr. H. Stafford.....	80 0 0	15	Cuddapah.
Augustus Appavoo Pillay.....	80 0 0	30	Tinnevely.
Mr. J. E. Lloyd.....	80 0 0	30	Chennai Nair.
C. Tirumalpad.....	80 0 0	...	Nelambur.
Vacant.....	80 0 0	...	Bhawani.
<i>Foresters, 3rd Class.</i>			
Mr. E. Dampier.....	60 0 0	15	Kurnool.
Mr. W. Newman.....	60 0 0	15	North Arcot.
Mr. J. W. Franklin.....	60 0 0	15	Salem.
P. Rungiah Naidoo.....	60 0 0	15	Madura.
Mr. — Theobald.....	60 0 0	15	Tinnevely.
T. Moothosawmy Pillay.....	60 0 0	15	Anamallai.
C. Parthasaradhi Naidoo.....	60 0 0	15	Mettapolium.

* Rupees 4 per diem whilst travelling.

NAMES.	Salary.			Travelling Allowances.	STATIONS.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	
Mr. W. Carroll.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
Mr. A. Goudie.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
Mr. T. H. Pollet.....	60	0	0	15	South Canara.
A. Appavoo Pillai.....	60	0	0	15	Trichinopoly.
Vacant	60	0	0	15	North Arcot.
Vacant	60	0	0	15	Salem.
<i>Foresters, 4th Class.</i>					
Syed Gulam Sheffican Sahib	50	0	0	15	Anamallai.
Cundaswamy Pillay.....	50	0	0	15	Segur and Sattiamangalam.
Vencatappa Naidoo.....	50	0	0	10	Mudumalai.
<i>Sub-Foresters.</i>					
C. G. Appavoo Pillai.....	40	0	0	10	Salem.
Mr. G. D. Sylvester	40	0	0	10	Madura.
A. Soobraya Chetty	40	0	0	10	Bolampatty
N. Auroomuga Mudali	35	0	0	10	Anamallai.
Pala Tripathiah.....	30	0	0	10	Golecondah.
K. Ramiyar.....	30	0	0	10	South Arcot.
Vencatanarasoo Chetty	30	0	0	...	Collegal.
Pichicoottee Pillai.....	30	0	0	...	Segur and Sattiamangalam.
Iyaloo Naidoo	30	0	0	...	Mettapoliem.
Casavulu Naidoo.....	30	0	0	...	Wynaad.

The Conservancy Establishments for the planting and preservation of Forests in South Canara, Coimbatore, Malabar, Salem, Madura, Tinnevely, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Nilgiris, Wynaad, North Arcot, South Arcot, Ganjam and Vizagapatam Districts are now formed into one Department for one entire Presidency. An extensive Teak Plantation exists on the banks of the Nelambur River in Malabar. Periodical sales of Timber by auction take place on account of Government. Means have been taken to stop the destruction of Forests by fire and stray cattle. Nurseries have also been established. The attention of the Special Department is being engaged in extending the fuel plantations and reserving the Forest tracts along the North and South-west lines for the future wants of the Railway Locomotive Department.

General Instructions to the Forest Officer.

1. To keep a Diary of work done.
2. To obtain a complete knowledge of the quantity and quality of Timber in each Forest of the District, and to prepare a Forest Chart according to a fixed scale, indicating as far as possible the number and size of the more valuable Forest Trees within their respective ranges.
3. To prevent any kind of depredation or damage being committed in the Forests, to aid in which the Civil authorities will give every support in their power. It will be the duty of the Assistants also to make circuits of the Government Forests, and to prevent private individuals cutting or damaging trees of any description in them, and to complain to the nearest Police Official against all who violate the order, to be dealt with according to the offence.
4. To improve the Forests by clearing, planting, and by unremitting attention to young trees. To see that Teak and other fine timber is carefully seasoned, and to take care that no trees are felled except under the orders of the Forest Department, and when felled that the timber is properly protected. If Forests are being worked by contract to watch against injury to seedlings and undersized trees, also to see that trees are cut near the root (always within two feet) and to guard against wastage of timber from any cause whatever.
5. To present to the Officer in charge of the Central Office, Monthly Returns, Half-yearly Statements of the work done, and other periodical Returns.
6. To supply Tabular Statements of the quantity and description of the seasoned and green timber contained in their respective Districts. Personally to pay the Establishment, and to take every care of the health of the employees. Also to report every instance of neglect on the part of their Subordinates.
7. To give details of all sales effected whether by notifications or otherwise.
8. To transmit to the Central Office, as opportunity offers, any new or remarkable production of the Forests.
9. The services of the Assistants belong entirely to Government, and they are strictly prohibited from engaging in private transaction of any kind whatever.

(Signed) H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Conservator of Forests.

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